

The Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet)

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Presentation outline

- Purpose and objectives
- Partners and stakeholders
- Surveillance activities
- Disseminating information
- Data sharing
- Future plans



What is FoodNet?

- Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network
- Sentinel surveillance network established in 1996
- Active surveillance and related epidemiological studies to better understand the epidemiology of foodborne diseases in the United States



FoodNet Objectives

1. **Determine the burden** of foodborne illness in the United States
2. **Monitor trends in the burden** of specific foodborne illness over time
3. **Attribute the burden** of foodborne illness to specific foods and settings
4. **Develop and assess interventions** to reduce the burden of foodborne illness

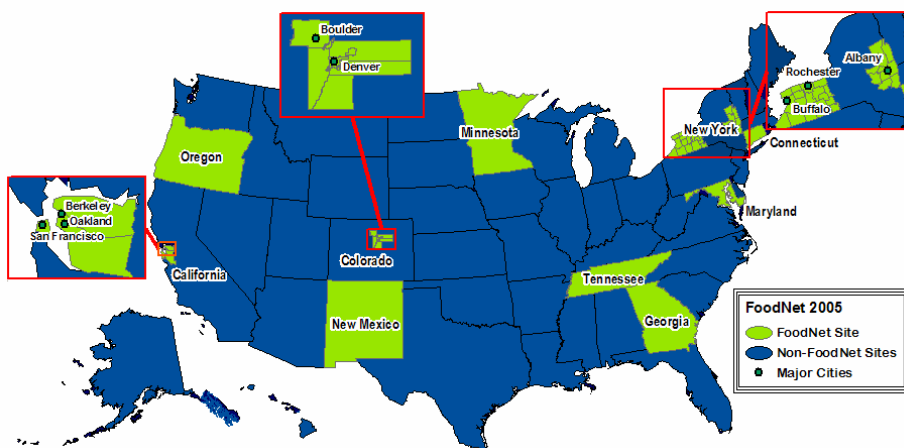


FoodNet Partners

- Principal foodborne disease component of CDC's Emerging Infections Program
- Collaborative project involving:
 - CDC
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service
 - U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 - Participating state health departments



FoodNet Sites 2006



44 million (15% of U.S. population)

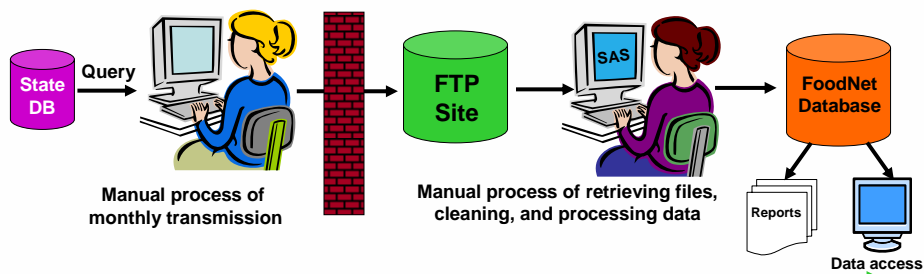


FoodNet Surveillance

- Active surveillance for laboratory-confirmed infections
 - *Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter*, Shiga-toxin producing *E. coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Vibrio*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Cyclospora*
- Actively contact clinical laboratories
 - Audit laboratories at least twice yearly
- Contact medical personnel, conduct hospital visits, interview patients



FoodNet Surveillance Cycle



- Monthly data transmission to CDC FoodNet
- Preliminary data close-out begins in January-February
- Final data close-out begins in late June-July



FoodNet April MMWR

Preliminary FoodNet Data on the Incidence of Infection with Pathogens Transmitted Commonly Through Food — 10 States, United States, 2005

Foodborne illnesses are a substantial health burden in the United States (1). The Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) of CDC's Emerging Infections Program collects data from 10 U.S. states* regarding diseases caused by enteric pathogens transmitted commonly through food. FoodNet quantifies and monitors the incidence of these infections by conducting active, population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed illness (2). This report describes preliminary surveillance data for 2005 and compares them with

* Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, and selected counties in California, Colorado, and New York.

with the ending of 2004 population estimates. Final incidence for 2005 will be reported when 2005 population estimates are available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

2005 Surveillance

In 2005, a total of 16,614 laboratory-confirmed cases of infections in FoodNet surveillance areas were identified, as follows: *Salmonella* (6,471 cases), *Campylobacter* (5,655), *Shigella* (2,078), *Cryptosporidium* (1,313), STEC O157 (473), *Yersinia* (159), STEC non-O157 (146), *Listeria* (135), *Vibrio* (119), and *Cyclospora* (65). Overall incidence per 100,000 population was 14.55 for *Salmonella*, 12.72 for *Campylobacter*, 4.67 for *Shigella*, 2.95 for *Cryptosporidium*, 1.06 for STEC O157, 0.36 for *Yersinia*, 0.33 for STEC non-O157, 0.30 for *Listeria*, 0.27 for *Vibrio*, and 0.15 for *Cyclospora*. Substantial variation occurred across surveillance sites (Table). In 2004, FoodNet identified 44 cases of HUS in children aged <15 years (rate: 0.49 per 100,000 children); 30 (68%) of these cases occurred in children aged <5 years (rate: 0.94).



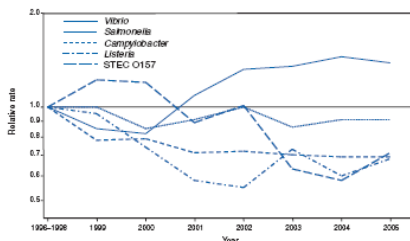
FoodNet April MMWR

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MMWR

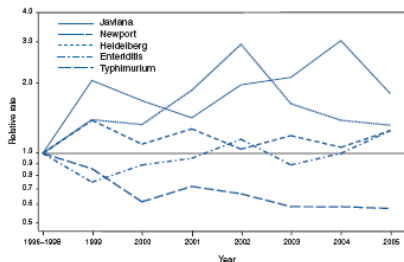
April 14, 2006

FIGURE 1. Relative rates compared with 1996–1998 baseline period of laboratory-diagnosed cases of infection with *Campylobacter*, STEC* O157, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, and *Vibrio*, by year — Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network, United States, 1996–2005



* Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*.

FIGURE 2. Relative rates compared with 1996–1998 baseline period of laboratory-diagnosed cases of infection with the five most commonly isolated *Salmonella* serotypes, by year — Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network, United States, 1996–2005



Surveillance Outputs



- MMWR and annual surveillance report
- Journal publications
- Oral and poster presentations
- Presentations to industry and consumer groups



Screenshot of the CDC FoodNet website. The browser address bar shows <http://www.cdc.gov/foodnet/>. The page title is "FoodNet - Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network".

The main content area includes:

- Program Contents:**
 - Program Home
 - Surveillance
 - Studies
 - Reports
 - Publications
 - Conferences
 - References and Resources
- Newsletter:**
 - FoodNet News
- Quick Links:**
 - Emerging Infections Program
 - Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases Branch
 - Related CDC Activities
- Contact Info:**
 - 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS-D63
 - Atlanta, GA 30333
 - Phone: +1(404) 639-3680
 - Fax: +1(404) 639-3535

The page also features a map of the United States with highlighted FoodNet sites in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee. A "Population Survey Information" section is also visible.

Thank you!

Discussion!

*"THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS IN THIS PRESENTATION
HAVE NOT BEEN FORMALLY DISSEMINATED BY CDC AND
SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED TO REPRESENT ANY AGENCY
DETERMINATION OR POLICY."*

