



Investigation Update: *Salmonella* Outbreaks, April 2026

For Everyone
AUG. 27, 2026

KEY POINTS

- Public health officials in several states are investigating 10 multistate outbreaks of *Salmonella* illnesses linked to contact with backyard poultry.
- Almost a quarter of the sick people in these outbreaks are children under 5 years old.
- The largest outbreak has an unusually high number of people reporting contact with ducks.
- Any backyard poultry can carry *Salmonella* germs that can make you sick. Always take steps to stay healthy around your flock.



Notice

Locations

Timeline

Latest Update: August 27, 2026

CDC and public health officials in several states are collecting [different types of data](#) to investigate multistate outbreaks of *Salmonella* Altona, Enteritidis, Indiana, Infantis, Kedougou, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul infections.

Epidemiologic, traceback, and laboratory data show that contact with backyard poultry is making people sick.

Epidemiologic Data

Cases

Since the last update on July 27, 2026, 247 new illnesses have been reported, including illnesses caused by one new outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Altona. Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 20, 2026, to August 6, 2026.

Total Cases	1061
States	46 and Puerto Rico
Hospitalizations	234 (33%) of 717 people with information available
Deaths	2 deaths reported, one each from Georgia and Washington

The true number of sick people in an outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because many people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Salmonella*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported as it usually takes [3 to 4 weeks](#) to determine if a sick person is part of an outbreak.

Demographic characteristics

Public health officials collect many different types of information from sick people, including their age, race, ethnicity, other demographic characteristics, and the animals they had contact with in the week before they got sick. This information provides clues to help investigators identify the source of the outbreak.

The table below has information about sick people in these outbreaks ("n" is the number of people with information available for each characteristic).

Age (n=1,059)	Range from <1 to 99 years
	Median age of 35 years
	23% under 5 years
Sex (n=1,052)	56% female
	44% male
Race (n=688)	94% White
	2% Black
	1% Asian
	1% American Native or Alaska Native
	1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
Ethnicity (n=690)	1% reported more than one race
	88% non-Hispanic
	12% Hispanic

Animal contact

State and local public health officials are interviewing people about the animals they came into contact with in the week before they got sick.

- Of 738 people interviewed, 553 (75%) reported contact with backyard poultry.
- Patients included in the *Salmonella* Saintpaul outbreak have more frequently reported contact with ducklings or ducks, specifically Pekin ducks, versus other outbreaks where most patients reported contact with chicks and chickens.
 - Of 242 patients with *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections who have specified species of backyard poultry, 195 (81%) reported chicks or chickens and 108 (45%) reported ducklings or ducks.
 - Of 42 patients with information available about the breed of duck, 32 (76%) specify Pekin ducks.

Find more information across multiple years of past outbreaks of *Salmonella* linked to backyard poultry in this [publication](#).

Traceback data

Of 324 people who reported owning backyard poultry, 267 (82%) purchased or obtained poultry since January 1, 2026. **People reported getting their poultry from various places. Most reported purchasing from agricultural retail stores, but some purchased birds from people they knew, directly from hatcheries, or from local farms.** Investigators continue to collect information about where sick people obtained poultry, including what hatcheries supplied the retail stores where people purchased poultry.

Keep in mind

These outbreak strains have been linked to 7 hatcheries. CDC is working with state partners to notify the hatcheries of these links. Additional hatcheries may be linked to these outbreaks as the investigation continues.

Laboratory data

Investigators in Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee, collected samples from backyard poultry or from the inside of boxes used to ship live poultry from hatcheries to retail stores. [Whole genome sequencing \(WGS\) analysis](#) showed that the *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Mbandaka, Kedougou, and Saintpaul found in these samples were the same strains as those found in sick people.

