

Pistoia 15-16 dicembre 2015

## I nuovi scenari epidemiologici e i nuovi veicoli alimentari

*Ida Luzzi*

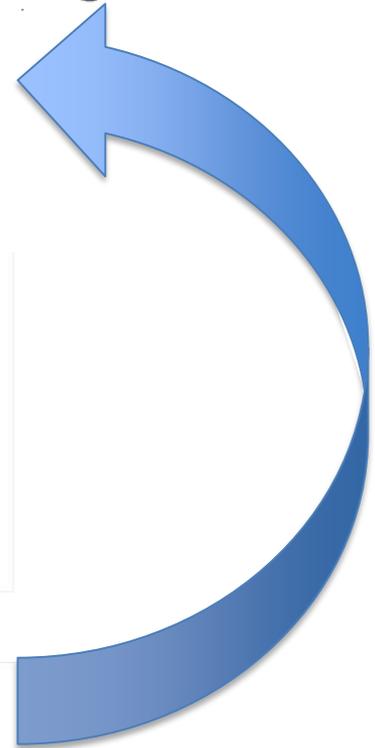
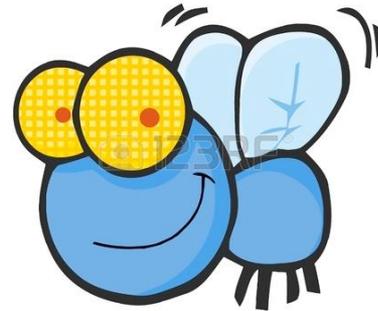
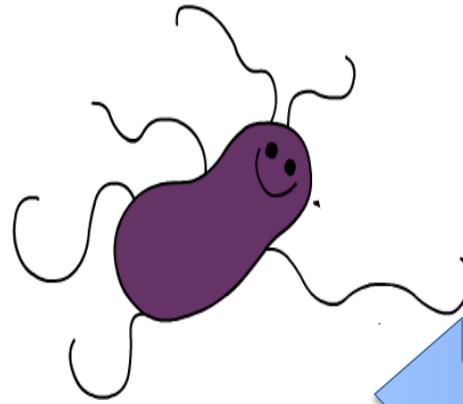
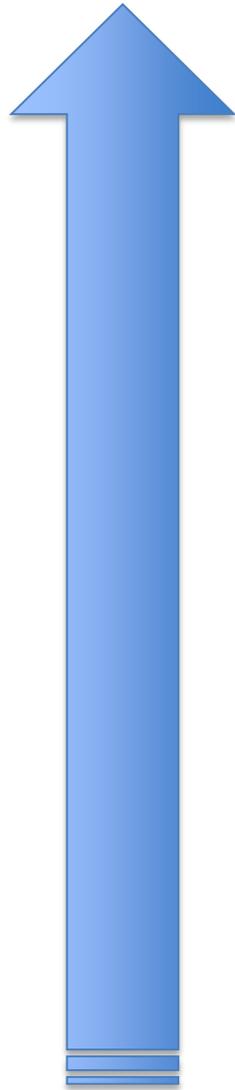
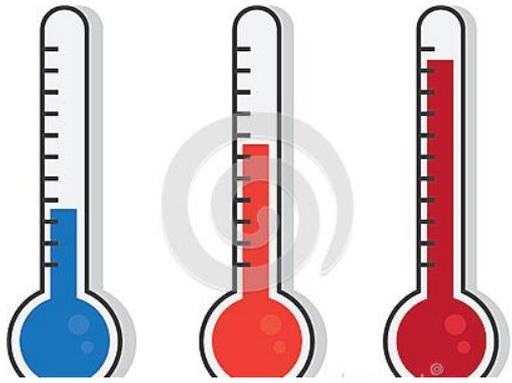


**Dipartimento Malattie Infettive  
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Roma**



# CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI



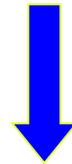


# L'ambiente quale fonte di infezione per l'uomo

**Malattie ad ecologia esclusivamente umana**

**Diminuita fecalizzazione  
ambientale di origine urbana**

**Protezione del suolo e delle acque**



**Drastica riduzione dell'incidenza delle  
epidemie veicolate dall'acqua nel mondo  
occidentale**

# L'ambiente quale fonte di infezione per l'uomo

## Zoonosi

*salmonella, campylobacter, yersinia, E.coli O157*

**Aumentata fecalizzazione  
ambientale di origine  
zootecnica**

**Protezione del suolo e  
delle acque insufficiente**



**Incremento dell'incidenza delle epidemie  
veicolate dall'acqua e da altri veicoli ambientali**

## **NUOVO SCENARIO**

- **Nuovi agenti patogeni**
- **Nuove situazioni epidemiche**
- **Nuovi veicoli di infezione**
- **Nuove abitudini alimentari**
- **Nuovi approcci alla prevenzione**

# **Infezioni trasmesse da alimenti:**

## **PREVENZIONE**

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- **Vaccini non disponibili**
- **Educazione del consumatore non sufficiente**
- **Necessità di comprendere i punti critici della filiera produttiva in cui si verificano la contaminazione e la trasmissione dell'infezione**

# Infezioni trasmesse da alimenti: agenti patogeni

- Numerosi agenti causali (batteri, virus, parassiti)
- Molti sono considerati “emergenti”
  - Norovirus
  - Opistorchis felineus
  - .....
- La maggior parte ha un'origine zoonosica (animali come serbatoio naturale o come veicolo)
- Ruolo importante della **cooperazione medico-veterinaria** nella prevenzione e controllo

## **Situazioni epidemiche tradizionali**

**Eventi ben delimitati  
(feste familiari, pranzi nuziali, .....**

**Alimenti contaminati poco prima del consumo,  
elevato livello di contaminazione**

**Elevati tassi d' attacco, persone coinvolte  
immediatamente consapevoli**

## **Nuove situazioni epidemiche**

**Prodotti commerciali a larga distribuzione**

**Aree geografiche molto vaste**

**Basso livello di contaminazione,  
bassi tassi d'attacco,  
legame tra i casi difficile da stabilire**

# **NUOVI VEICOLI ALIMENTARI**

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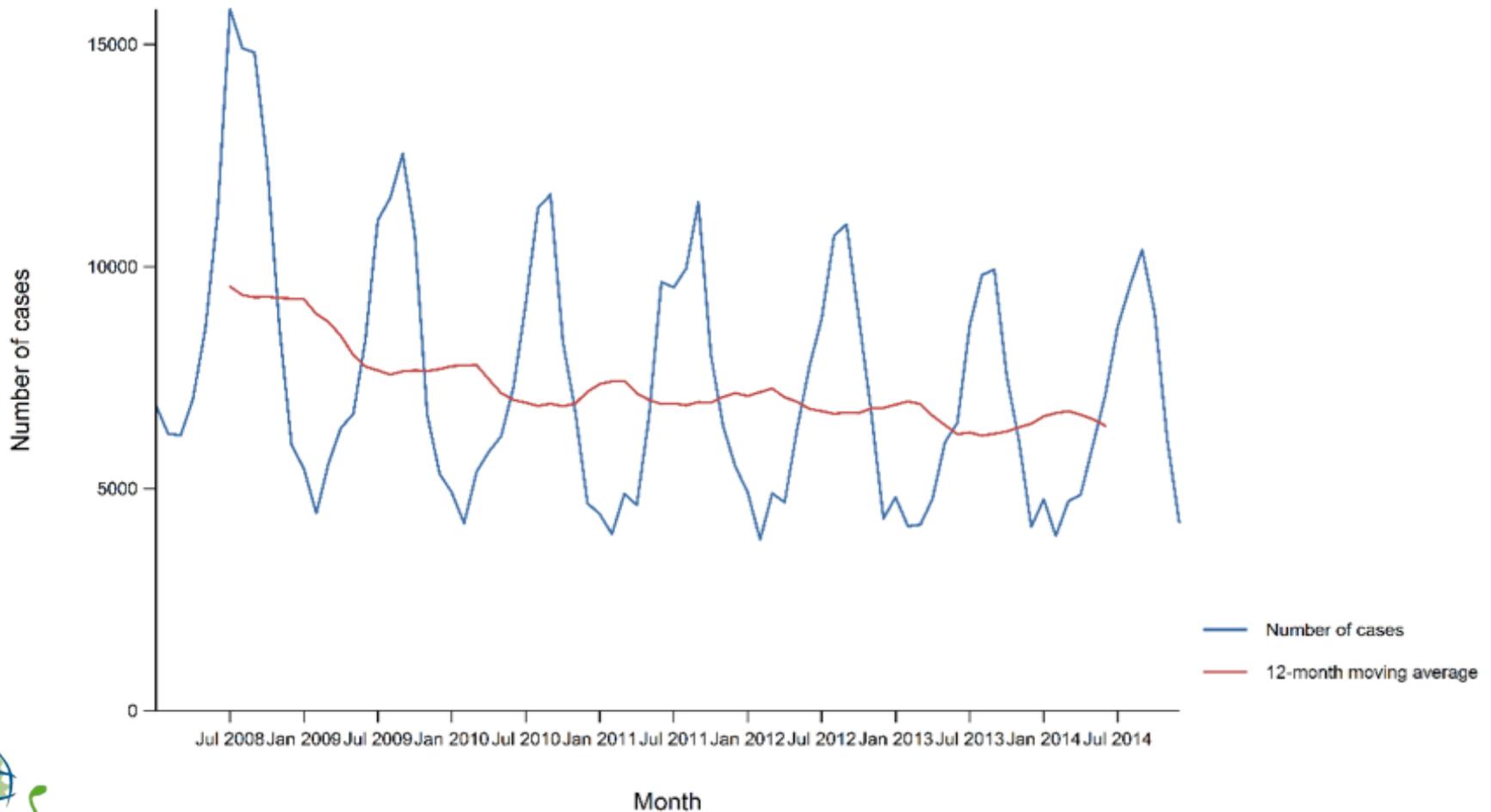
- **Contaminati nelle fasi precoci del processo produttivo**
- **Minori barriere alla crescita microbica**
- **Alimenti misti composti da ingredienti di diversa provenienza**

