

Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport

Food-borne viruses and transformation of foodpractices

Marion Koopmans @MarionKoopmans



juillet 3, 2013







Fecal oral transmission Food handler High incidence Human pathogens End of chain Local, endemic Fecal oral trasmission Food production phase High incidence Human and animal pathogens Globalisation Mixed infections > risk Early in chain Diffuse widespread

Oral transmission and food handling Zoonotic Early in chain Rare Globalisation Emerging infections

Norovirus, Hepatitis A

Norovirus, rotavirus, Hepatitis A hepatitis E, enterovirus Avian influenza, SARS, Nipah, Ebola Virus group Families

Foodborne

Z = zoonoses

dsDNA	African swine fever-like viruses Hepadnaviridae Papovaviridae Iridoviridae Herpesviridae	Poxviridae Adenoviridae	Z
ssDNA	Circoviridae	Parvoviridae	
dsRNA		Reoviridae Birnaviridae	ZZ
- strand RNA + strand RNA	Rhabdoviridae Filoviridae Bunyaviridae Arenaviridae	Orthomyxoviric Paramyxovirida	Z Z
	Arteriviridae Togaviridae	Flaviviridae Hep E Coronaviridae Caliciviridae Picornaviridae Astroviridae	Z Z Z Z? Z



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Recall -- Firm Press Release

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UPDATED RELEASE #2 Harris Teeter Lot Code and Best By Correction Townsend Farms Voluntarily Recalls Limited Lots of Frozen Organic Antioxidant Blend Products Due To Possible Health Risk

Contact:

Consumer: (800) 875-5291 townsendfarms5148@stericycle.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - June 4, 2013 - Townsend Farms, Inc. of Fairview, Oregon, has announced that it is voluntarily recalling certain lots of its frozen Organic Antioxidant Blend, out of an abundance of caution, because it has the potential to be contaminated with Hepatitis A virus, based on an ongoing epidemiological and traceback investigation by the FDA and the CDC of an illness outbreak. No other Townsend Farms products, frozen or fresh, are covered by this voluntary recall or linked to the illness outbreak at this time. This release confirms the correct Lot codes for Harris Teeter Products.

The product was sold at Costco warehouse stores under the product name **Townsend Farms Organic Antioxidant Blend, 3 lb. bag** and UPC 0 78414 404448. The recalled codes are located on the back of the package with the words "BEST BY"; followed by the code T012415 sequentially through T053115, followed by a letter. All of these letter designations are included in this recall for the lot codes listed above. Photos of the package are attached.

The product was also sold at Harris Teeter stores from April 19 until May 7, 2013, under the product name Harris Teeter Organic Antioxidant Berry Blend, 10 oz. bag UPC 0 72036 70463 4. The correct "Lot" and "best by" codes are as follows: Lot Codes T041613E, T041613C and a "BEST BY" code of 101614. Photos of the packaging are attached.

Townsend Farms is implementing this voluntary recall after learning that one of the ingredients of the frozen Organic Antioxidant Blend, pomegranate seeds processed in Turkey, may be linked to an illness outbreak outside of the United States. Thirty-four cases of Hepatitis A are being investigated to date in the U.S.; all are recovering. At this time, Hepatitis A has not been found in the product, but Townsend Farms is taking this precautionary action in consultation with the FDA, as the investigation continues.

Hepatitis A is a contagious liver disease that results from exposure to the Hepatitis A virus, including from food. It can range from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious illness lasting several months. Illness generally occurs within 15 to 50 days of exposure and includes fatigue, abdominal pain, jaundice, abnormal liver tests, dark urine and pale stool. Hepatitis A vaccination can prevent illness if given within two weeks of exposure to a contaminated food. In rare cases, particularly consumers who have a pre- existing severe illness or are immune compromised, Hepatitis A infection can progress to liver failure.

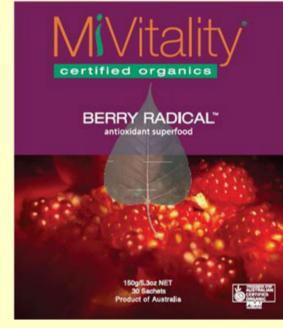
Persons who may have consumed affected product should consult with their health care professional or local health department to determine if a vaccination is appropriate, and consumers with symptoms of Hepatitis A should contact their health care professionals or the local health department immediately. Consumers with the product should not consume the product. The product should be disposed of immediately. Please keep proof of product purchase.

