

LISTERIA

What is it, why do we care, and what do we do about it?

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2014 Communicable Disease Conference

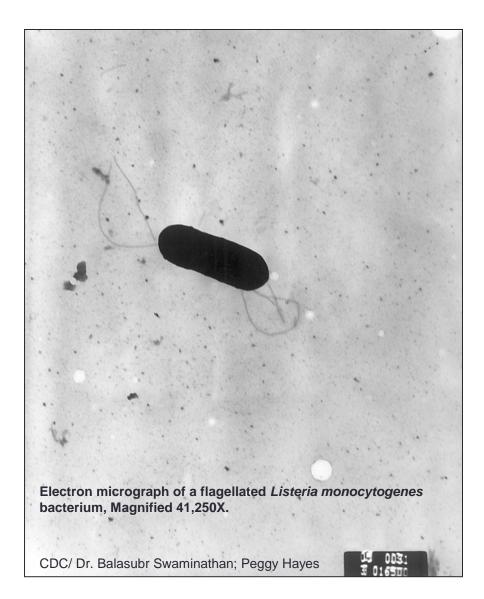
Presentation Outline

- What is it?
- Why do we care?
 - Perspectives
 - National
 - State
 - Local
- What do we do about it?



Listeria: What is it?

- Listeria monocytogenes
- Primarily foodborne
- High risk groups
 - Elderly
 - Immunocompromised
 - Pregnancy





Listeria: What is it?

- Clinical Picture
 - Includes spontaneous abortions, stillbirths
- Long incubation
 - 3-70 (~2 weeks)

Duration

Listeriosis (Listeria monocytogenes)

1999 CDC Case Definition

Clinical description

In adults, invasive disease caused by *Listeria monocytogenes* manifests most commonly as meningitis or bacteremia; infection during pregnancy may result in fetal loss through miscarriage or stillbirth, or neonatal meningitis or bacteremia. Other manifestations can also be observed.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- A. Isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from a normally sterile site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] or, less commonly, joint, pleural, or pericardial fluid)
- B. In the setting of miscarriage or stillbirth, isolation of L. monocytogenes from placental or fetal tissue

Case classification

Confirmed: A clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed

Comment:

The usefulness of other laboratory methods such fluorescent antibody testing or polymerase chain reaction to diagnose invasive listeriosis has not been established.

Why do we care?

- CDC estimates:
 - 1600 ill/yr
 - 260 deaths/yr
 - > 1,400 hospitalized/yr

- Low incidence / high mortality
- Most often foodborne



http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/listeria/infographic.html



Why do we care?

- Roos Foods (2014)
- Crave Brothers (2013)
 - Cantaloupes (2011)

Complete outbreak reports can be found at CDC's website: http://www.cdc.gov/outbreaks/



Cantaloupes (2011)

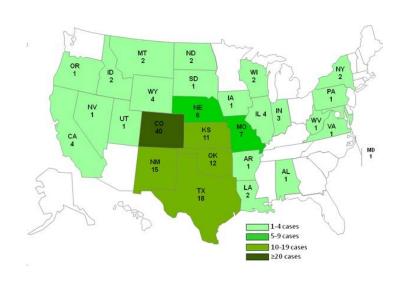
- 147 ill from 27 states
 - Onsets: July 31 Oct 21
 - 132/134 (99%) hospitalized
 - 33 deaths
 - One miscarriage



Recall: Sept 14 – Oct 6

Outbreak over: Oct 2011

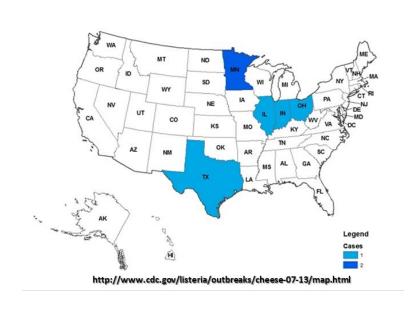






Crave Brothers (2013)

