in Salmonella shedding. Identification of bacterial or archael population that are linked with the excretion could help to better understand this phenomenon and lead to the development of new methods of control.

Conclusion

In the conditions of this study we confirmed that the sows can be an important reservoir of Salmonella. These sows were shedding a major strain at the beginning of the gestation phase and the shedding was reduced in the late gestation. Some variations in the types of strains that were excreted were also observed. We are currently evaluating the impact of the microbiota on this variation.

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