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Publication date: 2017

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

de Knegt, L. V., Kudirkiene, E., Sørensen, G., Nielsen, L. R., & Olsen, J. E. (2017). Genetic clusters and circulation of Salmonella Dublin in Jutland. Poster session presented at 2017 Annual Meeting of SVEPM 2017, 29-31 March, Inverness, Scotland, Scotland, United Kingdom.

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Genetic clusters and circulation of Salmonella Dublin in Jutland



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BACKGROUND

2002: Danish S. Dublin surveillance program2007: National eradication programme initiated2010: Enforced trade restrictions in legislation2013: Mandatory control and strict trade restrictions

CHALLENGE

Continued circulation of *S.* Dublin, but cattle movements too intricate to detect clear circulation patterns based on existing data. Many herds interconnected by 1st or 2nd or higher degree contacts

OBJECTIVE

To use whole genome sequencing (WGS) to improve the understanding of strain circulation between herds

METHODS

- S. Dublin: 197 isolates from 58 herds 1996 to 2016
- Sequencing: MiSeq 250 bp pair-end
- Assembly/Annotation: SPADEs 3.9.1./Prokka 1.0
- · Population structure analysis: CSI Phylogeny
- Genome content analysis: Roary/Scoary
- Movement of cattle between herds since 1994: from Danish Cattle Database

RESULTS Location of herds by cluster Core genome clusters and plasmid profile (colours) Cluster III Mid- and South Jutland Cluster II Cluster II Plasmid profiling Cluster I highly distant, may be ancestral Danish strains Cluster II mostly North, heavily enriched by plasmids Letters A to ZW indicate Trade network centered around markets **Example of movement network** Core genome differences discard (661/663) false circulation (P2) nodes Key herds indicate possible contact points between Merket: Clusters II and III Serology helps discard negative (RR1/RR2 Negative intermediary herd intermediaries Plasmid sharing highlights non-visible contacts between genomically different or trade-isolated herds