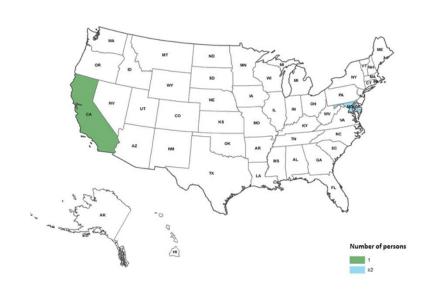
- 6 ill from 5 states
 - Onsets: May 20 July 7
 - All hospitalized
 - One died
 - One miscarriage
- Laboratory & epi evidence
- Production stopped: July 1, 2013
- Recall: July 3, 2013 (Crave)
 July 5, 2013 (Whole Foods)
- Outbreak over: Sept 24, 2013





Roos Foods (2014)

- 8 ill from 2 states
 - Onsets: Oct 1 Nov 29
 - 7 / 8 (88%) hospitalized
 - One died
 - 5 related to pregnancy
- Laboratory (whole genome sequencing) & epi evidence
- Recall: Feb 23, 2013
- Food facility registration suspended: March 11, 2014
- Outbreak over: April 18, 2014



PERSPECTIVES

National

State

Local

National Perspective

- Listeria Initiative
 - Piloted in 2004 and implemented nationwide in 2005
 - Lab + Epi components
 - Epi database of ~2,000 cases

- Grant performance metric (reported annually)
 - Time from case identification to completion of Listeria Initiative form
 - % of lab-confirmed cases with a completed listeria initiative form submitted to CDC

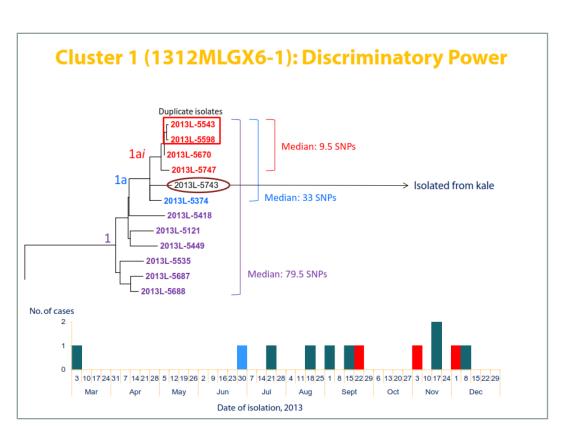
National: Listeria Initiative (Epi)

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Other Other Other Other Other Was patient hospitalized for Bacteremia/sepsis Yes If yes: Admit date: Febrile gastroenteritis Discharge date:	☐ Survived
Other Other Other Other Pe(s) of illness (check all that apply) Bactermia/sepsis Yes If yes: Admit date:	Survived Died

Complete for all cases

- Content
 - Lab results
 - Severity of illness
 - Mother/infant outcomes
 - Food exposures
 - Likelihood of consumption
 - Frequency of consumption
 - Purchase location
 - Brand

National: Listeria Initiative (Lab)



- Forward all samples to State Lab
 - Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE)

- Isolates will be forwarded to CDC
 - Whole genome sequencing (WGS)



National: Analysis

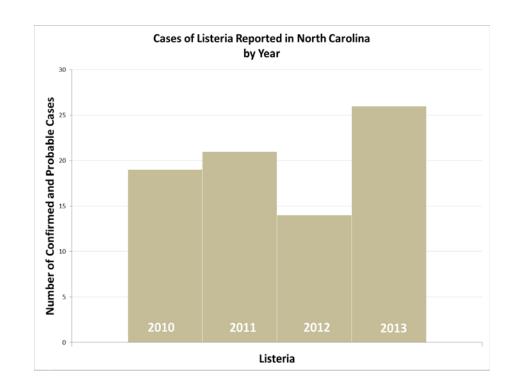
- Lab
 - Comparison of PFGE patterns (Yes/No)
 - Analysis of whole genome sequence (alike vs not-alike)

