

# Agricultural Outlook Forum 2008

Crystal City, VA

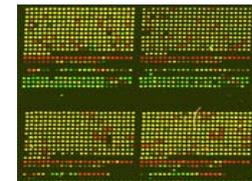
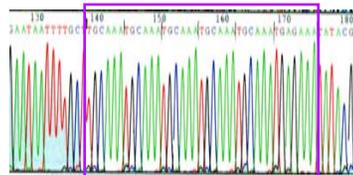
*FOOD RISK & SECURITY TRACK*

*Protecting the Food Supply Through Food Safety and Defense*

## “Preventing *E. coli* Contamination of Food”

Robert E. Mandrell, Ph.D.

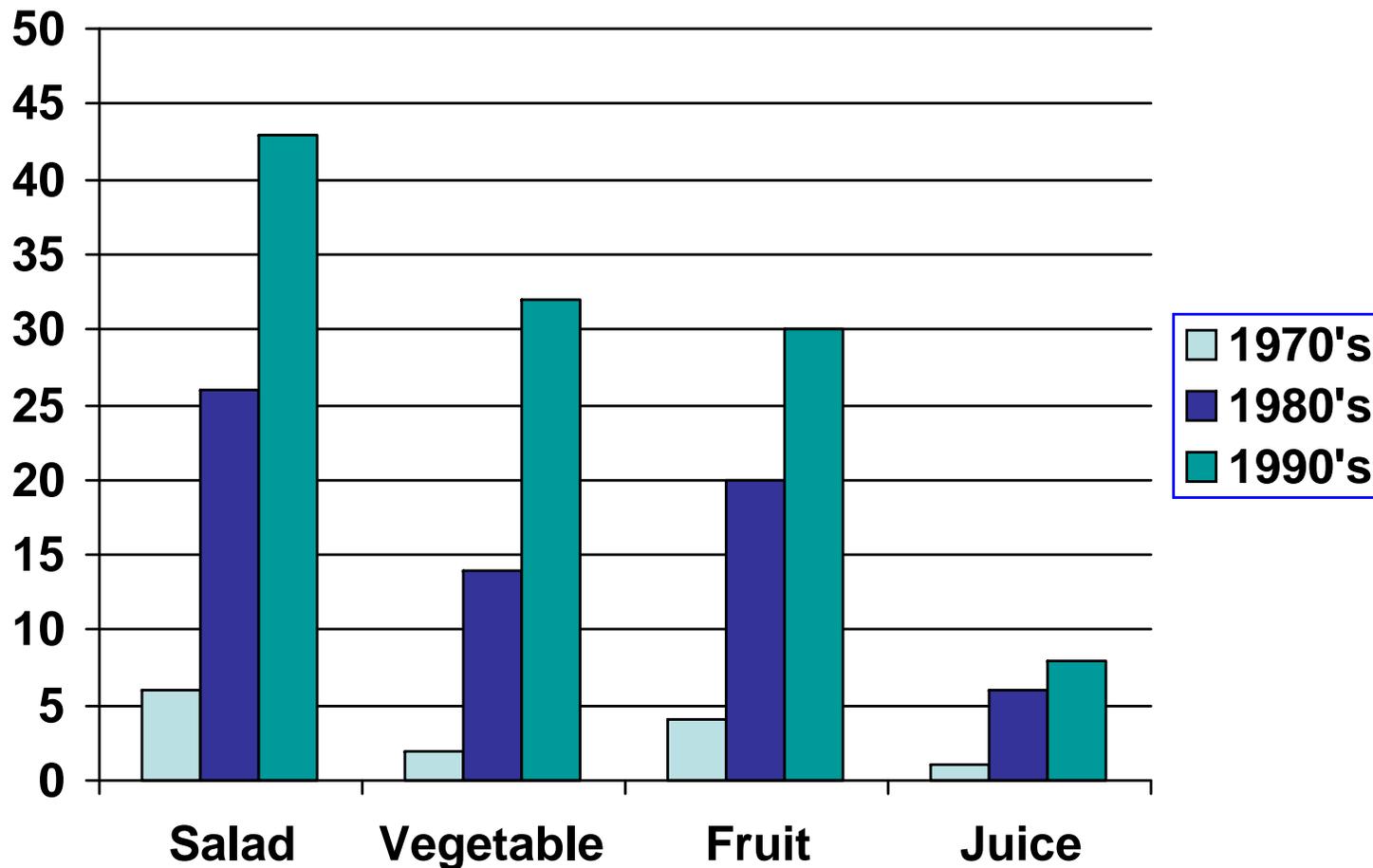
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# Topics covered

- *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreaks associated with leafy vegetables.
- Central California Coast
  - Environment
  - Incidence in watersheds
  - Spinach outbreak, Sep-Oct, 2006.
- Potential risk factors and solutions.

