

**UPDATE: Assessment of the Relative  
Risk to Public Health from  
Foodborne *Listeria monocytogenes*  
Among Selected Categories of  
Ready-to-Eat Foods**

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# The *Listeria* “Problem”

Improve public health by determining which foods should receive the most regulatory attention



# FDA/FSIS Draft *L. monocytogenes* Risk Assessment – Jan 2001

- Carried out in a manner consistent with the guidelines established by Codex Alimentarius, NACMCF, and ICMSF for the conduct of a microbial risk assessment:
  - **Transparency**
  - **Broad scientific and stakeholder input**
  - **Extensive peer review**

# Sources and Types of Data

- Consumption surveys
- Contamination data
- Growth, survival and thermal inactivation data -- refrigeration, storage and cooking/reheating
- Animal studies -- virulence of Lm strains and susceptibility in subpopulations
- Epidemiological investigations/listeriosis surveillance

# Selection of Food Categories

- Potential for Lm Contamination
- Ready-to-eat (with one exception, foods cooked just prior to consumption not included)
- History of causing listeriosis
- Food contamination and consumption data
- Individual foods grouped into categories

# Exposure Assessment

- Number of *L. monocytogenes* ingested
  - Frequency of contamination of food
  - Extent of contamination
  - Growth before consumption
  - Frequency that food is consumed
  - Amount of food consumed at a serving

# Exposure Assessment

- Additional variables considered to determine the amount of *L. monocytogenes* consumed
  - Home refrigerator temperatures
  - Percent of frankfurters reheated
  - Effect of temperature on growth rate
  - Effect of temperature on extent of growth

# Hazard Characterization

- **Probability of illness/mortality as a function of number of *L. monocytogenes* ingested**
  - Dose-response curve “shape” from mice
  - Variation in virulence of *L. monocytogenes* isolates
  - Accounting for differences in susceptibility of mice and men - “anchor to health statistics”
  - Variation in susceptibility within age groups
  - Variation in susceptibility between age groups



