E. coli O157:H7 Outbreak Associated with Consumption of Unpasteurized Milk, Kentucky, 2014

Association of Food and Drug Officials of the Southern States

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Speakers

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Objectives

- Describe STEC infections, complications, routes of transmission, and sources of exposure
- Discuss the outbreak investigation methods
- Describe the collaboration with internal and external partners during the outbreak investigation
- Summarize the strengths and areas of improvement identified during the outbreak investigation

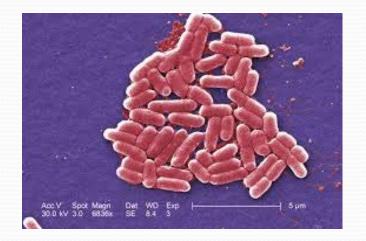




Shiga toxin-producing *E. Coli* (STEC)

- Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) is an infection of variable severity characterized by diarrhea (often bloody) and abdominal cramps.
- Illness may be complicated by hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) or thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)

 Asymptomatic infections also may occur and the organism may cause extraintestinal infections.







Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)

5-10% of those diagnosed with STEC develop HUS

- Symptoms of HUS:
 - Bloody diarrhea
 - Vomiting
 - Abdominal pain
 - Fever, usually not high and may not be present at all
 - Blood in the urine
 - Decreased urination
 - Sometimes neurological symptoms, such as confusion or seizures, develop as well.

- Complications of HUS:
 - Sudden (acute) kidney failure
 - Chronic kidney failure
 - Heart problems
 - Stroke
 - Coma
 - Death





STEC Transmission

- Consumption of contaminated foods
- Consumption of unpasteurized (raw) milk, juice, and other foods
- Ingestion of contaminated water

 Direct contact with infected persons or animals or their environments





Background

- On 9/9/14, KDPH received notification from Kosair Children's Hospital
 - 4 hospitalized children
 - 3 diagnosed with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)
 - 1 positive for Shiga toxin





Methods - Epidemiologic

- Epidemiologic
 - Enhanced surveillance
 - State-wide call for post-diarrheal hemolytic uremic syndrome cases
 - Foodborne and Waterborne Illness Investigation Form
 - Collaboration between KDPH and Local Health Department Nurses, Epidemiologists, and Environmentalists
 - Collaboration with local hospitals
 - Infection control practitioners
 - Hospital epidemiologists
 - Conference calls
 - Retrospective review of exposure information for all STEC cases occurring in the weeks prior to identification of this cluster
 - Compared to:
 - FoodNet Pop Survey
 - Cluster exposures
 - Developed a case definition
 - Any individual who has a positive laboratory result of E. coli O157:H7, Shiga toxin detected, E. coli Shiga-like, and/or has a clinically compatible case of Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) with illness onset after 8/12/14.



