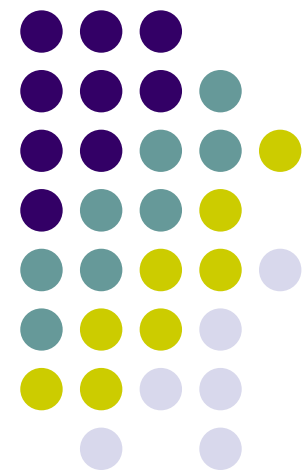


Is it the chicken or the egg? The ongoing investigation of *Salmonella* Enteritidis in BC: Challenges, collaboration and next steps

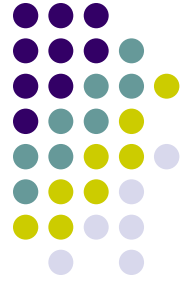
Eleni Galanis
Physician Epidemiologist

Marsha Taylor
Epidemiologist

BCCDC Rounds
February 4, 2011



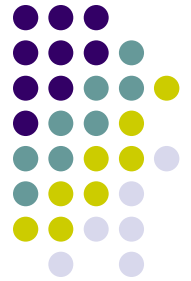
BC Centre for Disease Control
An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority



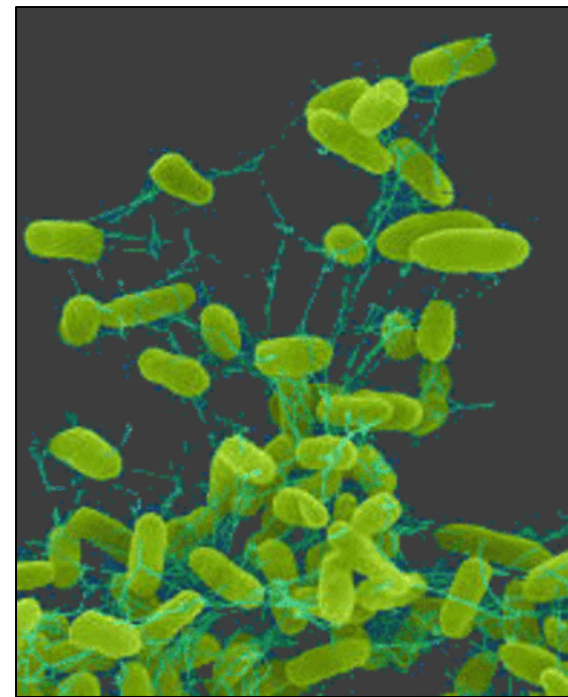
Outline

- *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) background
- Epidemiology of SE in humans in BC
- Outbreak investigation in BC (2008-2010)
 - Epidemiological
 - Environmental
 - Collaboration with animal health colleagues
 - Actions taken
- Lessons learned

Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) illness



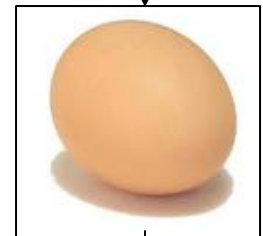
- Incubation
 - 12-36h
- Clinical illness
 - Diarrhea, fever, nausea
 - Duration: few days
 - 22% hospitalized
 - Death rare



SE reservoir and transmission



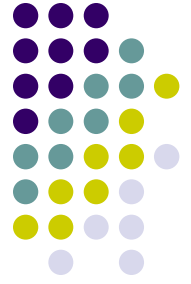
- Reservoir: poultry
- Horizontally transmitted to other poultry
- Vertically transmitted to eggs
- Source: contaminated food
 - Occasionally via contact with poultry
 - Rarely person-to-person



