

A REVIEW

# Salmonellosis with special reference to epidemiology and management

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**ABSTRACT.....** Salmonellosis is an important emerging food-borne zoonotic disease. Millions of human cases are reported world-wide every year and the disease results in thousands of deaths. It is caused by various *Salmonella* serovars. Salmonellae are transmitted to humans mainly through meat, egg and poultry products. Many serovars of *Salmonella* has been recovered from cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, horse, camel, pig, dog, cat, poultry, wild animals, birds and poikilotherms. Poultry and pigs are the main reservoirs of *Salmonella* organism. Among all the serovars of *Salmonella enterica*, *Salmonella typhimurium* is most commonly associated with enteric infections in man and animals. Multidrug resistant (MDR) strains of *Salmonella* are now encountered frequently and the rates of multidrug resistance have increased considerably in recent years. Patients infected with MDR strains are at greater risk of bacteremia, hospitalization, and death compared to patients infected with susceptible strains. Vaccination and treatment in man and animals, implementation of HACCP system, adequate heat treatment of foods of animal origin, prevention of recontamination of processed foods and personal hygiene may be effective measures in the prevention and control of Salmonellosis in man and animals.

**KEY WORDS.....** *Salmonella* serovars, Epidemiology, Foods of animal origin, Antibiotic resistance

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