Where Mame and Address/Cre	see Stroot/Landmark):			Pre sliced Cheeses	∟Yes			⊔No		∐Unknown
Where (Name and Address/Cro When:/ Time:				Ricotta	□Yes □No		Unknown			
				Cheese made with raw or unpasteurized milk	□Yes			□No		Unknown
Where (Name and Address/Cro				Other cheeses (e.g. soft cheeses)	□Yes			□No		Unknown
When:// Time:	Eggs	□Yes		□No			Unknown			
Where (Name and Address /Cro	Cottage Cheese	□Yes			□No		Unknown			
Where (Name and Address/Cro When:/ Time:	Ice Cream	□Yes			□No		Unknown			
Wileii Time:	roous cutch.			Milk	□Yes			□No		Unknown
3. Now I am going to ask you a	*If you drank any milk in the 5 days	Date of Purchase: Location (of purchase	Type and bra				
home in the 5 days before you	prior to illness onset:			milk):						
We are specifically talking abo	Soy Milk	□Yes			Unknown					
				Unpasteurized (Raw) Milk	□Yes			□No		Unknown
Limited Food Recall	*If you drank any unpasteurized milk in the 5 days prior to illness	Date of Purchase: Locati			Location	of purchase:	Type and bra			
				onset:		_				
Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dairy, and	d Eggs,			Yogurt	□Yes			□No		Unknown
	_	_		Raw Foods from Animal Origin	□Yes			□No		Unknown
Bacon	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	(raw eggs, raw meat, raw shellfish) *If you ate any raw food from					of purchases:	
Ham	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	animal origin in the 5 days prior to			Location	n of purchase: Type and bra		
Pork (Not ham or bacon)	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	illness onset:						
Beef (not ground)	□Yes	□No	□Unknown							
Ground Beef	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Juice/Fruit					Vegetables	<u>i</u>
*If you ate ground beef in the 5	Date of Purchase:	Location of purchase:	Type and Brand of Beef (e.g. package size, percent	Apple	□Yes	□No	□Unl	known	Basil, Parsley	or Cilantro
days prior to illness onset:			lean)	Apple Juice	□Yes	□No	□Unk	known	Broccoli	
Chicken	□Yes	□No	Unknown	Bananas	□Yes	□No		known	Cabbage	
*If you ate chicken in the 5 days prior to illness onset:	Date of Purchase:	Location of purchase:	Type and brand of chicken (e.g. breast, whole, ground, grilled)	Blackberries	□Yes	□No		known		
Turkey	□Yes	□No	Unknown	Blueberries	□Yes	□No	_	known	Cucumber/zucchini/squash	
*If you ate turkey in the 5 days	Date of Purchase:	Location of purchase:	Type and brand of turkey (e.g. breast, whole, ground,	Cantaloupe Frozen fruit	☐Yes ☐Yes	□No			Frozen Vegetables Lettuce on sandwich	
prior to illness onset:				Grapes	□Yes	□No		known	Mushrooms	idwich
Deli Meats	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Honeydew	□Yes	□No	_	known	Onion/Garlic	
Hot dogs	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Orange Juice	□Yes	□No	□Unk	known	Potatoes	
Seafood (besides oysters)	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Pomegranate Seeds	□Yes	□No	□Uni	known	Pepper (sweet, green, hot)	
*If you ate seafood in the 5 days	Date of Purchase:	Location of purchase:	Type and brand of seafood (e.g. lobster, shrimp,	Pomegranate Juice	□Yes	□No □Unknown		Type of Pepp		
prior to illness onset:		·	calamari, etc.):	Frozen Berries	□Yes	□No	□Unknown 1		Tomatoes	
Fish	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Frozen Berry Blends/Mixtures	□Yes	□No	□Unknown S		Salad (leafy greens)	
*If you ate fish in the 5 days prior	Date of Fish Purchase:	Location of Purchase:	Type and preparation of fish (e.g. canned, smoked,	Papaya	□Yes	□No	_	known	Bagged/Pre-p	ackaged Salad
to illness onset:			grilled, etc.):	Pineapple	□Yes	□No	Uni	known	loc	Bra ation of purch:
Oysters	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Raspberries	□Yes	□No	□Unl	known	Spinach	action of purch
Wild Game (deer, pheasant, rabbit, fish)	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Strawberries	□Yes	□No	□Unk	known	Sprouts	
*If you ate any wild game in the 5	What type was it?	Where did you acquire	How was it prepared?	Unpasteurized Juice/Cider	□Yes	□No	□Unk	known	Other Fresh V	egetable
days prior to illness onset:		it?		Watermelon	□Yes	□No	□Unl	known		Type of Vegeta
Did you eat any other Meat Products?	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Other Fresh Fruit	□Yes	□No	□Uni	known	Other Leafy G collards, swiss	
*If you ate any other meat	Date Eaten://	Location of purchase:	Type and brand of meat (e.g. lamb, goat, etc.):	Type of Fresh Fruit				_		Ty
products in the 5 days prior to illness onset:									Any Prepackaged	
Block cheese	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	Other Juice	☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown fo			t apples, salad		
Mexican Style Cheese (Queso				Tuno of luise					kits)	-
Fresco, Queso Blanco)	□Yes	□No	Unknown	Type of Juice	Ty					
				End of Page Notes						

End of Page Notes

Type of Pepper: omatoes □Yes Unknown □Yes □No Unknown alad (leafy greens) agged/Pre-packaged Salad □Yes □No Unknown Brand: Location of purchase: pinach □Yes □No □Unknown □Yes □No Unknown prouts □No ther Fresh Vegetable □Yes Unknown Type of Vegetable: Other Leafy Greens (kale, □Yes □No Unknown collards, swiss chard) Type:_ Any Prepackaged fresh oods? (precut apples, salad □No Unknown □Yes Type: Page 6 of 8 Rev. 1-2014

milk): Unknown Unknown Type and brand of milk

Type and brand of raw food

□Yes □No

□Yes

□Yes □No

□Yes □No

□No

Unknown

Unknown

□ Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

□Unknown

Type and brand of milk (e.g. whole milk, 2% milk, skim

Methods - Environmental

- Environmental investigation
- Environmental sampling
- Trace forward and trace back
- KDPH Milk Safety Branch and Food Safety Branch –
 Division of Public Health Protection and Safety
- LHD environmentalists