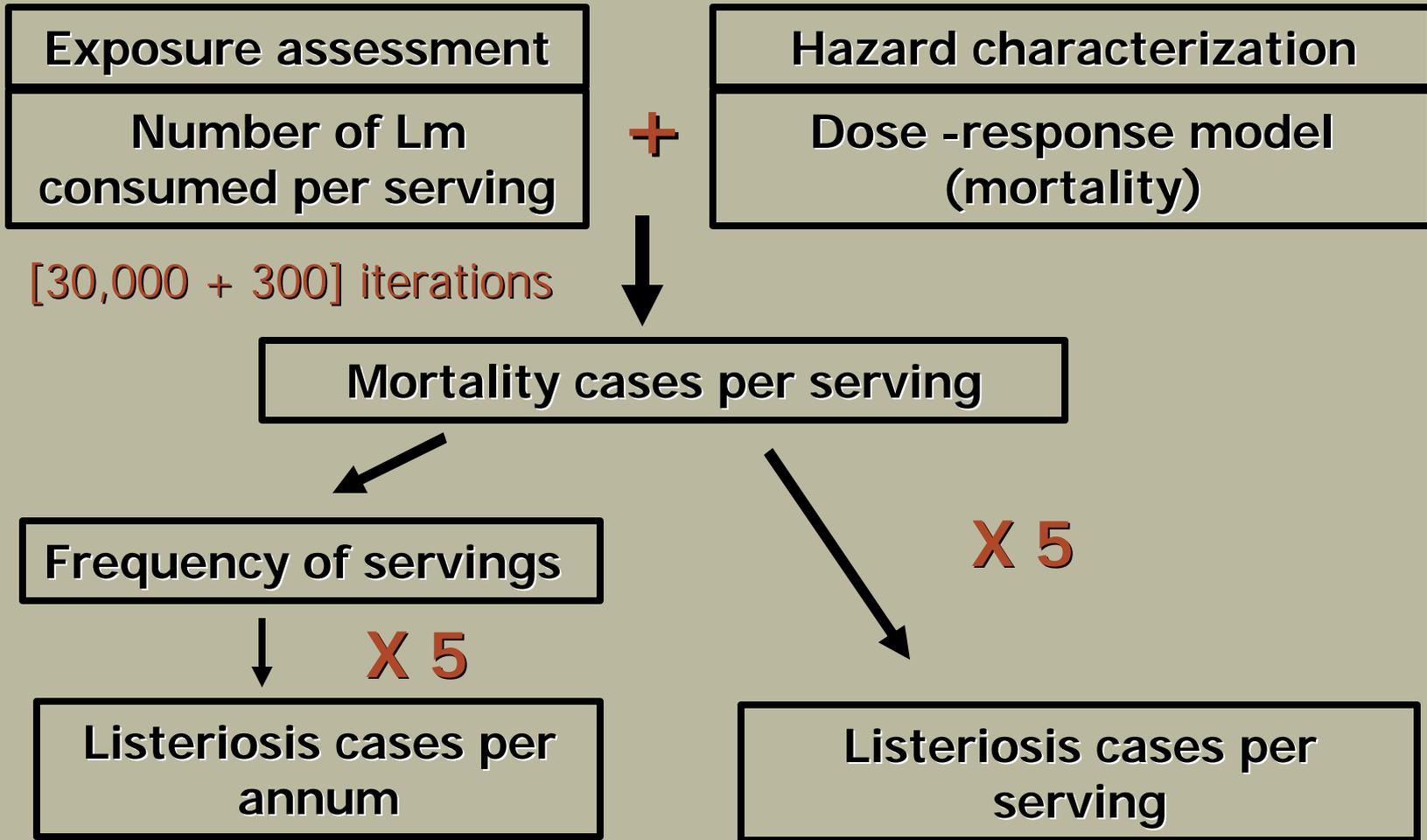
# Populations Studied

- **Perinatal:** 16 weeks after fertilization to 30 days after birth
- **Elderly:** 60 or more years of age
- **Intermediate-age:** General population less than 60 years old, includes healthy people and people more susceptible to listeriosis

# Risk Characterization

- Combine exposure assessment and hazard characterization
  - Frequency of death (mortality)
  - Convert to severe cases of listeriosis by multiplying by 5
- Characterize variability and uncertainty

