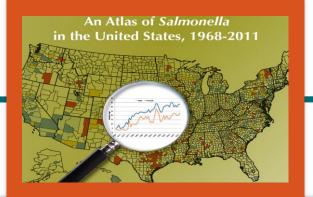
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

Salmonella serotype Enteritidis Infections in the United States

Patricia M Griffin, MD Chief, Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases







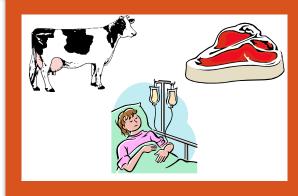




National Enteric Disease Surveillance Reports of all human isolates (~42,000/year) **FoodNet** Reports of human isolates from 10 sites with travel and outcome information (48 million persons, 15% of population) National Outbreak Reporting System Reports of food, water, animal contact, person-to-person outbreaks, ~140 Salmonella/year

Salmonella Data Sources

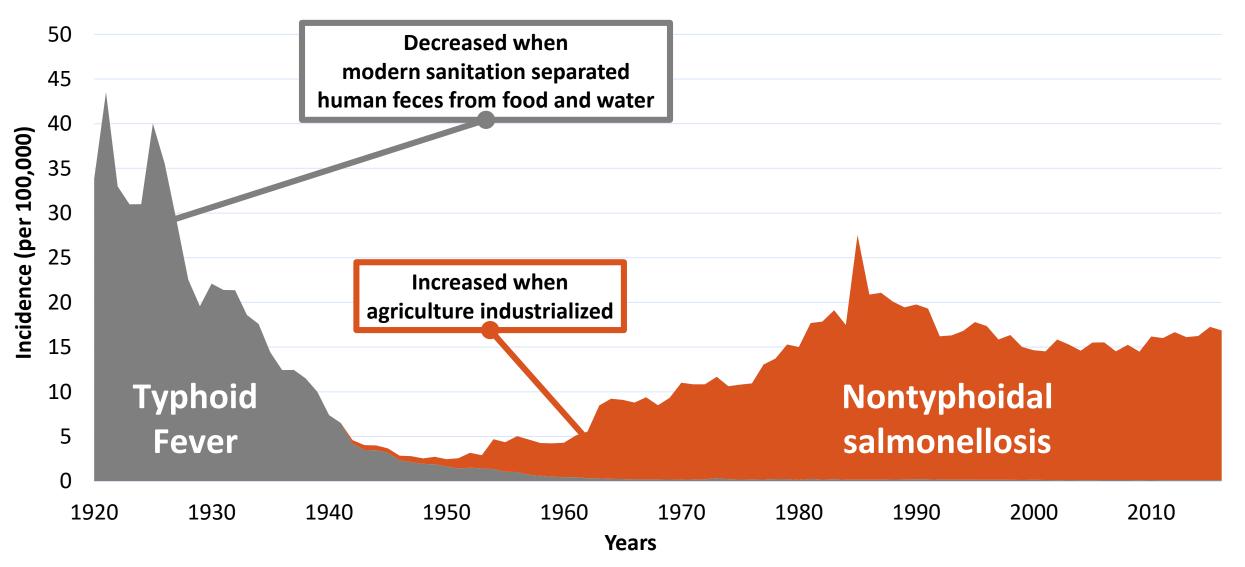
National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) Tests every 20th human and selected meat and animal isolates for resistance



PulseNet Subtypes human, food, animal, and environmental isolates

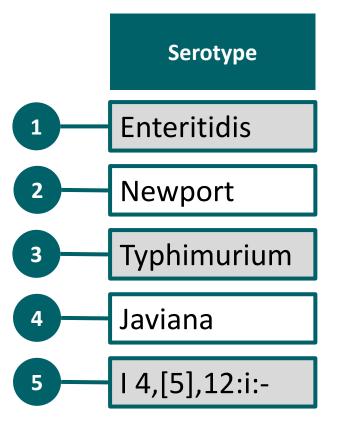


By the mid-20th century typhoid fever cases had decreased... but nontyphoidal salmonellosis became a major problem



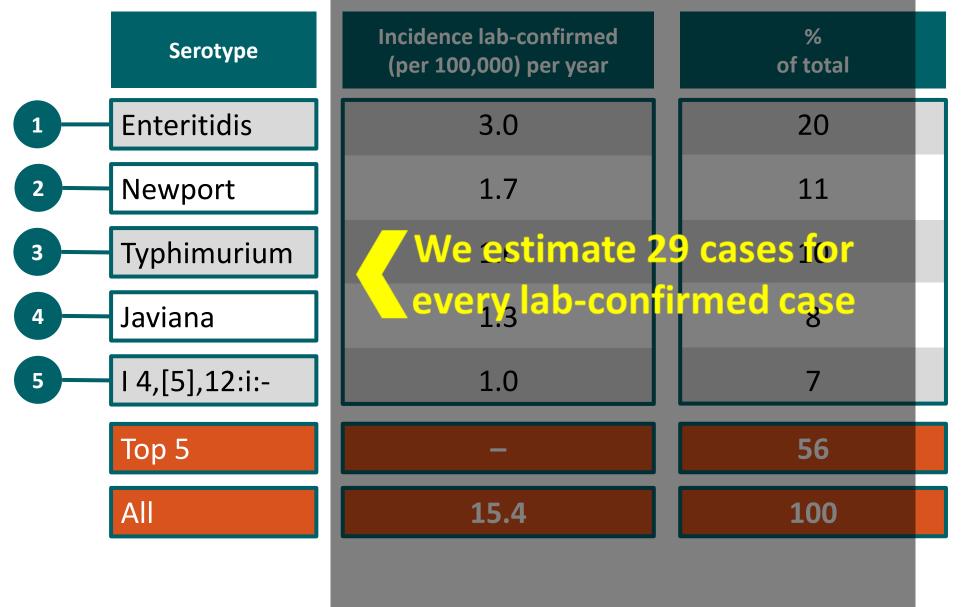
National Enteric Disease Surveillance, 1920-2016

