TITLE: SOROVARES OF Salmonella CIRCULATING IN DIFFERENT SOURCES AND REGIONS OF BRAZIL IN THE PERIOD 2015/2016

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Salmonella spp. It is recognized as an important foodborne pathogen, widespread in the environment, responsible for high levels of morbidity and economic losses worldwide. The present work aimed to identify the most prevalent serovars of *Salmonella* spp. Among the strains received from January / 2015 to December / 2016, by the National Reference Laboratory of Enteric Diseases - LRNEB / IOC / FIOCRUZ. All strains had their antigenic profile performed with polyvalent and monovalent, somatic and flagellar antisera. To date, more than 2600 serotypes of Salmonella spp. It was identified and classified in the Kaufmann-White scheme based on the serological identification of O antigens (somatic), Vi (capsular) and H (flagellar) by the technique of serum agglutination on the slide used as a routine procedure. A total of 13623 strains of *Salmonella* spp. It was characterized as 48.3% of the food source (LA), 25.5% of environmental origin (AB), 14.9% of food and feed (MP), 8.8% and 3.6% of Human Origin (HU). The highest percentage was identified in the South region (84.6%), followed by the Southeast (12.9%), the Midwest (1.54%), the North (0.6%) and the Northeast (0.4%). The most prevalent serovars were *S.* Heidelberg (31.7%), *S.* Typhimurium (8.1%), *S.* Infantis (4.9%), *S.* Agona (4.2%), *S.* Schwarzengrund , 1%), *S.* Minnesota (4.1%), *S.* Abony (3.4%), *S.* Anatum (3.3%). The serovars most prevalent in the period were identified from food sources. However, *S.* agona was most identified in food and feed and *S.* Anatum most identified in environmental source in 2016. *Salmonella* Abony and *S.* Schwarzengrund showed a decrease in the total number in 2016 when compared to 2015. *Salmonella* Abony reduced their prevalence in AL (from 200 to 84), AB (from 64 to 39) and MP (from 41 to 10) and *S.* Schwarzengrund in AL (from 171 to 157), AB (from 77 to 51) and AN (From 44 to 11). *Salmonella* Infantis, *S.* Agona and S. Anatum showed an increase in the total number in 2016 when compared to 2015. *Salmonella* Infantis increased in AL (from 136 to 147), AB (from 69 to 118) and MP (from 27 to 61); *S.* Agona in MP (from 100 to 120), AB (from 59 to 106) and AL (from 39 to 68); And *S.* Anatum in AB (from 49 to 102), AL (from 55 to 89) and MP (from 43 to 93). The results pointed out the importance of monitoring these microorganisms in a continuous way as a subsidy for the strengthening of integrated actions of prevention and control of salmonellosis.

KEYWORDS: serovars of *Salmonella* spp., monitoring, control of salmonellosis