2



Recommended Products

(1) World Beating Certified Organic Antioxidant Superfood



A unique combination of 10 of the world's most potent, antioxidant, superfoods. Contains certified organic, antioxidant-rich raw cacao (chocolate), fruits, berries and marine microalgae to support healthy immune function and protect cells.

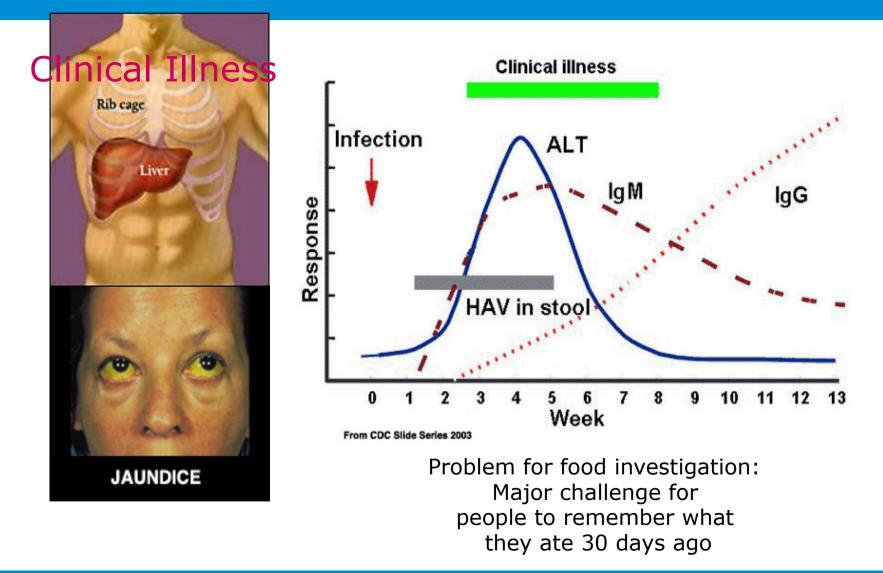
Contains a wide spectrum of nature's most powerful antioxidants: which may slow processes associated with aging.

Berry Radical is a revolutionary certified organic, superfood designed to assist the body in attaining vibrant health, wellbeing and longevity. The ingredients in Berry Radical have been proven to assist the body in neutralising free radical damage

STOP PRESS: One serving of Berry Radical has recently been shown to contain over 7000 ORAC units -- Oxygen Radical Absorbance Capacity -- by independent Laboratory assessment. Your future health could be significantly safeguarded for the sake of **less than** GB£2 / US\$4 per day -- the cost of a single serving!

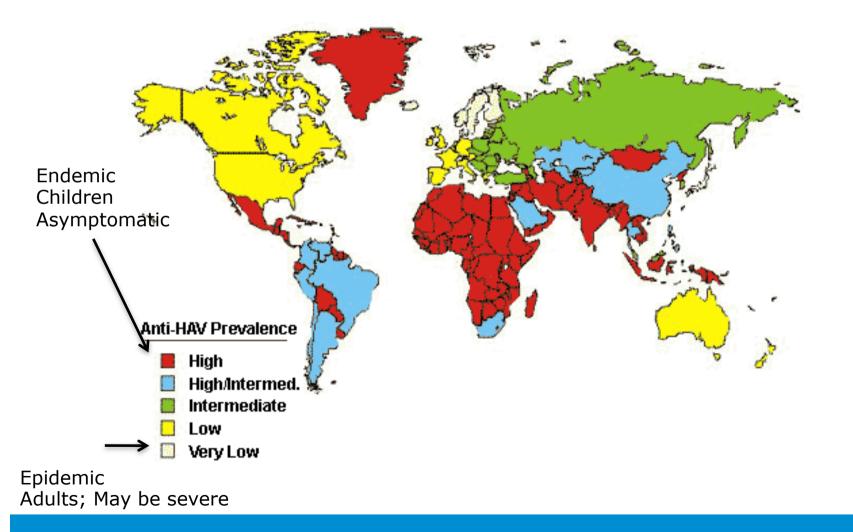
Berry mix United States, Argentina, Chile, and Turkey pomegranade seed mix from Egypt







