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| **Abstract / Content summary** | This trial was conducted to identify the prevalence of Salmonella and Campylobacter in different farming practices: commercial, semi commercial, and subsistence farms in the four regions; Southern, Highland, Momase, and New Guinea Island (NGI) in PNG. The research was conducted at Institute of Medical Research (IMR) at Goroka, Eastern Highland Province. The samples used in the experiment were retrospective samples that were collected in 2011 and 2012 among the four regions and at different farming sites. A total of 333DNA samples were extracted from cloacal swabs. These samples were subjected to molecular assay where DNA extraction was done and analysed us- ing real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). From the result, it was evident that in Southern region, significant differences were observed only in commer-
cial and semi-commercial farms (p-value = 0.0030) and semi-commercial and non-commercial farms (p-value = 0.0002). However, in NGI significant differences were not observed in all the farming practices (p-value < 0.05). Significant differences were observed between Campylobacter in commercial and non-commercial (p-value = 0.0006) and semi-commercial and non-commercial farm (p-value < 0.0001) in Momase region. The Highlands regions showed significant differences of Campylobacter spp. between commercial and semi-commercial (p-value < 0.0001) and commercial and non-commercial (p-value < 0.0001) farming practices.
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