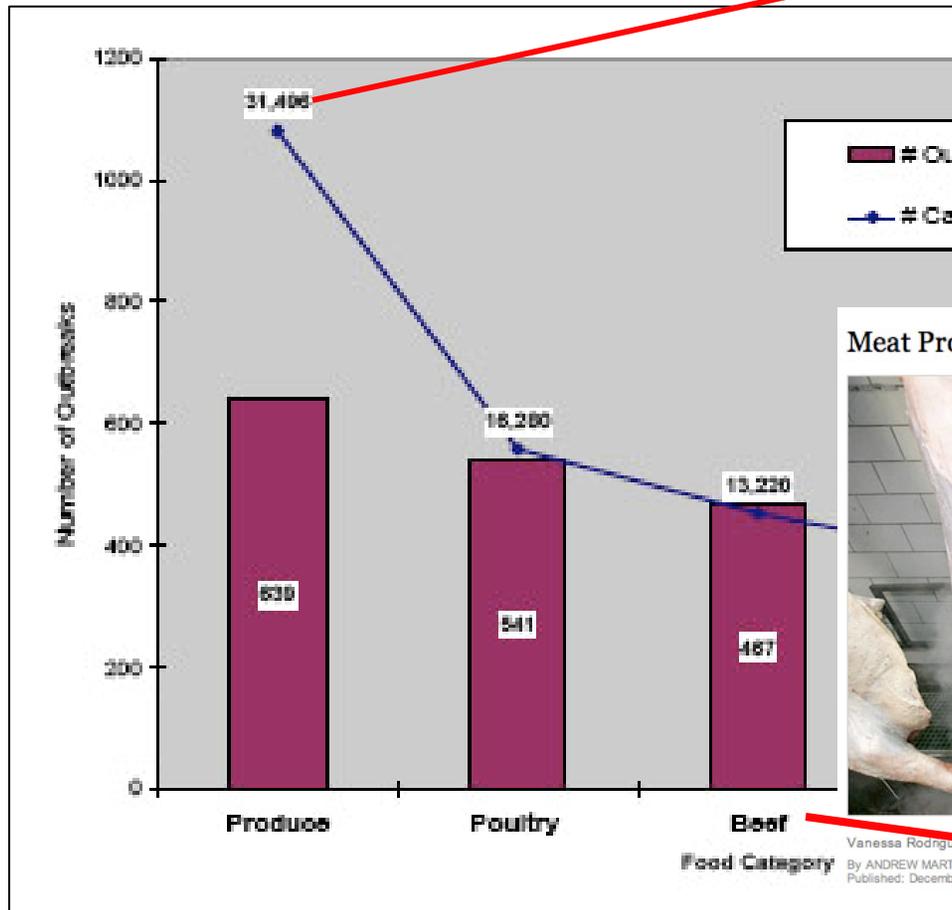
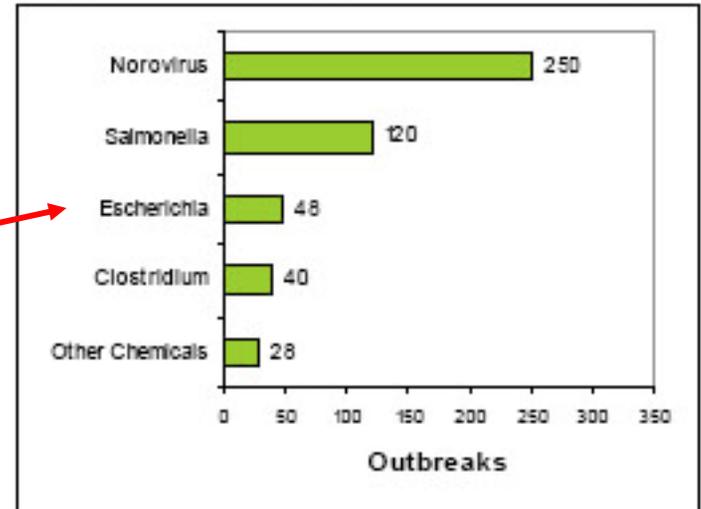
# Foodborne outbreaks related to fresh produce, 1973-1997



Ref.: R. Tauxe. 2005. CDC.

# Most common single-factor linked to outbreaks,

Figure 8. Leading Produce Pathogens



Meat Processors Look for Ways to Keep Ground Beef Safe



~20 recalls in 2006

Vanessa Rodriguez... carcasses before processing  
By ANDREW MARTIN  
Published: December 6, 2007

NY Times, Dec 6, 2006

Ref.: Outbreak alert! 2006. CSPI.