SE global pandemic



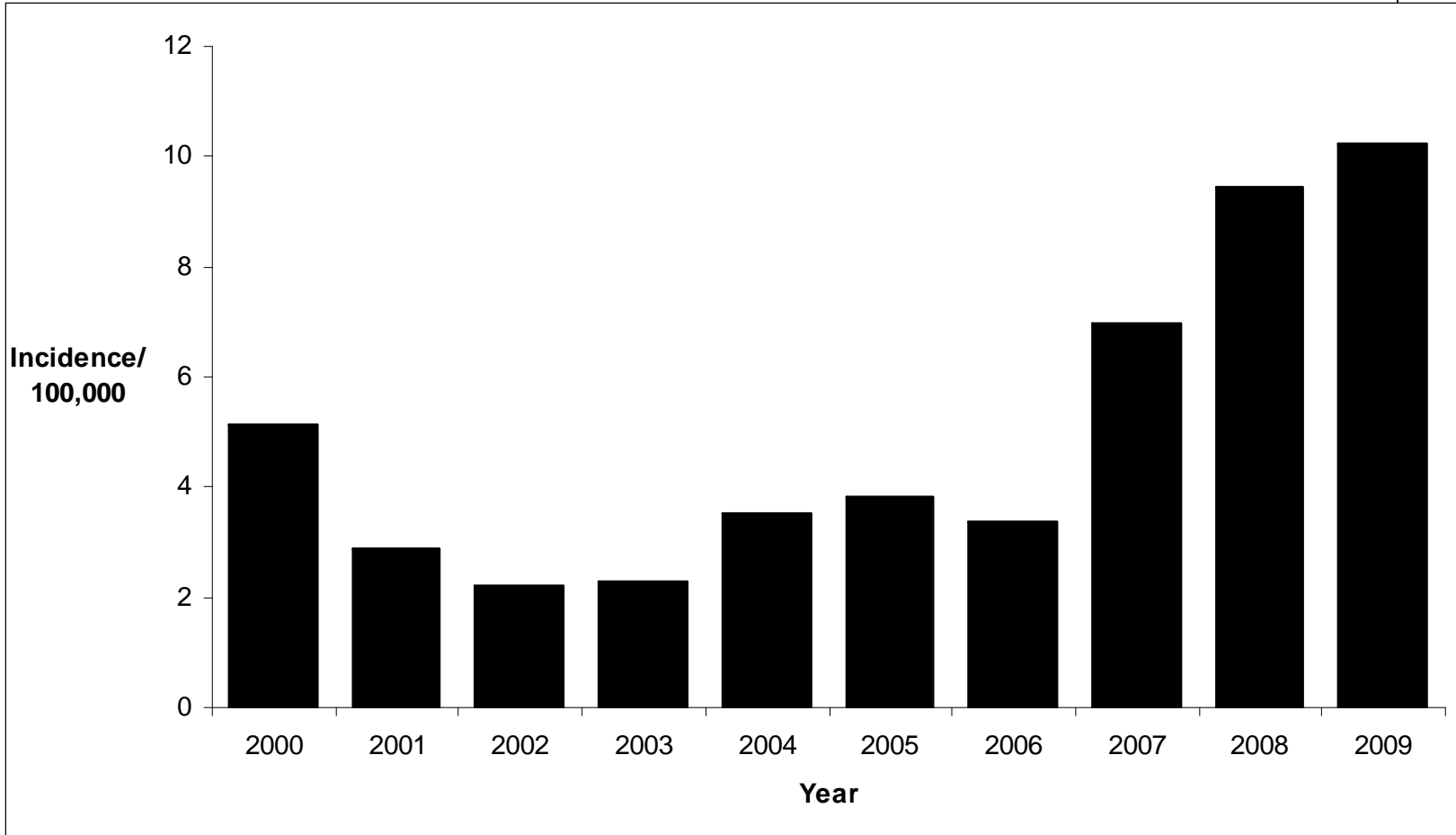
- SE caused global pandemic in 1970-90s
 - Mostly due to PT4
 - Avoided Canada
- Initially, eggs were virtually sole source
- More recently, chicken has also been implicated
- Some countries have successfully controlled SE, others not
 - Requires intensive on farm control measures and top-down approach



SE from a BC perspective

- *Salmonella* is the second most common enteric pathogen in BC
 - 952 cases reported in 2009
- SE has been the most common serotype since 2004
 - 2004: 20% of all *Salmonella* isolates
 - 2009: 45% of all *Salmonella* isolates