# NUOVE ABITUDINI ALIMENTARI

- “*Sushi*” e altri prodotti ittici
  - ✓ Norovirus, HVA
  - ✓ Vibrioni, Listeria
  - ✓ Opistorchis
  
- Insalate, germogli .....
- ✓ Salmonella, VTEC
- ✓ *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*
  
- Latte crudo
  - ✓ E.coli O157
  - ✓ Campylobacter

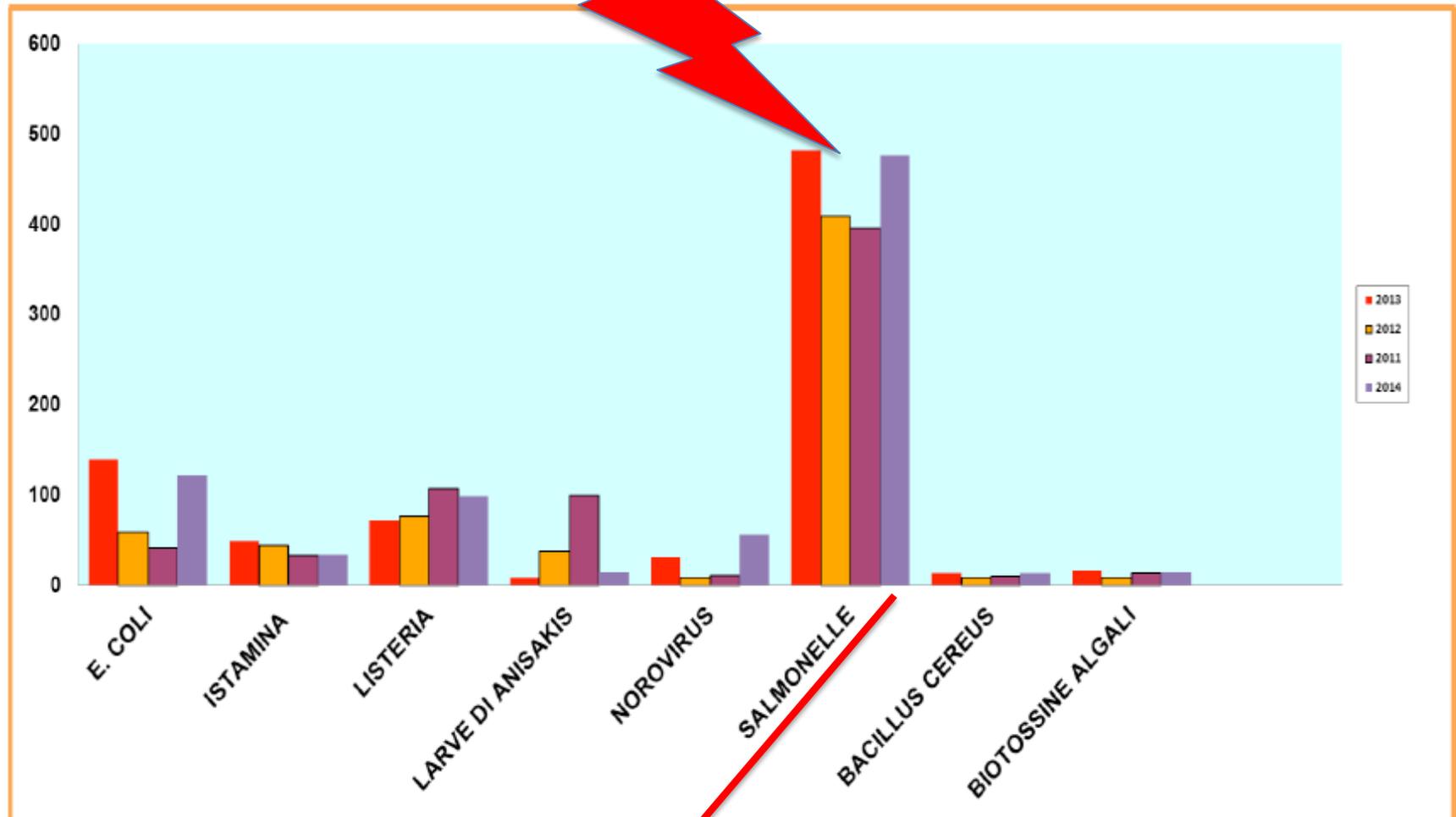
# Salmonella

Casi umani di in EU/EEA per mese di reporting  
2008-2014



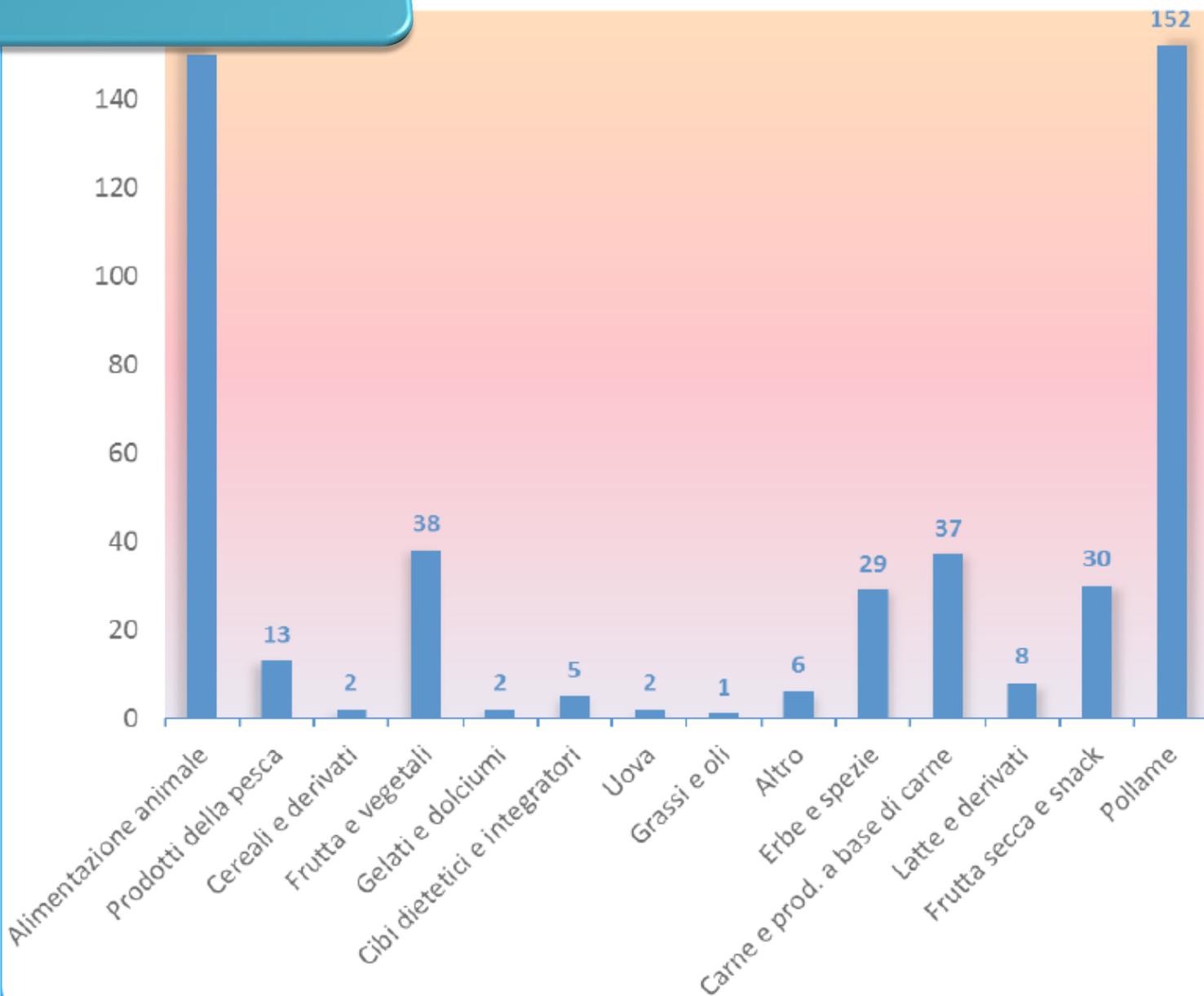
# Salmonella

Segnalazioni al RASFF- Italia 2014

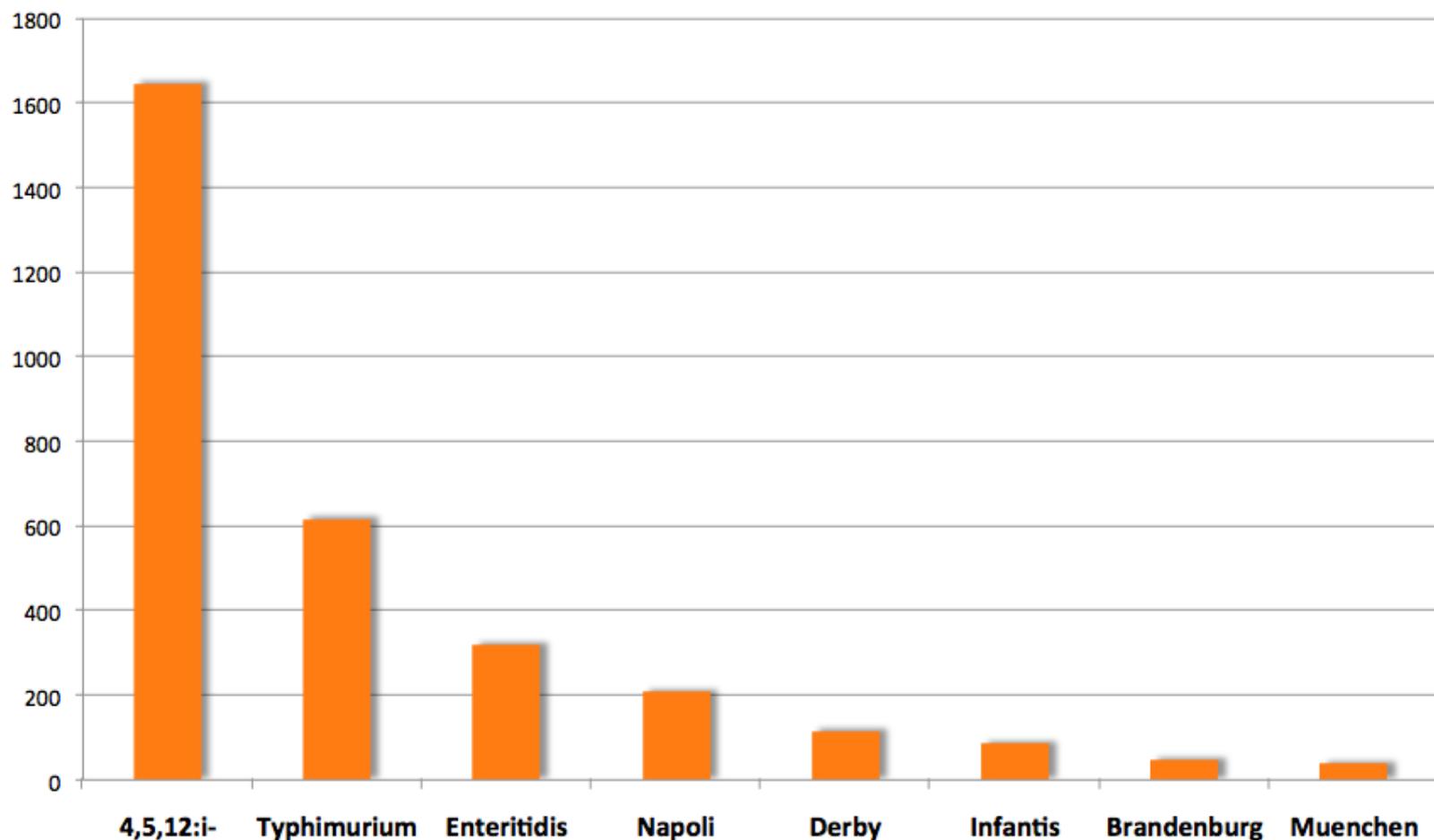


# Salmonella

## Tipologia alimenti- RASFF Italia 2014



## Distribuzione sierotipi da infezioni umane

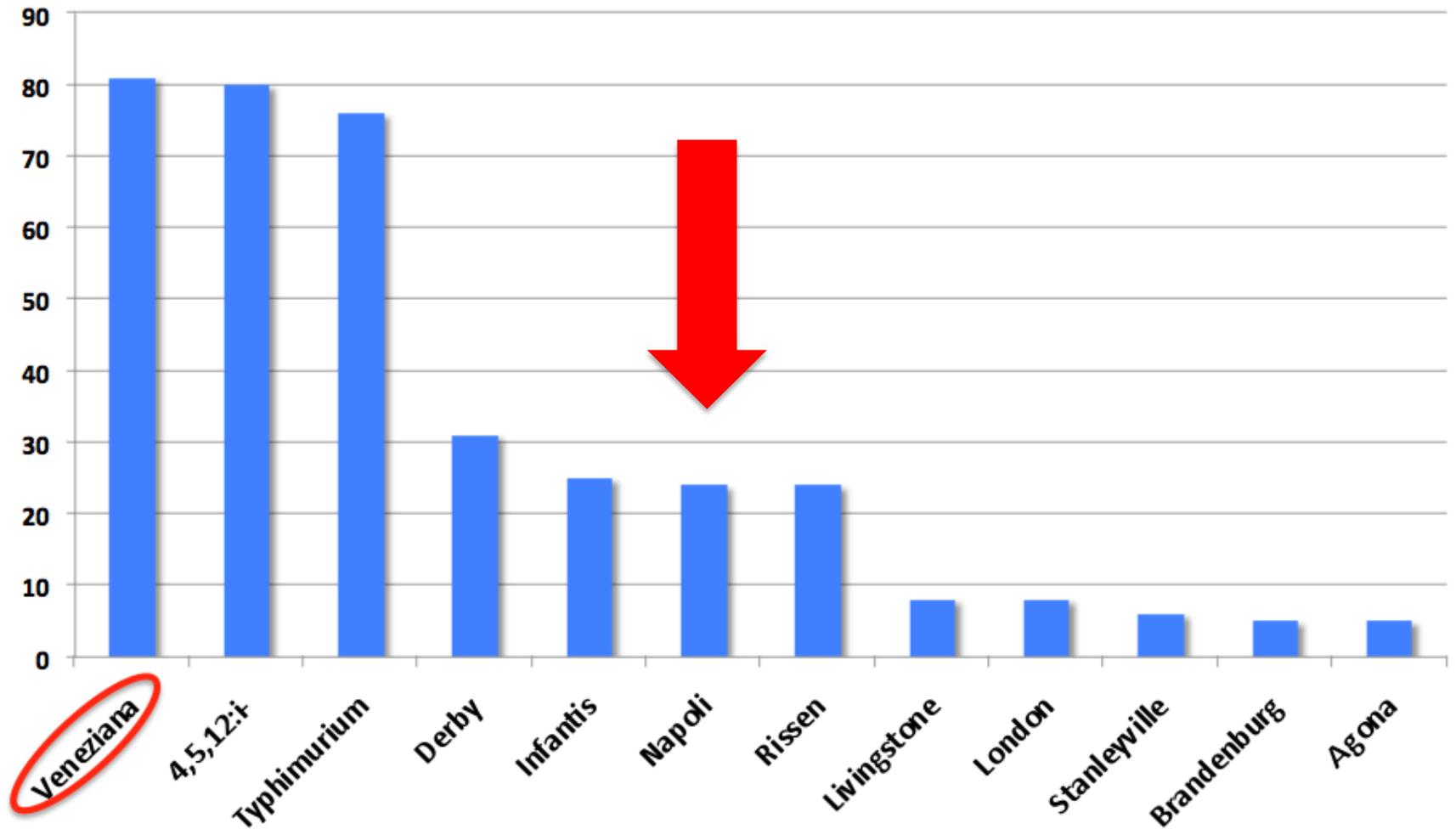


