



Background

- Bacterial foodborne diseases remain a global public health concern
- Pigs and pork are implicated in transmission of non-typhoidal *Salmonella* (NTS) through the pork to humans.
- Uganda ranks top in pork consumption in East Africa

Research Questions

- What factors contribute to microbial contamination?
- What are the risks of non-typhoidal *Salmonella* infection in meat handlers?
- Are pigs in Uganda a potential source of zoonotic non-typhoidal *Salmonella* to humans?

MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION AT SLAUGHTER AND RETAIL POINTS OF THE PORK VALUE CHAIN IN UGANDA.

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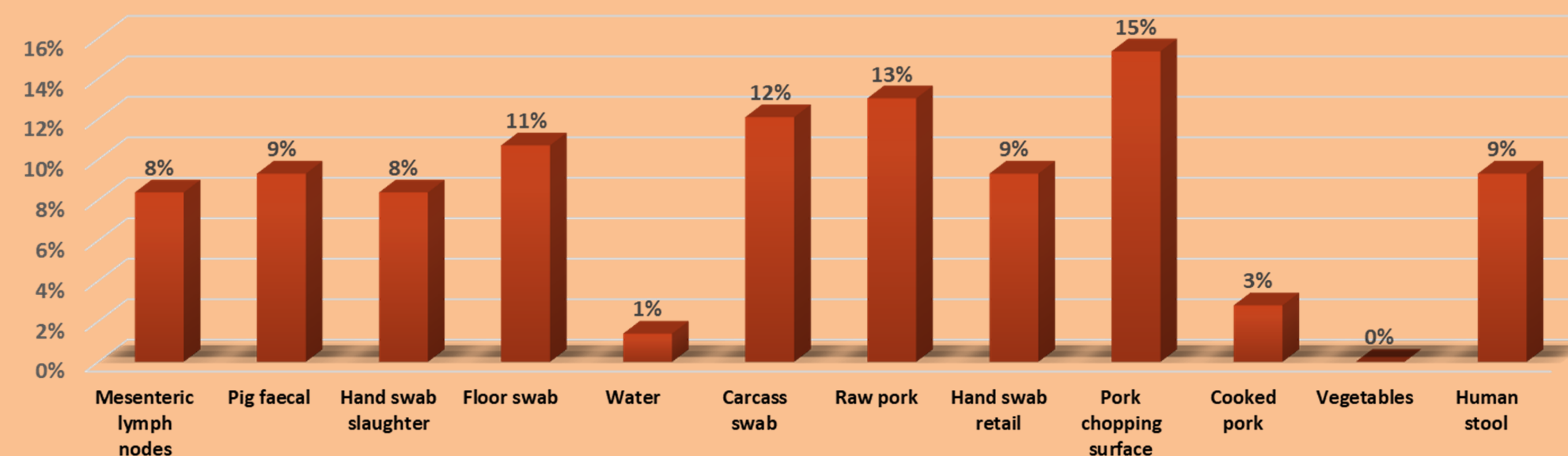
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Findings

Table 1_ Non-typhoidal *Salmonella* isolated from each sample type.

No	Sample type	Total collected	Non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i> isolates	Percentage positive
1	Mesenteric lymph nodes	81	18	22.22%
2	Faecal samples	81	20	24.69%
3	Hand swab slaughter	80	18	22.50%
4	Floor swab	68	23	33.82%
5	Water	68	3	4.41%
6	Carcass swab	81	26	32.10%
7	Raw pork	81	28	34.57%
8	Hand swab retail	81	20	24.69%
9	Pork chopping surface @retail	81	33	40.74%
10	Cooked pork	81	6	7.41%
11	Kachumbari (Mixed raw vegetables)	6	0	0.00%
12	Human stool	311	20	6.43%
	TOTAL	1100	215	19.55%

Isolated Non-typhoidal *Salmonella*.



