ASSOCIATION OFFOOD & DRUG OFFICIALS

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Making a Difference

Focus on What Will Have the Greatest Impact in Reducing Deaths, Long Term Disabilities, and Illnesses

> Ernest Julian, Ph.D. President

Added Benefits

Reducing Long Term Disabilities and Illnesses Will Reduce:

- Health Care Costs
- Economic Impact on the Food Industry
 - E.g. Spinach
 - Tomatoes
 - Peanut Butter
 - Romaine



2015 FOOD SAFETY REPORT

Measuring progress toward Healthy People 2020 goals

Pathogen	Healthy People 2020 Target Rate*	2015 Rate [†] 12.97	Change Compared with 2006-2008 [§]	
Campylobacter			1 9%	
E. coli 01571	0.6	0.95	<mark>√</mark> 30%	
Listeria	0.2	0.24	No change	
Salmonella	11.4	15.89	No change	
Vibrio	0.2	0.39	1 34%	
Yersinia	0.3	0.29	No change	



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease **Control and Prevention**

*Per 100,000 population 'Culture-confirmed infections per 100,000 population 2006-2008 were the baseline years used to establish Healthy People 2020 targets *Shiga toxin-producing Eschericha coli O157



How Are We Doing Now?

- With Culture Independent Diagnostic Tests (CIDT), hard to evaluate trends
- Increases in
 - Campylobacter
 - Salmonella
 - E. coli
 - Yersinia
 - Cyclospora
 - Co-infections (e.g. Salmonella and Campy)
- To What Extent are Increases Due to Changes in Testing?



Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results. Albert Einstein



Priorities – Short, Mid and Long Term

- Prevent Recurring Outbreaks
 - Greatest Predictor of the Future is the Past
 - Those that Fail to Learn from History Are Doomed to Repeat it
- Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) is a Game Changer
 - Will Detect Small and Recurring Outbreaks
 - Find and Eliminate the Root Cause
 - Coordinated Actions and Sampling
 - Outbreaks (e.g. flour)
 - Sample at Time of Recurring Outbreaks (e.g. Romaine)





Short Term Priority

Hepatitis A Incidence – United States, 2018*



Hepatitis A incidence rate per 100,000 population



Data Sources: NNDSS, US Census Bureau

Priorities – Short Term

Prevent Hepatitis A outbreaks, and

steps to take if there is an ill worker

- Exclude jaundiced employees until tested
- Excellent handwashing
- No hand contact of ready-to-eat foods
- When to treat exposed employees and the public



Priorities – Short Term

Evaluate Illnesses Regionally to ID Sources

Involve Mexico on import safety

Opioids – AFDO Role?

- Kratom Info on Website and Coordinated Testing
 - If Salmonella positive, remove from market

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Testing arket

Priorities – Short and Mid Term

- Decrease illnesses due to undercooked chicken livers
 - Campylobacter and Salmonella outbreaks
 - CDC/USDA infographic
 - Restaurants often stop serving after illnesses
- Decrease raw milk consumption
 - Research number of farms that went out of business after an outbreak or went back to pasteurization
 - Legislators want to help the farmers
 - Show negative impact on kids, health care costs, farmers, and the industry





Priorities

- Prevent Recurring Outbreaks
 - Delmarva tomatoes
 - Salmonella was shown to go through soil, into plant, and into tomato
 - Dramatic reduction in illnesses after chlorinating irrigation water
 - Leafy Greens 28 outbreaks since 2009
 - Contaminated irrigation water
 - Chlorinating irrigation water dramatically decreased illnesses
 - Listeria or Salmonella from same processors
 - Restaurants with recurring outbreaks



Priorities

700,000 human deaths worldwide from Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) Pathogens

- MDR Salmonella Infantis associated with chickens
- MDR Salmonella Reading associated with raw turkey
- MDR Salmonella I,4,[5],12:i:- associated with swine and other livestock
- MDR E. coli O157:H7 from Romaine last year
- *MDR Salmonella Newport* from beef
- 2 calls with CDC, FDA, AFFCO
 - Any of these pathogens found in feed?
 - Coordinated federal and state sampling to determine extent feed may be resulting in human MDR illnesses



Priorities – Long Term

- Healthy People 2030 Food Safety Objectives
 - Coordinated Federal, State, Local and Industry Plan to Actually Reduce Illness Due to:
 - STEC
 - Listeria
 - Salmonella
 - Campylobacter
 - Norovirus



What You Can Do – Regulators

- Mandate Food Manager Certification
 - CDC EHS-Net found association between not having a manager certified and having outbreaks
 - FDA found association with lack of a certified manager and presence of certain foodborne illness risk factors
 - Reduce frequency of targeted risk factor violations
- Improve Traceability
 - Mandate production of shopper card/product purchase info during illness investigation
- "Go After Bad Guys" (Highest risk of causing illness)
 - Chain/corporation inspections and evaluations



What You Can Do – Food Service

- Certified Managers
- Trained staff
- Sick time for employees or can make up time so no economic incentive to work while ill
- No bare hand contact of ready-to-eat foods
- Purchase from safe sources
- Have a system in place to assure food safety and verify it works



What You Can Do – Retail Food

- Same as food service plus
- Traceability Block Chain
- Provide Purchase Info during outbreak investigations to Health Dept. within 24 hours
- Directly notify consumers by text, email, calling, etc. through purchase info



What You Can Do - Farmers

Irrigation and processing water must be safe

Manure use of major concern

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Research and Update Website on Emerging Issues

- Use IFPTI Fellows and Public Health Scholars/Interns to conduct needed research
 - Farms selling raw milk that went out of business after outbreaks or went back to pasteurization
 - Kratom
 - Kava
 - CBD/drug interactions and other health effects
 - Guidance on emerging issues



 Thanks to All the Staff and Everyone who Made this Conference a Success!!!

• Safe Travels

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