Methods – Laboratory/Clinical

- Stool specimen collection and analysis
- Environmental sample collection and analysis
- Serotyping
- PFGE analysis by 1st & 2nd enzyme
- Facilitation of environmental sample testing at other laboratories
 - USDA Agricultural Research Service in Nebraska
 - CA Dept. of Health Food and Drug Laboratory
 - Pennsylvania Department of Health Laboratory

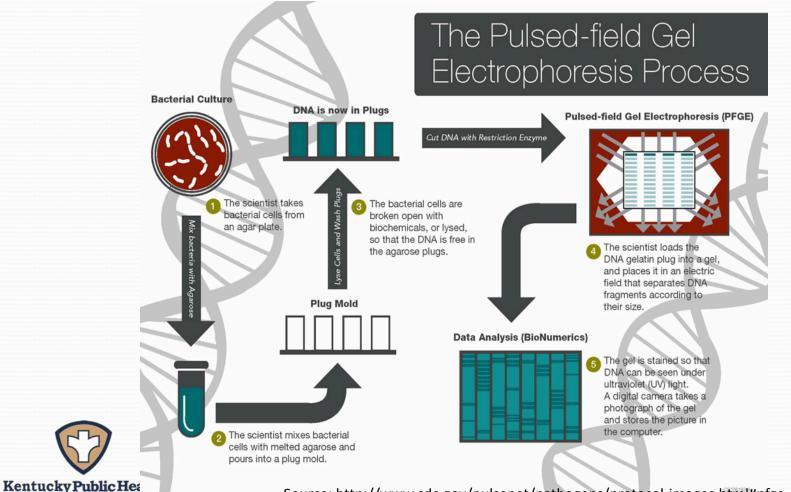




Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE)

Generates a DNA "fingerprint"

Prevent, Promote, Protect.





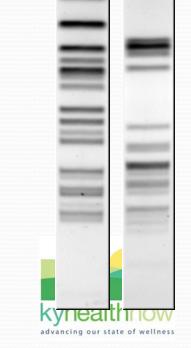
PFGE Analysis

- DNA "fingerprints" appear as horizontal bands of DNA
- Fingerprints are uploaded to CDC PulseNet
- PulseNet assigns pattern names

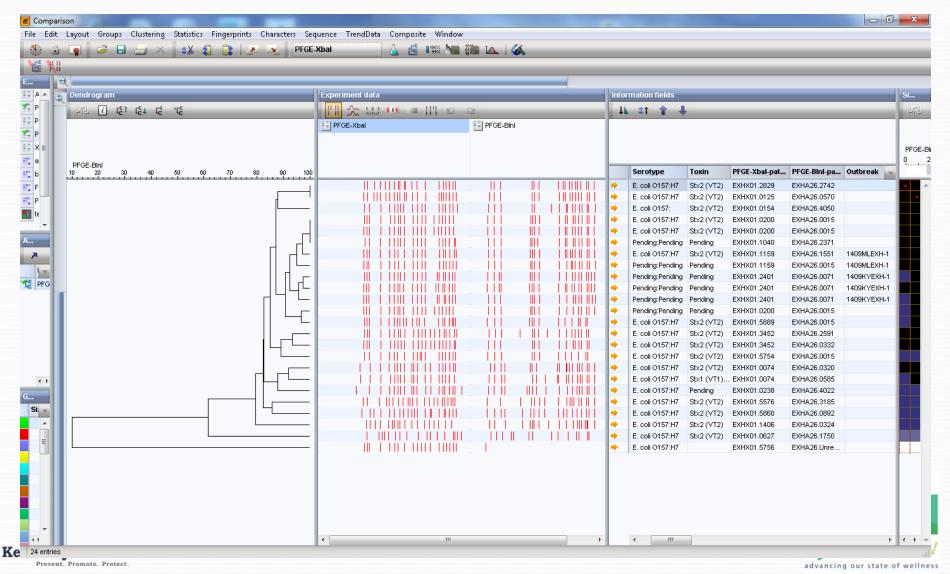
EXHX01. 2401

- EXH= Serotype
- X01= Restriction enzyme
- 2401= Pattern number





PFGE- BioNumerics



Laboratory Information Sharing

- Contact state lab scientists/epidemiologists
 - Fax micro results and email bundle file to PFGE lab
- CDC PulseNet
 - Network for PFGE scientists to upload and compare isolates and to retrieve pattern names and outbreak codes
- CDC OutbreakNet
 - Network for epidemiologists to share epi and environmental data to conduct outbreak investigations
- SEDRIC/Palantir
 - Searchable (and editable) CDC database that contains microbiology, PFGE, and Epi data for all isolates uploaded to PulseNet







