

**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND INCIDENCE OF *Salmonella paratyphi*
AND *Salmonella typhi* AMONG POULTRY FARMS IN TWO
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN CAVITE**

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ABSTRACT

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The study, management practices and incidence of *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Salmonella typhi* among poultry farms from selected municipalities in Cavite was conducted at the Biological Science Department Laboratory of Cavite State University on May to August 2017. Generally, this study aimed to isolate *Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella paratyphi* among selected poultry farm workers in upland Cavite. Specially, this study aimed to: (a)determine the presence of *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Salmonella typhi* among poultry farm workers based on diagnostic procedures and symptoms; (b)determine the management practices of the poultry farm in terms of environmental location, preparation of houses, handling of chicken in cleaning and feeding, waste disposal system, temperature management, harvest practices, disinfection and fumigation, PPE availability and utilization and disposal of sick/dead chicken; and (c)determine the relation between management practice and incidence of *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Salmonella typhi* among poultry farm workers.

During the study, forty poultry farm workers from 13 different poultry farms in upland Cavite with at least one year of working experience in the farm were chosen as the respondents of the study. The list of the poultry farms were provided by their respective municipalities..

The experiment was conducted according to the ethical guidelines suggested by the Ethics Review Board (ERB). Poultry farms workers who chose to participate in the study were given a waiver of consent and a questionnaire pertaining to their perspective as a poultry farm worker

Out of 40 respondents, 35 percent of workers were reported negative for the Widal's screening test, and 65 percent were positive. Twenty-six stool samples from the positive workers were cultured onto *Salmonella-Shigella* agar as the confirmatory test, and out of 26 samples, 61.5 percent were reported positive, thus proving the incidence of *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Salmonella typhi* among selected poultry farm workers in upland Cavite.

Screening and confirmatory test revealed the incidence of the *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Salmonella typhi* among selected poultry farm workers in upland Cavite. The cleaning of the poultry farm houses, waste disposal and disposal of sick and dead chicken showed significance using Pearson Chi Square, a statistical test for determining the relation between the cultural practices and poultry farm workers with a less than 0.05 result. Poor management practices shows an impact on the poultry farm worker's health condition.

For further studies, the researchers hereby recommend to establish an awareness campaign for *Salmonella*, the poultry farm representative and workers. Development of health education package comparing the standard poultry management practices and the poultry farms own management practices. Examine the poultry stock itself, if there is a possibility that the source of this infection is the poultry stock. And determine the presence of *Salmonella* in the poultry houses.

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