Prevalence of Antibodies to Hepatitis A Virus, 2006





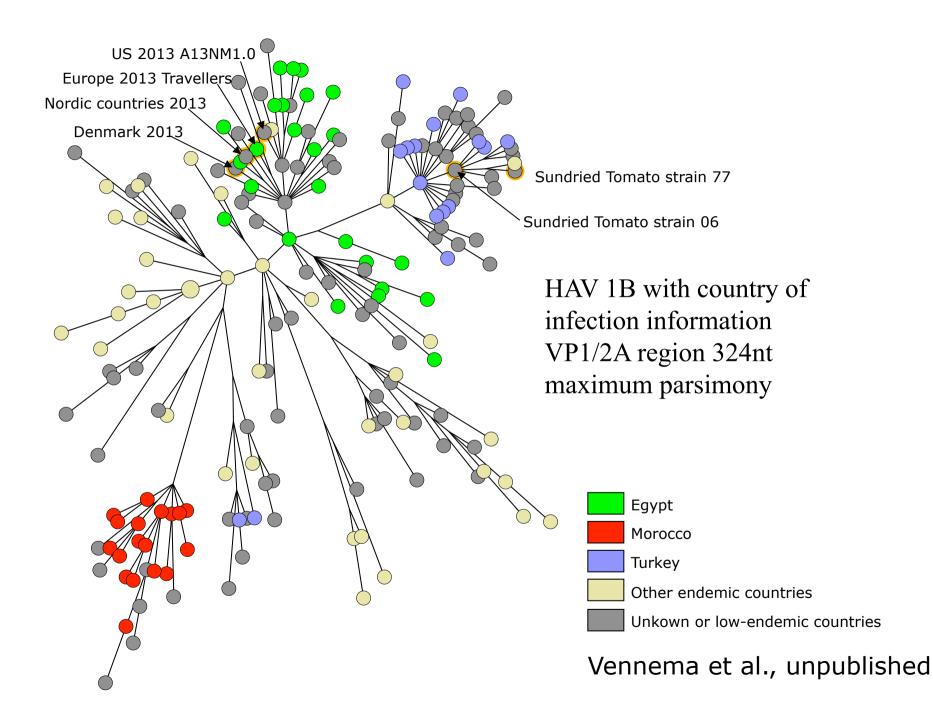
Geotagging:

HAV genomes in endemic countries have a unique fingerprint

Sequencing of HAV (from serum of patients during viremia) can be used to obtain strain sequence

Combined with background information of define likely source of infection (contact with a case, men who have sex with men, travellers)





Phase	Country	Α		В		С		
Production	Agricultural production	Salads		Salads		Salads		
	Type of premise	company (SME)		Vegetable product company (SME)		Vegetable production company (SME)		ompany
	Lettuce type			Butterhead		Butterh	ead	
	Sampling points							
	Irrigation water	Yes		Yes		Yes		
	Harvester's hands	Yes		Yes		Yes		
	Seasonal worker's hands	Yes		Yes		No		
	Harvester's toilet	Yes		Yes		Yes		
	Toilet doorhandle	Yes		Yes		Yes		
	Cattle manure	Yes		No		No		
Processing	Type of premise Harvester's hands Rinsing water Mechanical knives swabs Manual knives swabs	Minimally subj processes that (cross-) conta Vegetables we rinsed with we them wet durf transportation Sampling was r considered in sampling sche 'ad hoc' samp collected	may cause mination. ere only ater to keep ing not the cdule. Only	Vegetable process company (SME) Yes Yes Yes Yes		involv were (water) consid schedu	d hoc' samples	(vegetables ng running not pling
Point-of-sale	Type of premise	Supermarket		Supermarket		Farmers	market	
	Sampling points	Fresh lettuce he	ads	Fresh lettuce head	s	Fresh lettuce heads		
Type of ad hoc samples		Water (irrigation, rinsing), lettuce cleaning sponge, swabs (knife, transport track, plastic crates with or without produce)		Water (irrigation, rinsing, tap), swabs (wooden box tap water battery in the toilet, hand gloves from food handlers, hand washing basin, hand washing batteries, toilette desk for lettuce heads cutting), lettuce heads		x, from farmers market, lettuce heat from production site, washed lettuce heads		
		General	Ad hoc	General	Ad h	oc	General	Ad ho
	nber of analysed samples	184	6	212	19		236	8

Table 1 Summarized description of the production process of the vegetables in the countries (A, B and C) involved in the study as well as the number of analysed samples per country



Table 2 Summarized results of the data gathered from the 'general' sampling points of the leafy vegetable supply chains per phase, matrix and virus type