# Risk Characterization



**Repeat 4,000 times!**

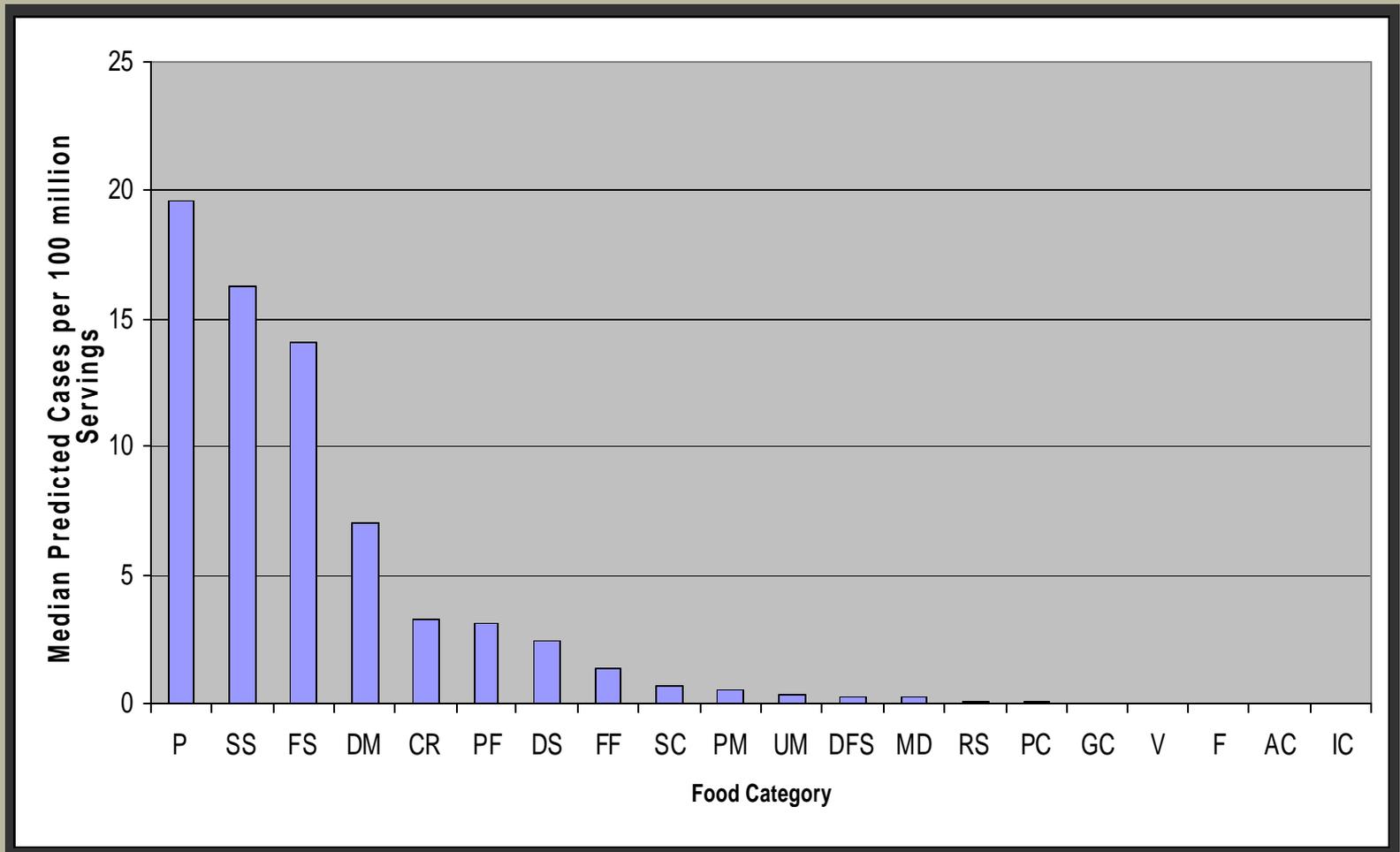
# Risk Characterization

- Examined results in light of:
  - **Quantitative results**
    - Data variability
    - Model uncertainty
  - **Consideration of qualitative factors**
    - Epidemiological history
    - Food characteristics
  - **Extensive discussion of each food category**

# Initial (2001) Risk Ranking--Per Serving

Food Categories <sup>a</sup>	Subpopulation		
	Intermediate Age <sup>b</sup>	Elderly <sup>b</sup>	Perinatal <sup>b</sup>
<b>E A F O O D</b>			
Smoked Seafood	3	3	3
Raw Seafood	14	14	14
Preserved Fish	7	7	6
Cooked Ready-to-Eat Crustaceans	6	5	5
<b>R O D U C E</b>			
Vegetables	17	17	17
Fruits	18	18	18
<b>D A I R Y</b>			
Soft Mold-Ripened & Blue-Veined Cheese	9	9	9
Goat, Sheep, and Feta Cheese	16	16	16
Fresh Soft Cheese (e.g., queso fresco) <sup>c</sup>	2	1	1
Heat-Treated Natural/Process Cheese	15	15	15
Aged Cheese	19	19	19
Fluid Milk, Pasteurized <sup>d</sup>	10	10	10
Fluid Milk, Unpasteurized <sup>d</sup>	11	11	11
Ice Cream and Frozen Dairy Products	20	20	20
Miscellaneous Dairy Products	12	13	13
<b>M E A T S</b>			
Frankfurters			
All frankfurters <sup>e</sup>	8	8	7
Only reheated frankfurters <sup>f</sup>	[15]	[15]	[15]
Only non-reheated frankfurters <sup>f</sup>	[1]	[2]	[2]
Dry/Semi-Dry Fermented Sausages	13	12	12
Deli Meats	4	4	4
Pâté and Meat Spreads	1	2	2
<b>C O M B I N A T I O N F O O D S</b>			
Deli Salads	5	6	8