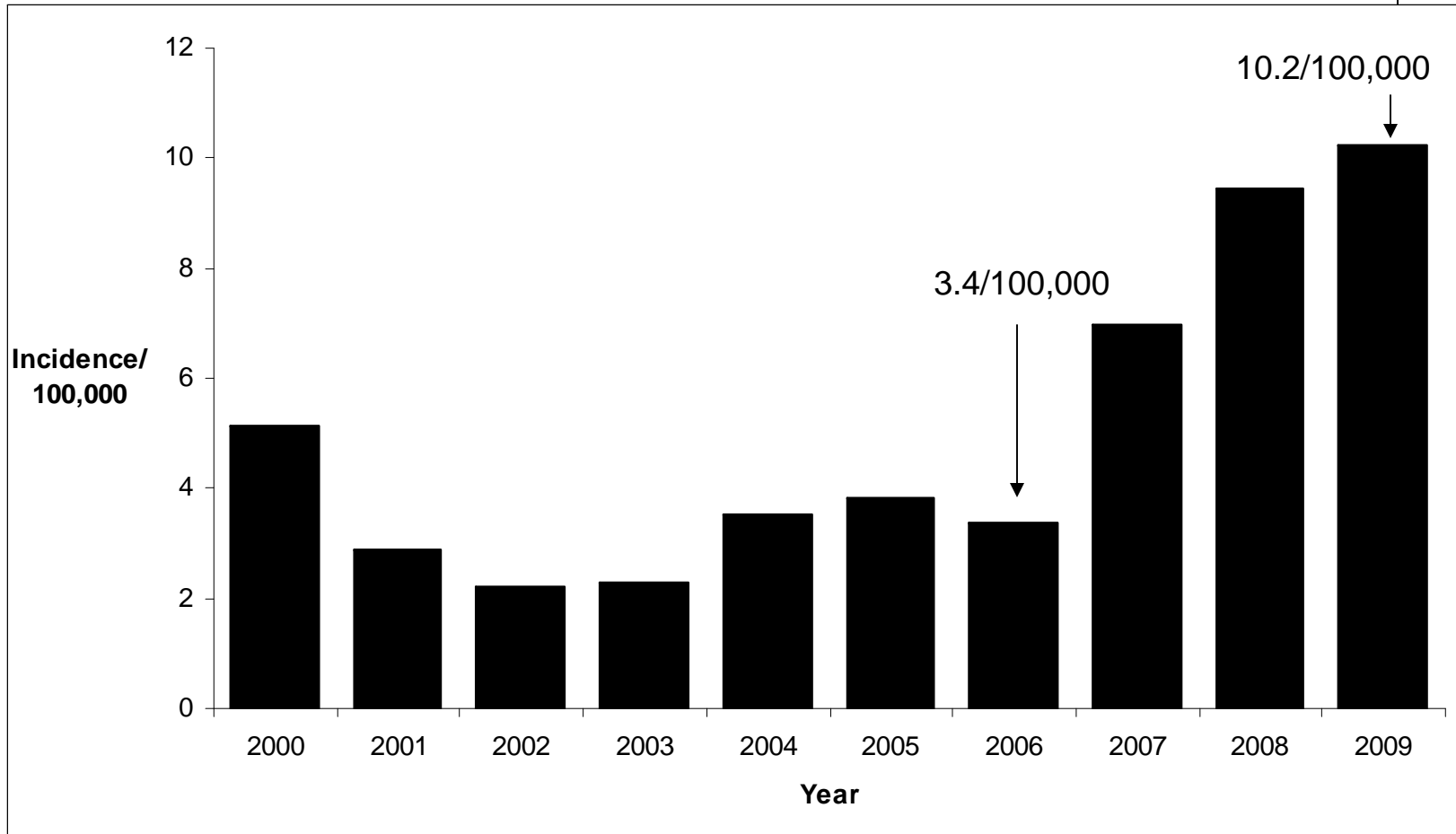
SE Incidence in BC, 2000-2009



Source: BCCDC PHRML



SE Incidence in BC, 2000-2009



Source: BCCDC PHRML

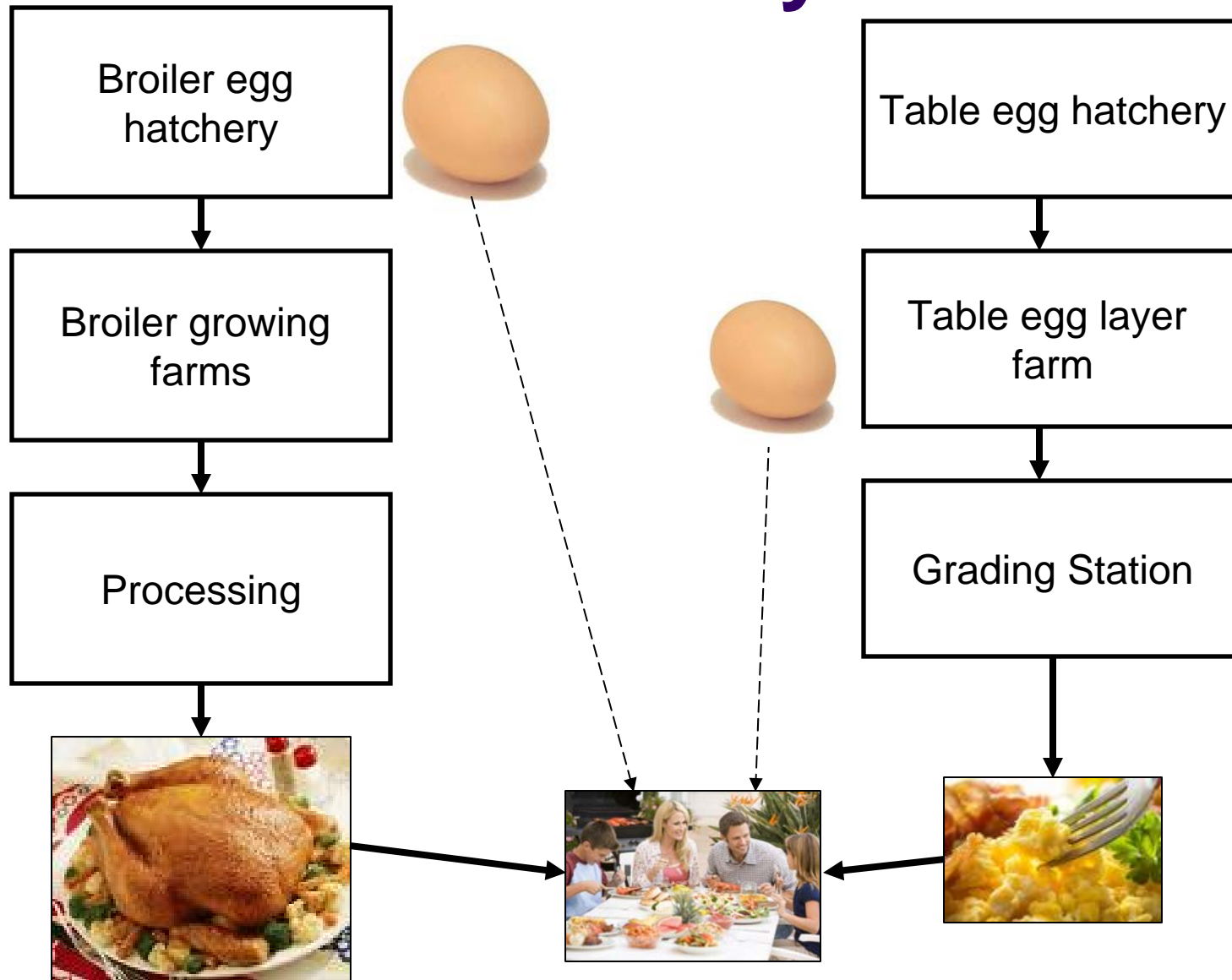
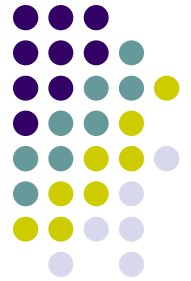


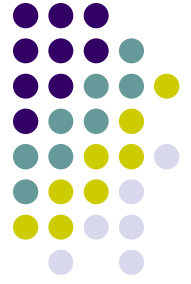
Emergence of SE 3 in BC

- Restaurant cluster associated with raw egg mayo in June 2008
- Previous outbreaks
 - 2000: egg wash*
 - 2007: egg noodle factory
 - 2007: chicken omelette
- Animal data
 - BC Ministry of Agriculture
 - CIPARS

*B Strauss, M Fyfe, K Higo, M Sisler, A Paccagnella, A Trinidad, K Louie, C Kurzac, B Zaharia. *Salmonella* Enteritidis Outbreak Linked to a Local Bakery, British Columbia, Canada. *CCDR*. April 1, 2005. Vol 31-07.

