Disinfectant action of Saniblanc®D - Executive summary

Study report « To evaluate the effect of Saniblanc® D on poultry litter infected with coccidia » – Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) – 8 May 2012

Mireille Van Overstraeten, PhD

The appropriate usage of disinfectants is an important component of a **successful biosecurity programme**. In the past, **Saniblanc®D** has been tested by the DEFRA Institute, Pasteur Lille in partnership with EuLA, the Japan Lime Association and the Canadian Lime association and Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) and was found to be **effective against Avian Influenza and in reducing bacterial counts on contaminated poultry floor areas**, respectively. (Saniblanc®D, References 2007).

In this new trial (2012), the effect of a range of concentrations of Saniblanc®D was tested on poultry litter that had tested positive for Eimeria spores (species of Coccidia that parasite birds). **The addition of Saniblanc D at 500g/m^2 was the optimum level, which significantly reduced the Coccidia oocyst's counts when compared to untreated litter**. **Based on the results from the current study it can be inferred that Saniblanc®D is an effective disinfectant that has an inhibitory effect on the survival of microorganisms such as bacteria and coccidia when used in the challenging farm environment.**

The majority of the commercially available disinfectants such as Virophore 2.8% or Virex are recommended to be used on the clean and dry surfaces, which make them less suitable for use on organic material such as litter or soil.

Furthermore to their contribution to variable and poor growth performance the presence of pathogens is of significant concern in the poultry industry, because they may lead to zoonoses such as Campylobacter and Salmonella entering the processing plant on carcasses (Payne, *et al.*, 2005). According to the latest report into food–borne outbreaks from the European Food safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), human cases of food poisoning caused by Campylobacter increased by 9% in 2011 compared to 2010 (EFSA press release, 2012). This serves to heighten concerns for food safety amongst consumers, policy makers and producers alike and has focussed attention on the control measures for bacteria and other microorganisms.

It can be speculated that if Saniblanc®D can reduce the bacterial and coccidial counts, it should be beneficial in reducing the presence of pathogens such as Campylobacter and Salmonella and thus, under the correct conditions could contribute to reducing the human food poisoning cases associated with such pathogens.