From 1995 to 2006,  
There have been ~22 outbreaks  
***E. coli* O157:H7** in the US  
associated with lettuce and other  
leafy vegetables

## ***E. coli* O157:H7 outbreaks associated with leafy vegetables, 1995-2006**

<b>Outbr.#</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. Ill</b>	<b>Known/Suspected Vehicle</b>	<b>Region of Source</b>
1	Jul	1995	MT	74	Romaine lettuce	MT, WA
2	Sep	1995	ID	20	Romaine lettuce	Unknown
3	Oct	1995	OH	11	Lettuce	Unknown
<b>4</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>IL, CT</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Mesclun mix lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
5	Jun	1996	NY	7	Mesclun lettuce	Unknown
6	May	1998	CA	2	Salad	Unknown
7	Sep	1998	MD	4	Lettuce	Unknown
<b>8</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Romaine lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Romaine lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
10	Oct	1999	OH, IN	47	Lettuce	Unknown
<b>11</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Romaine hearts</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>PA</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Romaine lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>WA (Spokane)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Romaine lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
14	Nov	2002	IL, WI, MN, SD, UT	24	Lettuce	San Joaquin Valley, CA
<b>15</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>CA (Pat &amp; Oscars)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Romaine/iceberg lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
16	Sep	2003	ND	5	Lettuce mix w. romaine	Unknown
<b>17</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>CA (Sequoias)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Spinach</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>NJ</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Lettuce</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>MN</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Romaine mix w. veg.</b>	<b>Salinas Valley, CA</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Aug-Sep</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>26 states</b>	<b>&gt;200</b>	<b>Baby spinach, bagged</b>	<b>San Juan Valley, CA</b>
21	Nov	2006	NJ, NY, PA, DE	71	Iceberg lettuce (TB)	Central Valley, CA
22	Nov-Dec	2006	MN, IA, WI	81	Iceberg lettuce (TJ)	Central Valley, CA

**Many in the US are  
wondering...**

**What's going on?**

**Has something changed?**



Opening line of "East of Eden", by John Steinbeck:

"The Salinas Valley is in Northern California. It is a long swale between two ranges of mountains, and the Salinas River winds and twists up the center until it falls at last into Monterey Bay."



# Leafy Vegetable Production



- California-Arizona
  - **Salinas/Santa Maria valleys**
    - **Temp:** cool, to warm, to cool
    - **Rainfall:** 12-15 in, between Nov to Mar/Apr
    - **2-3 crops per year**
  - San Benito County
  - Huron (Central Valley)
  - Imperial Valley/Yuma, AZ (winter)
- **70-80% of the US supply**

Low incidence in the environment may  
be amplified and/or spread  
- How long does it survive in the  
environment?

One theory is that expansion of bagged  
salad industry may lead to an increase in  
cross-contamination of more product =  
more cases of *E. coli* O157:H7

# *E. coli* O157:H7 in the Environment

<p>Islam et al, 2004, J Food Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 154 to 217 d in soil amended with spiked compost</li><li>• 77 d on lettuce, 177 d on parsley</li></ul>
<p>Mukherjee et al, 2006, J Appl Microbiol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Child illness due to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- O157:H7 in garden soil fertilized with cow manure</li><li>- This “naturally occurring” strain survived &gt;69 days</li></ul></li></ul>