Most common Salmonella serotypes



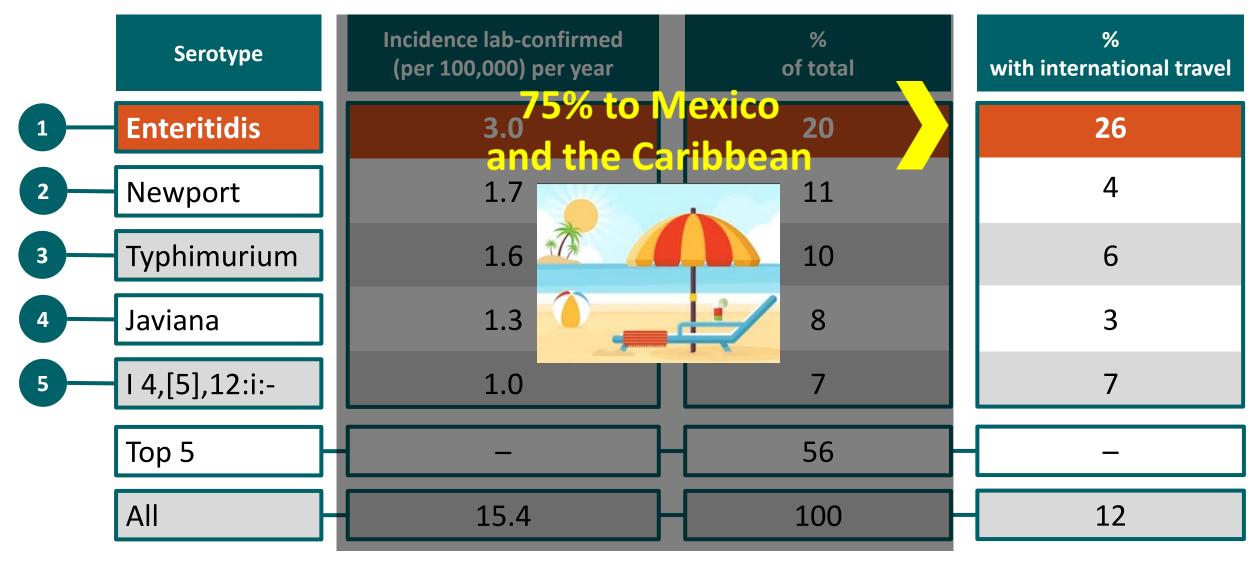
	Serotype	Incidence lab-confirmed (per 100,000) per year
1	Enteritidis	3.0
2	Newport	1.7
3	Typhimurium	1.6
4	Javiana	1.3
5	I 4,[5],12:i:-	1.0
	Тор 5	
	All	15.4

Serotype	Incidence lab-confirmed (per 100,000) per year	% of total
1 Enteritidis	3.0	20
2 Newport	1.7	11
3 Typhimurium	1.6	10
4 Javiana	1.3	8
5 I 4,[5],12:i:-	1.0	7
Top 5		56
All	15.4	100