Drug resistance

WGS analysis of data from 1056 human, 12 animal, and 30 environmental samples predicts that some of the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks are resistant to ampicillin or ceftriaxone or are nonsusceptible to ciprofloxacin. These antibiotics are commonly recommended for the treatment of severe *Salmonella* infections. Related strains of *Salmonella* typically share similar patterns of drug resistance.

Most people with *Salmonella* infection recover without antibiotics. If antibiotics are needed, some infections associated with these outbreaks may not be treatable with recommended antibiotics and may require a different antibiotic choice. When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.

Some samples showed predicted resistance to the antibiotic fosfomycin. Fosfomycin is not typically recommended for treatment of diarrhea caused by *Salmonella* but may be prescribed for treatment of urinary tract infections. Approximately 11% of patients infected with the potentially fosfomycin-resistant strain had a urinary tract infection. This resistance might limit treatment options for the small proportion of patients with urinary tract infections.

Resistance details

Based on the WGS analysis, the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks have predicted resistance to:

- Fosfomycin (595 samples)
- Tetracycline (130)
- Nalidixic acid (132)
- Streptomycin (46)
- Gentamicin (34)
- Sulfisoxazole (21)
- Chloramphenicol (12)
- Ampicillin (7)
- Ceftriaxone and ceftiofur (5 samples each)
- Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid and cefoxitin (4 samples each)

Bacteria from 133 samples also had predicted nonsusceptibility to ciprofloxacin. Bacteria from 344 samples had no predicted resistance.

Urgent



When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.



Clinical Overview of Salmonellosis

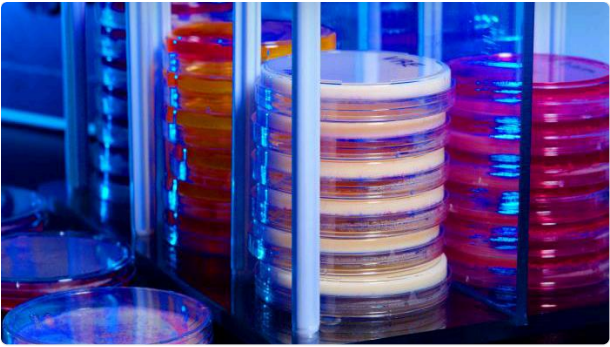
Guidance for healthcare professionals on diagnosing and managing *Salmonella* infections.

OCT 7, 2024



Antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella* outbreaks linked to backyard poultry, U.S., 2018-2023

Research article describing antimicrobial resistance in multistate outbreaks of nontyphoidal salmonellosis associated with BYP from 2018 to 2023.



About the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS)

NARMS is a surveillance system that tracks antimicrobial resistance in enteric bacteria

JULY 23, 2026

Public health actions

CDC advises everyone to take steps to [stay healthy around backyard poultry](#). CDC and state partners are working with hatcheries and stores that sell poultry to educate new poultry owners and control the spread of *Salmonella* at hatcheries.

Previous updates

^ Collapse All

July 27, 2026

CDC and public health officials in several states are collecting [different types of data](#) to investigate multistate outbreaks of *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Indiana, Infantis, Kedougou, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul infections.

Epidemiologic, traceback, and laboratory data show that contact with backyard poultry is making people sick

Epidemiologic Data

Cases

Since the last update on June 17, 2026, 301 new illnesses have been reported, including illnesses caused by one new outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Kedougou. Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 20, 2026, to July 12, 2026.

Total Cases	814
States	44 and Puerto Rico
Hospitalizations	201 (34%) of 594 people with information available
Deaths	1 reported in Washington

The true number of sick people in an outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because many people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Salmonella*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported as it usually takes [3 to 4 weeks](#) to determine if a sick person is part of an outbreak.

Demographic characteristics

Public health officials collect many different types of information from sick people, including their age, race, ethnicity, other demographic characteristics, and the animals they had contact with in the week before they got sick. This information provides clues to help investigators identify the source of the outbreak.

The table below has information about sick people in these outbreaks ("n" is the number of people with information available for each characteristic).