Supply managed poultry industry





Investigation methods

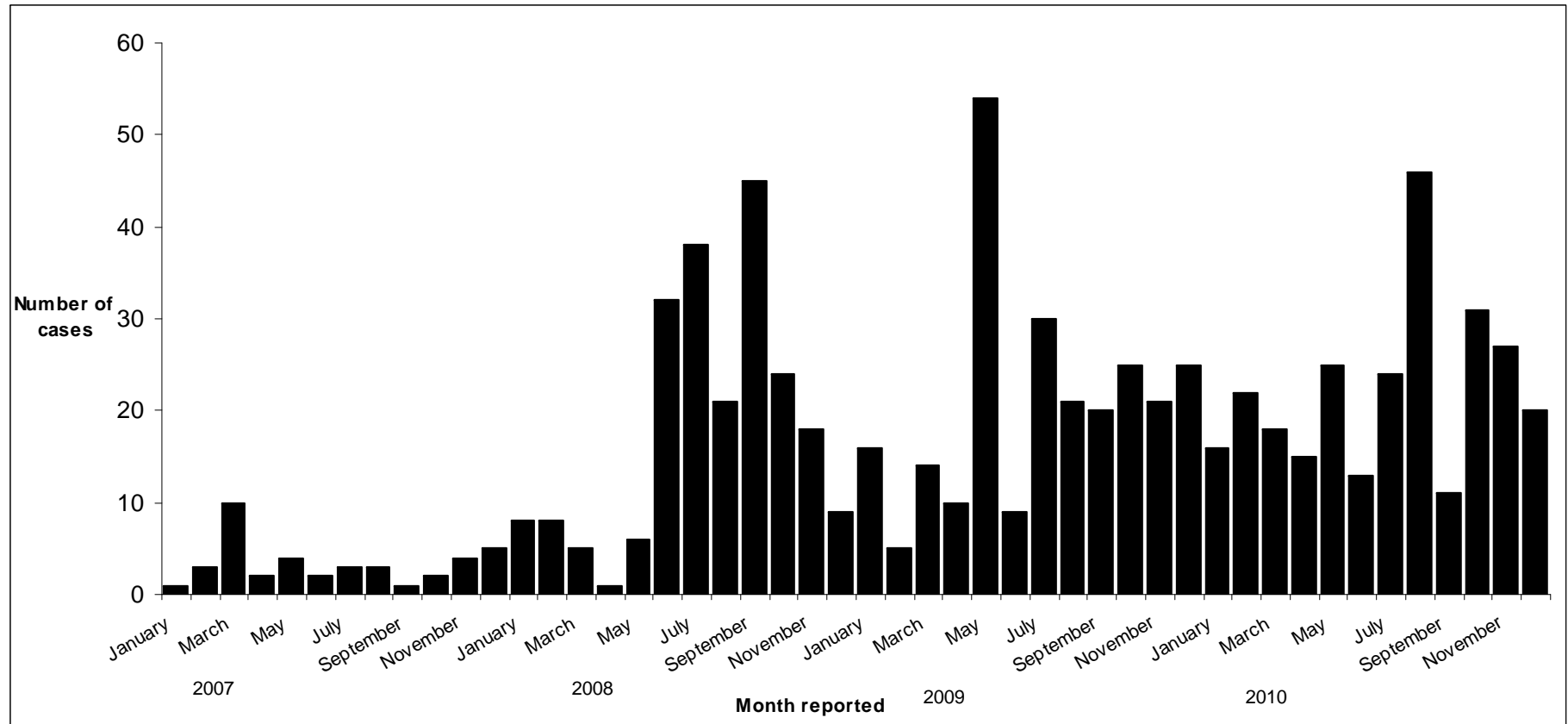
- Epidemiology
 - Case follow-up
 - Case control study
- Environmental
 - Cluster investigations
 - Egg confiscations
- Laboratory
 - Food testing
- Animal health (Animal Health Centre)
 - Diagnostic
 - Monitoring data
 - Registered broiler hatcheries (CFIA monitoring)
 - Regulated table egg industry (Industry monitoring)