<b>Serovar</b>	<b>EU*</b>	<b>Italia</b>	<b>Italia/EU</b>
Enteritidis	33965	320	8,4
Typhimurium	14284	618	16,2
Monophasic Typhimurium	5851	1647	43,3
Infantis	1846	86	2,2
Newport	770	17	0,4
Stanley	757	12	1,5
Derby	755	116	15
Kentucky	606	12	1,9
Virchow	509	5	1
Bovismorbificans	442	8	1,8
Agona	380	6	1,5
Saintpaul	379	28	7,3
Muenchen	371	38	10,2
Napoli	333	208	62,4
Brandenburg	297	47	15,8
Chjester	294	13	4,4
Hadar	287	5	1,7
Java	280	0	0
Braenderup	276	7	2,5
Oranienburg	261	2	0,7

\* fonte: 25 MS and two non-MS

# EnterNet 2014

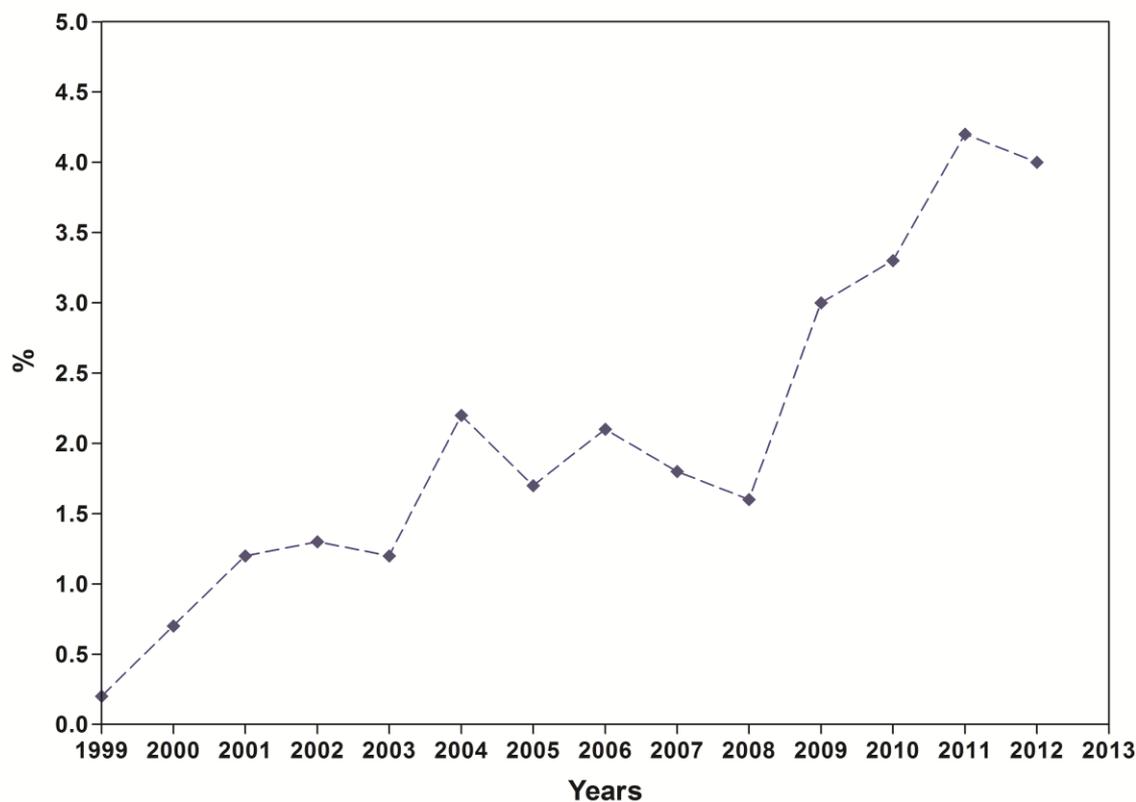
## Distribuzione sierotipi da campioni ambientali