Age (n=812)	Range from <1 to 99 years Median age of 34 years 24% under 5 years
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Sex	56% female
(n=811)	44% male
Race	94% White
(n=572)	1% Asian
	1% Black
	1% American Native or Alaska Native
	1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
	2% reported more than one race
Ethnicity(n=573)	

Animal contact

State and local public health officials are interviewing people about the animals they came into contact with in the week before they got sick.

- Of 585 people interviewed, 459 (78%) reported contact with backyard poultry.
- Patients included in the *Salmonella* Saintpaul outbreak have more frequently reported contact with ducklings or ducks, specifically Pekin ducks, versus other outbreaks where most patients reported contact with chicks and chickens.
 - Of 210 patients with *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections who have specified species of backyard poultry, 174 (83%) reported chicks or chickens and 100 (48%) reported ducklings or ducks.
 - Of 42 patients with information available about the breed of duck, 30 (71%) specify Pekin ducks.

Find more information across multiple years of past outbreaks of *Salmonella* linked to backyard poultry in this [publication](#).

Traceback data

Of 280 people who reported owning backyard poultry, 235 (84%) purchased or obtained poultry since January 1, 2026. People reported getting their poultry from various places. Most reported purchasing from agricultural retail stores. Investigators continue to collect information about where sick people obtained poultry, including what hatcheries supplied the retail stores where people purchased poultry.

These outbreak strains have been linked to 7 hatcheries. CDC is working with state partners to notify the hatcheries of these links and assess any links to upstream suppliers. Additional hatcheries may be linked to these outbreaks as the investigation continues.

Laboratory data

Investigators in Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Tennessee collected samples from backyard poultry or from the inside of boxes used to ship poultry from hatcheries to retail stores. [Whole genome sequencing \(WGS\) analysis](#) showed that the *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul found in these samples were the same strains as those found in sick people.

Drug resistance

WGS analysis of data from 813 human, 12 animal, and 34 environmental samples predicts that some of the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks are resistant or not susceptible to some antibiotics commonly recommended for the treatment of severe *Salmonella* infections, including ampicillin, ceftriaxone, and ciprofloxacin. Related strains of *Salmonella* typically share similar patterns of drug resistance.

Most people with *Salmonella* infection recover without antibiotics. If antibiotics are needed, some infections associated with these outbreaks may not be treatable with recommended antibiotics and may require a different antibiotic choice. When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.

Some samples showed resistance to fosfomycin. Fosfomycin is not typically recommended for treatment of diarrhea caused by *Salmonella* but may be used to treat urinary tract infections. Approximately 11% of patients infected with the fosfomycin-resistant strain had a urinary tract infection. This resistance might limit treatment options for the small proportion of patients with urinary tract infections.

Resistance details

Based on the WGS analysis, the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks have predicted resistance to:

- Fosfomycin (489 samples)

- Tetracycline (109)
- Nalidixic acid (102)
- Streptomycin (32)
- Gentamicin (25)
- Sulfisoxazole (15)
- Chloramphenicol (7)
- Ampicillin (3)
- Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ceftriaxone, cefoxitin, and ceftiofur (1 sample each)

Bacteria from 103 samples also had predicted nonsusceptibility to ciprofloxacin. Bacteria from 251 samples had no predicted resistance.



Urgent

When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.



Public health actions

CDC advises everyone to take steps to [stay healthy around backyard poultry](#). CDC and state partners are working with hatcheries and stores that sell poultry to educate new poultry owners and control the spread of *Salmonella* at hatcheries.

June 17, 2026



CDC and public health officials in several states are collecting [different types of data](#) to investigate multistate outbreaks of *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Indiana, Infantis, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul infections.

Epidemiologic, traceback, and laboratory data show that contact with backyard poultry is making people sick.

Epidemiologic Data

Cases

Since the last update on May 14, 2026, 329 new illnesses have been reported, including illnesses caused by two new outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and one new strain each of *Salmonella* Mbandaka, Indiana, and Infantis.