Point of interest	hAdV	pAdV	bPyV	HAV	HEV	NoV GI	NoV GII
Production							
Irrigation water	17/61 (27.9 %)	6/39 (15.4 %)	2/39 (5.1 %)	0/35	1/20 (5.0 %)	1/35	1/25 (4.0 %)
Toilets/latrines	3/15 (20.0 %)	n.d.	n.d.	1/9 (11.1 %)	n.d.	2/9 (22.2 %)	1/8 (12.5 %)
Toilet door handles	4/13 (30.8 %)	n.d.	n.d.	1/10 (10.0 %)	0/1	2/10 (20.0 %)	2/8 (25.0 %)
Harvesters hands	34/209 (16.3 %)	n.d.	n.d.	2/97 (2.1 %)	n.d.	0/94	1/101 (1.0 %)
Seasonal workers hands	1/30	n.d.	n.d.	0/1	n.d.	0/1	0/1
	(3.3 %)						
Manure	3/5 (60 %)	n.d.	n.d.	0/2	n.d.	n.d.	2/2
Processing							
Food handlers' hands	0/33	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Conveyor belt	0/1	0/1	0/1	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Rinsing water	2/11 (18.2 %)	0/5	0/5	0/1	n.d.	0/1	n.d.
Knives, manual	0/16	0/16	0/16	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Knives mechanical	0/8	0/8	0/8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Point-of-sale							
Fresh lettuce	70/265 (26.4 %)	7/166 (4.2 %)	0/176	0/149	4/125 (3.2 %)	2/149 (1.3 %)	1/126 (0.8 %)

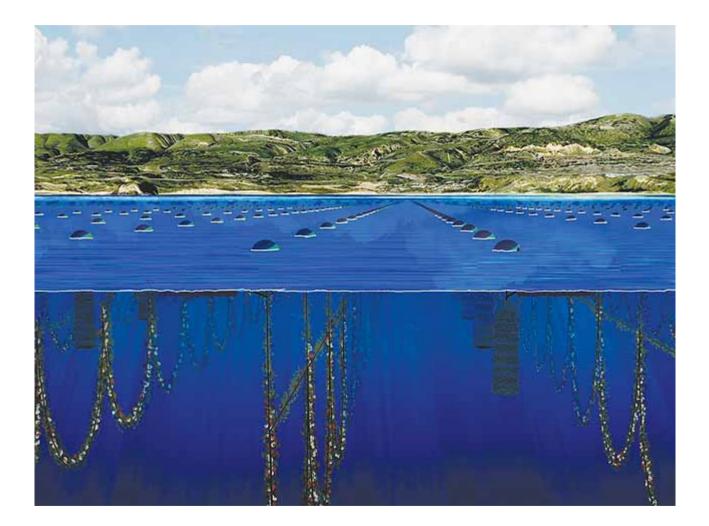
Number of positives/number tested; n.d. no data



Shedding and infectious dose

Contamination of fingers		1 mg	
Transmission	per contact	10%	
	Shedding in feces per gram	ID50%	Infection Potential (persons)
NoV	10 ⁶ – 10 ⁹	~10	10 - 10.000
HAV	10 ⁶ – 10 ⁸	~50	5 - 500
S. Typhi	10 ⁶ – 10 ⁹	10⁵ - 10 ⁷	0 – 1







Honduras



November 19, 1999



January 6, 1987



March 6, 2006 (Terra ASTER)

Equador



April 29, 1991 (Landsat 5 TM)



South and Southeast Asia	Loss of original area (%)	Africa	Loss of original area (%)	
Bangladesh	73	Angola	50	-
Brunei	17	Congo	0	
India	85	Djibouti	70	
Indonesia	45	Equatorial Guinea	60	
Malaysia	32	Gabon	50	
Myanmar	58	Guinea	60	
Pakistan	78	Guinea Bassau	70	
Singapore	76	Kenya	70	
Thailand	87	Liberia	70	
Vietnam	62	Madagascar	40	
		Mozambique	60	
		Somalia	70	
		South Africa	50	
		Tanzania	60	
		Zaire	50	
Unweighted average	61		55	

Table 7: Estimated loss of original mangrove area in different regions (based on country data available in WRI, 1996)

Note: no data given for South America.