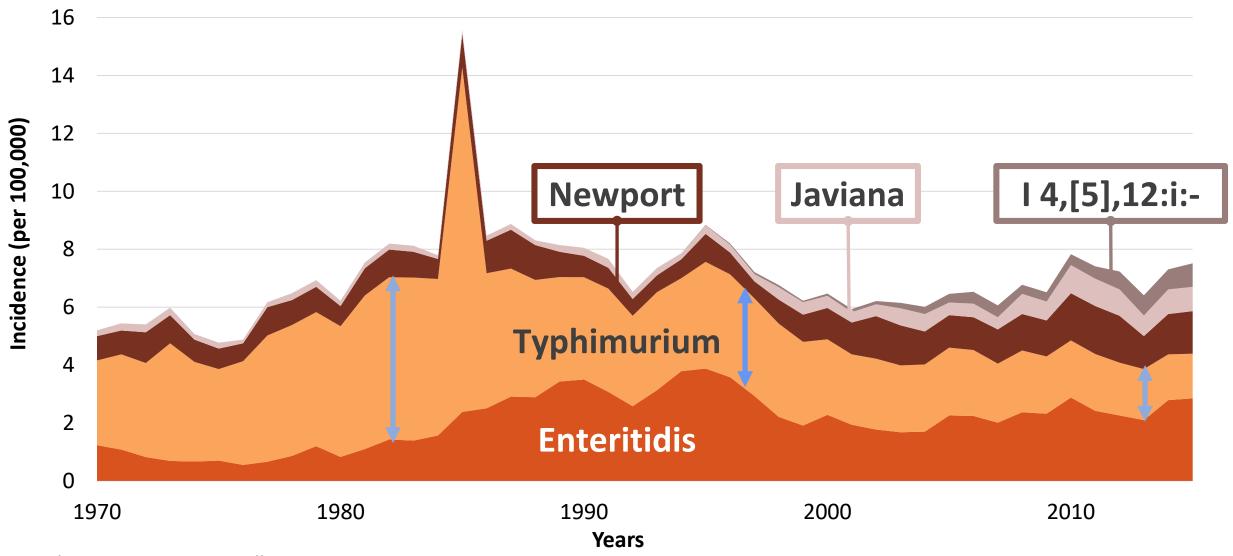


Serotype	Incidence lab-confirmed (per 100,000) per year	% of total	% with international travel
1 Enteritidis	3.0	20	26
2 Newport	1.7	11	4
3 Typhimurium	1.6	10	6
4 Javiana	1.3	8	3
5 I 4,[5],12:i:-	1.0	7	7
Top 5	8.6	56	—
All	15.4	100	12

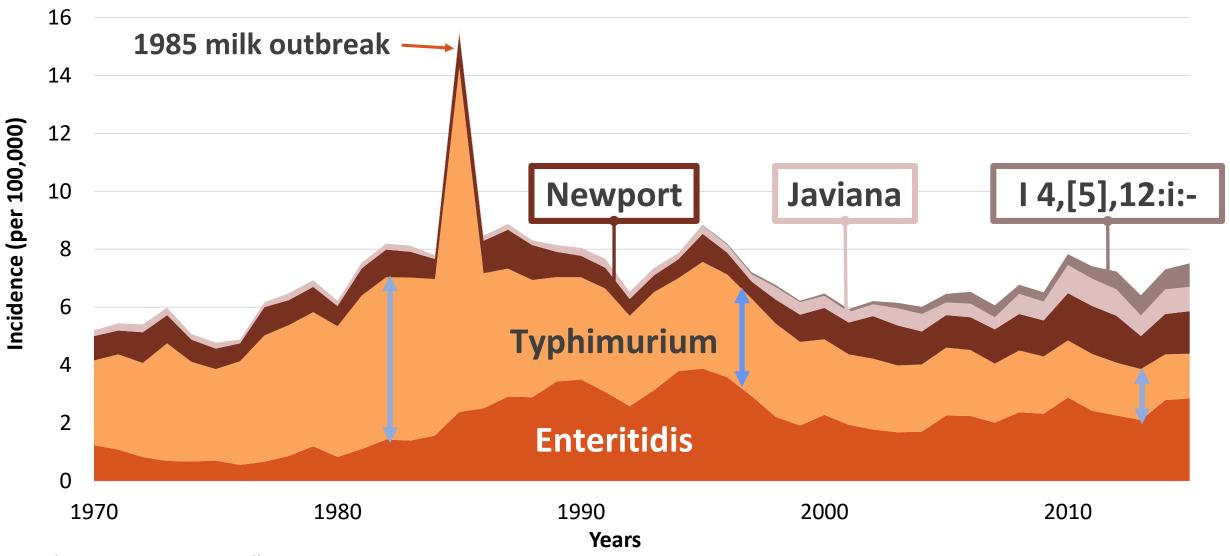
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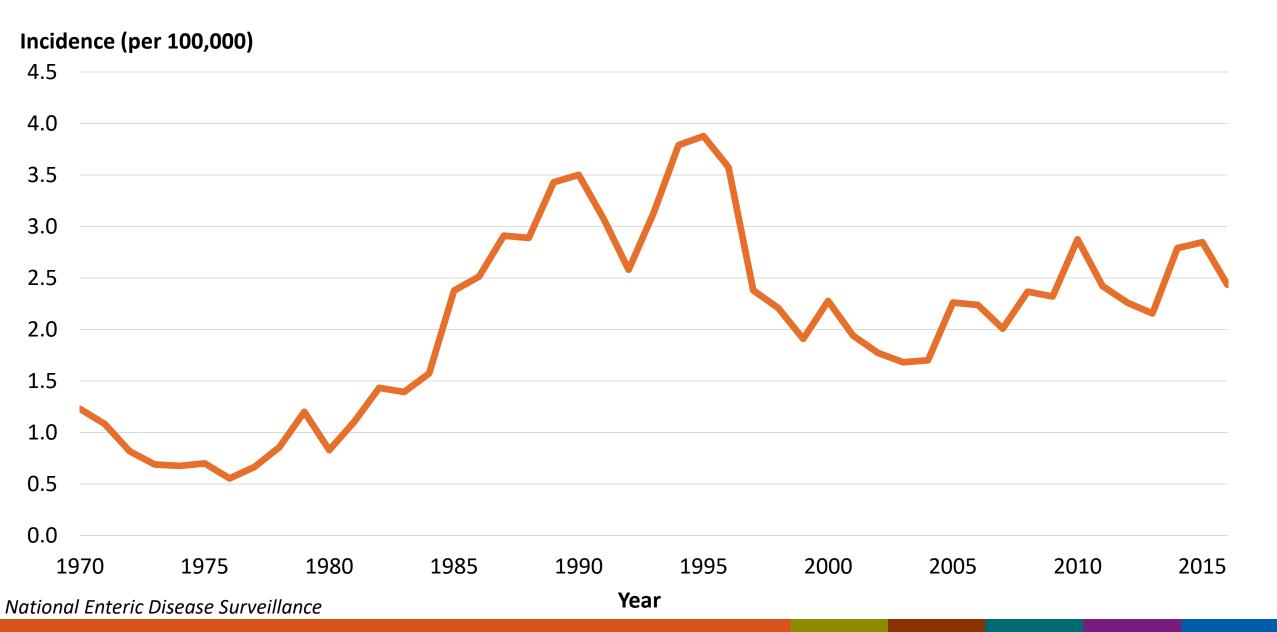


Among the top 5 serotypes, Typhimurium was most common for decades. It's the only one that has been decreasing.

