Foodborne Disease "Attribution" State and Local Perspective



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JECFA SALMSURV **GSFS WHO** GAO **FAO JMPR** IHR **JEMRA PPS** CDC **RCED APHD** OIE **BPRO** DOJ **IPCS WHA FoodNet FBI UNEP INTOX NARMS** OCI **IUFOST FERRET GEMS HACCP IUPAC** IAEA **FDA** OIG **USDA WMO OCHA ARS GPHIN FSIS OEP OECD**

^{*}The Deputy Assistant to the Assistant Deputy Administrator for District Enforcement Operations agreed with this report...



Attribution

- Understand contributing factors
- Food Attribution: partition the burden of illness to specific food commodities
- Prioritize hazards and interventions
- Target efforts to reduce risk reduction
- GOAL: Reduce the burden of illness

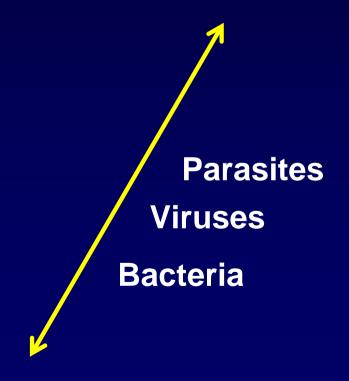
Attribution at Different Levels

Can partition at various in the food supply

- 1. Point of consumption attribution
- 2. Point of processing attribution

Limit to domestic infections

Pathogens



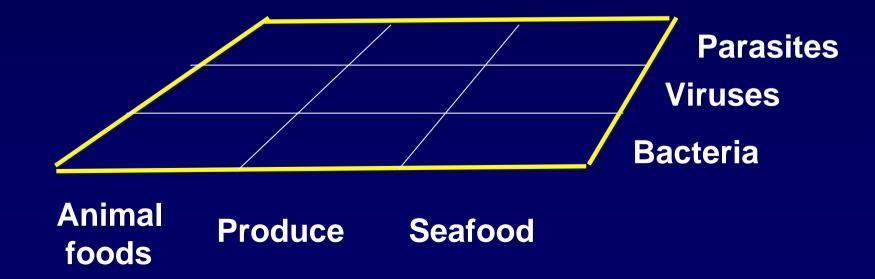
Food Vehicles

Animal foods

Produce

Seafood

Pathogens – Food Vehicles



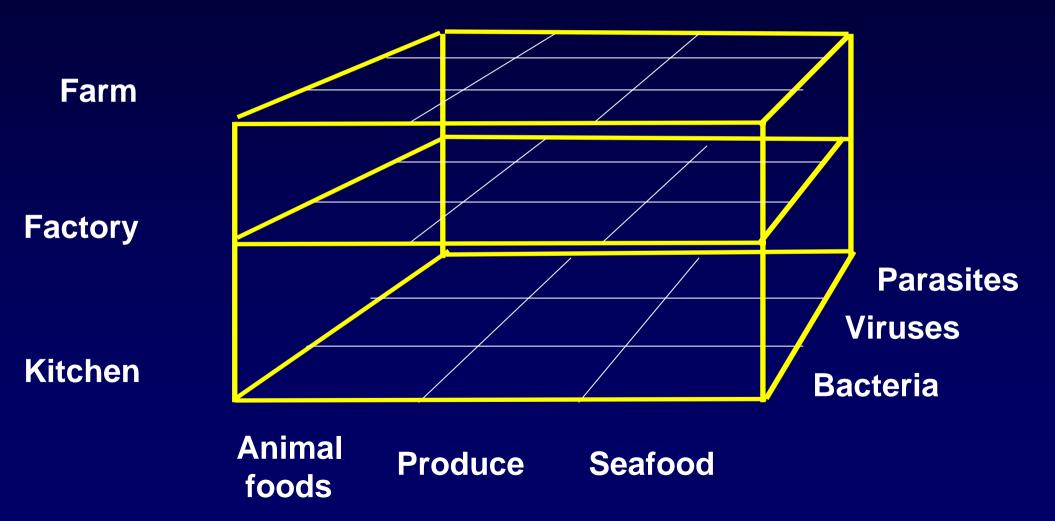
The Food Processing Continuum

Production – Farm, orchard, fishery

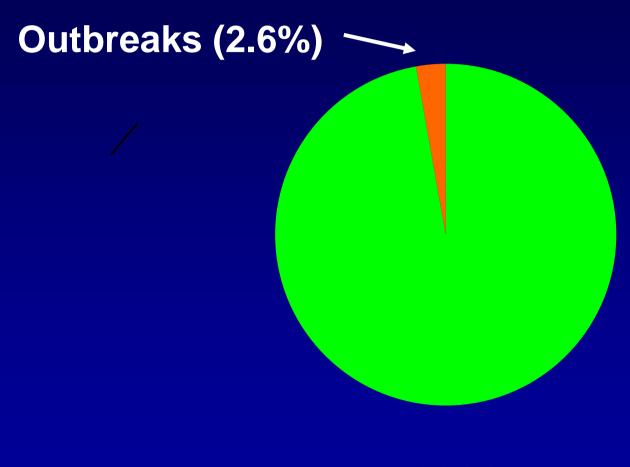
Processing – Factory, slaughter plant, packer

Preparation – Kitchen, service

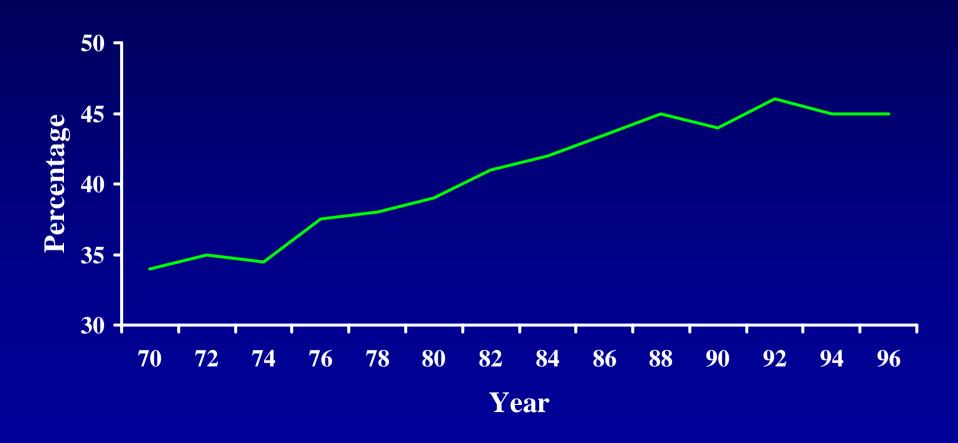
A Food Safety Box



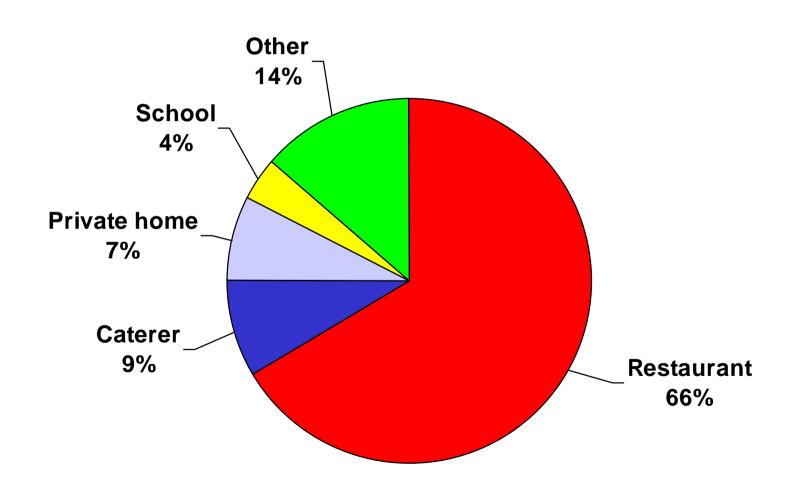
Outbreaks Account for Small Proportion of Confirmed Illnesses Reported