# *E. coli* O157:H7 in the Environment

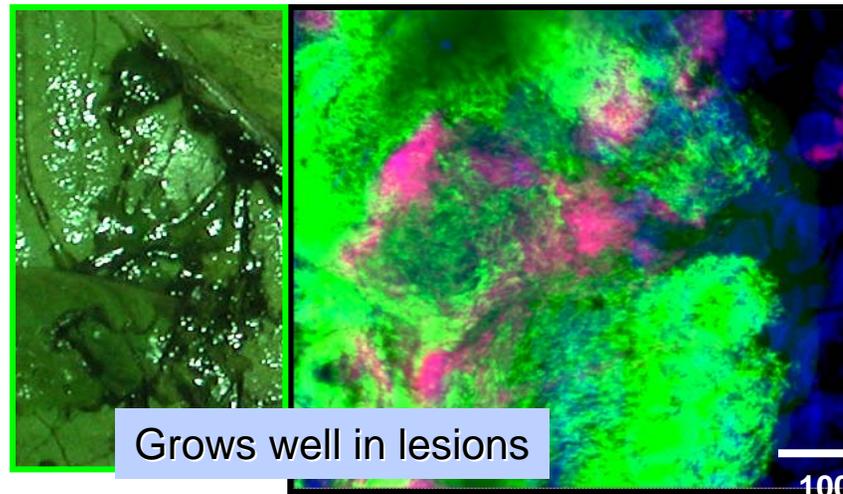
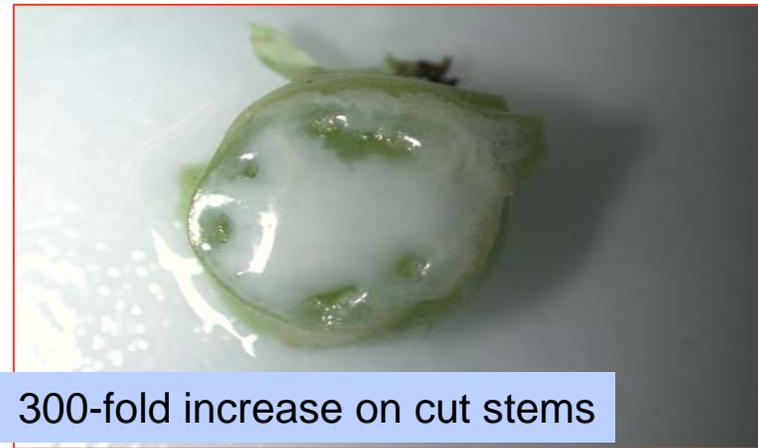
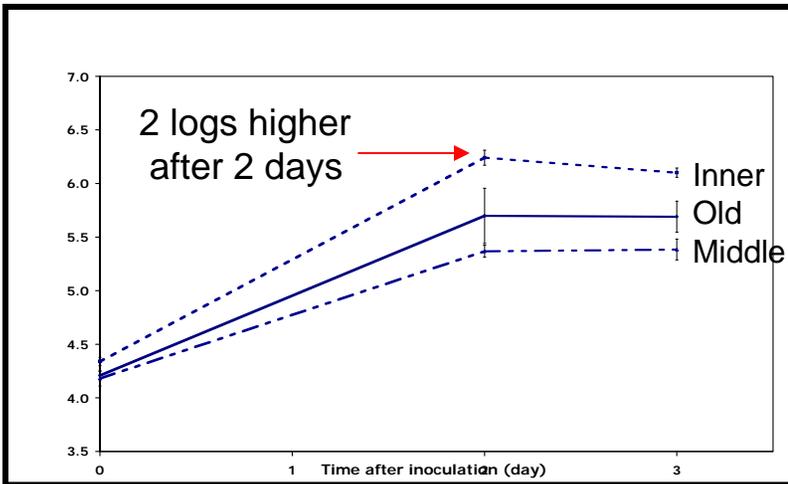
<p>Elder et al, 2000, <i>Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 28% in feces of cattle at slaughter</li><li>• ~50% on hides</li></ul>
<p>LeJeune et al., 2006, <i>J. Clin. Microbiol.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most cattle have &lt;100 CFU/g feces</li><li>• Some, &gt;10,000 CFU/g feces = “Super Shedders”</li><li>• These high shedders may be most important epidemiologically</li></ul>

**What happens if enteric pathogens get on plants?**

**Do human pathogens survive and grow on or in produce?**

# *E. coli* O157:H7 colonization of Romaine lettuce plants (growth chamber)

M. Brandl, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* In press

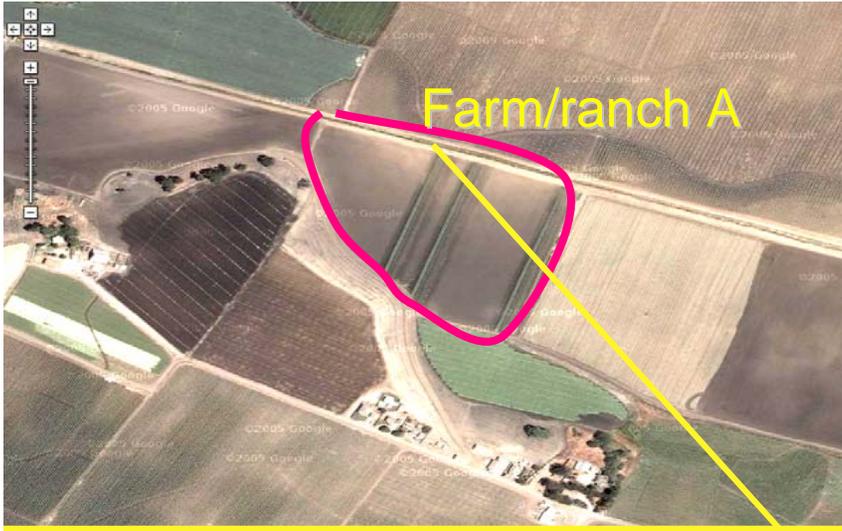


*Erwinia* (green) and  
*E. coli* O157 (pink)