Conclusion

- There is significant levels of contamination with coliforms and presence of NTS both at slaughter and retail.
- There is poor hygiene and poor pork handling practices which contribute to the build up and propagation of contamination

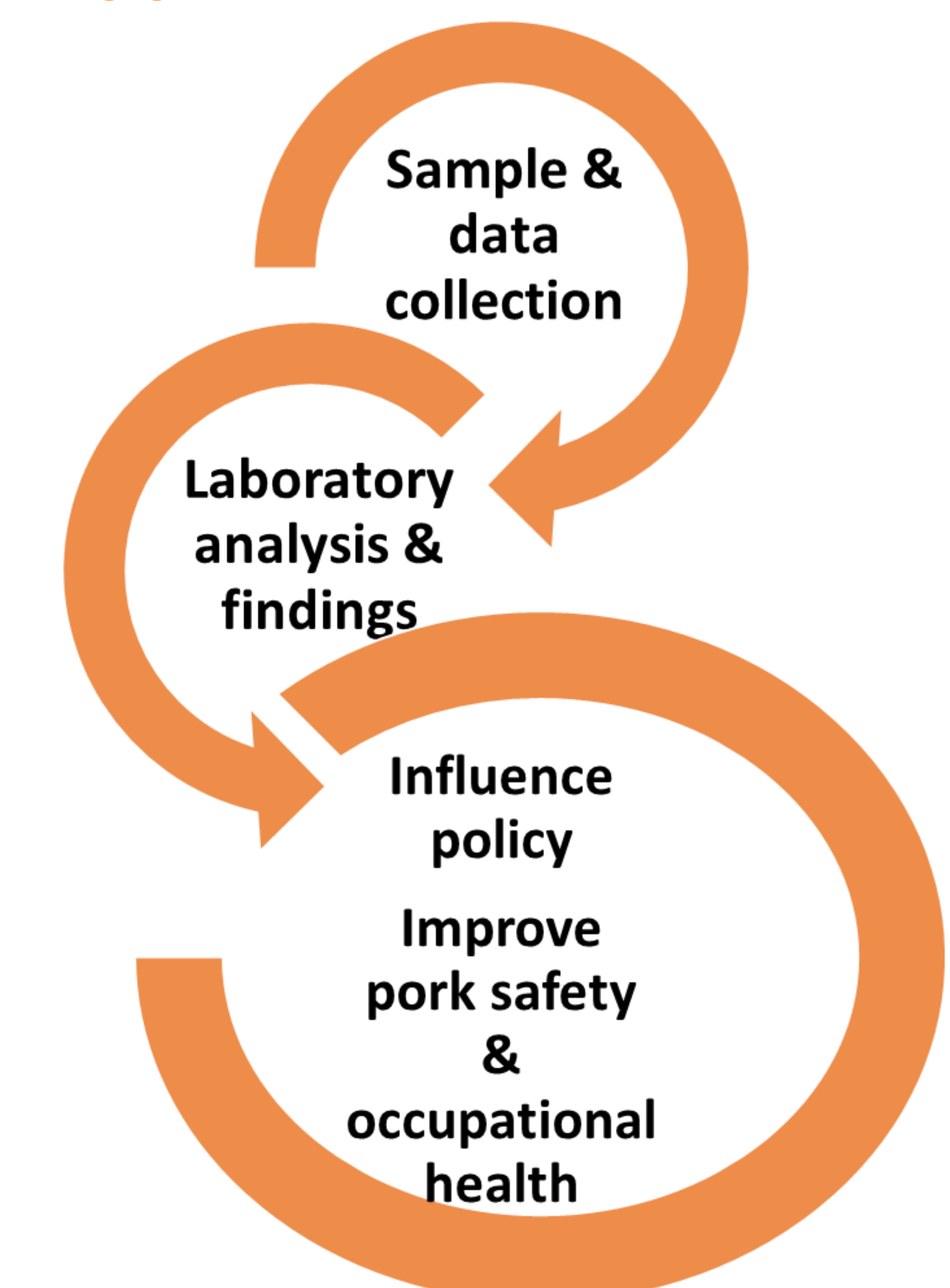
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Study design

- Cross-sectional study
- Main pig slaughter facilities & pork retail points in Kampala, Mbale, Lira and Soroti districts.

Approach and outcomes



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