



Salmonella

Multistate Outbreak of Human *Salmonella* Montevideo Infections Linked to Live Poultry

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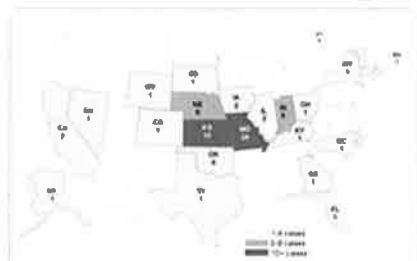
At a Glance:

- **Case Count: 76** (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/epi.html>)
- **States: 22** (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/map.html>)
- **Deaths: 1**
- **Hospitalizations: 17**

More Information:

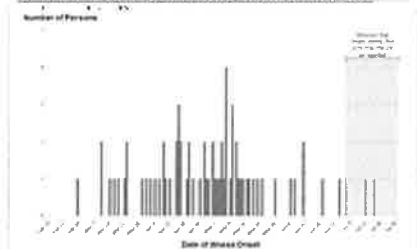
- [Advice to Consumers](/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/advice-consumers.html) (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/advice-consumers.html>)
- [Key Resources](/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/key-resources.html) (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/key-resources.html>)

Latest Case Count Map



[\(/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/map.html\)](/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/map.html)

Click map to view updated & previous case count maps. (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/map.html>)




[\(/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/epi.html\)](/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/epi.html)

Click graph to view updated & previous epi curve graphs (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/epi.html>)

Highlights

- **Read the Advice to Consumers »** (</salmonella/montevideo-06-12/advice-consumers.html>)
- A total of 76 persons infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Montevideo have been reported from 22 states.

- The number of ill persons identified in each state is as follows: Alaska (1), California (2), Colorado (1), Florida (1), Georgia (1), Illinois (2), Indiana (9), Iowa (2), Kansas (10), Kentucky (1), Massachusetts (2), Missouri (24), Nebraska (8), Nevada (1), New York (1), North Carolina (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (4), South Dakota (1), Texas (1), Vermont (1), and Wyoming (1).
- Seventeen ill persons have been hospitalized. One death was reported in Missouri, but *Salmonella* infection was not considered a contributing factor in this person's death.
- Thirty-seven percent of ill persons are children 10 years of age or younger.
- Epidemiologic, laboratory, and traceback findings have linked this outbreak of human *Salmonella* infections to contact with chicks, ducklings, and other live baby poultry from Estes Hatchery in Springfield, Missouri.
- Mail-order hatcheries, agricultural feed stores, and others that sell or display chicks, ducklings, and other live poultry should provide health-related information  [PDF - 1 page] (</healthypets/resources/salmonella-baby-poultry.pdf>) to owners and potential purchasers of these birds prior to the point of purchase. This should include information about the risk of acquiring a *Salmonella* infection from contact with live poultry.

July 31, 2012

Case Count Update

A total of 76 persons infected with outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Montevideo have been reported from 22 states. The 10 new cases are from seven states: Florida (1), Illinois (1), Indiana (1), Massachusetts (1), Missouri (2), Nebraska (3), and Texas (1).

Among the persons who reported the date they became ill, illnesses began between February 28, 2012 and July 15, 2012. Infected individuals range in age from less than 1 year to 83 years, and 37% of ill persons are 10 years of age or younger. Forty-nine percent of ill persons are female. Among 54 ill persons with available information, 17 (31%) have been hospitalized. One death was reported in Missouri, but *Salmonella* infection was not considered a contributing factor in this person's death.

During interviews, ill persons answered questions about contact with animals and foods consumed during the week before becoming ill. Forty-six (85%) of 54 ill persons interviewed reported contact with live poultry (e.g., chicks, chickens, ducks, ducklings, turkeys) before becoming ill. Forty (93%) of 43 ill persons with available purchase information reported buying live baby poultry from various locations of 16 different agricultural feed store companies in multiple states. Additionally, 5 (12%) reported purchasing baby poultry directly from mail-order hatcheries. Ill persons reported purchasing live poultry for backyard flocks to produce eggs or meat, or to keep as pets.

Findings of multiple traceback investigations of live baby poultry from homes of ill persons have identified Estes Hatchery in Springfield, Missouri as the source of chicks and ducklings. The owners of the mail-order hatchery are cooperating with public health and agriculture officials. Estes Hatchery is a participant in the USDA-National Poultry Improvement Plan, which is a program to eliminate *Salmonella Pullorum* (*Salmonella enterica* serotype Pullorum) and *Salmonella typhoid* (*Salmonella enterica* serotype Gallinarum) from breeder flocks but does not certify freedom from other strains of *Salmonella* in birds.

Illnesses that occurred after July 3, 2012 might not yet be reported due to the time it takes between when a person becomes ill and when the illness is reported.


Initial Announcement

June 25, 2012

CDC is collaborating with public health and agriculture officials in many states and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, National Poultry Improvement Plan, and Veterinary Services to investigate an outbreak of human *Salmonella* Montevideo infections linked to chicks and ducklings from Estes Hatchery in Springfield, Missouri. Public health investigators are using the [PulseNet \(/pulsenet/\)](#) system to identify cases of illness that may be part of this outbreak. In PulseNet, the national subtyping network of public health and food regulatory agency laboratories coordinated by CDC, DNA "fingerprints" of *Salmonella* bacteria are obtained through diagnostic testing with pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, or PFGE, to identify cases of illness that may be part of this outbreak.

This outbreak can be visually described with a chart showing the number of persons who became ill each day. This chart is called an [epidemic curve or epi curve \(/salmonella/montevideo-06-12/epi.html\)](#). Illnesses that occurred after May 29, 2012 might not yet be reported due to the time it takes between when a person becomes ill and when the illness is reported. This takes an average of 2 to 3 weeks. Please see the [Salmonella \(/salmonella/outbreaks/reporting_timeline.html\)](#) **Outbreak Investigations: Timeline for Reporting Cases (/salmonella/outbreaks/reporting_timeline.html)** for more details.

Contact with live poultry can be a source of human *Salmonella* infections. You should always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water right after touching live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Adults should supervise hand washing for young children. [Additional recommendations are available \(/Features/SalmonellaBabyBirds/\)](#).

Mail-order hatcheries, agricultural feed stores, and others who sell or display chicks, ducklings  [PDF - 1] and other live poultry should provide [health-related informationpage \(/healthypets/resources/salmonella-baby-poultry.pdf\)](#) to owners and potential purchasers of these birds prior to the point of purchase. This should include information about the risk of acquiring a *Salmonella* infection from contact with live poultry.

Investigation of the Outbreak

As of June 21, 2012, a total of 66 persons infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Montevideo have been reported from 20 states. The number of ill persons identified in each state is as follows: Alaska (1), California (2), Colorado (1), Georgia (1), Illinois (1), Indiana (8), Iowa (2), Kansas (10), Kentucky (1), Massachusetts (1), Missouri (22), Nebraska (5), Nevada (1), New York (1), North Carolina (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (4), South Dakota (1), Vermont (1), and Wyoming (1).

Among the persons who reported the date they became ill, illnesses began between February 28, 2012 and June 6, 2012. Infected individuals range in age from less than one year old to 83 years old, and 35% of ill persons are 10 years of age or younger. Forty-six percent of ill persons are female. Among 43 ill persons with available information, 16 (37%) have been hospitalized. One death was reported in Missouri, but *Salmonella* infection was not considered a contributing factor in this person's death... [\(show more »\)](#) (#)

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)
Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases (DFWED)

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