

With *Salmonella* Dublin (S. Dublin), there is not a lot of information on how many farms are infected, or within the Canadian context how this disease can be best controlled within the dairy and veal industries. So, when considering what to do next, it is important to:

1. Identify the prevalence of S. Dublin in the dairy and veal industries
2. Evaluate how S. Dublin has been dealt with in other parts of the world
3. Determine ways to best mitigate the risk of transmission of S. Dublin and understand how to eradicate the bacteria once it enters the farm

Identifying the prevalence of *Salmonella* Dublin in the dairy and veal industries

In order to understand the importance of this pathogen in Canada, there is a need to know how many farms are infected with S. Dublin. There are projects currently underway in Quebec, which has identified that in 2016, six per cent of dairy farms were infected. However, it is unclear in the remainder of the country what the level of infection is. Surveillance needs to be conducted using a combination of bulk tank milk and blood testing to best understand the level of infection in adult cattle and youngstock.

Evaluating how *Salmonella* Dublin has been dealt with in other parts of the world

Denmark is considered a prominent example of how to best manage S. Dublin on a national level. Since 2002, they have drastically reduced the number of farms that are infected, going from 25 per cent of dairy herds infected with S. Dublin to 10 per cent infected. They did, however, have a goal to eradicate the disease by 2012 but have found it challenging to control.

What Denmark has done to control this disease was require that animals be tested four times a year and herds that are infected not be allowed to sell or move animals to other farms. Clearly, this is a high-level of oversight but was deemed to be necessary due to the widespread infection of S. Dublin. In Canada, as the level of infection is low, there is an opportunity to control the disease now before infection becomes widespread.

Determine ways to mitigate and eradicate *Salmonella* Dublin in Canada

To complete this type of research, it will be necessary to have buy-in from all the industries involved, including academia, veterinarians, and veal, dairy, and beef producers. This will take a coordinated approach as there are many factors at play including the purchase and movement of animals, movement of people and equipment, and the potential disease risk for humans.

Take home messages

As S. Dublin continues to rise, it is necessary to raise awareness and complete additional research for Canada to better understand this bacterium. It will take a concerted effort by all stakeholders to best control this disease.

This project was funded by the Canadian Agricultural Partnership, a five-year federal-provincial-territorial initiative.

For more information:

References available upon request.

This fact sheet does not replace medical advice. Producers are encouraged to discuss preventative measures to limit the risk of S. Dublin occurring on their farm with their veterinarian, and work with them to accurately assess and diagnose any sick animals, especially if S. Dublin is suspected. New resources on S. Dublin will be made available for veterinarians to access in the Vet Portal on calfcare.ca.

Disclaimer: This resource is for educational purposes only. Veal Farmers of Ontario is not responsible for any business or management decisions made by consulting this resource.

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[@Finishing grain-fed veal in Ontario](https://www.facebook.com/Finishing-grain-fed-veal-in-Ontario)

[@Marketing of male dairy calves in Ontario](https://www.facebook.com/Marketing-of-male-dairy-calves-in-Ontario)

YouTube: [Calf Care Corner](https://www.youtube.com/Calf-Care-Corner)

[OntarioVeal](https://www.youtube.com/OntarioVeal)

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