- As of June 8, 2026, a total of 513 people infected with the outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Indiana, Infantis, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul have been reported from 43 states.
- Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 20, 2026, to May 22, 2026.
- Of 385 people with information available, 134 (35%) have been hospitalized.
- One death has been reported from Washington.

The true number of sick people in an outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because many people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Salmonella*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported as it usually takes [3 to 4 weeks](#) to determine if a sick person is part of an outbreak.

Demographic characteristics

Public health officials collect many different types of information from sick people, including their age, race, ethnicity, other demographic characteristics, and the animals they had contact with in the week before they got sick. This information provides clues to help investigators identify the source of the outbreak.

The table below has information about sick people in these outbreaks ("n" is the number of people with information available for each characteristic).

Age	Range from <1 to 99 years
(n=513)	Median age of 32 years

	25% under 5 years
Sex	57% female
(n=510)	43% male
Race	95% White
(n=376)	2% Asian
	1% Black
	<1% American Native or Alaska Native
	<1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
	2% reported more than one race*
Ethnicity	87% non-Hispanic
(n=379)	

*Percentages do not total to 100% due to rounding.

Animal contact

State and local public health officials are interviewing people about the animals they came into contact with in the week before they got sick.

- Of 391 people interviewed, 306 (78%) reported contact with backyard poultry.
- Patients included in the *Salmonella* Saintpaul outbreak have more frequently reported contact with ducklings or ducks, specifically Pekin ducks, versus other outbreaks where most patients reported contact with chicks and chickens.
 - Of 157 patients with *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections who have specified species of backyard poultry, 127 (81%) reported chicks or chickens and 79 (50%) reported ducklings or ducks.
 - Of 42 patients with information available about the breed of duck, 27 (64%) specify Pekin ducks.

Find more information across multiple years of past outbreaks of *Salmonella* linked to backyard poultry in this [publication](#).

Traceback data

Of 196 people who reported owning backyard poultry, 165 (84%) purchased or obtained poultry since January 1, 2026. People reported getting their poultry from various places. Most reported purchasing from agricultural retail stores. Investigators continue to collect information about where sick people obtained poultry, including what hatcheries supplied the retail stores where people purchased poultry.

These outbreak strains have been linked to 7 hatcheries. CDC is working with state partners to notify the hatcheries of these links and assess any links to upstream suppliers. Additional hatcheries may be linked to these outbreaks as the investigation continues.

Laboratory data

Investigators in Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio collected samples from backyard poultry or from the inside of boxes used to ship poultry from hatcheries to retail stores. [Whole genome sequencing \(WGS\) analysis](#) showed that the *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul found in these samples were the same strains as those found in sick people.

Drug resistance

WGS analysis of data from 513 human, 11 animal, and 29 environmental samples predicts that some of the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks are resistant or not susceptible to some antibiotics commonly recommended for the treatment of severe *Salmonella* infections, including ampicillin, ceftriaxone, and ciprofloxacin. Related strains of *Salmonella* typically share similar patterns of drug resistance.

Most people with *Salmonella* infection recover without antibiotics. If antibiotics are needed, some infections associated with these outbreaks may not be treatable with recommended antibiotics and may require a different antibiotic choice. When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.

Some samples showed resistance to Fosfomycin. Fosfomycin is not typically recommended for treatment of diarrhea caused by *Salmonella* but may be used to treat urinary tract infections. Approximately 8% of patients infected with the fosfomycin-resistant strain

had a urinary tract infection. This resistance might limit treatment options for the small proportion of patients with urinary tract infections.