Grows well in lesions

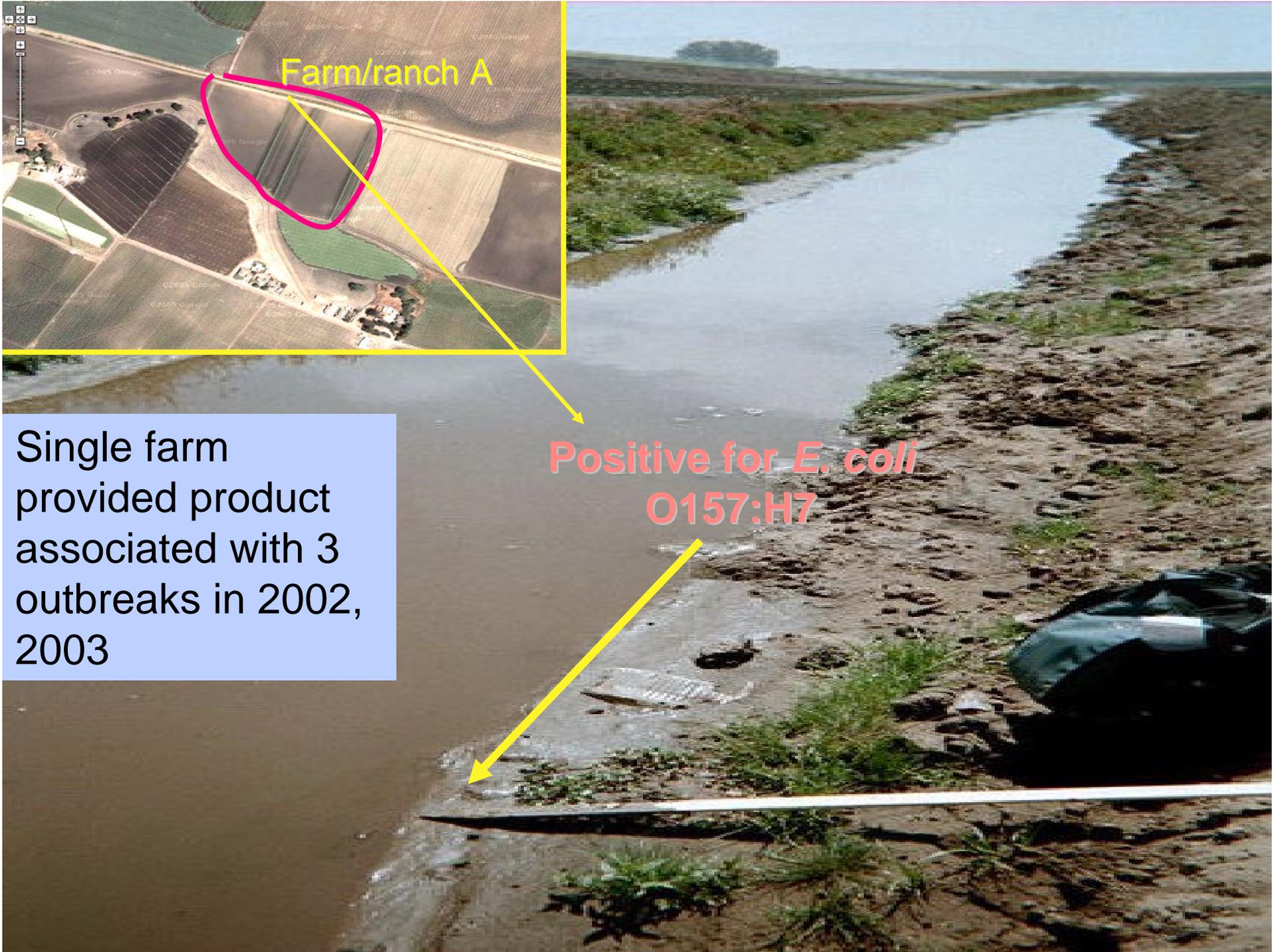
“Is the pathogen in the production environment?”

Identifying sources and transport of pathogens may assist in understanding how pre-harvest contamination of produce occurs