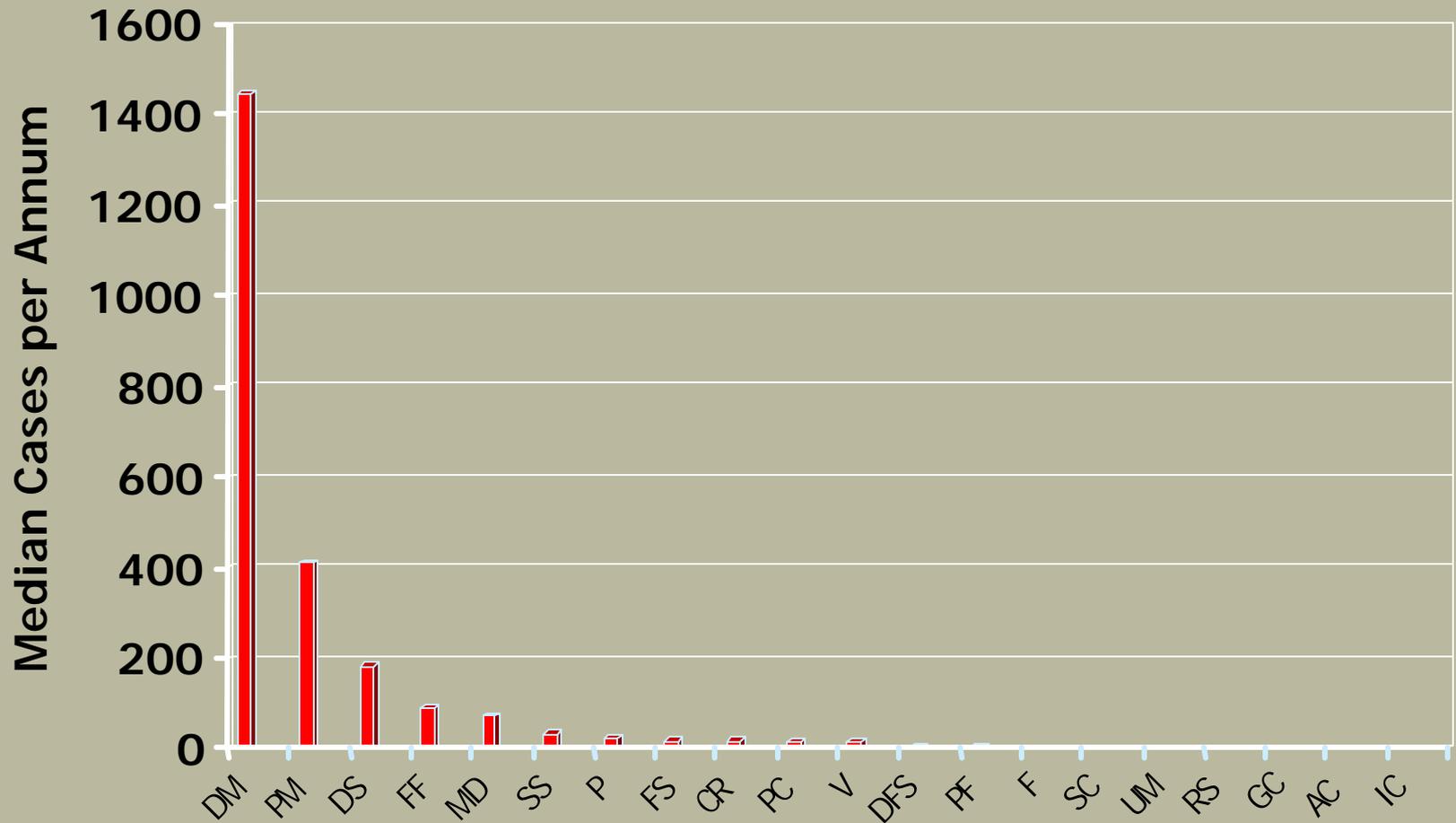
# Listeriosis: Predicted Relative Risk per Serving—Total Population (2001)



# Initial (2001) Risk Ranking - Per Annum

Food Categories <sup>a</sup>	Subpopulation		
	Intermediate Age <sup>b</sup>	Elderly <sup>b</sup>	Perinatal <sup>b</sup>
<b>SEAFOOD</b>			
Smoked Seafood	6	6	7
Raw Seafood	17	20	17
Preserved Fish	13	13	13
Cooked Ready-to-Eat Crustaceans	9	8	9
<b>PRODUCE</b>			
Vegetables	11	9	11
Fruits	16	14	14
<b>DAIRY</b>			
Soft Mold-Ripened and Blue-Veined Cheese	14	15	15
Goat, Sheep, and Feta Cheese	18	17	18
Fresh Soft Cheese (e.g., queso fresco) <sup>c</sup>	7	11	6
Heat-Treated Natural Cheese and Processed Cheese	10	10	10
Aged Cheese	19	18	19
Fluid Milk, Pasteurized <sup>d</sup>	3	2	2
Fluid Milk, Unpasteurized <sup>d</sup>	15	16	16
Ice Cream and Frozen Dairy Products	20	19	20
Miscellaneous Dairy Products	5	4	5
<b>MEATS</b>			
Frankfurters <sup>e</sup>	4	5	4
Dry/Semi-Dry Fermented Sausages	12	12	12
Deli Meats	1	1	1
Pâté and Meat Spreads	8	7	8
<b>COMBINATION FOODS</b>			
Deli Salads	2	3	3