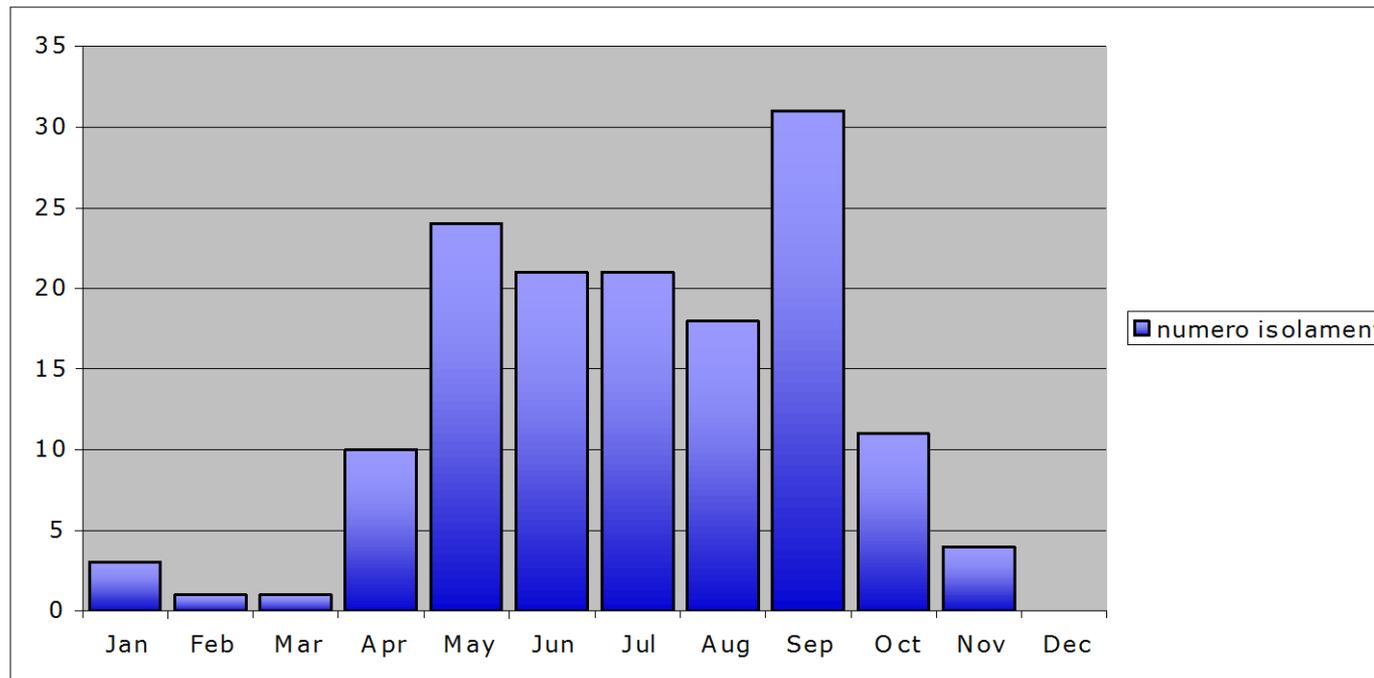
# S.Napoli, Italia

- Oltre 700 casi di infezione nell'uomo negli ultimi 4 anni (3-4 % di tutti i sierotipi di Salmonella)
- Casi prevalenti nei mesi estivi
- Casi prevalenti tra soggetti di età pediatrica
- Fattori di rischio: ???





## *Salmonella Napoli* da acque superficiali



# Salmonella Napoli



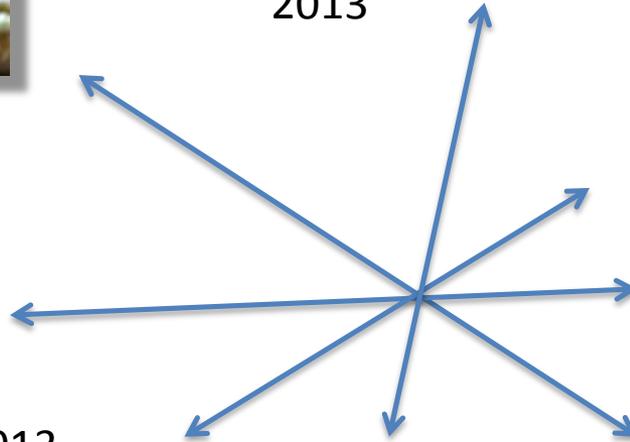
1968



2013



2013



# Salmonella Napoli

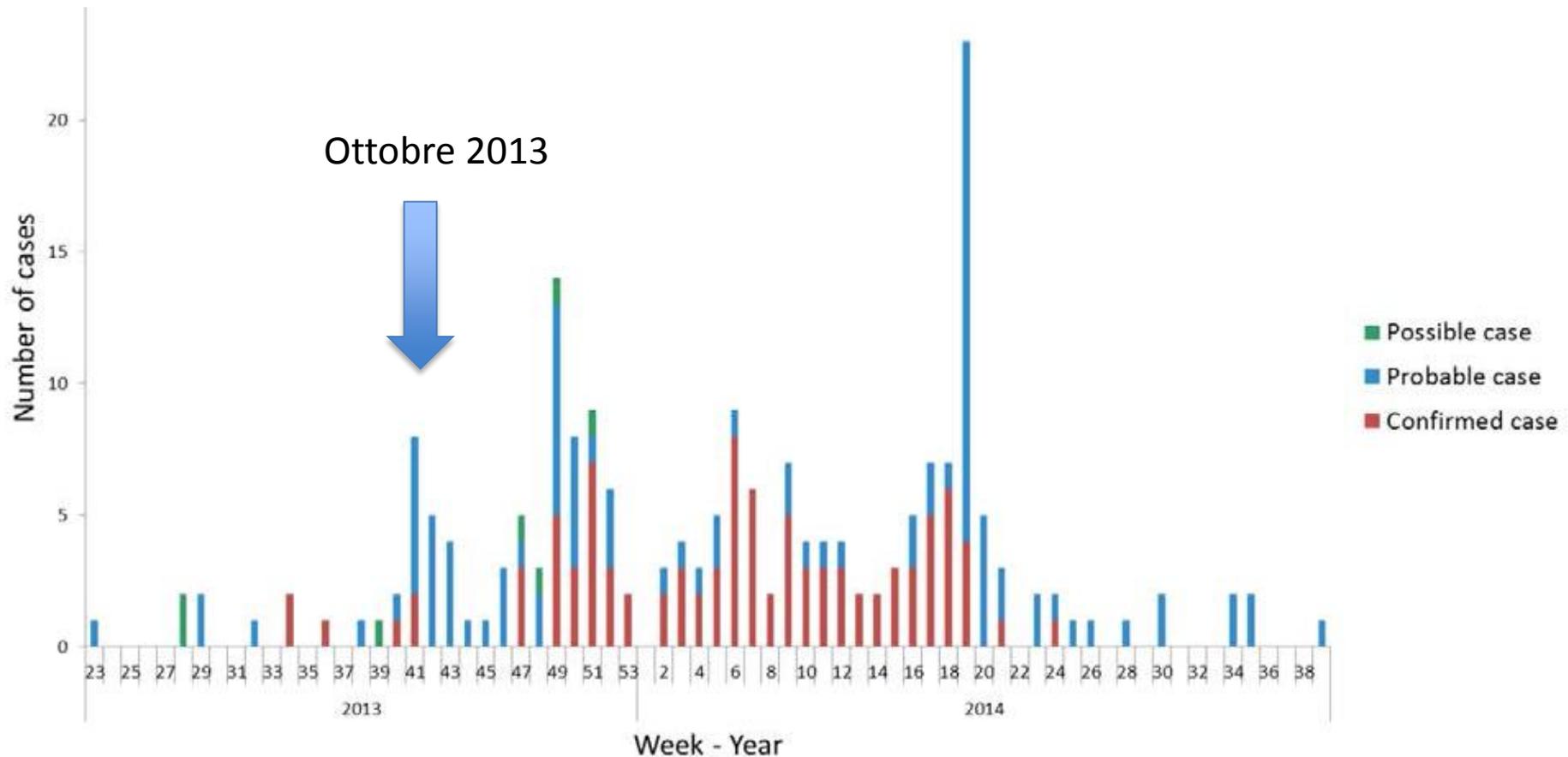
Nessun animale da reddito come serbatoio

Presenza nell'ambiente

Animali selvatici? uccelli, anfibi, rettili????