Lewis et al., 2003



Viruses and aquaculture

- Replacement of wetlands and salt marshes by aqua culture
- Influx of water from rivers draining populated areas
- Human and animal waste, mixed > multiple exposures
- In regions with sewage treatment: incomplete and selective removal of viruses
- Storm surges and sewage overflow
- Additional viruses from aquatic wild life
- Active concentration of viruses from water by bivalves (100-fold concentration)

Country (source)	Samples analyzed	% positive	Reference
Asia			
11 countries	507	10.5% NoV*	Cheng et al., 2005
China	128	19% NoV	Kou et al., 2006
Europe			
Netherlands	42	17% NoV	Boxman et al., 2006
Italy	235	6% HAV, 14% NoV, 2 % both	Groci et al., 2007
Italy	170	14% HAV	Macaluso et al., 2006
Netherlands	64	22% EV	Lodder et al., 2005
France	52	40% EV	Dubois et al., 2004
Spain	60	47% AdV,19% EV, 24% HAV	Muniain-Mujika et al., 2003
France, Netherlands, Ireland	87	9% NoV,5% EV	Beuret et al., 2003
Spain	?	27% HAV, 44% EV	Romalde et al., 2002
Italy	100 before depuration 90 after depuration 100 market	20% (34%***) HAV 11% HAV 23% HAV	Chironna et al., 2002
Italy	142	35% (13%)	De Medici et al., 2001
France	108	17% AV, 23% NoV, 19% EV, 27% RV	LeGyader et al., 2000
South America	1	1	1
Brazil	27	22% HAV	Coelho et al., 2003
South America	17	24% HAV	Romalde et al., 2001

* NoV = norovirus, HAV = hepatitis A virus, EV = enterovirus, AdV = adenovirus, AV = astrovirus, RV =

NoV phylogenetic lineages

	ORF 2	ORF 1	ORF 2	ORF 1
	Genotypes	Genotypes	Genotypes	Genotypes
ylogenetic	l.c1	l.p1	II.c1	ll.p1
S	I.c2	l.p2	ll.c2	II.p2
5	I.c3	l.p3	II.c3	II.p3
	I.c4	l.p4	II.c4	II.p4
	I.c5	l.p5	II.c5	II.p5
	I.c6	l.p6	II.c6	II.p6
	I.c7	l.p7	II.c7	ll.p7
	I.c8	l.p8	II.c8	II.p8
		l.pa	II.c9	II.p9
		l.pb	II.c10	II.p10 ⁻²
			II.c11	II.p11
		l.pc ¹ l.pd ¹	II.c12	II.p12
		l.pe ¹	II.c13	II.p13 ²
		l.pf ¹	II.c14	II.p14 ²
			II.c15	II.p15
			II.c16	II.p16
			II.c17	II.p17
			II.c18	II.p18
			II.c19	II.p19
Catabliabad Na			II.c20	II.p20
Established No			II.c21	
Orphan capsid				II.pa
Orphan polym	erases > new	introductions?		ll.pb
				II.pc ¹
				ll.pd
				ll.pe
				II.pf ¹
				II.pg
				II.ph ¹
				II.pj
				II.pk ¹
				II.pm
			<u> </u>	



Intensive farming under scrutiny as French oysters face viral wipeout

From Hugh Schofield in La-Trinité-sur-Mer, Brittany

6 Jun 2010

French oyster farmers are facing ruin after a viral epidemic – which many believe is linked to intensive farming methods – struck for the third year in a row, wiping out millions of the baby shellfish.

From the Mediterranean coast, up to the Bay of Arcachon on the Atlantic and now Brittany, farmers have watched in dismay in recent weeks as the virus once again moved northwards, keeping pace with the rising sea temperature.

In 2008 and 2009 the industry was ravaged by the same epidemic, with many farms losing 80% to 100% of their stocks of naissains – first-year baby oysters.

Because it takes three years to grow a commercially viable oyster, so far the economic impact of the crisis has been limited.

But now all pre-2008 production has been depleted, so major shortages are predicted next winter when demand peaks around Christmas and New Year. In France that is when 90% of oysters are sold.

The Committee to Save Oyster-Farming – an ad-hoc group set up in answer to the crisis – has warned that 40% of the country's 4,800 mainly family-run businesses could be forced to close, with the loss of thousands of jobs.

66 Unofficially everyone thinks the hatcheries are to blame, even if no-one says so

openly 99

Jacques Cadoret

Ifremer – the state marine research agency – described the situation as "one of the worst crises in the history of French oyster-farming".

Last month, hundreds of farmers staged a much-publicised protest in central Paris, dumping lorry-loads of oyster shells on one of the Seine River bridges. Their pressure paid off, because the French government has now promised a €150 million rescue package to tide the industry over the next three years.

