



Understanding The Causes Of Foodborne Illness

Environmental Health Specialists Network (EHS-Net)

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Presentation Outline

Foodborne Disease Surveillance In The U.S.

 Background - Environmental Health Specialists Network

Overview Of EHS-Net Studies

How Can This Information Be Used?

Foodborne Outbreak Reporting System

•U.S. Foodborne Disease Outbreaks Reported To CDC By State Epidemiologists

•Reported Through The Electronic Foodborne Outbreak Reporting System (eFORS)

Outbreak Definition

Pulse Net



Objectives:

•Detect Foodborne Disease Case Clusters By PFGE

Real-Time Communication

•Early Identification Of Common Source Outbreaks

Identify New Prevention Measures

FoodNet - Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network



Active Surveillance For Foodborne Diseases

Related Epidemiologic Studies

What Do We Know From Our Surveillance System?

Foodborne Disease Outbreaks, eFORS 1998-2005*

Outbreak incidence per million population



* Preliminary data, not all states have completed reporting; data subject to change.

Cases in Foodborne Disease Outbreaks, e FORS 1998-2005*

— Reported cases per million



* Preliminary data, not all states have completed reporting; data subject to change.

Location of Food Consumption for Norovirus Outbreaks, 1998-2005¹



¹Preliminary data, not all states have completed reporting; data subject to change.

Location of Food Consumption for SE Outbreaks, 1998-2005¹



Church/Temple
Nursing home
Prison/Jail
Private home
Restaurant/Deli
School
Uncategorized
Other *

* Other includes camp, day care, hospital, and workplace. ¹Preliminary data, not all states have completed reporting; data subject to change.

Location of Food Consumption for *E. coli* Enterohemorraghic Outbreaks, 1998-2005¹



* Other includes nursing home, day care, camp, grocery store, and workplace. ¹Preliminary data, not all states have completed reporting; data subject to change.



- No evidence of a decline of foodborne outbreaks reported
- The most frequent etiology is Norovirus followed by bacterial
- Most frequently reported bacterial etiologies are Salmonella Enteriditis and E. coli Enterohemorraghic
- Restaurant and private home comprise over half of food consumption locations for viral and bacterial etiologies

FoodNet - Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network



Case-Control Studies Of Sporadic Cases Risk Factor – Eating Outside Home

Environmental Health Specialists Network EHS-Net



EHS-Net Background Goals

To identify environmental antecedents to illness and disease outbreaks

To translate findings into improved prevention efforts using a systems approach

To offer training opportunities to current and future environmental health specialists

To strengthen collaboration among epidemiology, laboratory, and food protection programs

EHS-Net Studies

An Overview

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/highlights.htm

EHS-Net Study Highlights

Food Workers / Managers

Foodborne Outbreak Investigations

Environmental Health Specialists

General Public

Food Workers / Managers

 5% of food workers reported working while sick with vomiting or diarrhea.

 Hand washing only occurred in 27% of activities where hand washing was needed.

 There were 8.6 activities per hour per worker requiring a hand wash.

Foodborne Outbreak Investigations

 Certified kitchen managers appear to be associated with a reduced risk for an outbreak.

 Certified kitchen managers, sick leave, reporting or restricting acitiveis of ill workers – no impact on role of ill workers as outbreak contributing factor.

Environmental Health Specialists

- Establishing A Relationship And Educating
- Don't Cite All Violations
- Some Do Not Believe Inspections Effective
- Half Not Involved With Outbreak Investigations
 - No Outbreaks
 - Not A Priority Of Jurisdiction
- Half Involved in Outbreak Investigations
 - 'Routine Inspection'
 - Pathogen Identification
 - Identifying Contributing Factors Not Described As Focus

General Public

•22% believed their recent gastrointestinal illness resulted from a meal eaten outside the home.

•Those who experience a mild illness more likely to attribute their illness to eating outside the home.

•People tend to use some of the same reasons for meal attribution as epidemiologists.

General Public (continued)

•People have a misconception that foodborne illness occurs shortly (5 hours) after meal consumption.

•Only 19% of those with an ill meal companion reported their illness to a health department.

How can this information be used?

Improve implementation of safe practices:

Certified kitchen managers
III workers – policy implementation
Hand washing – process engineering

How can this information be used?

Food safety program management:

Certified kitchen managers - regulation
Linking prevention measures with impact on the occurrence of outbreaks – it can be done?
Inspection program – what is the point?
Outbreak Investigations – To be or not to be involved?

How can this information be used?

Public Education:

•With focus on the appropriate use of illness timing in meal attribution.

 Information on when it is most critical to report illness to a health agency.



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