# Listeriosis: Predicted Relative Risk per Annum – Total Population (2001)





# Initial (2001) Conclusions and Interpretation

- **Broad themes reemphasized:**
  - Disease primarily impacts specific “at-risk” subpopulations
  - Disease is rare but severe
  - Substantial difference in risk among different food categories

# Initial (2001) Conclusions and Interpretation

- **Major factors that affect risk:**
  - Amount and frequency of consumption
  - Frequency and levels of contamination
  - Ability of food to support growth
  - Refrigerated storage temperature
  - Refrigerated storage time

# Technical and Scientific Reviews of the FDA/FSIS Risk Assessment

**Request for Data and Information**  
Federal Register Notice  
Public Meetings  
Advisory Committee (NACMCF)

**Internal and External Review**  
Data and Assumptions  
Model  
Draft Document

**Draft for Public Comment**

**Revised Document**

# Process For Finalizing FDA/FSIS LM Risk Assessment

- Draft RA for public comment (Jan 2001)
- Public comment period closes (July 2001)
- Review comments and newly available data
- Develop changes to the model
- Develop revised document
- Internal review and approval
- Issue revised risk assessment and model (planned June/July 2003)
- Public meeting (TBA)
- Future updates of LM RA (as needed)

# Public comments

## ■ Submissions to the docket represented

- Consumer groups, industry, trade associations, expert modelers, manufacturers of food processing equipment, food retailers, marketers for food producers/ processors, and education/scientific societies

# Public Comments

## ■ **Revise food categories**

- Reorganize cheeses according to percentage moisture
- Split frankfurters into two separate categories (reheated and not reheated)
- Move vegetable and fruit salads to deli salads food category

## ■ **Weight contamination data according to geographic location, year collected, study size**

# Some of the New Data

## ■ **AMI survey**

- Home storage of deli meats and frankfurters

**Example: Average storage time for pre-packaged deli meats and hot dogs:**

- 1 to 3 days (32%)
- 4 to 7 days (37%)
- 8 to 10 days (6%)
- 11 to 14 days (4%)
- Don't eat these foods (13%)

# Some of the New Data (2)

## ■ NFPA retail study

- Frequency and prevalence of LM in deli meats, deli salads, vegetable salads, seafood salads, smoked seafood, soft cheese, and Hispanic-style cheese
- Total samples: 31705 tested (MD and CA)

### Example: Deli Meats

9,199 tested: 82 positive (0.9%)

1 sample  $10^3$  to  $10^4$  cfu/g

7 samples 100-1000 cfu/g

2 samples 10-100 cfu/g

10 samples >1-10 cfu/g

20 samples >0.1 –1 cfu/g

42 samples 0.04 – 0.1 cfu/g

Pre-packed: 77% of the samples (0.4%)