Single farm provided product associated with 3 outbreaks in 2002, 2003

Positive for *E. coli* O157:H7

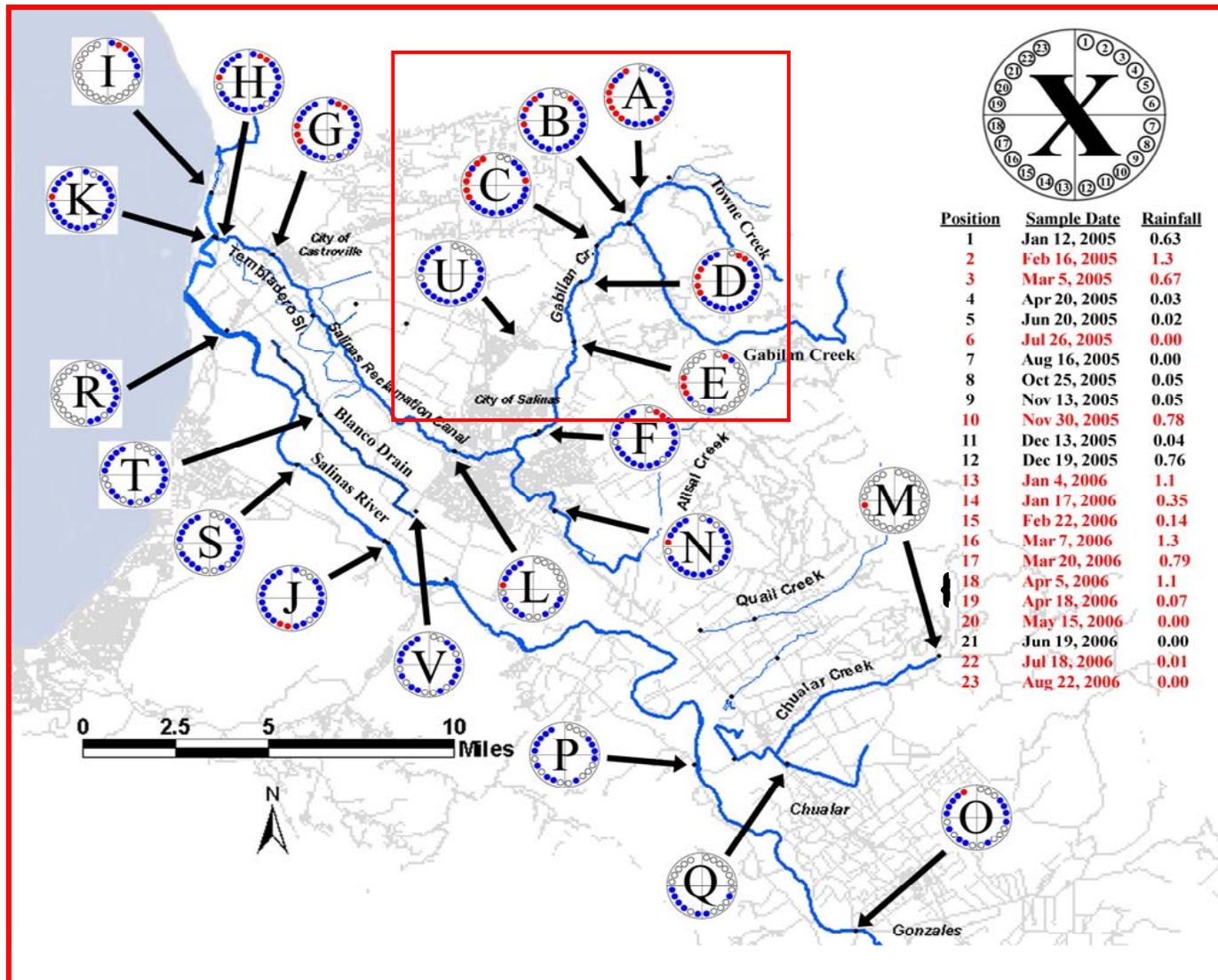


# *E.coli* O157:H7: Salinas Valley Watershed

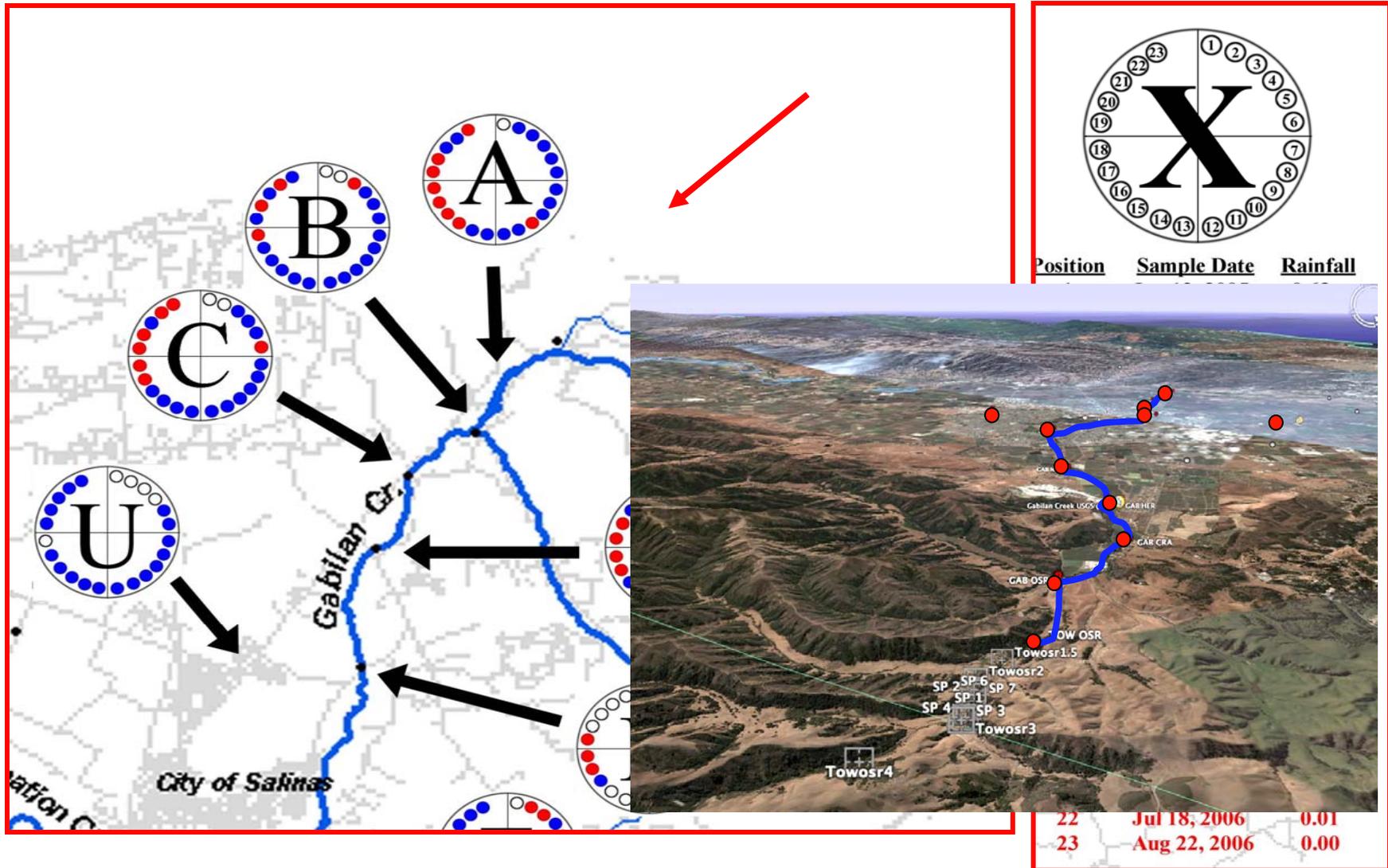
- Study was expanded in coordination with CDPH and CCRWQCB (TMDL surveys)
- Jan-2005 to Sept-2006 (19 mo.)
- ~ 1200 samples analyzed for *E. coli* O157:H7