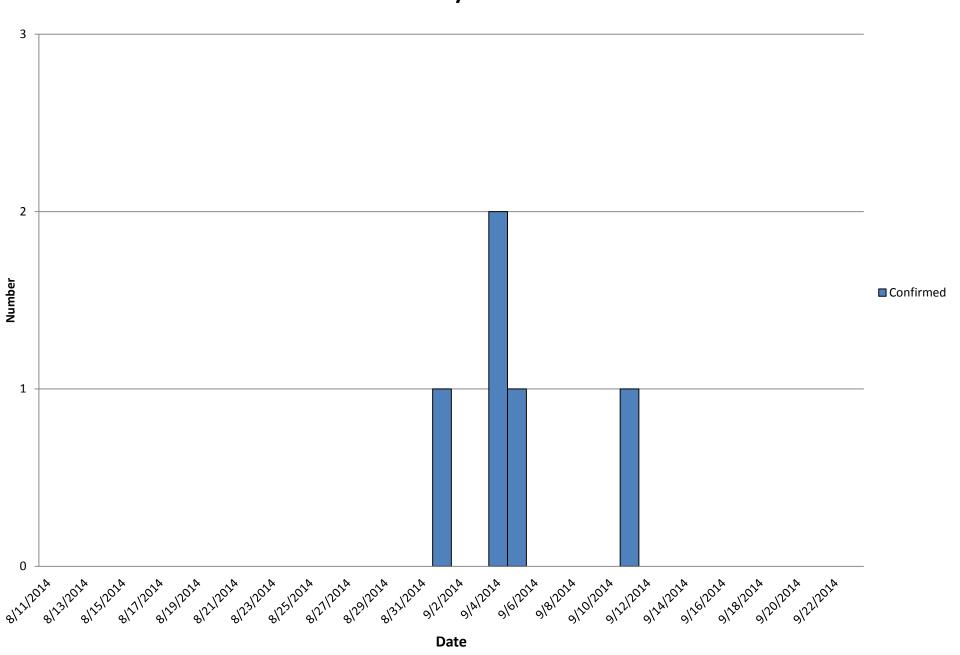
Results - Epidemiologic

- 5 cases
 - Hardin Co. (4)
 - Oldham Co. (1)
 - 3 separate families
 - 3 Female, 2 male
- Onset dates: 9/1/14 9/11/14
- Age range: 18 mo 6 years
- 5/5 reported consumption of unpasteurized milk
 - All purchased from buying club
 - Supplied by a single dairy





Shiga toxin-producing *E. Coli* and Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome Outbreak, Kentucky 2014



Results - Epidemiologic

- Retrospective case review
 - 21 STEC cases occurring after week 32 (E. coli O157, Shiga toxin-producing, or E. coli shiga-like laboratory results)
 - 14 case reports had exposure information:
 - Grocery stores reported: Grocery Store A 9/12 (75%);
 Grocery Store B 7/12 (58%) 2 cases did not report grocery stores.
 - KY14-096 reports: Grocery Store A (4/4); Grocery Store B (2/4); Grocery Store C (2/4); Buying Club (3/4)
 - Animal exposure: Dog 9/14 (34%)





Results - Epidemiologic

Product	Total Reporting Exposure (%)	Expected (FoodNet Population Survey)	Total from KY14-096 (%)	Binomial Probability	
Milk	4/14 (29%)	78.5%	0/4 (0%)	1 (p value .000214)	
Eggs	7/14 (50%)	88.2% 2/4 (50%) (no exposure info for case 4)		.9290 (p value (.06499)	
Yogurt	8/14 (57%)	43.3%	3/4 (75%) (no exposure info for case 4) Yogurt is reported to be purchased from either the buying club or local stores	.2193 (p value .18412)	
Strawberries	6/14 (43%)	45%	3/4 (75%) (no exposure info for case 4) Produce is reported to be purchased from either the buying club or local stores.	.2415 (p value .20048)	
Bananas	10/14 (71%)	70%	4/4 (100%) (no exposure info for case 4) Produce is reported to be purchased from either the buying club or local stores.	.2401 (p value .24010)	
Peanut Butter	8/14 (57%)	58.1%	3/4 (75%) (no exposure info for case 4)	.4426 (p value .11395)	
Ground Beef	6/14 (43%)	39.8%	1/4 (25%) (no exposure info for case 4)	.8687 (p value .34732)	
Cereal (hot or cold not specified)	9/14 (34%)	69.2% (cold cereal) 45.3% (hot cereal)	3/4 (75%) (no exposure info for case 4)	Cold cereal6376 (p value .40825) Hot cereal2455 (p value .20340)	
Watermelon	4/14 (28%)	27.5%	3/4 (75%) (no exposure info for case 4) Produce is reported to be purchased from either the buying club or local stores.	.0660 (p value .06031)	
Unpasteurized Milk	4/14 (29%)	3%	5/5 (100%) (case 4 exposure taken from hospital notes)	.0 (p value .0)	