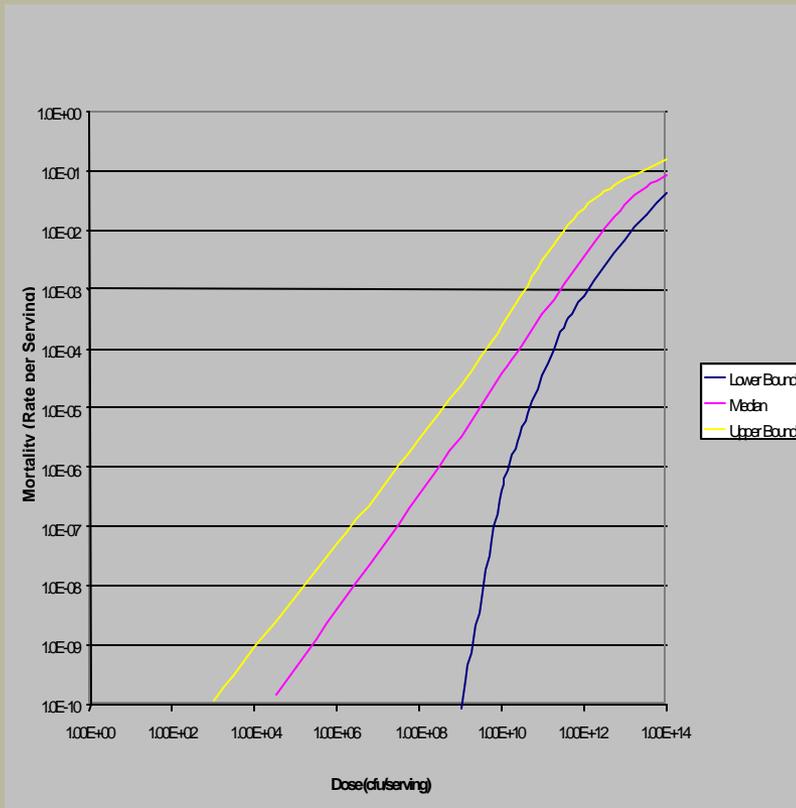
Deli-packed: 23% of the samples (2.7%)



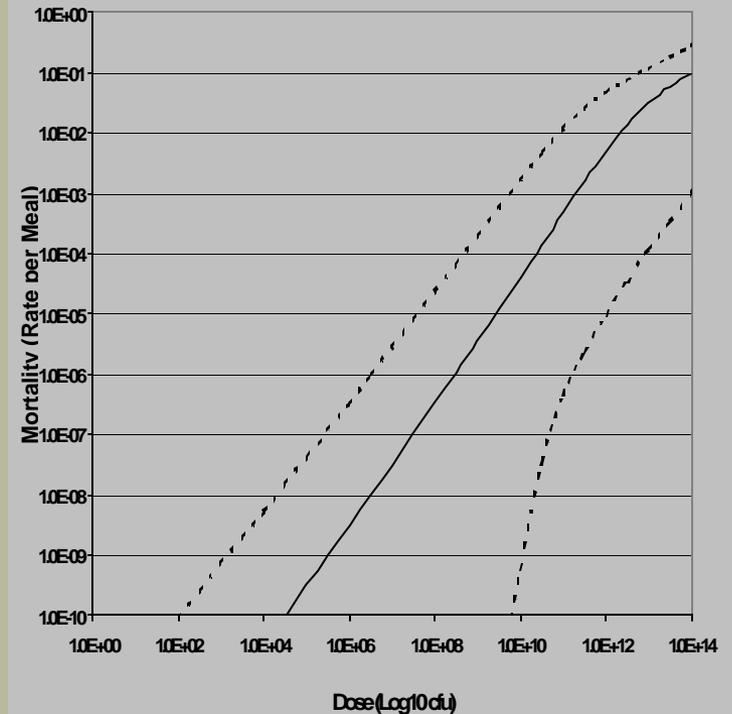
# Dose-Response Changes

- Separate mortality to hospitalization ratios calculated for each population
- An additional year of FoodNet data (2000) was included (slightly reduced the total number of predicted cases)
- Scaling factor was selected to adjust the median value for the predicted number of cases to the FoodNet estimates
  - A different scaling factor is used to adjust the exposure assessment to the FoodNet estimates.
  - As a result, the scaling factor is a distribution; the total number of predicted cases is not.

# Comparison of DR 2001 and Revised –Elderly Population



2001



Revised

# Comparison of 2001 and Revised Results – Deli meats, Elderly

<b>Listeriosis</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> 'ile</b>	<b>95<sup>th</sup> 'ile</b>
<b>Per annum</b>			
<b>2001</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32,092</b>
<b>Revised</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,106</b>
<b>Per serving</b>			
<b>2001</b>	<b>2.2x10<sup>-7</sup></b>	<b>3.0x10<sup>-9</sup></b>	<b>1.1x10<sup>-5</sup></b>
<b>Revised</b>	<b>3.0x10<sup>-7</sup></b>	<b>5.8x10<sup>-8</sup></b>	<b>3.9x10<sup>-7</sup></b>

# Summary

- The revised model is completed and undergoing scientific and management review
- The revised risk assessment report is being prepared for scientific and organizational reviews
- Deli meats remain among the “highest risk” foods on a per annum and per serving basis

# Website

<http://www.foodsafety.gov>