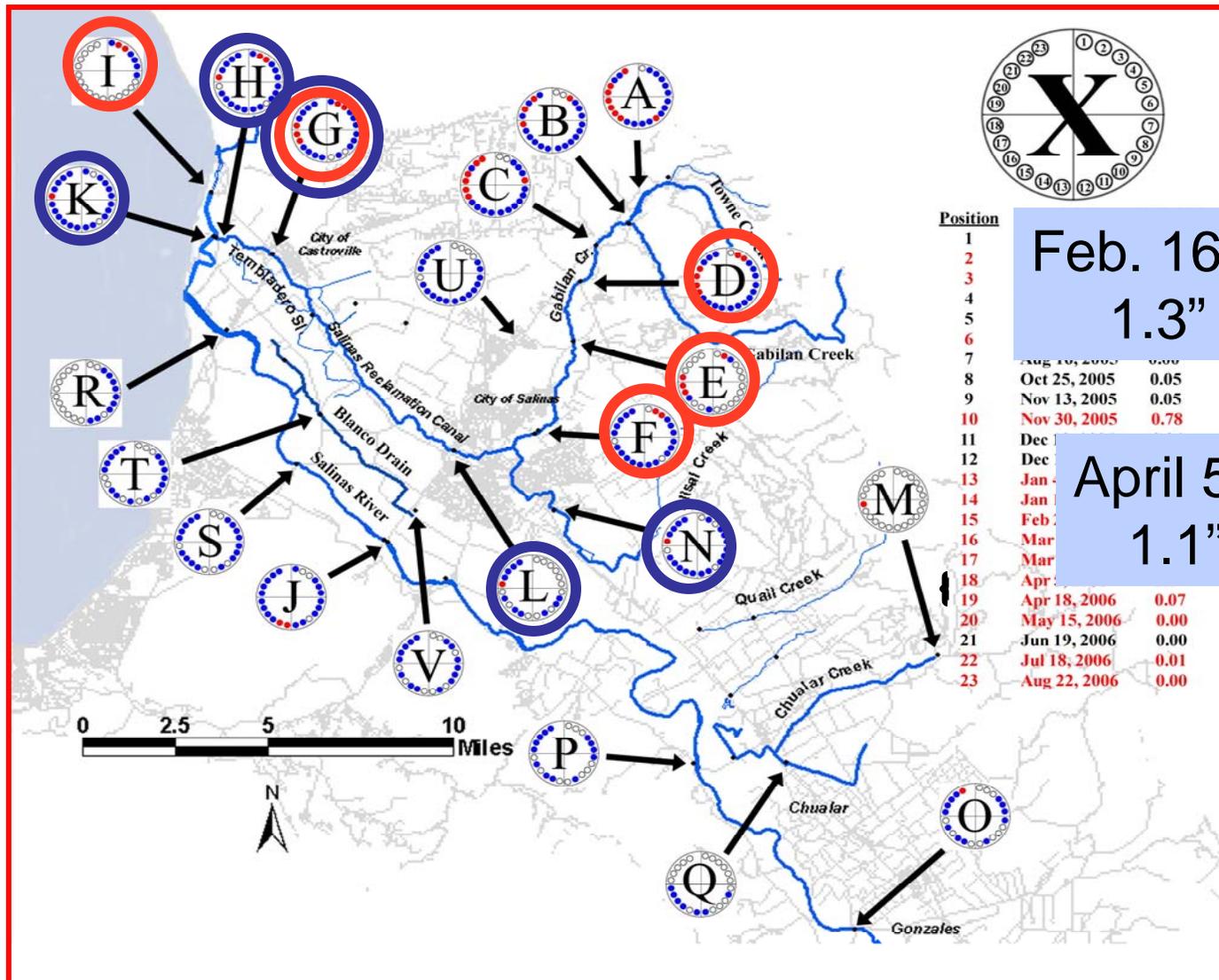
# Summary of results of isolation of *E.coli* O157:H7 from the Salinas Valley Watershed