Results - Environmental

- No violations at the buying club
- No violations at the dairy
- Environmental samples were collected at the dairy on 2 separate occasions
- Milk and cream from families' homes collected and tested
- 35 total samples collected
 - Milk (12 samples from homes and bulk tank at dairy)
 - Cream (1)
 - Manure (15)
 - Yogurt (1)
 - Well Water (1)
 - Environmental swabs (5 samples surface)
- Dairy distributes to buying groups in other counties
- Buying club
 - Sells unpasteurized milk and other dairy products, meat, eggs, produce, etc.
 - Individuals pay a membership fee which allows them to purchase items from the buying club.

Suspended sales of unpasteurized milk until investigation ended





Results - Clinical

- 3/5 positive for *E. coli* O157:H7, Shiga toxin 2
- 4/5 hospitalized
- 4/5 diagnosed with HUS
- 3/5 on dialysis





Results – Laboratory

- Laboratory
 - Bacteriology: E. coli O157:H7, Shiga toxin 2
 - PFGE: pattern combination EXHX01.2401/EXHA26.0071
 - The primary enzyme pattern (XbaI) is extremely rare, appearing in the PulseNet database 18 times (.04% of E. coli O157:H7 isolates)
 - The secondary enzyme pattern (BlnI) is rare, appearing the PulseNet database 440 times (1.0% of E. coli O157:H7 isolates)
 - The pattern combination has never been seen before
 - All Environmental samples tested negative for E. coli O157 and Shiga toxin





Discussion/Conclusion

- The epidemiologic investigation confirmed that an outbreak occurred during September 2014.
- STEC infections are transmitted fecal-oral; this can occur through direct animal contact, consuming contaminated food or water, and from person to person.
- HUS is sometimes a complication of a gastrointestinal infection with E. coli.





Discussion/Conclusion

- The specific source for these 5 cases was not confirmed through lab testing. However, epidemiologic evidence and the rare PFGE pattern of the clinical isolates indicates an unusual common source of exposure.
- Animals may shed enteric pathogens without showing signs of infection.
- Negative environmental samples may be a result of the lag-time between exposure and subsequent sample collection and intermittent shedding of the pathogen by animals.

Lessons Learned

- Rapid investigation of ill individuals
- Rapid investigation of suspected source
- Communication and information sharing between local health departments, KDPH, and Division of Laboratory Services
 - Single point of contact for each LHD and KDPH (if possible)
 - Follow information-sharing processes
 - Conference calls
 - Clarify any discrepancies/issues
 - Include all pertinent individuals in communications
 - Public Information
- Education about the risks of consuming unpasteurized products

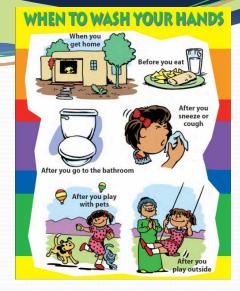




Recommendations

- EDUCATION, EDUCATION
- Practice proper hand-washing techniques
 - After using toilet or changing diapers
 - After contact with animals or their environment
 - Before, during, and after preparing food or before eating food
- Maintain safe food temps, using a food thermometer to check meats before serving
- Clean food preparation work surfaces, equipment, and utensils with soap and water before, during and after food preparation
- Prevent cross contamination between raw and cooked foods
 - Use separate cutting boards for different food items
 - Do not store raw meats above fresh produce







Recommendations

- Do not eat, drink, or put anything in mouth after direct animal contact
- Avoid consuming raw milk, unpasteurized dairy products, and unpasteurized juices
- Avoid swallowing water from lakes, ponds, and untreated pools
 - Avoid recreational water venues for 2 weeks after symptoms resolve
- Involve Childcare Health Consultant for case enrolled in daycare





Acknowledgements

- Kentucky Division of Laboratory Services
- Lincoln Trail District Health Department
- Oldham Co. Health Department
- Louisville Metro Public Health & Wellness
 Communicable Disease & Environmental Team
- Barren River District Health Department
- Kentucky Department of Agriculture
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





Questions?



