

REPORT OF THE AAAP COMMITTEE ON PULLORUM-TYPHOID ERADICATION

JULY 11, 1967

During the past year there has been considerable activity on the part of several national organizations to review the pullorum-typhoid control programs of the National Plans and redefine the objectives of these programs. At the present time the following national organizations have committees to study these programs.

1. U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association.
2. Poultry Breeders of America
3. American Poultry Hatchery Federation
4. National Turkey Federation
5. National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans Advisory Committee
6. American Association of Avian Pathologists

The AAAP has for several years recognized the need for an eradication program and has encouraged the poultry and turkey industries to move in this direction. Wholehearted support and the desire on the part of the leadership of chicken and turkey industries are basic ingredients that are necessary before any plan may be developed to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid. The development of these committees within industry groups certainly indicate these organizations are giving serious considerations to changes in the present program. It would now appear that coordination of these efforts would be desirable in order to have a united effort under a single program. Members of AAAP are involved on all of these committees.

The Committee on Transmissible Diseases of Poultry of USLSA at its meeting in Buffalo, New York, October 10-14, 1966 adopted a four phase program of suggested procedures as a model program to eradicate Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid.

Phase 1 - Preparation

1. There should be a memorandum of agreement on the function of each responsible agency participating in the State Eradication program. That is, the official N.P.I.P. and N.T.I.P. office and the State regulatory official should have a written agreement on responsibilities. Blank memorandum of understanding should be provided to the States in order that the agreements could be developed in a reasonably uniform manner.
2. On national coordination there should be a memorandum of understanding of the function of the Animal Health Division and the Animal Husbandry Research Division.
3. The Extension Service in the States should be brought in for educational purposes.
4. The role of diagnostic laboratories and Accredited Veterinarians should be established in each program.
5. Participation in the N.P.I.P.-N.T.I.P. or its equivalent is suitable eligibility under Phase 1 (Section 3, A, (1), a).

Phase 2 - Reduction of Incidence

1. Pullorum disease and Fowl Typhoid should be reportable diseases. (Section 8)
2. There should be field follow-up of all isolations and outbreaks. (Section 17)

3. There should be proper procedures (quarantines) established for handling disposition of infected flocks and their products (Section 6).

Phase 3 - Elimination of Outbreaks

1. The program should be 100 percent voluntary participation of eligible flocks and hatcheries. The flocks and hatcheries could be participating in either N.P.I.P., N.T.I.P., or State program requirements.
2. There should be testing of all exhibitions and fancy birds. (Section 2, F.)
3. States should institute minimum importation requirements for chicks and eggs. (Section 12)

Phase 4 - Protection Against Reinfection

1. After the disease is declared eradicated in an area (State) the area should be designated as registered-free areas (Section 4).
2. There should be provisions for instituting monitoring or surveillance testing program based on reduced testing. (Section 4, B, Section 5, B)

Phase 5 - Total Eradication

1. The disease could be declared eradicated in the total United States when all states reach Phase 4.

At the National Plans Conference in June 1966, the delegates recommended that a committee be appointed to work on revision of the breeding and disease control provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The committee was set up as an advisory committee to the General Conference Committee and was given the task to re-evaluate the objectives and provisions of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans and develop recommendations as to how these programs can best serve the needs of the industry. This 11 man committee represented: 1) Primary Breeders 2) Broiler Interests 3) Egg Interests 4) Turkey Interests and 5) State Administration. Four members of the AAAP are members of the advisory committee: Drs. H. L. Chute, R. H. McCapes, Ben Pomeroy, and John Van Zandt.

The advisory group recommended that the provisions for a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State now effective in NTIP be incorporated into the NPIP at the earliest possible date. Also, provisions for the classification of multiplier breeding flocks as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean based on sample testing under certain conditions were recommended. These suggestions were later endorsed by the General Conference Committee but the General Conference Committee postponed further action until the proposals were reviewed at the 1967 Regional Conferences of Supervisors and Inspectors of the National Plans.

The general unofficial reaction in industry groups such as Committees of Poultry Breeders of America and APHF is that support will not be given to the Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State proposal for the N.P.I.P. Since the participation under the N.P.I.P. is voluntary and about 60% of the hatcheries are under the program, state programs may be needed to supplement the plan or require 100% participation under the plan. In some states there is a decline in the participation under the N.P.I.P. particularly by integrated broiler organizations. (See Table 1.)

Since there are at least six national poultry organizations with committees interested in the study of the existing Pullorum-Typhoid Control Programs, this committee recommends that these efforts be coordinated and every effort be made to arrive at a basic eradication program that will be acceptable to the poultry and turkey industries. It is further recommended that AAAP assume this responsibility of sponsoring such a meeting and give to the committee limited financial support for such a meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

R. K. Balch
A. E. Janawicz
R. H. McCapes
R. R. Rumsey
W. M. Smith, Jr.
O. L. Thompson
J. W. Walker
B. S. Pomeroy, Chr.

TABLE 1

HATCHERY PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, BY STATES AND DIVISIONS, 1964-65 AND 1966-67 AS COMPARED TO C & MS (USDA) ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF HATCHERIES BY STATES. (1964-65)

STATE AND DIVISION	NPIP 1964-65	NPIP 1966-67	C & MS ESTIMATES 1964-65
Maine	7	4	16
New Hampshire	5	5	5
Vermont	3	3	3
Massachusetts	46	38	23
Rhode Island	6	3	5
Connecticut	26	24	15
New York	19	16	56
New Jersey	31	17	31
Pennsylvania	53	47	115
NORTH ATLANTIC	196	157	266
Ohio	65	62	92
Indiana	102	88	114
Illinois	93	100	90
Michigan	35	29	45
Wisconsin	18	14	73
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	313	293	414
Minnesota	95	87	147
Iowa	53	82	217
Missouri	56	51	120
North Dakota	17	15	17
South Dakota	28	50	65
Nebraska	42	41	92
Kansas	40	36	65
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	331	362	723
Delaware	18	18	15
Maryland	24	21	21
Virginia	32	26	31
West Virginia	5	4	5
North Carolina	78	90	84
South Carolina	13	13	14
Georgia	115	135	138
Florida	31	39	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC	316	346	338
Kentucky	17	17	26
Tennessee	20	21	35
Alabama	28	21	84
Mississippi	35	60	37
Arkansas	36	40	63
Louisiana	6	8	18
Oklahoma	22	24	29
Texas	10	6	146
SOUTH CENTRAL	174	197	438

Table 1 (Continued)

STATE AND DIVISION	NPIP 1964-65	NPIP 1966-67	C & MS ESTIMATES 1964-65
Montana	7	5	7
Idaho	11	9	16
Wyoming	1	1	1
Colorado	7	6	7
New Mexico	---	2	---
Arizona	5	5	4
Utah	8	10	9
Washington	21	19	28
Oregon	16	25	21
California	12	13	81
WESTERN	88	95	173
UNITED STATES	1,418	1,450	2,357