Case follow-up

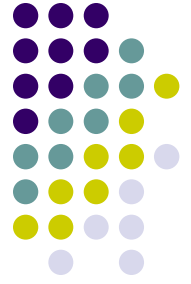
- Case interviews conducted with all cases of salmonellosis in BC
- Routine and enhanced questionnaires used
- Questionnaires forwarded to BCCDC for central analysis
- Matched to PFGE information

SE 3 infections, BC, by reported week, January 2007-December 2010



Source: BCCDC PHRML

Cluster investigations

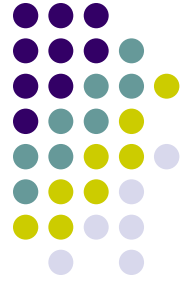


- Cluster = multiple cases associated with a common food place or event
- Investigation conducted by an EHO
 - Information on food sources collected
 - Investigate hygiene, food preparation, appropriate food storage.
- Information on incidents of egg confiscations due to dirty, cracked or inappropriately stored eggs collected

Investigation results- Environmental



- Traceback
 - Attempted for all clusters and sporadic cases where possible
 - No single common source was identified
 - Significant challenges identified during ungraded egg traceback
 - Lack of receipts, supplier information
 - Redistribution of eggs from farms



Case Control Study

- Retrospective case control conducted from November, 2008-February, 2009
- 92 cases matched to one control
 - Geography and age range (0-4, 5+)
- Controls recruited through sequential digit dialing
- Controls were asked about exposures for same three days case had been asked about

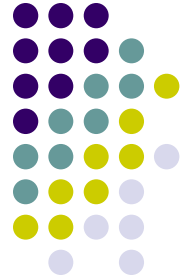


Laboratory Investigation

- Food samples from case homes and clusters were sent for testing to BC PHRML Food Laboratory
- 53 food samples tested during the investigation
 - 39 in 2008 and 14 in 2009
- Mayonnaise made with raw egg on-site from the first restaurant cluster was positive.
 - Matched the outbreak PFGE pattern (SE 3)
- 48 samples were ungraded broiler hatching eggs found during investigation and inspection

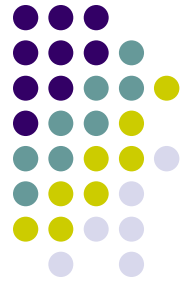


Investigation results-Animal data



- Ill and dead chicken diagnostics and registered broiler hatchery monitoring
- Registered table egg monitoring

What is causing illness in humans?

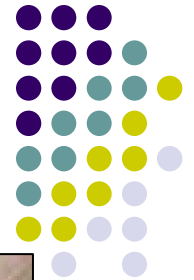


- We believe eggs are the most likely source
 - Epidemiological data: exposure information, case control study
 - Cluster investigations
 - Other documented outbreaks of SE 3 associated with eggs
- The role of chicken meat is unclear
 - Animal data
 - Not all cases consumed eggs



Actions taken in BC

- Public
 - Annual media releases to raise awareness
- Restaurants/retail
 - Confiscation of eggs
 - Progressive enforcement
- Farm level
 - MAg: awareness raising among industry
 - Broiler hatching egg industry
 - SE vaccination
 - Pilot of increased SE testing
 - Recommended ceasing sale of hatching eggs at farmgate