# S.Typhimurium var monofasica - Abruzzo 2013-2014



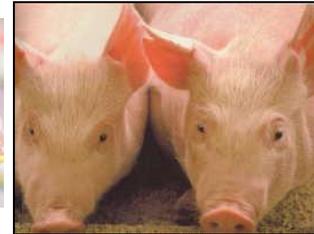
# **S.Typhimurium var monofasica - Abruzzo 2013-2014**

- Bambini 1-2 anni
- Fagotipo DT 193
- Pulsotipo Xba 0027 (nomenclatura ECDC)
- R type Na,Cip
- MLVA 3-14-11-NA-211
- Mai isolata in EU
- Isolata in Italia da casi che hanno avuto contatti con l'Abruzzo

# S.Typhimurium var monofasica - Abruzzo 2013-2014

## Indagini microbiologiche

- ✓ Nessun isolamento da alimenti e animali



- ✓ Isolamento da acque reflue e superficiali (anche ad uso irriguo): 8% dei campioni esaminati

**Fonte: ????**



# Regolamento EC No 882/2004 sui controlli ufficiali

The EU Reference Laboratory for *Escherichia coli*, including  
Verotoxigenic *E. coli* (VTEC)



Since 2006

Unit for Foodborne Zoonoses and Veterinary Epidemiology  
Department of Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety  
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy



[www.iss.it/vtec](http://www.iss.it/vtec)

# Outbreak of Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* in Germany

**CORRIERE DELLA SERA**.it

2 Giugno

## **Batterio killer, oltre 2.000 casi in Europa L'Oms: «Variante altamente tossica»**

*Le sequenze genetiche mostrano che si tratta di una forma mutante di E.Coli. Morte sospetta in Francia*

# Notification to ECDC by Germany

## Early Warning (EWRS) on 22 May

Reporting Member	
Name	 Germany <a href="#">Gerard Krause</a>
Institution	Robert Koch-Institut

Event Information	
Posted on:	22/05/2011
Message Content:	Other information
Reporting Reason:	A3Have epidemiologically-linked cases of the same disease been detected/reported recently?
Syndrome / Disease:	HUS
Pathogen	
Country of Occurrence	 Germany
Date of onset/detection	19/05/2011
Mail Sent to	European Commission, Public Health Authorities and ECDC
Accessibility	 This message is accessible to WHO

**MESSAGE:**

*In Germany, there has been an increase in the number of patients presenting with Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS) with more than 30 possible cases reported since the second week of May. New cases continue to be reported and on current knowledge mainly the Northern federal states of Germany are affected but cases have also been reported in other parts of the country, with females predominating, but cases occurred also in children of school age.*

## Urgent inquiry on 24 May

ECDC Extranet | **EPIS** Epidemic Intelligence Information System

Epis

Epis > Urgent Inquiries > HUS/STEC outbreak among adults in Germany

### Urgent Inquiries : HUS/STEC outbreak among adults in Germany

Urgent Inquiries

**ECDC Summary**

June 7, 2011, 11:00  
Update since 6 June - 11:00, Germany reported 12 new HUS cases and 82 new non-HUS STEC cases. Poland has reported one additional HUS case affecting a child who did not have travel history. Including 7 deaths were reported so far (see table 1 and figure 1).

Germany reports an ongoing outbreak of HUS/STEC with 642 HUS cases and 15 deaths due to HUS/STEC.

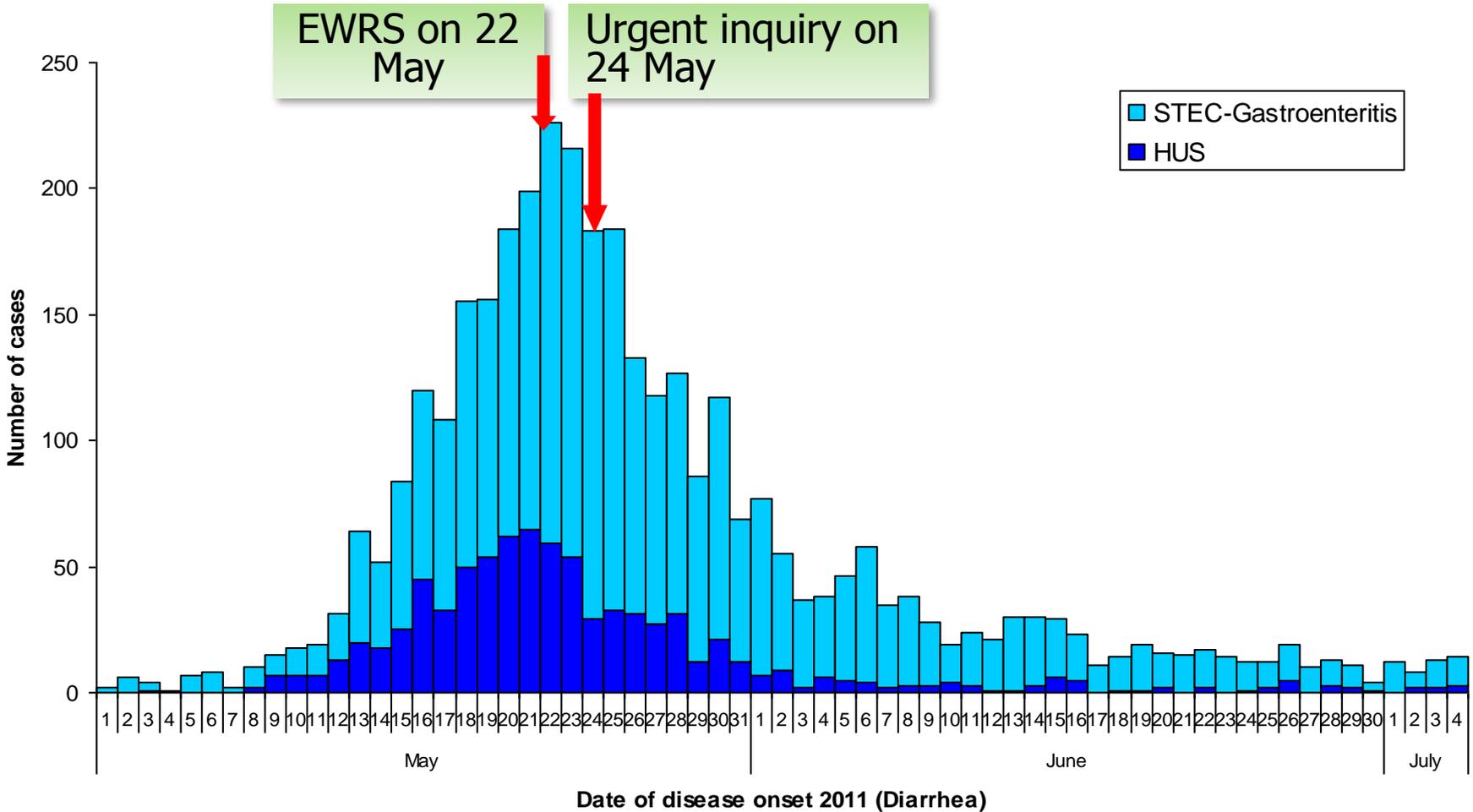
**Responses**

Date	Country	Has Cases	Cases	Epidemiological Information	Suspected Sources
02/06/2011 10:34	Germany	Yes	80	<b>UPDATE 27.5.2011:</b> The case count of HUS or suspected HUS now stands 276 cases (8am today) - the majority is still in northern Germany, still in adults, and still in women. You can find a preliminary report on the outbreak "Large and ongoing outbreak of haemolytic uraemic syndrome, Germany, May 2011" at <a href="http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19878">http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19878</a>	<b>UPDATE 27.5.2011:</b> A Hamlet cucumber. No details about who are known and it remains to be seen if it can explain the entire outbreak. <b>26.5.2011:</b> A case-control study overnight into Wednesday. Associations between the cucumbers and leafy salads eaten together, it's hard to pinpoint the culprit. Clearly this product is the culprit.



# STEC O104:H4 outbreak, Germany 2011

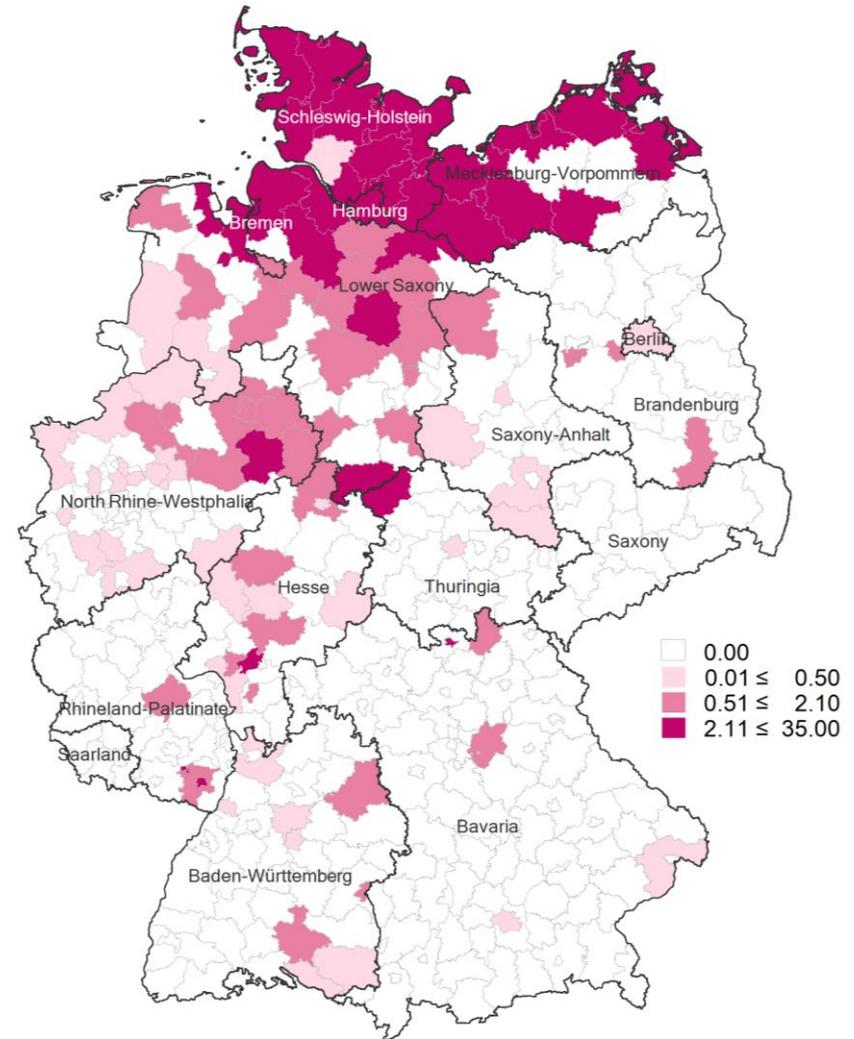
Source: Robert Koch Institute. Report: Final presentation and evaluation of epidemiological findings in the EHEC O104:H4 outbreak, Germany 2011. Berlin 2011.