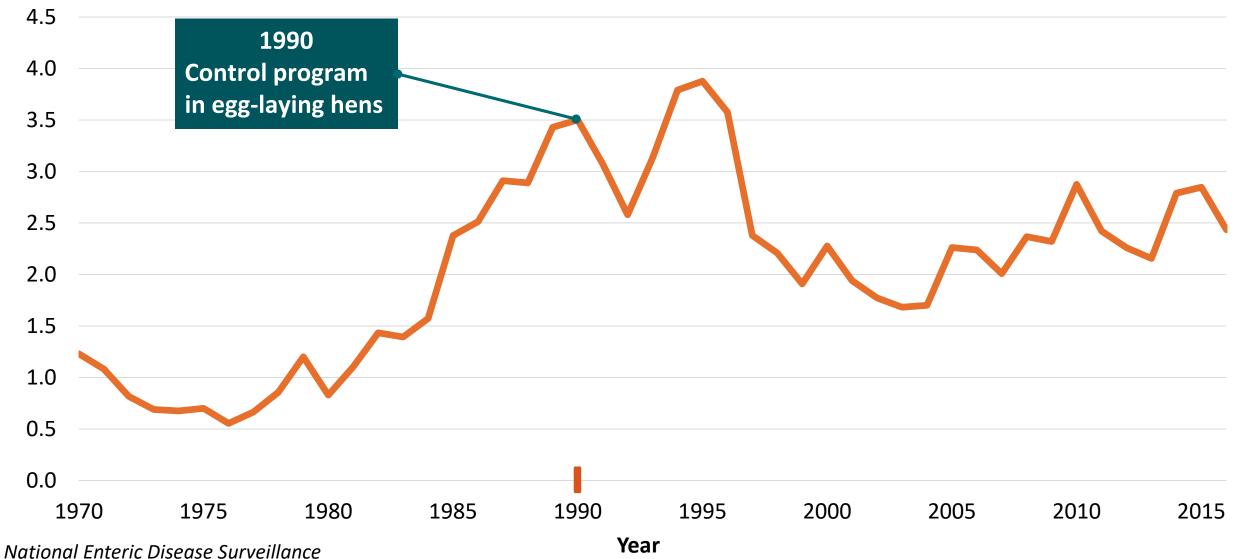


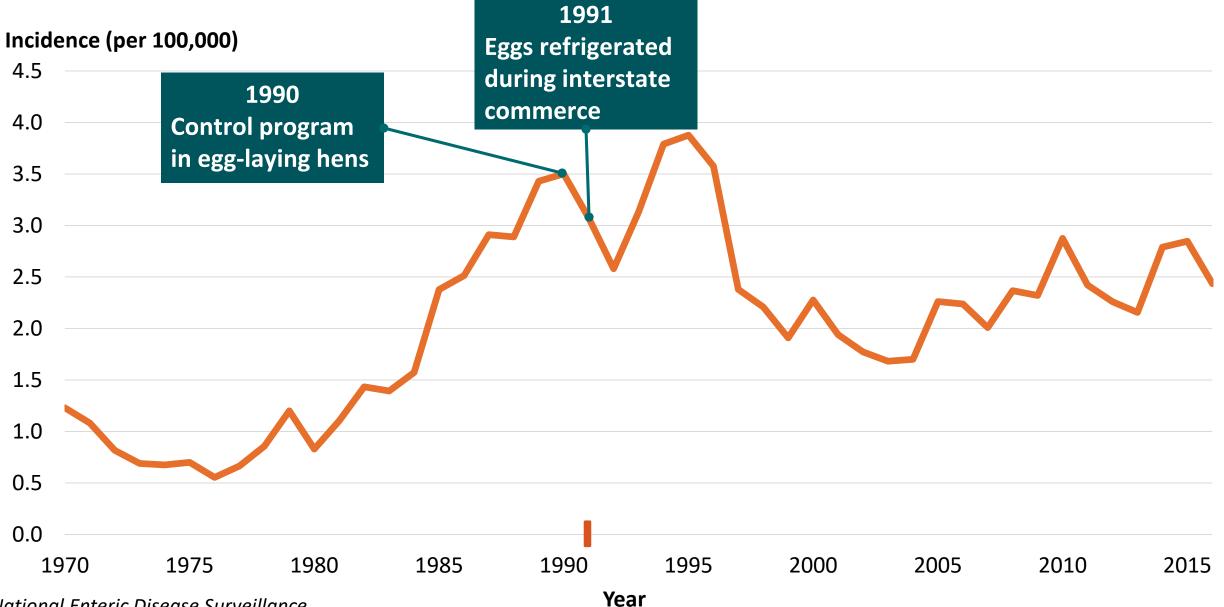
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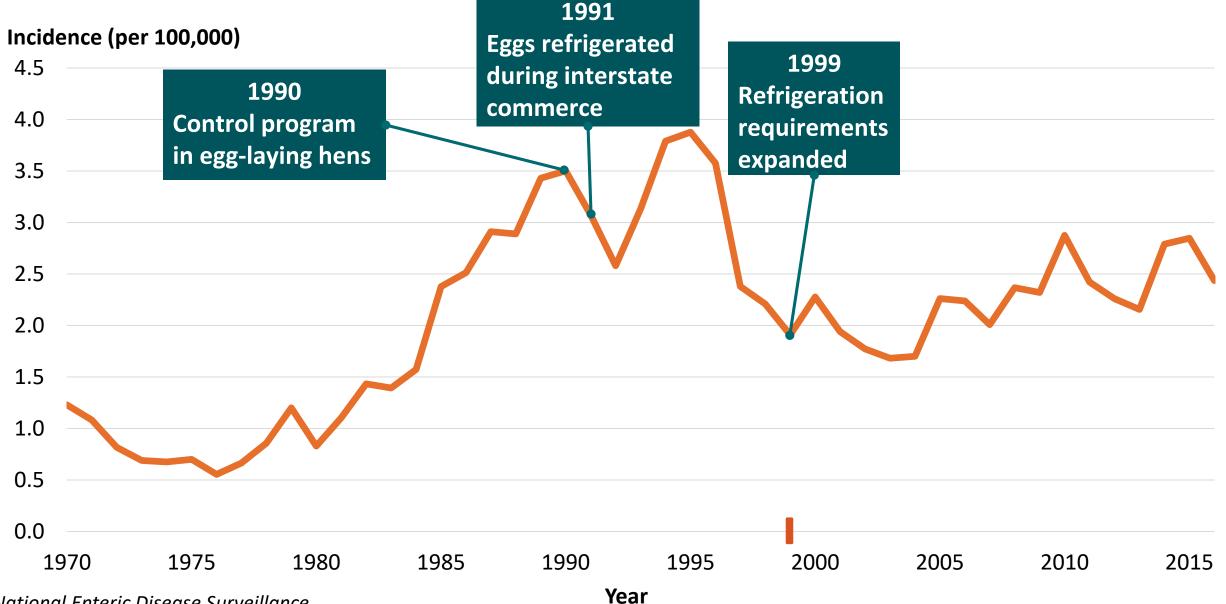