Resistance details

Based on the WGS analysis, the *Salmonella* strains involved in these outbreaks have predicted resistance to:

- Fosfomycin (326 samples)
- Tetracycline (75)
- Nalidixic acid (68)
- Streptomycin (21)
- Gentamicin (15)
- Sulfisoxazole (8)
- Chloramphenicol (6)
- Ampicillin (3)
- Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ceftriaxone, ceftiofur, and ceftiofur (1 sample each)

Bacteria from 68 samples also had predicted nonsusceptibility to ciprofloxacin. Bacteria from 149 samples had no predicted resistance.

Urgent



When possible, healthcare providers should use antimicrobial susceptibility testing to guide treatment. Consider consultation with an infectious disease specialist for management of patients with drug-resistant or complicated *Salmonella* infection.

Public health actions



CDC advises everyone to take steps to [stay healthy around backyard poultry](#). CDC and state partners are working with hatcheries and stores that sell poultry to educate new poultry owners and control the spread of *Salmonella* at hatcheries.

May 14, 2026



CDC and public health officials in several states are collecting [different types of data](#) to investigate multistate outbreaks of *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Mbandaka, and Saintpaul infections.

Epidemiologic, traceback, and laboratory data show that contact with backyard poultry is making people sick.

Epidemiologic Data

Cases

Since the last update on April 23, 2026, 150 new illnesses have been reported, including new outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Mbandaka.

- As of May 4, 2026, a total of 184 people infected with the outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Enteritidis (32 people), Mbandaka (19 people), and Saintpaul (133 people) have been reported from 31 states.
- Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 17, 2026, to April 20, 2026.
- Of 154 people with information available, 53 (34%) have been hospitalized.
- One death has been reported from Washington.

The true number of sick people in an outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because many people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Salmonella*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported as it usually takes [3 to 4 weeks](#) to determine if a sick person is part of an outbreak.

Demographic characteristics

Public health officials collect many different types of information from sick people, including their age, race, ethnicity, other demographic characteristics, and the animals they had contact with in the week before they got sick. This information provides clues to help investigators identify the source of the outbreak.

The table below has information about sick people in these outbreaks ("n" is the number of people with information available for each characteristic).

Age (n=184)	Range from <1 to 86 years Median age of 31 years 28% under 5 years
Sex (n=184)	57% female 43% male
Race (n=153)	94% White 3% Asian <1% Black <1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 2% reported more than one race
Ethnicity (n=152)	88% non-Hispanic 12% Hispanic

Animal contact

State and local public health officials are interviewing people about the animals they came into contact with in the week before they got sick.

- Of 141 people interviewed, 110 (78%) reported contact with backyard poultry.
- Of 65 patients with *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections who have specified species of backyard poultry, 51 (78%) reported chicks or chickens and 35 (54%) reported ducklings or ducks.
- Of 25 patients with information, 16 (64%) specify Pekin ducks.
- Patients included in the *Salmonella* Saintpaul outbreak have more frequently reported contact with ducklings or ducks, specifically Pekin ducks, versus other outbreaks where most patients reported contact with chicks and chickens.

Find more information across multiple years of past outbreaks of *Salmonella* linked to backyard poultry in this [publication](#).

Traceback data

Of 70 people who reported owning backyard poultry, 61 (87%) purchased or obtained poultry since January 1, 2026. People reported getting their poultry from various places. Most reported purchasing from agricultural retail stores. Investigators continue to collect information about where sick people obtained poultry, including what hatcheries supplied the retail stores where people purchased poultry.

These outbreak strains have been linked to 5 hatcheries. CDC is working with state partners to notify the hatcheries of these links and assess any links to upstream suppliers. Additional hatcheries may be linked to these outbreaks as the investigation continues.

Laboratory data

Investigators in Ohio collected samples from backyard poultry or from the inside of boxes used to ship poultry from hatcheries to retail stores. WGS showed that the *Salmonella* Saintpaul and Mbandaka found in these samples were the same strains as those found in sick people.