Epi

- Most cases of listeria are sporadic
- Case-case analysis
 - LI forms for sporadic vs LI forms for clusters
 - Behaviors of sporadic cases vs behaviors of outbreak cases

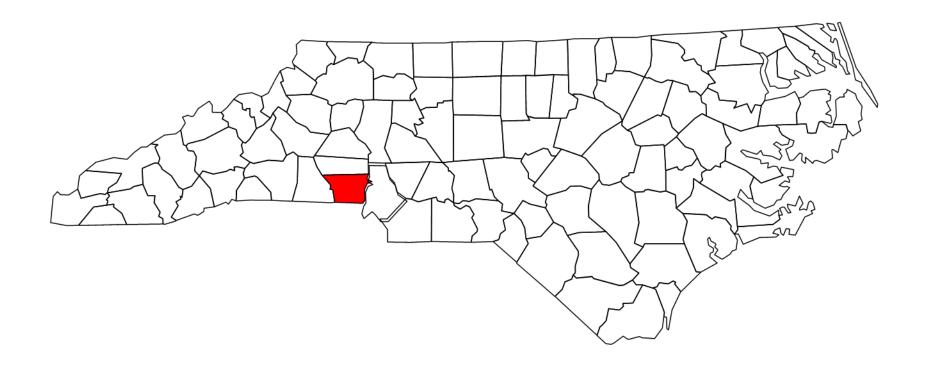
State Perspective

- Performance Metric
 - % of lab-confirmed cases with a complete LI form
 - Time from identification to completed LI form
- Timely response



Local Perspective

Gaston County



Background

Notification

 Local hospitals reported to CD nurse via paper lab.



Background

- Beginning of Outbreak
 - First case reported on 09/22/2013.
 - Male in Cherryville, NC.
 - Second case reported 11/18/2013.
 - Female in Gastonia, NC.
 - Third case reported on 12/16/2013.
 - Female in Gastonia, NC.

Methods

- Steps Taken to Respond to Outbreak
 - CD Nurse requested records from respective local hospitals.
 - CD Nurse made various telephone attempts to contact patients.
 - CD nurse sought guidance from the Communicable Disease State Consultant.
 - CD nurse completed investigation disease report as contact was made with each patient.
 - CD nurse completed additional follow up as requested by the State/CDC.

Results (Epi)

Demographics

Age (years)

< 60: 1 / 3>= 60: 2 / 3

Gender

Male: 1 / 3Female: 2 / 3

Onset Range

• July – December 2013

Hospitalizations

• 3/3

Days hospitalized: 3 – 14 (median: 11)