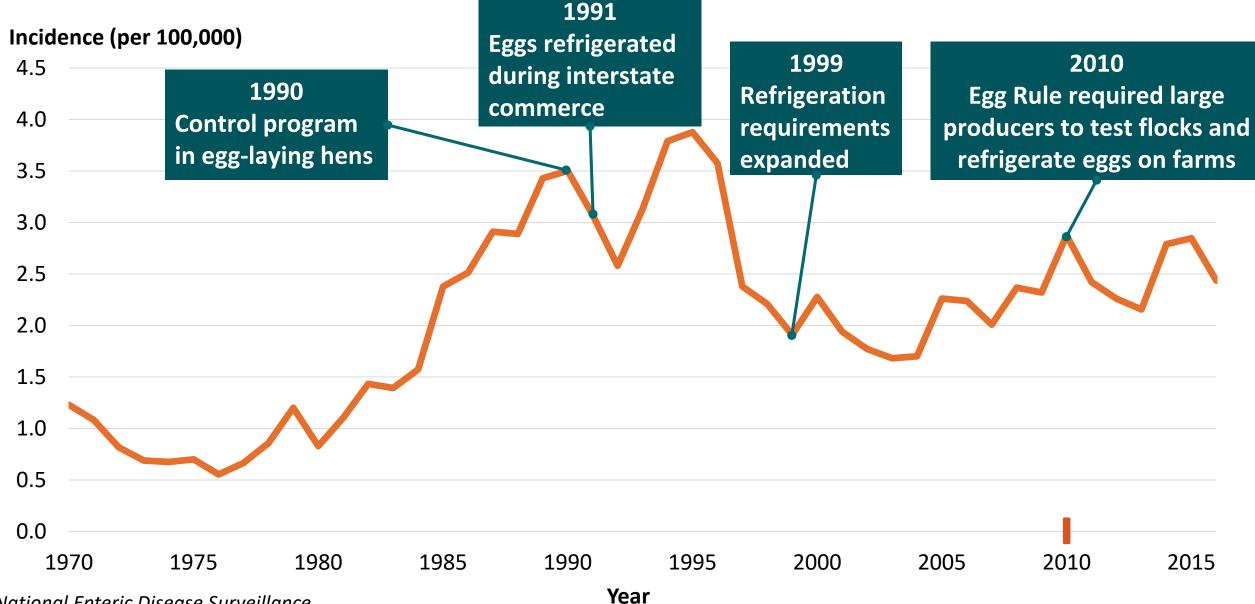


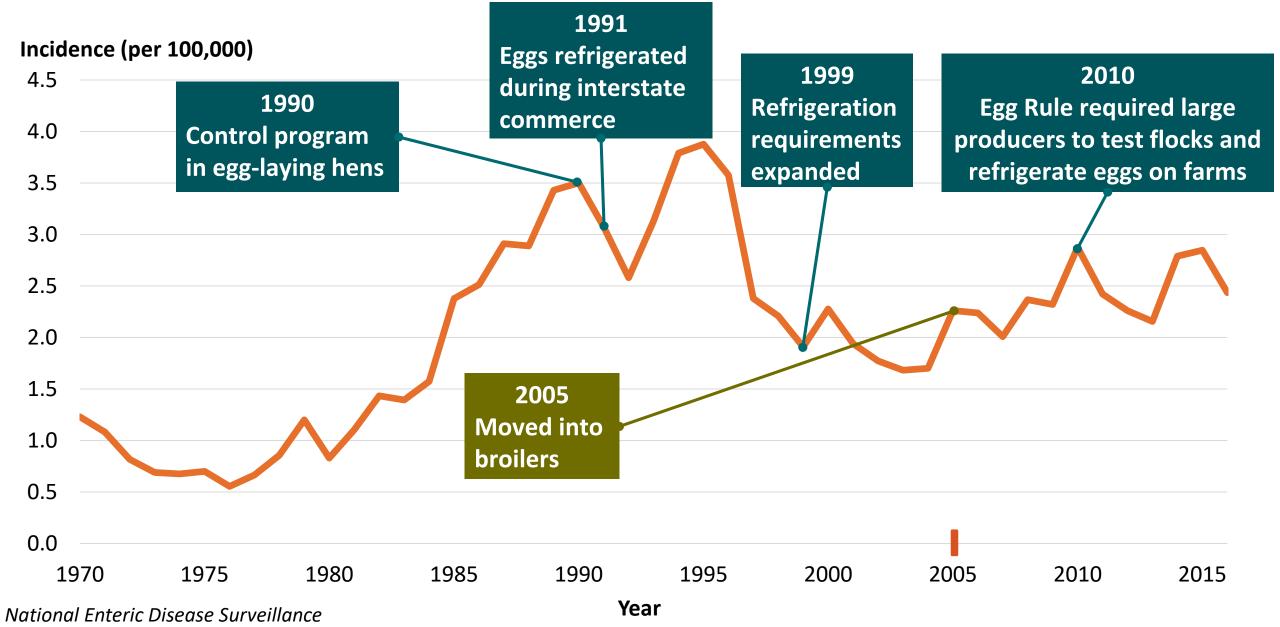


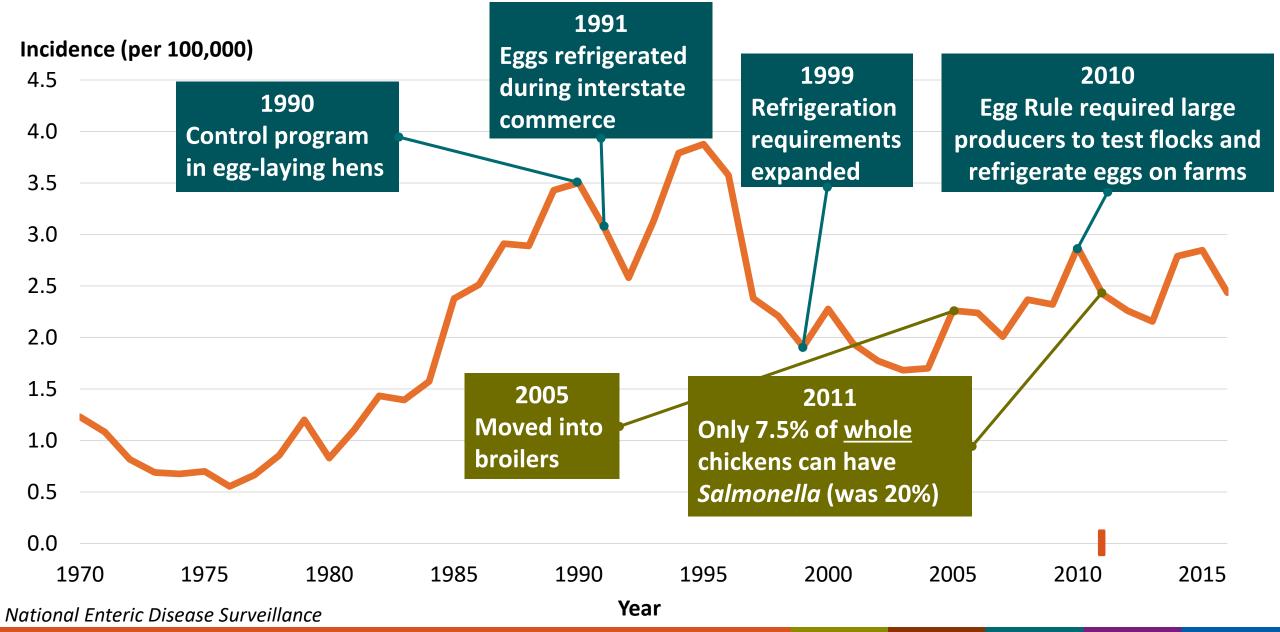


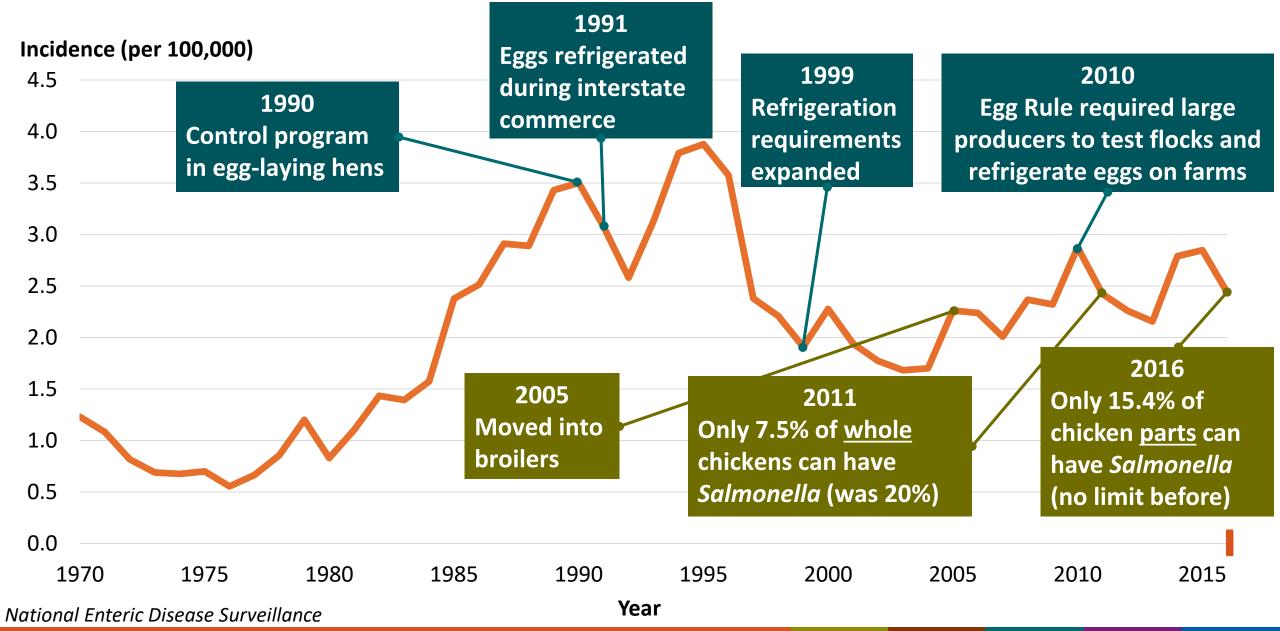




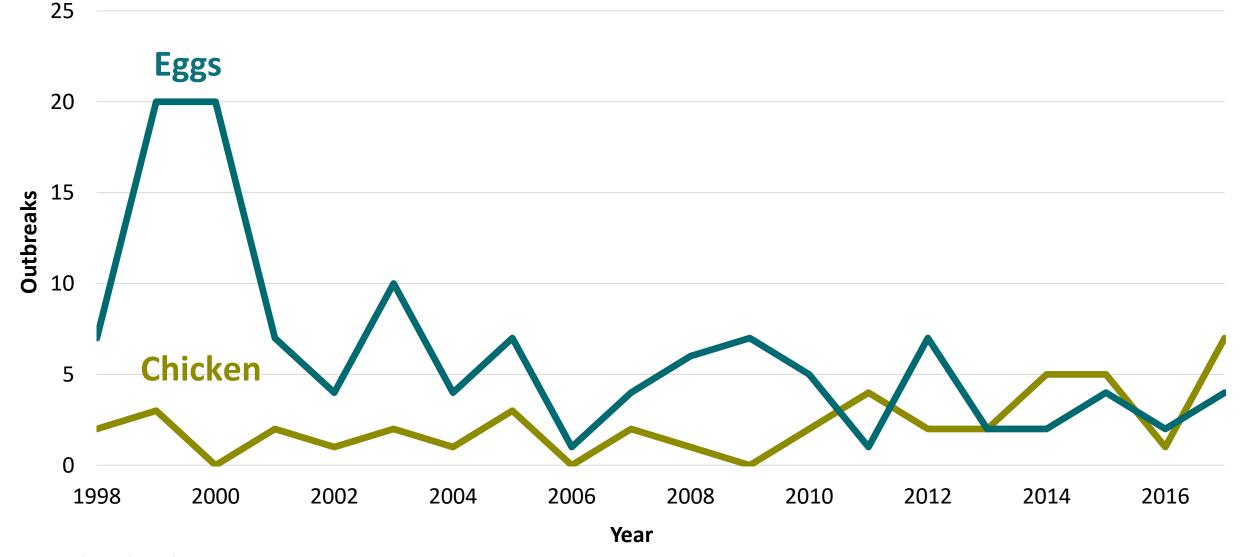






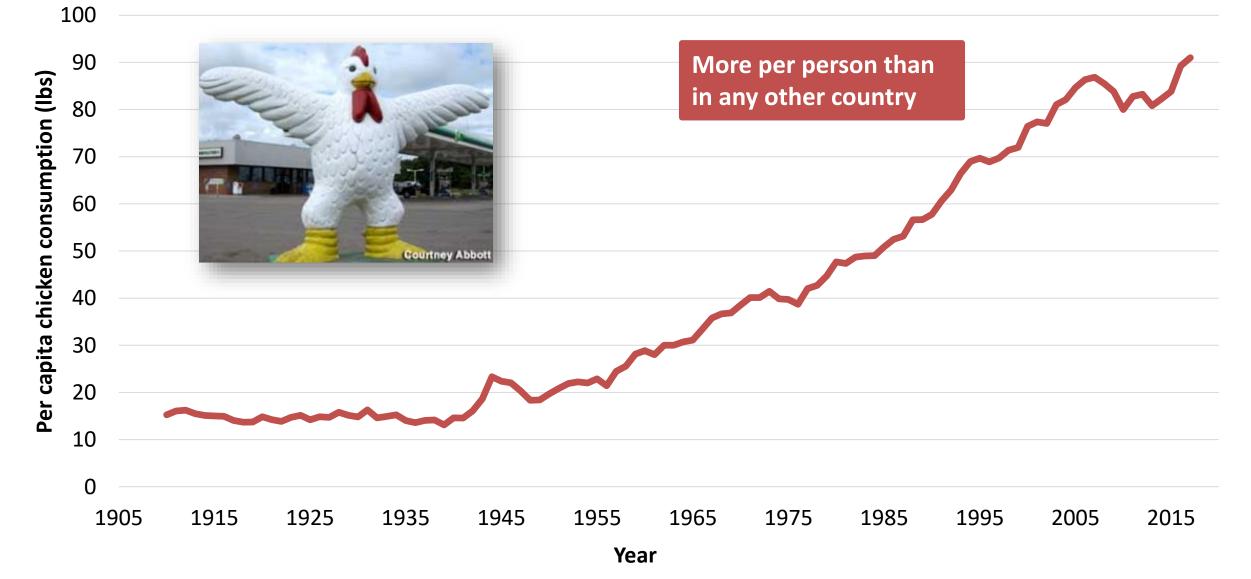


Enteritidis outbreaks due to eggs have decreased, but those due to chicken have increased



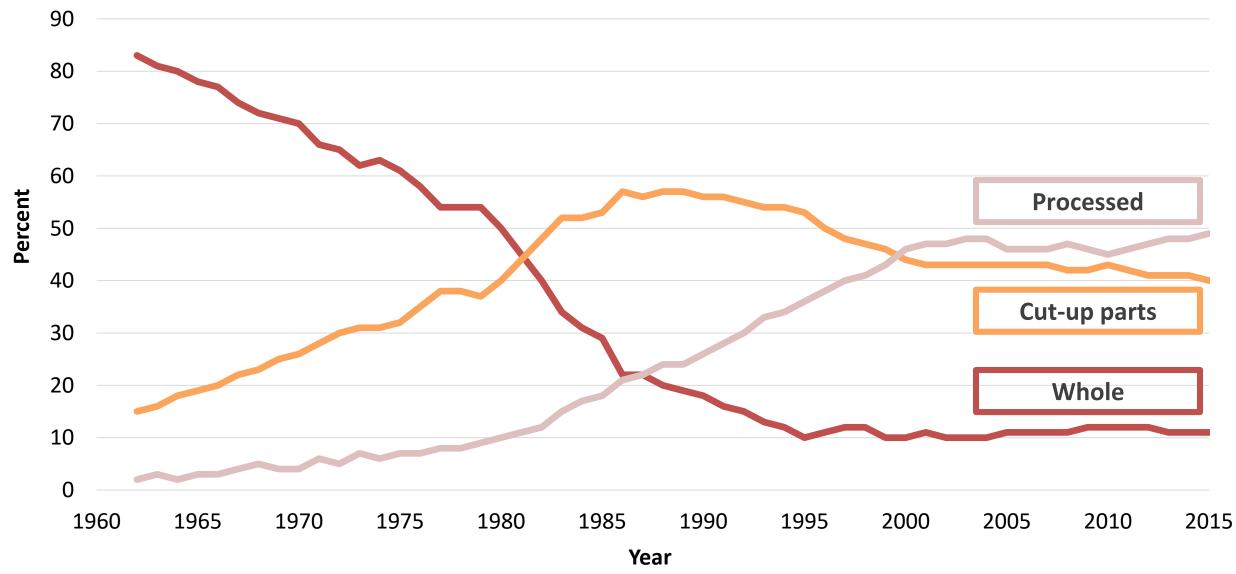
National Outbreak Reporting System, 1998–2017

Chicken consumption has increased markedly since 1909 now the #1 protein eaten in USA



Source: USDA Economic Research Service

We now buy most broiler chickens processed and as cut-up parts, not whole



Source: National Chicken Council, 1962–2015

Final word on Enteritidis: Major challenges

Eggs

- Compliance with 2010 Egg Rule varies (requires hygiene, testing, refrigeration)
 - Inspection and enforcement limited
 - Farms with <3,000 laying hens exempt
- Vaccine coverage uncertain
 - On large farms, most young layers get Enteritidis bacterin injection



Chicken

- High level of contamination allowed
 - 15.4% of chicken parts can yield Salmonella (no limit before 2016)
- Vaccine coverage uncertain



Current and former members of these groups contributed to this work

- CDC's enteric diseases epidemiology, outbreak, and laboratory branches
- State and local public health departments
- US Food and Drug Administration
- Food Safety and Inspection Service, US Department of Agriculture



Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch

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For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov



Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