# Incidence of HUS during the STEC O104 outbreak

**German cases / 100,000 population**



Source: Robert Koch Institute. Report: Final presentation and evaluation of epidemiological findings in the EHEC O104:H4 outbreak, Germany 2011. Berlin 2011.

# STEC O104:H4 outbreak, Germany 2011



3,842 cases

2987  
non-HUS STEC

855  
HUS

18 deaths  
(0.6%)

35 deaths  
(4.1%)

Of HUS cases,  
- 68% women

- Median age 42 years (0-91 years)

- Bloody diarrhoea in 79%



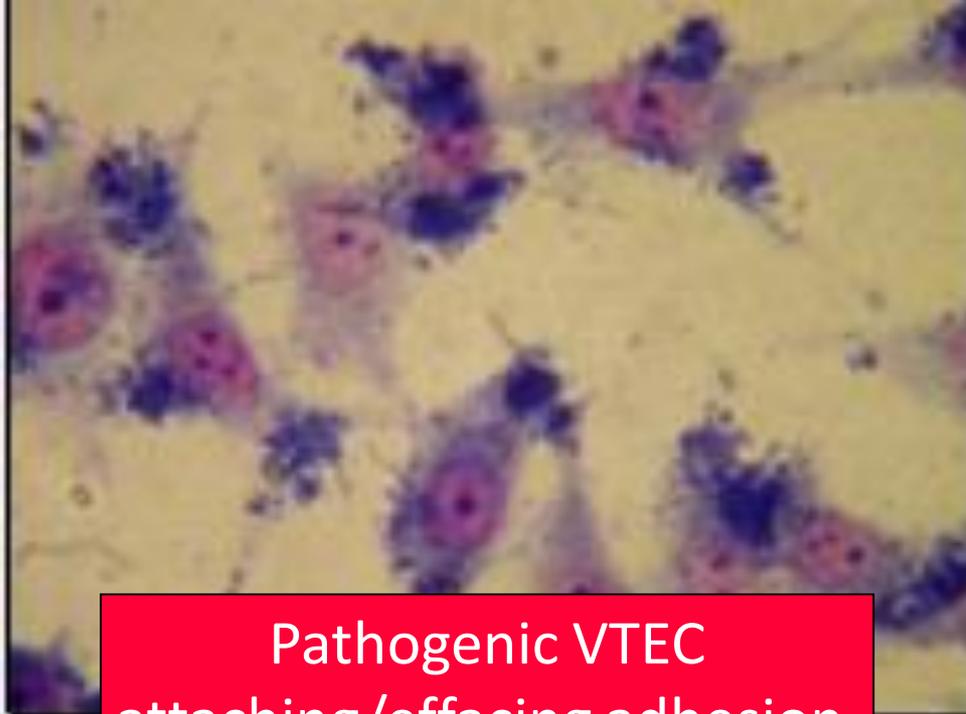
16 June

## Characteristics of the enteroaggregative Shiga toxin/ verotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O104:H4 strain causing the outbreak of haemolytic uraemic syndrome in Germany, May to June 2011

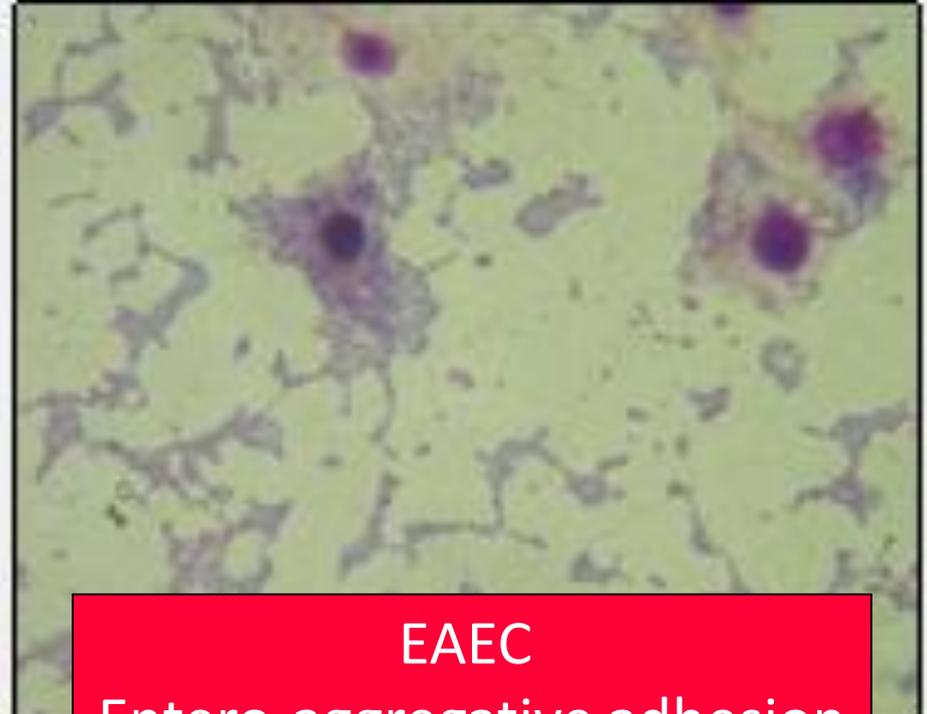
F Scheutz (fsc@ssi.dk)<sup>1,2</sup>, E Møller Nielsen<sup>2</sup>, J Frimodt-Møller<sup>1,3</sup>, N Boisen<sup>1,2</sup>, S Morabito<sup>4</sup>, R Tozzoli<sup>4</sup>, J P Nataro<sup>5</sup>, A Caprioli<sup>4</sup>

1. World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on *Escherichia* and *Klebsiella*, Department of Microbiological Surveillance and Research, Copenhagen, Denmark
2. Food-borne pathogens and typing, Department of Microbiological Surveillance and Research, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
3. Department of Clinical Microbiology, Hillerød Sygehus, Hillerød, Denmark
4. European Union Reference Laboratory for *Escherichia coli*, Department of veterinary public health and food safety, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
5. University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, United States