One hundred and eighty-four human samples, 6 animal samples, and 1 environmental sample were assessed for predicted resistance by [WGS analysis](#). Bacteria from 133 human samples and 6 animal samples predicted resistance to fosfomycin; all fosfomycin-resistant samples (100%) were *Salmonella* serotype Saintpaul. In addition, 27 human samples had predicted resistance to 1 or more of the following antibiotics: chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, tetracycline, and gentamicin; 32 human samples predicted nonsusceptibility to ciprofloxacin and resistance to nalidixic acid. Nineteen samples (18 human, 1 environmental) had no resistance.

Most people with *Salmonella* illness recover without antibiotics. However, if antibiotics are needed, *Salmonella* illness with this predicted resistance may not be treatable with commonly recommended antibiotics and may require a different antibiotic choice. More information is available at the [National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System \(NARMS\)](#).

Public health actions

CDC advises everyone to take steps to [stay healthy around backyard poultry](#). CDC and state partners are working with hatcheries and stores that sell poultry to educate new poultry owners and control the spread of *Salmonella* at hatcheries.

April 23, 2026



CDC and public health officials in several states are collecting [different types of data](#) to investigate a multistate outbreak of *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections.

Epidemiologic, traceback, and laboratory data show that contact with backyard poultry is making people sick.

Epidemiologic Data

As of April 13, 2026, a total of 34 people infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul have been reported from 13 states. Illnesses started on dates ranging from February 26, 2026, to March 31, 2026. Of 27 people with information available, 13 have been hospitalized. No deaths have been reported.

The true number of sick people in an outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because many people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Salmonella*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported as it usually takes [3 to 4 weeks](#) to determine if a sick person is part of an outbreak.

Demographics

Public health officials collect many different types of information from sick people, including their age, race, ethnicity, other demographics, and the animals they had contact with in the week before they got sick. This information provides clues to help investigators identify the source of the outbreak.

The table below has information about sick people in this outbreak ("n" is the number of people with information available for each demographic).

Age (n=34)	Range from <1 to 78 years
	Median age of 12 years
	41% under 5 years
Sex (n=33)	58% male
	42% female
Race (n=28)	89% White
	4% Asian
	7% reported more than one race
Ethnicity (n=29)	90% non-Hispanic
	10% Hispanic

Animal contact

State and local public health officials are interviewing people about the animals they came into contact with in the week before they got sick. Of the 29 people interviewed, 23 (79%) reported contact with backyard poultry.

Traceback data

Of 14 people who reported owning backyard poultry, 13 (93%) purchased or obtained poultry since January 1, 2026. People reported getting their poultry from various places, including agricultural retail stores. Investigators continue to collect information about where sick people obtained poultry and what hatcheries supplied the retail stores where ill people purchased poultry.

Laboratory data

Public health investigators are using the [PulseNet](#) system to identify illnesses that may be part of this outbreak. CDC PulseNet manages a national database of DNA fingerprints of bacteria that cause gastrointestinal illnesses. DNA fingerprinting is performed on bacteria

using a method called [whole genome sequencing \(WGS\)](#). WGS showed that bacteria from sick people's samples are closely related genetically. This suggests that people in this outbreak got sick from contact with the same type of animal.

Investigators in Ohio collected samples from backyard poultry. WGS showed that the *Salmonella* Saintpaul found in these samples were the same strain as those found in sick people.

Based on [WGS analysis](#), bacteria from 34 people's samples predicted resistance to fosfomycin. Of these, 8 people's samples also predicted resistance to one or more of the following antibiotics: chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline. More information is available at the [National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System \(NARMS\)](#) site.

Public Health Actions

CDC advises everyone to take steps to [stay healthy around backyard poultry](#). CDC and state partners are working with hatcheries and stores that sell poultry to educate new poultry owners and control the spread of *Salmonella* at hatcheries.

SOURCES AND PAGE INFO

CONTENT SOURCE

[National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases \(NCEZID\)](#)

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The information on this page was last reviewed by subject matter experts to ensure accuracy.