#### *E. coli* O157:H7 --Illness trends and recent data from outbreak investigations, United States

Shiga Toxin –Producing *E. coli* Addressing the Challenges, Moving Forward with Solutions. USDA/FSIS April 9, 2008

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### Estimated annual number of *E. coli* O157 infections, United States

- 73,000 infections
  2,000 hospitalized
- > 60 deaths



#### Mead et al. EID 1999





# Public health surveillance for foodborne diseases: FoodNet

FoodNet: The sentinel site surveillance system for foodborne diseases.

- Active surveillance contact all labs in area
- Diagnoses of major foodborne infections
- Survey population for illness and exposures
- Provides our best data on burden of illness, trends
- Useful information for risk assessment

>10 state health departments, CDC/USDA/FDA

Annual report a benchmark for food safety



### Expansion of FoodNet sites: 1996 - 2007



#### 1996 – 14 million -- 5% of U.S. population



2007 – 46 million -- 15% of U.S. population



### Incidence of *E. coli* O157 infections, FoodNet

- Incidence = # illnesses per 100,000 persons per year
- Baseline 1996-98: 2.4 per 100,000
- Healthy People 2010 objective: 1.0
- Recent years
  - 2003: 1.06
  - **2004:** 0.90
  - 2005: 1.05
  - 2006: 1.31
  - 2007: See MMWR April 11, 2008











### Percent of clinical labs screening all diarrheal stools for *E. coli* 0157



Boyce, J Clin Micro 1995; Voetsch CID 2004; and unpublished preliminary

Percent of people reporting consumption of ground beef in the 7 days before interview, FoodNet Population Surveys, 1996-2007





**Based on weighted estimates** 

Percent of ground beef consumers reporting consumption of undercooked (pink) ground beef, in the 7 days before interview, FoodNet Population Surveys, 1996-2007





\* Based on weighted estimates

# Laboratory communication network in PulseNet





# Submissions to PulseNet of all pathogens continue to rise

PFGE patterns submitted to PulseNet Databases 1996-2007



In 2007, ~ 30,000 patterns in *E. coli* O157 database



### **Role of PulseNet**

- Detects clusters of illness with matching DNA "fingerprints"
  - A match suggests that the infections might have a common origin
  - facilitates early identification of outbreaks
- Assists epidemiologists in investigating outbreaks
  - persons with the outbreak "fingerprint" are likely to be part of the outbreak
  - A match between an isolate in a suspect food and a patient can help confirm an outbreak



### **Coordinating multi-state investigations - "OutbreakNet"**

- PulseNet: Clusters of possibly linked infections
- Outbreak coordination team at CDC in regular communication with counterparts in every state
   Goal:
  - systematic investigation of cases
  - coordinated investigation of multi-state outbreaks
- Working relationships with FSIS and with FDA, as well as with States
- Systematic collection and review of foodborne outbreaks reported by state health departments (~1200 investigated per year)

# *E. coli* O157 outbreaks, U.S., by year, 1982 – 2006 (N = 525 outbreaks)



Rangel, Emerg Infect Dis, 2005 and unpublished preliminary CDC data

#### Proportion of illnesses due to each mode of transmission in 350 *E. coli* O157 outbreaks, U.S.,1982-2002

Mode	Illnesses in outbreaks
	(N=8,598 illnesses)
	%
Foodborne	61
Drinking water	15
Unknown	9
Person-to-person	8
Animal contact	4
<b>Recreational water</b>	3
Lab acquired	<1

Rangel, EID, 2005



## Proportion of illnesses in foodborne *E. coli* O157 outbreaks due to various foods, 1982-2002

	illnesses
Vehicle	in foodborne outbreaks
	(N=5,269 illnesses)
	%
Ground beef	33
Other beef	11
Produce	34
Other	4
Dairy products	6
Unknown	12