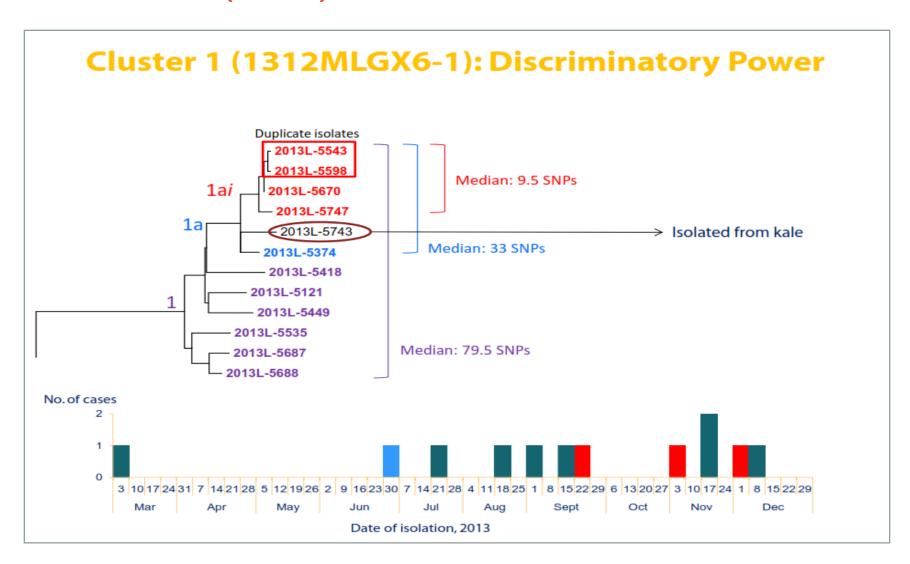
Deaths

• 0/3

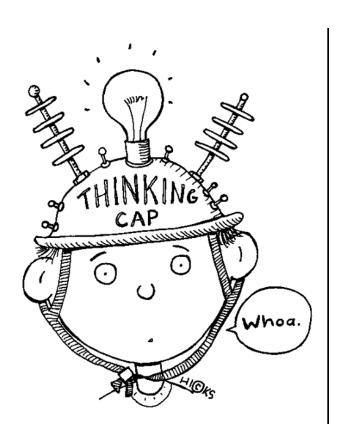
Epidemiology

Common exposures

Results (Lab)



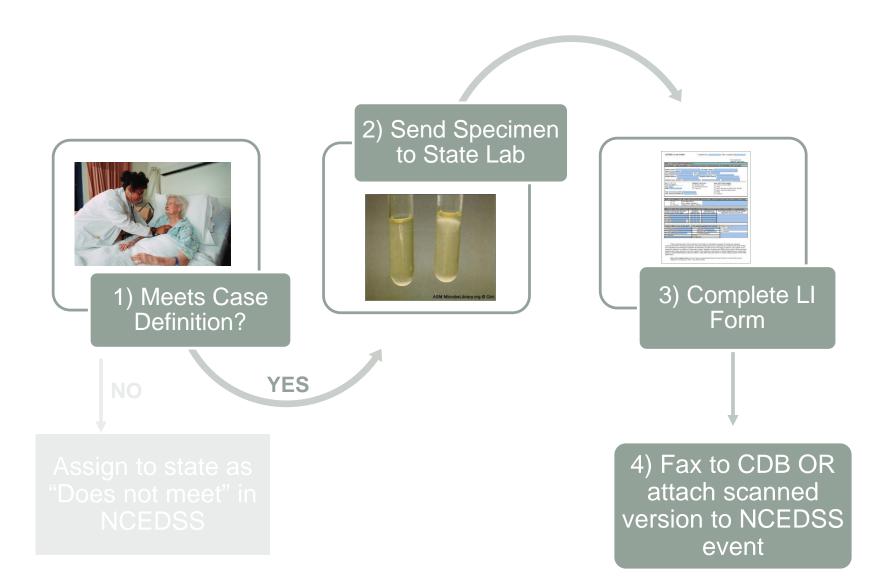
Lessons Learned



- Seek guidance from state
 CD consultant.
- Start investigation as soon as possible.
- Be prepared to complete further investigation as requested by the State/CDC.

WHAT DO WE DO ABOUT IT?

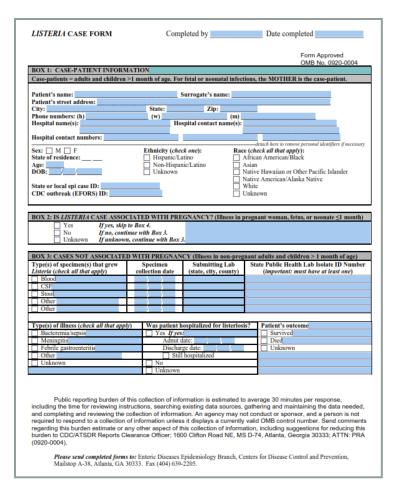
Listeria Cases: What do we do about it?





In Summary

Listeria Initiative Form



Laboratory



Be sure to have the specimen forwarded to the State Lab!

Local Feedback

Listeria Cases

- Have you had any listeria cases?
- Was a Listeria Initiative form completed?
- Was a sample sent to the state lab?

Suggestions for improving this process?

Thank you!

Acknowledgements

CD Nurses

Local laboratory staff

State laboratory staff

Any additional questions?



References

- www.foodsafety.gov
- www.cdc.gov