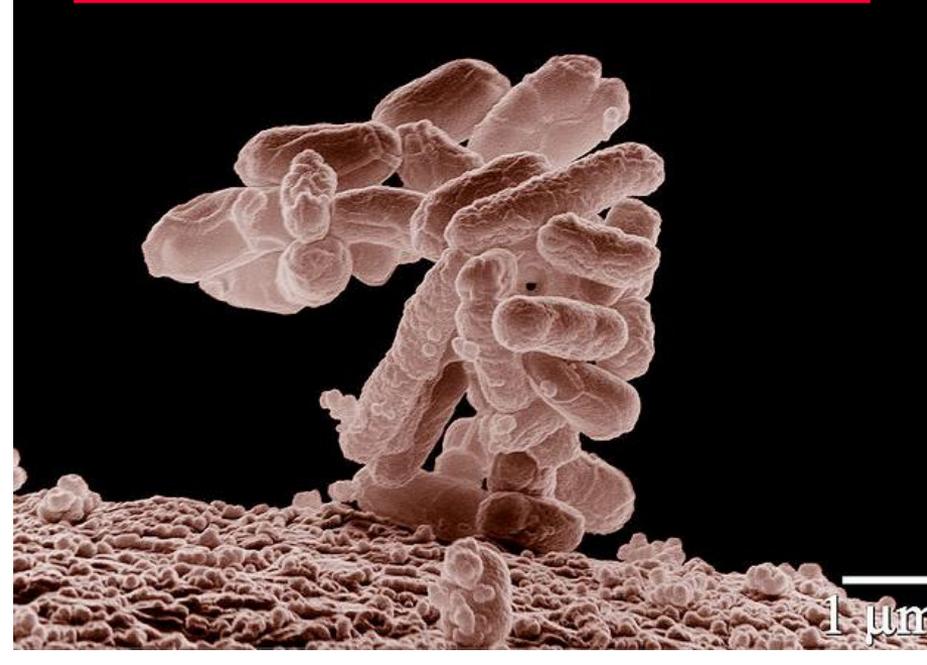




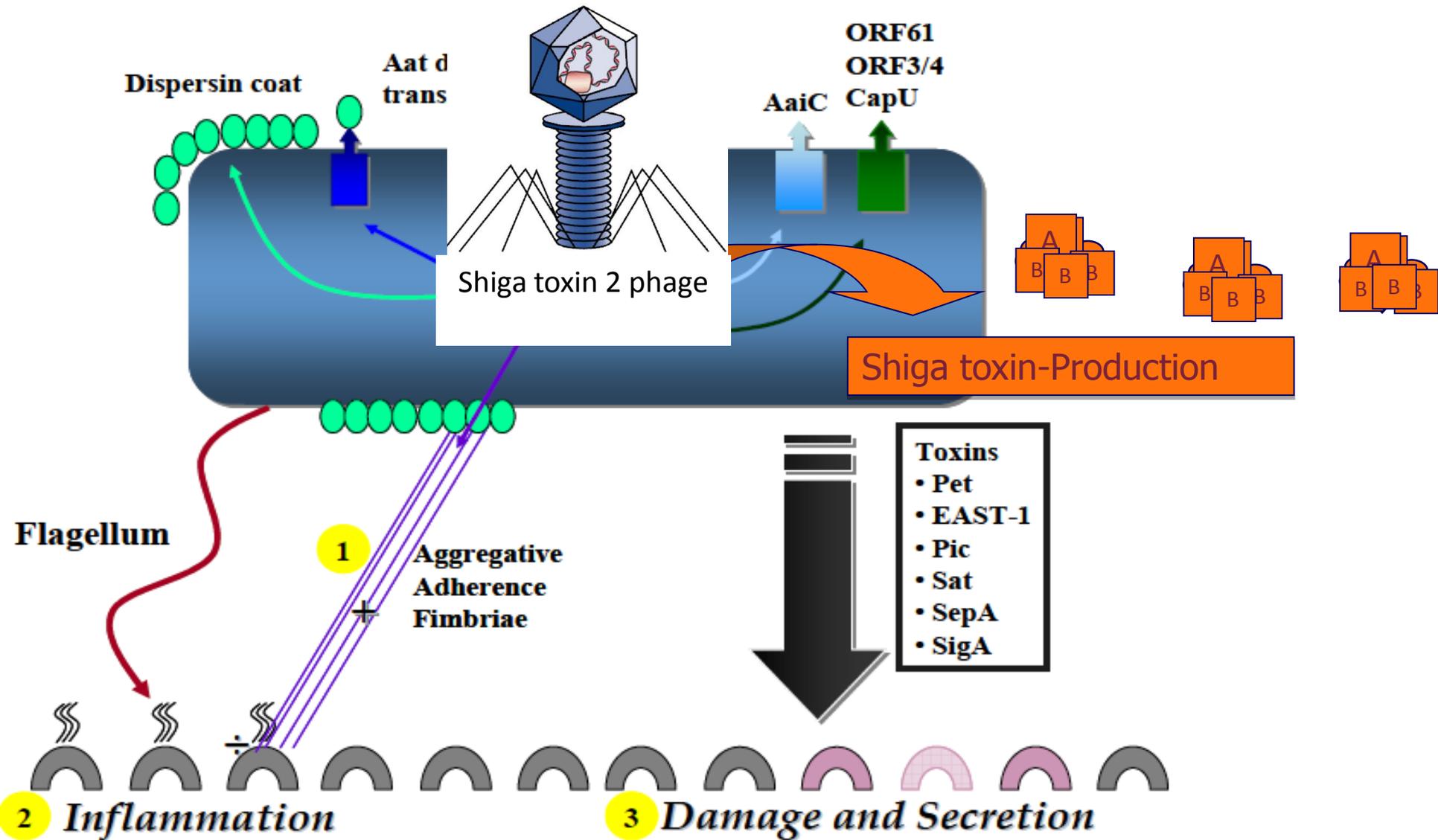
Pathogenic VTEC  
attaching/effacing adhesion



EAEC  
Entero-aggregative adhesion

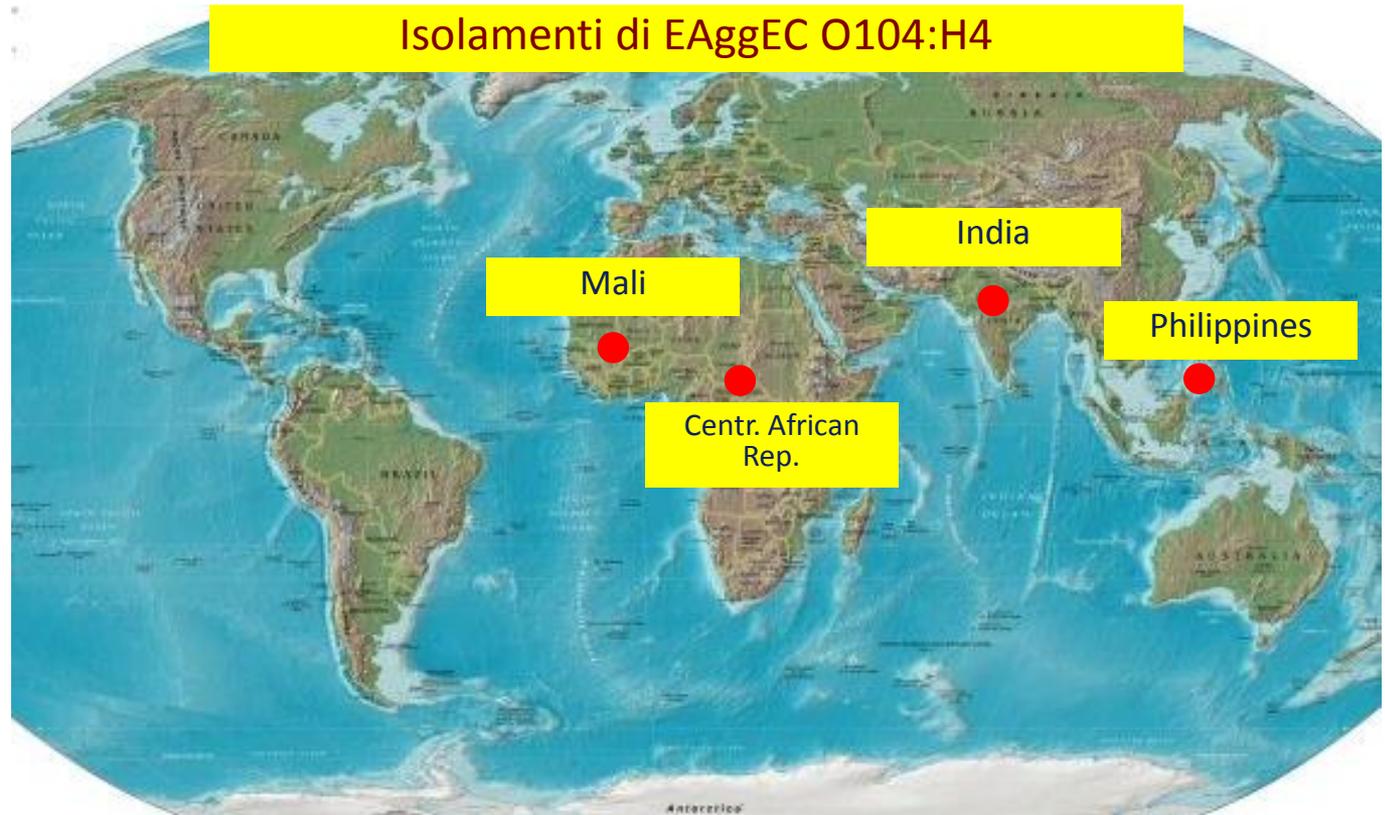
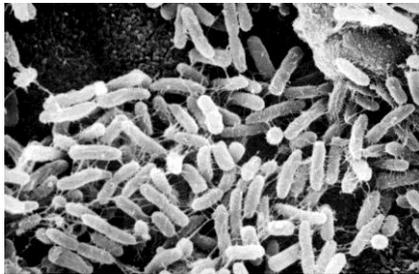
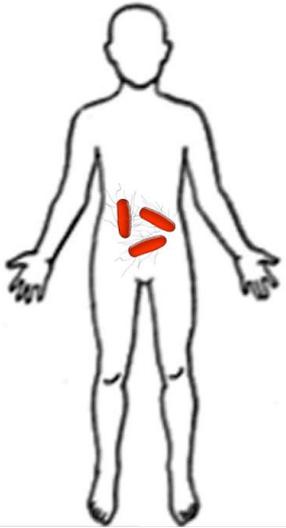


# Enteroaggregative - Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* O104:H4



# Enteroaggregative *E. coli* O104:H4

- ✓ Human origin
- ✓ Developing countries



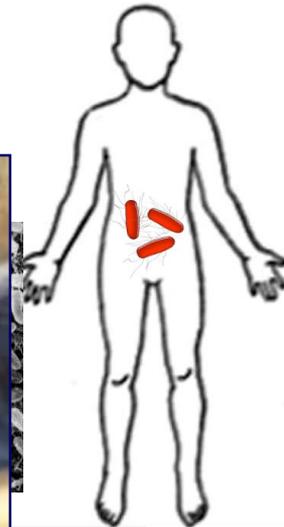
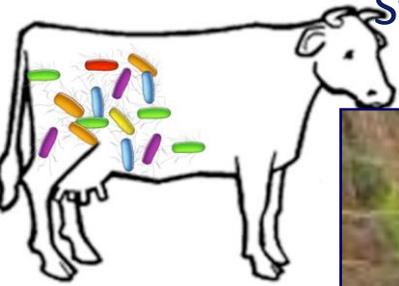
# Origin of the Enteroaggregative - Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* O104:H4