Rangel, EID 2005



### Percent of foodborne *E. coli O157* outbreaks due to beef, 1982 - 2006

#### % of outbreaks



Rangel EID 2005, and CDC unpublished data



### E. coli O157:H7 and baby spinach - 2006



Traceback to four farms One farm environment had outbreak strain of *E. coli* O157 Beef cattle, stream, wild pigs, soil

Cattle 0.5 mile from field ? Spring flooding into irrigation wells ? Wild pigs traversing spinach fields

http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/fdb/







### E. coli O157:H7 and shredded lettuce - 2006

2006 outbreak: 36 cases, 2 states Taco Chain Y Shredded lettuce from California farm





Fields adjacent to two dairy farms

10 samples with outbreak strain of O157 - from both dairies

- from three fields

Pipes could connect manure lagoons and irrigation system



http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/fdb/

# Number of *E. coli* O157 outbreaks associated with beef recalls, 2005-2008

#### # recalls





\*as of January 16, 2008

# *E. coli* O157 outbreaks associated with beef recalls, by month of onset, 2007





### *E. coli* O157 outbreaks associated with beef recalls, 2007 (N = 9 outbreaks)

- 5 multi-state, 4 single state (PA, CA, MN, IL)
- Location of exposure
  - home (7 outbreaks)
  - restaurant (1)
  - concession stand (1)
- > Average # persons ill: 10 (range, 2-45)
- > Age of ill persons: <1 to 85 years</p>

2 more recalls were related to 1 ill person



## *E. coli* O157 outbreak in United States and Canada - 2007

- September 2007: PulseNet in several states finds a cluster of pattern X
- E. coli O157 identified in frozen ground beef patties from patients' freezers, and from retail samples
- More than one pattern in the meats sampled
- 6 different PFGE patterns in meat and in humans
- > 43 cases in 10 states with one of those patterns from July 5 – October 29
- > 88% reported they consumed ground beef
- 92% reported Brand X frozen ground beef patties
- Beef from Producer A in Canada
- Large scale recall all Brand X for 2007

\* Preliminary information



## *E. coli* O157 outbreak in United States and Canada – 2007 (continued)

- September 2007: PulseNet Canada found 4 cases with Pattern X
- Did not import frozen beef patties from the US source
- Identified same Pattern X in meat from producer
   A, along with other patterns
- Ultimately: 47 cases (30 with Pattern A)
- Eating ground beef, other cuts from Producer A
- Recall of all production of Producer A for 1 month



\* Preliminary information

## Number of non-O157 STEC identified in FoodNet sites, 2000-2006



non-O157 STEC O antigen undetermined STEC



### Human isolates of non-O157 STEC, by serogroup, FoodNet sites, 2000-2006



\*preliminary data; an additional 54 isolates had missing O group information

# Shigatoxin producing *E. coli* other than 0157

- Increasing diagnosis with a new test
- Illness similar to, though milder than O157
- 6 serogroups account for
  - 70% of strains referred to CDC reference laboratory
  - 83% of cases in FoodNet
  - 95% of 22 outbreaks 1990- 2007
- > 10 of those outbreaks were foodborne
- > 026, 045, 0103, 0111, 0121, 0145



# *E. coli* O157 epidemiologic observations: Conclusions

- Recent trends in surveillance
  - Earlier decline reversed in 2005-6
  - Not accounted for by change in lab practices or consumption patterns
  - Outbreaks have continued at same level
  - Beef and produce are main sources, varying by year
  - More recalls associated with outbreaks in 2007
- Outbreak investigations
  - Complex pre-harvest ecologies
  - Linkages between reservoirs in beef and produce
  - Can have an outbreak with multiple patterns
  - Multinational outbreak: North American market





### Thank you

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention







### Incidence of *E. coli* O157 infections, by state, 1999-2002



Isolates / 100,000 pop/ year

- 3.0 6.2
- 1.7 2.9
- 0.9 1.6
- 0.2 0.8



## Incidence of *E. coli* O157 infections, by setting, United States, 1993-1996

#### Cases/ 100,00 persons/ year



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CDC, National Surveillance Data, unpublished