



Europeiska jordbruksfonden för  
landsbygdsutveckling, Europa  
investerar i landsbygdsområden



**KUNSKAPSNÄT:**  
ANIMALIEPRODUKTION

## Sanitation in connection with disease

*European legislation regulates the procedure for sanitation of poultry flocks affected by diseases such as Newcastle disease, salmonella or avian influenza. It is the Swedish Board of Agriculture that is responsible for, and makes decisions, in regards with such sanitation.*

### Establishing a sanitation plan

Vid In an outbreak of a serious disease, a responsible veterinarian is appointed by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Primarily, the veterinarian's purpose is to support the animal owner, but they must also be an important link in communication between the animal owner and the authorities.

The responsible veterinarian draws up a sanitation plan in consultation with the animal owner. The plan must then be approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture which also, together with the responsible veterinarian, checks that it is followed. However, it is always the animal owner who is responsible for ensuring that sanitation is carried out according to the approved plan.

#### *Contents of the sanitation plan*

A sanitation plan is a practical guide for both the animal owner and the sanitation personnel, but also for administrators who will later make decisions about compensation. Always keep diary notes of what work is carried out, who does it, the number of working hours and any machinery used, to facilitate future compensation matters.

A sanitation plan should contain detailed instructions:

- Information about the affected farm
- How fixtures and fittings are to be sanitised
- Which parts of the fixtures/fittings or other equipment must be discarded
- Which parts of the fixtures/fittings must be dismantled to be sanitised
- Timeline for certain work steps
- Etc.

#### *Templates from the Swedish Board of Agriculture*

In the attached documents you will find templates from the Swedish Board of Agriculture, which are often used as base documents when establishing sanitation plans. One template is used for salmonella outbreaks, and the other for avian influenza and Newcastle disease. The work of filling the sanitation plan with content is carried out by the responsible veterinarian. They set the guidelines for sanitation, adapted to the specific facility and the conditions that apply there.

The templates from the Swedish Board of Agriculture can be viewed as reminder lists of areas that need to be considered in regard with sanitation.



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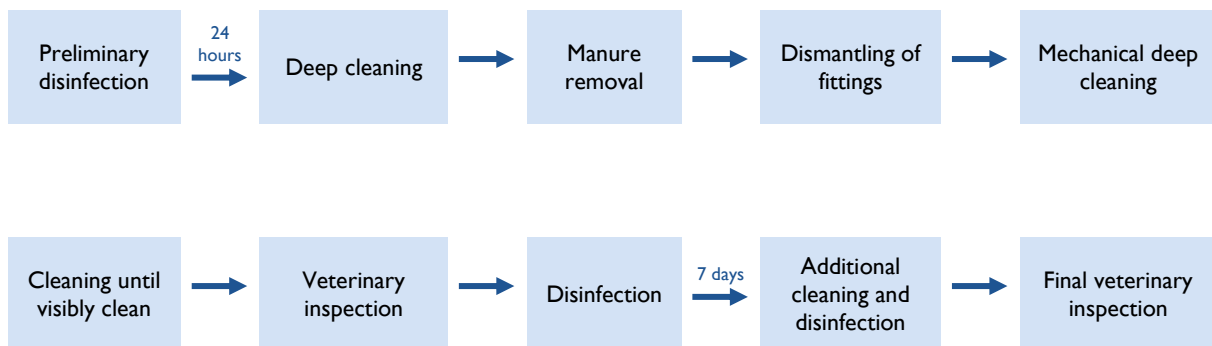


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## Basic procedure for sanitation

Sanitation follows specific steps. Immediately after euthanasia of the animals, preliminary disinfection is carried out to prevent further spread of infection. Twenty-four hours after completion of the preliminary disinfection, the full sanitation begins. See the different steps of sanitation in the schematic illustration below. The responsible veterinarian and the Swedish Board of Agriculture determine when sanitation is considered complete.

After the veterinarian's final inspection and approved sanitation, the animal areas must remain empty for 21 days before new animals may be introduced to the affected facility.



## Restriction zone

In areas where infection is present, the Swedish Board of Agriculture establishes a restriction zone. A restriction zone is divided into two parts:

- Protection zone: An area within 3 kilometres of the affected facility.
- Surveillance zone: An area within 10 kilometres of the affected facility, excluding the protection zone.

Within the protection zone, requirements are stricter than within the surveillance zone. The rules within a restriction zone apply to everyone who keeps poultry in captivity, not only the affected farm.

After 24 hours have passed following the preliminary disinfection on the affected farm, the protection zone remains in place for 21 days and then transitions into the surveillance zone until day 30. Overall, this means that the entire restriction zone remains in place for a total of 30 days after the 24-hour period following preliminary disinfection has passed.

*For more information on sanitation in regards to disease, and for questions about ongoing sanitation and rules for restriction zones, contact the Swedish Board of Agriculture: [www.jordbruksverket.se](http://www.jordbruksverket.se) or +46 (0)771-223 223.*