Stx2-converting Phage

EAggEC O104:H4

Ruminant origin

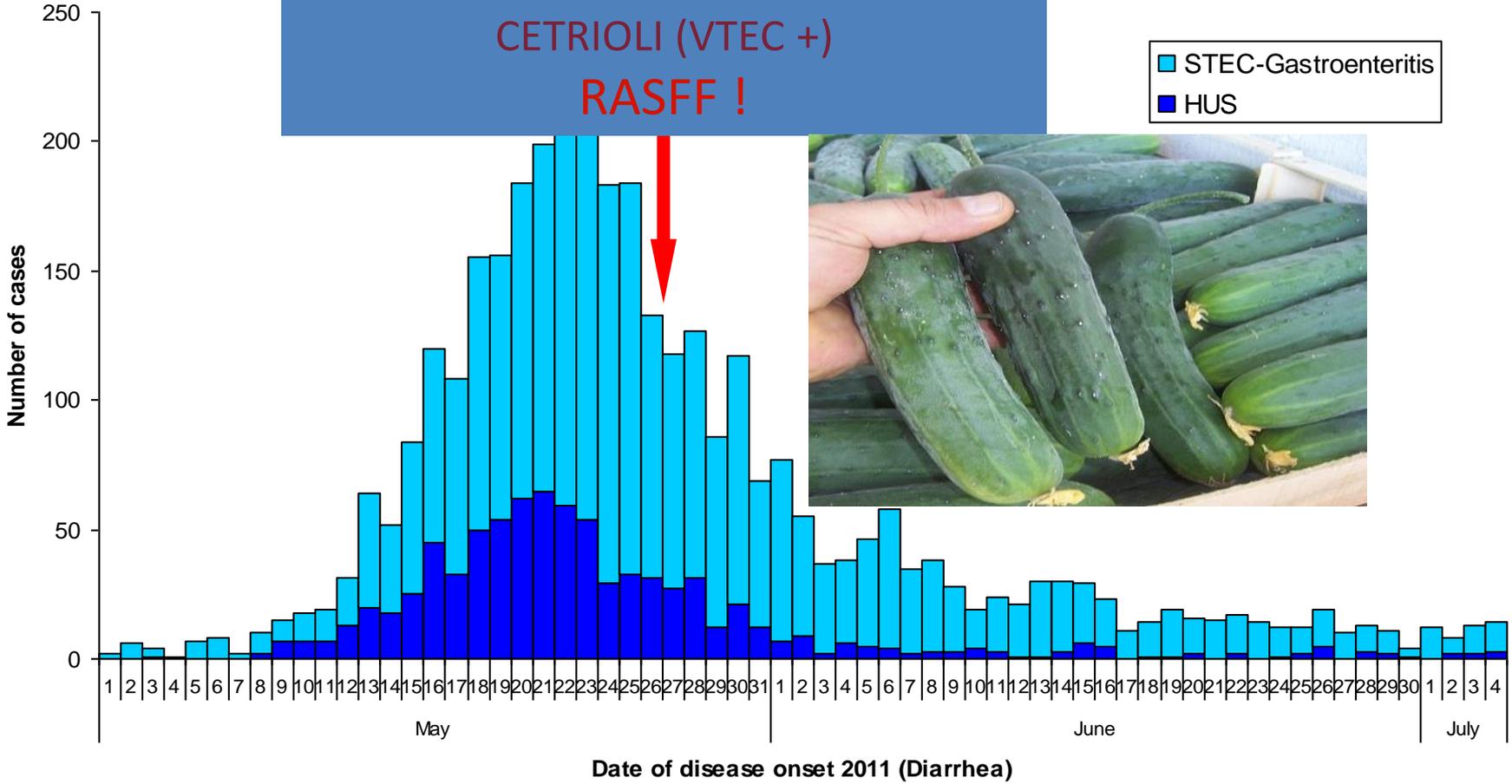
Human origin





# STEC O104-H4 outbreak

26 Maggio  
 Studi caso controllo:  
 Insalate miste  
 CETRIOLI (VTEC +)  
**RASFF !**



# The cucumber lead - 26 May



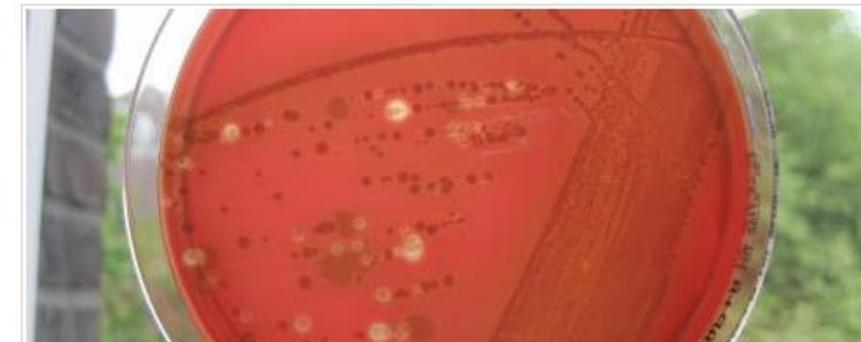
30 Maggio

Cetrioli negativi per VTEC O104

Ham  
iden

66 HUS-Erkrankungen in Hamburg - Verdacht auf O104 im EHEC-Stamm durch HU bestätigt

26.05.2011



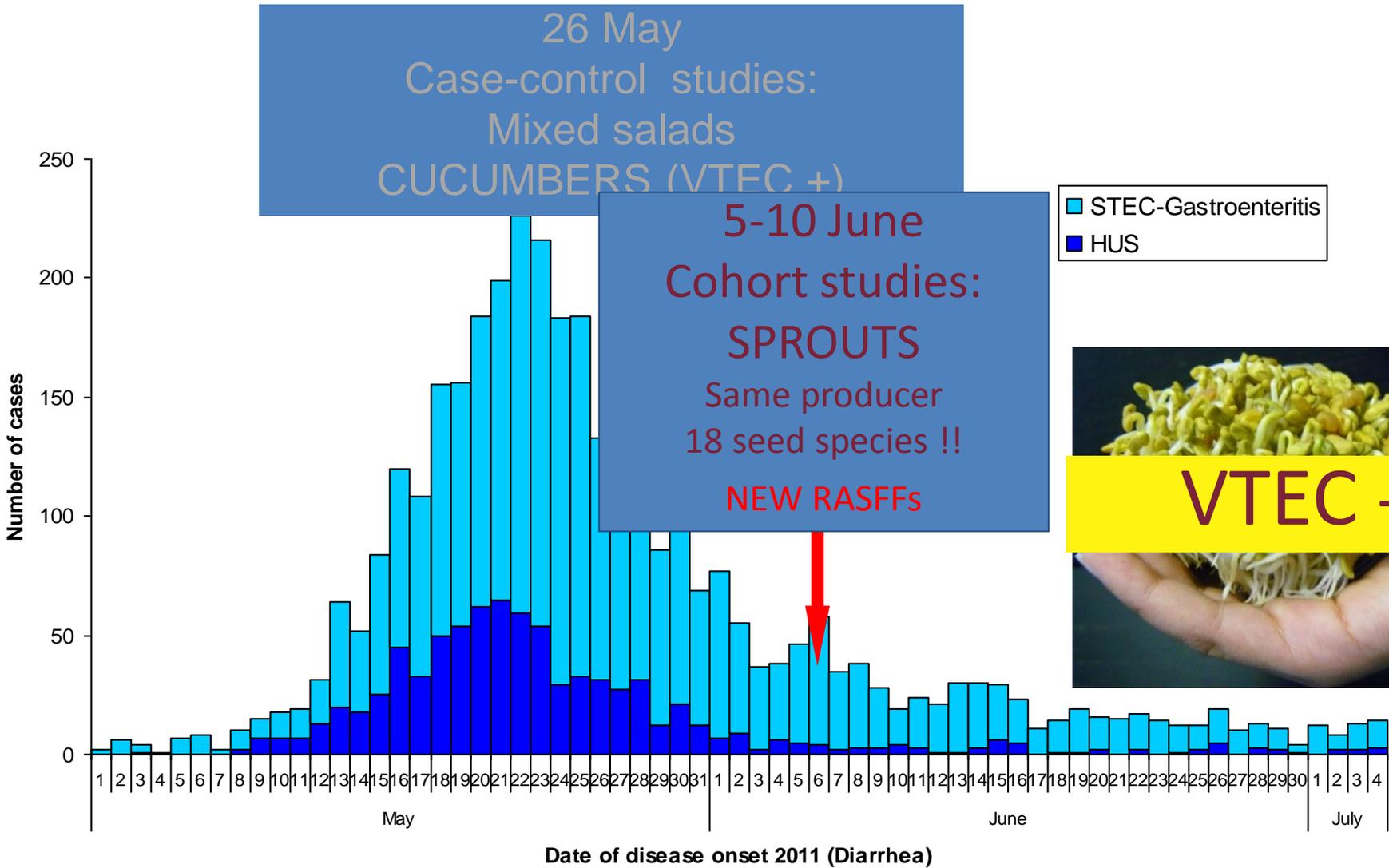
Agarmedium mit EHEC-Kolonien (Bild: HU)



Ⓞ **DETTE** billede er taget den 26. maj på et marked i Hamburg. Agurkerne er spanske. Disse og alle andre agurker fra Spanien er nu fjernet fra markeder og butikshylder. - Foto: MARIUS ROEER/AP



# STEC O104:H4 outbreak



# Eagg/STEC O104:H4: precedenti isolamenti



## L'epidemia da *E.coli* O104: quali lezioni trarre ?



- ✓ **La plasticità genomica di *E.coli* è un fattore chiave per lo sviluppo di nuovi “pato-tipi”**
- ✓ **Ceppi batterici portatori di nuove combinazioni di geni di virulenza (**batteri mosaico**) possono causare gravi problemi sanitari una volta introdotti in una popolazione suscettibile**
- ✓ **L’ambiente rappresenta un importante *melting pot* per i fenomeni di ricombinazione tra batteri di specie animali diverse**

# MTA: uno scenario in evoluzione