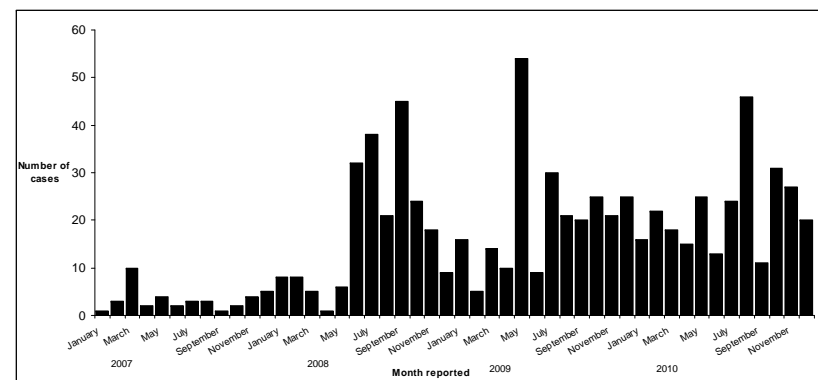


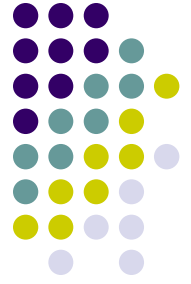


Impact

- Decrease in number of restaurant egg confiscations and clusters identified
- No decrease in overall incidence rate in humans or animals
 - Too early?
 - Insufficient actions?
 - Inappropriate actions?

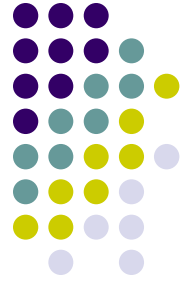
SE incidence in BC 2007-2010





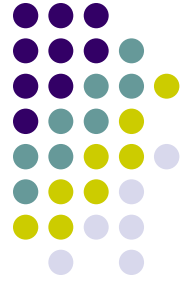
Lessons learned

- Current SE subtyping methods insufficient to discriminate between sources of SE
 - NML assessing SNP analysis
- Commonly consumed food item is difficult to identify as source of outbreak
 - Collaborate multi-sectorally
 - Use variety of methods and data sources



Lessons learned

- Egg and layer farm environment testing do not readily identify SE
 - Rely on epidemiology
 - Consider alternate testing methods
- Animal data mostly generated by industry and are proprietary
 - Need standards and data sharing agreements



Lessons learned

- Current BC regulations insufficient to address problem
 - Rely on education and awareness raising
- Public education has mixed results and is resource intensive because it needs to be sustained and multi-faceted

Regulations (PH)

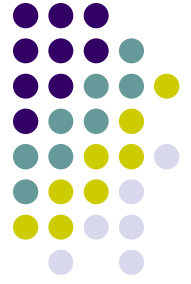


- Food Premises Regulations (Health Act)
 - An operator of a food premises must not store, display, offer for sale or sell food that is contaminated or unfit for human consumption
 - All food must be obtained from a government-approved source
- Public Health Act
 - MHO may order any action necessary to prevent transmission of infectious or hazardous agent

Regulations (MAg)



- Shell Egg Grading Regulation (Agricultural Produce Grading Act)
 - All eggs sold in BC must be marked with a grade
 - “Egg” does not include a (broiler) hatching egg
 - Cannot purchase ungraded eggs for the purpose of reselling them
 - Allows farmgate sale of eggs directly to consumer
 - MAg can detain eggs that do not comply
 - MAg does not have resources to inspect



Next steps

Investigation

- Enhanced surveillance to identify more clusters, characterise and focus on “at risk” restaurants and traceback to source farms

Actions

- More proactive approach with restaurants to avoid purchase of dirty eggs
- Review of regulatory tools
- Continued interaction and sharing of information with industry to encourage action

Canadian SE Symposium and Workshop, Dec 1-2 2010

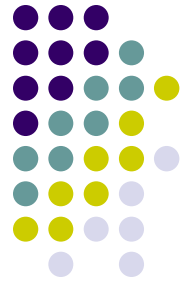


Actions recommended for priority challenges:

- Set control goals for SE in Canada
- Agree on the source of SE infections in humans
- Develop common standards for the diagnosis and response to SE
- Facilitate data sharing between sectors
- Identify the focus and means of SE control

Present to CMOH, CVO, PHAC, HC, CFIA and 5 Feather Boards to develop national strategy

What does this mean for you?





Acknowledgements

- Vancouver Coastal Health Authority
- Fraser Health Authority
- Vancouver Island Health Authority
- Interior Health Authority
- Northern Health Authority
- BC Ministry of Agriculture
- BCCDC Public Health Microbiology and Reference Lab
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Public Health Agency of Canada
- BC Centre for Disease Control



BC Centre for Disease Control
An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

THANK YOU