Food Expenditures Away from Home

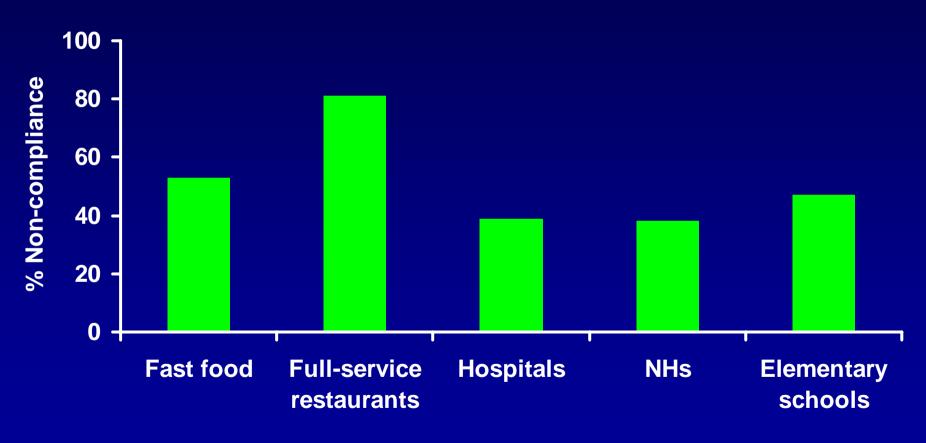


Location of Outbreaks



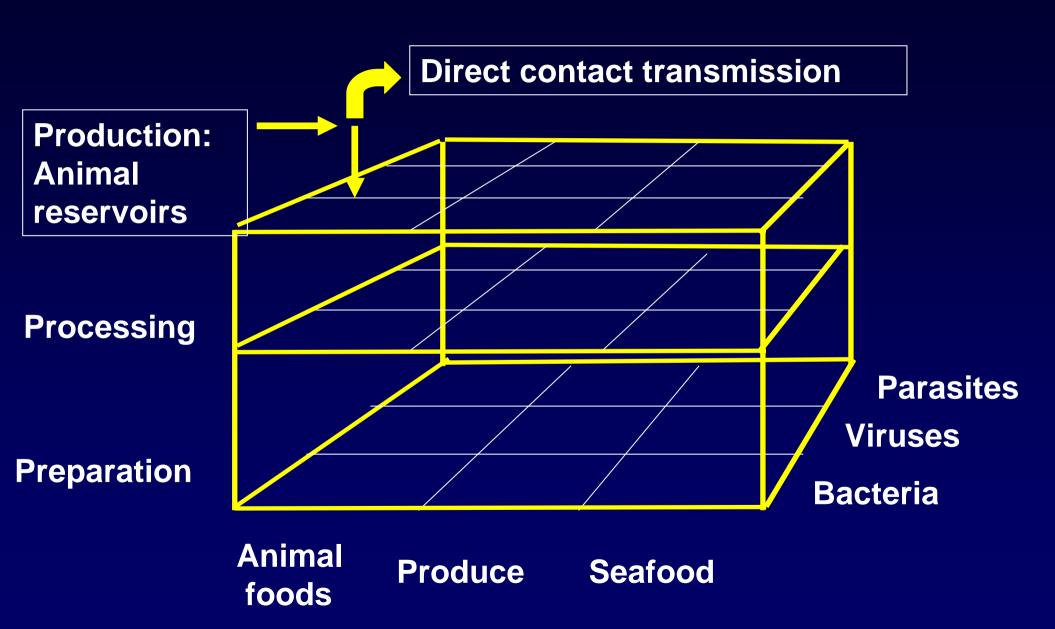


Inadequate Handwashing



Institution

Attribution: Outside the Box



Direct contact transmission









Indirect Transmission







Local Value

- Focus list of suspects
- Help in patient education
- Guide collection of data
- Focus interventions



Point of consumption attribution

Data sources

- Outbreak investigations
 - difficulty of complex food items
- Sporadic case-control studies
 - intensive studies

Point of processing attribution

Data sources

Comparison of molecular libraries

- requires isolates from food supply (HAACP)
- Danish Zoonoses Center

FoodNet: CDC, USDA-FSIS, Univ. of MN

FN Sporadic case-control studies

- Campylobacter
- Fluoroquinolone-resistant Campylobacter x 2
- Escherichia coli O157 x2
- Shigella
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Salmonella Enteritidis x2

- Salmonella (reptile)
- Salmonella (infant)
- Salmonella Newport
- Salmonella Heidelberg
- Salmonella Typhimurium
- Cryptosporidia
- Salmonella/Campylobacter (infants)

Outbreaks: direct animal contact

Outbreaks

- 1995-2003: over 30 outbreaks
- thousands ill, kidney failure, death

Enteric pathogens

– E. coli O157, Salmonella, Campylobacter

Animals reservoirs

cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, reptiles

Transmission

- direct and indirect animal contact



Problem? Just Call...