# Selected region of the watershed with frequent isolation of *EcO157*



- Feb. 16, 2005 samples: MLVA 2 strains
- April 18, 2006 samples: MLVA 100 strains



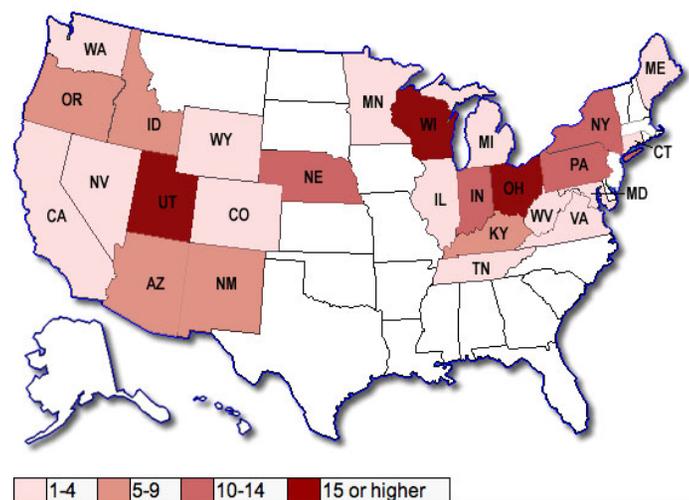
**Salinas Valley watershed  
sampling ended in Sept., 2006**

**Then...**

**The Spinach Outbreak of  
Aug/Sep 2006**

# Multi-State Outbreak of *E. coli* O157:H7 Infections From Fresh Spinach, October 6, 2006

- >200 illnesses
- 51% were hospitalized
- 16% developed hemolytic uremic syndrome
- 3 deaths



FDA-CFSAN, Oct. 6, 2006

- *E. coli* O157 was isolated from 13 packages of spinach supplied by patients living in 10 states
- Multi-agency (FDA, CDHS, USDA-ARS) investigation of the 4 farms and adjacent ranches was initiated: >1500 samples tested

# *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreak associated with consumption of spinach, 2006

(Addendum to CDPH-FDA “*E. coli* O157:H7 Spinach Report” May 7, 2007)

<b>Farm</b>	<b>Samples</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 (% of total)</b>
A	351	45/351 (13.5%); 28/45 match outbreak strain (62%)*
B	102	10/102 (9.8%); 0 match
C	132	1/132 (0.8%); 0 match
D	45	1/45 (2.2%); 0 match
Total	630	57/630 (9.0%)

\* Cattle (15), wild pig (8), water (4), dirt/soil (1).



Table 2. Unique alphanumeric MLVA types of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 isolated from environmental samples collected at ranch A and an upstream watershed, California, September–November 2006\*

Sample type	No. samples	No. isolates	MLVA type
Reference (human stool, bagged spinach)	NA	NA	<b>E</b>
Cattle feces	26	34	<b>A, C, E, F, I, J, L, M, P, Q, R, S, T, W, X, Z</b>
Feral swine feces	11	14	<b>A, B, C, E, L, O, P, X, 5, 6</b>
Feral swine colonic feces (necropsy)	2	10	<b>A, C, D, G, H, K, L, U, V, Y</b>
Sediment (river)	2	8	<b>A, C, L, M, N, W, 3</b>
Soil (cattle pasture)	1	1	<b>A</b>
Surface water	3	6	<b>A, C, L, P, 4</b>
Surface water Moore swab†	2	3	1, 2

\*MLVA, multilocus variable number tandem repeat analysis; NA, not applicable. Samples indistinguishable from the major spinach-related outbreak strain by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (*Xba*I-*Bln*I PulseNet profile EXHX01.0124-EXHA26.0015) are shown in **boldface**.

†Isolates collected from surface water (river) ≈32 km upstream of ranch A.

# How do pathogens get to produce from watersheds?

- Wild animals
  - Which animals?
- Flooding
- Irrigation
  - Wells (defective, shallow)
  - Surface water
- Fertilizer/compost
- ??



Salinas, Aug-06

# Prevention of *E. coli* on Food

- Pre-harvest approaches
  - Maintain water quality
  - Minimize exposure of produce to wild animals, flooding, dust
  - Treat livestock: vaccines, feed, novel antimicrobials
  - Observe/inspect, common sense
- Post-harvest approaches
  - Sampling and testing product, processing water
  - Effective “kill step” (new sanitizers, irradiation)
- No major outbreaks in 2007 associated with leafy vegetables!



New fencing for feral swine

# Acknowledgements

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