Low tide on the sand flats at Le Po – a hamlet near Carnac in southern Brittany – exposes the poches or bags of oveters being cultivated by Brung Lempine. Last week be detected the first signs of the enidemic with many of the



Oysters have been hit by the OsHV-1 virus

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Oyster herpes virus

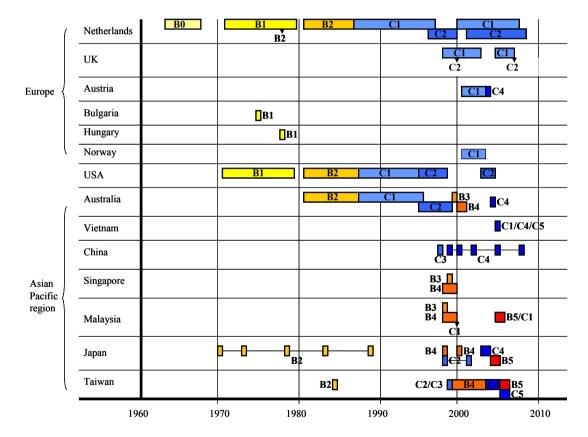
Massive die-out

Market shift

Top producers: China, Japan, Korea



Genetic profiles of enterovirus type 71 in different geographic regions > risk of introduction?







Van der Sanden et al., 2010







Indications for zoonotic transmission MMWR, 2003 Oct 17;52(41):986-7.

TABLE 1. Prevalence of IgG antibody to SARS-associated
coronavirus in animal traders and persons in three control
groups — Guangdong Province, China, 2003

		Testin	g positive
Group	No. tested	No.	(%)
Animal traders	508	66	(13.0)*
Hospital workers	137	4	(2.9)
Guangdong CDC [†] workers	63	1	(1.6)
Healthy adults at clinic	84	1	(1.2)

* Chi square = 26.1; p<0.01, animal traders versus other groups. [†] Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 2. Prevalence of IgG antibody to SARS-associated coronavirus in selected animal traders, by primary animal traded — Guangdong Province, China, 2003

Primary animal	No.	Testin	Testing positive		e
traded*	traders	No.	(%)	risk	(95% CI⁺)
Masked palm civet	22	16	(72.7)	7.9	(5.0–12.6)
Wild boar	28	16	(57.1)	6.2	(3.8–10.3)
Muntjac deer	16	9	(56.3)	6.1	(3.4–10.9)
Hare	13	6	(46.2)	5.0	(2.5–10.2)
Pheasant	9	3	(33.3)	4.9	(0.7–24.8) [§]
Cat	43	8	(18.6)	2.0	(1.0-4.2)
Other fowl	25	3	(12.0)	1.3	(0.2–5.0) [§]
Snake	250	23	(9.2)	Refer	ence group

* Categories not mutually exclusive, except for snakes. [†]Confidence interval. [§]Odds ratio and 95% CI by Fisher exact test.



Emerging viruses and the food chain

- SARS wild animals
- Nipah palm sap, fruits>pigs>people
- Avian influenza- food handlers, blood
- Filoviruses hunters, food handlers
- Monkeypox hunters
- Rift valley fever animal products, slaughter
- International foodcontamination events occur frequently
- Can be vehicle for dissemination of infections, even if not primary mode of transmission





HOME / EUROPE / TRADE / UAE

UAE's Camelicious Given EU Export Licence

EICMP will become the first Middle Eastern producer to export camel milk-based products to Europe.

By Neil Churchill February 10, 2013

🖂 🖨 💽 🗹 🛅 👯



The UAE-based producer of Camelicious products has announced that the country will become the first in the Middle East to export its dairy products to Europe after gaining its EU licence.

The Emirates Industry for Camel Milk & Products (EICMP) confirmed that after five years of talks the Gulf state can now sell its products to international customers, a development *Gulf Business* first reported on in June last year.



50 cases, high case fatality rate
Human to human transmission
Source of infection and modes of transmission remain obscure



IF camels would be a reservoir of MERS coronavirus

Coronaviruses often have enteric tropism

Some patients have presented with diarrhea

Virus present in stool?

Fecal contamination during milking not uncommon

Pasteurisation (15', 73°)

Camel milk often consumed raw

> Tx through milk can not be ruled out, particularly when consumed raw



Participants of noronet and the Foodborne viruses in Europe network (noronet@rivm.nl)