Open-faced meat sandwich producers are inspected daily by the USDA. If it's closed face, they're inspected by the FDA once every 5 years...

If it's beef broth it's regulated by the FDA, and if it's chicken broth it's the USDA, unless they're dehydrated, in which case chicken is FDA and beef is USDA...

Collaborating Federal Agencies



U.S. Food and Drug Administration



CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY AND APPLIED NUTRITION



United States Department of Agriculture





Agricultural Research Service

the in-house research arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture



Food Safety and Inspection Service





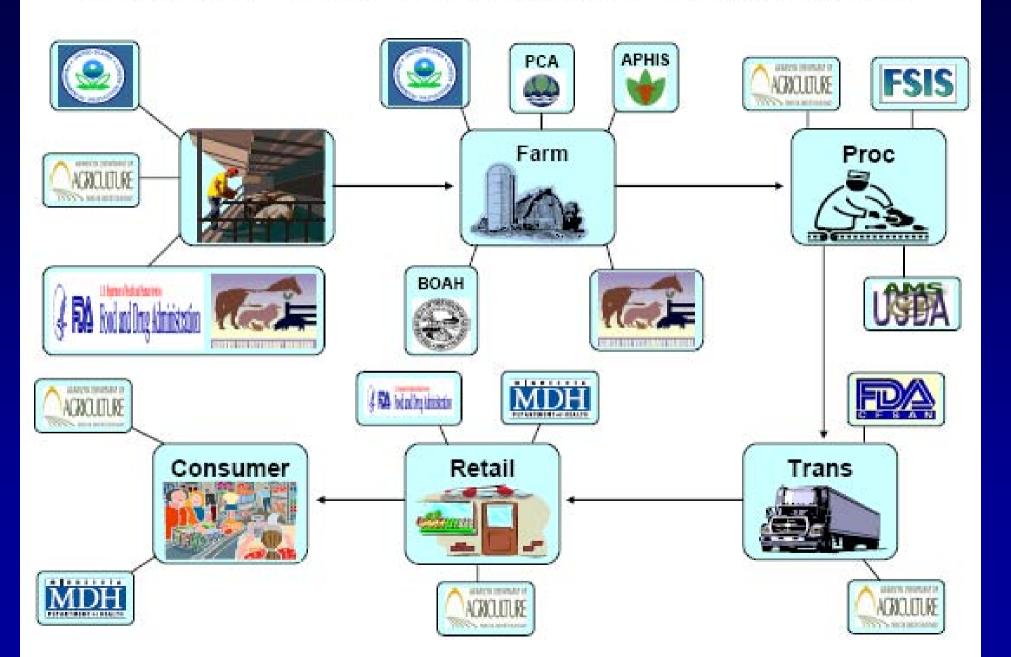




aphis.usda.gov

National Center for Food Protection and Defense

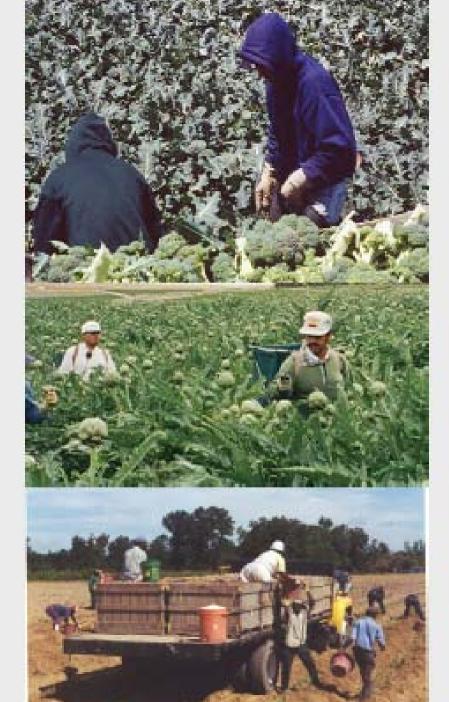
Effective response requires collaboration



Food Safety Oversight

- 14 separate federal entities
- Administer >35 separate food safety laws
- 28 congressional committees involved

• >70 MOUs to sort it all out...



Where is this? USA? PERU? MEXICO? CHILE?

