



BACKGROUND INFORMATION



Multi-country outbreak of *Listeria monocytogenes* serogroup IVb, multi-locus sequence type 6, infections probably linked to frozen corn

- 3 Nov 2017, Urgent Inquiry (UI) from Finland in EPIS FWD
- Three L. monocytogenes clusters, confirmed by WGS
- Cases from different parts of Finland in 2017

One of three clusters showed matches with human cases in other countries

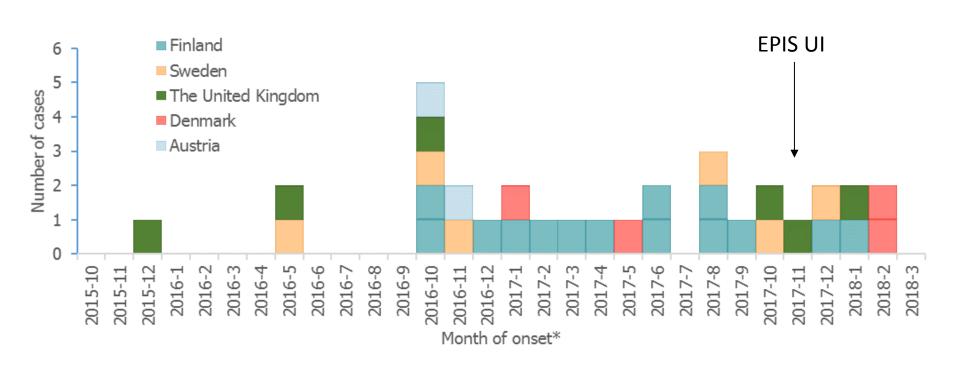
- L. monocytogenes serogroup IVb, ST6
- December 2015 January 2018
- → For this cluster, the multi-country dimension was confirmed through WGS

Country	Confirmed cases (No. of deaths)				Total	Total number
	2015	2016	2017	2018	number of cases	of deaths
Austria	0	2 (1)	0	0	2	1
Denmark	0	0	2	2 (1)	4	1
Finland	0	3	10 (2)	1	14	2
Sweden	0	3 (1)	3 (1)	0	6	2
UK	1	2	2	1	6	0
Total	1 (0)	10 (2)	17 (3)	4 (1)	32	6



DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN DATA

Listeria monocytogenes IVb, ST 6 confirmed outbreak cases by month of symptom onset, EU 2015–2018 (N=32)





ASSESSMENT OF MOLECULAR TYPING INFORMATION

Joint WGS analysis of human and non-human isolates performed by ECDC, EURL *Lm* and EFSA

- **ECDC**: raw sequence data from human *L. monocytogenes* isolates matching the outbreak case definition.
- > **EURL Lm**: sequence data on non-human isolates from the NRL *L. monocytogenes* network.

Table 2. Listeria monocytogenes isolates within seven allelic differences from the L. monocytogenes ST6 Finnish representative outbreak strain in cgMLST

Country	Number of human isolates (No. of differing cg alleles from the FI representative outbreak strain)	Number of non-human isolates (No. of differing cg alleles from the FI representative outbreak strain)
Austria	2 (1-2)	2 (1)
Denmark	4 (1-5)	-
Finland	14 (0-5)	2 (4)
France	-	1 (2)
Sweden	6 (1-2)	1 (2)
United Kingdom	6 (1-4)	-
Total	32 (0-5)	6 (1-4)



DESCRIPTION OF FOOD DATA

Food source

Six non-human *L. monocytogenes* isolates (from 2016 to January 2018) detected in Austria, Finland, France and Sweden closely related (by WGS) to the multi-country cluster of *L. monocytogenes* serogroup IVb, ST6 → **strong microbiological link**.

- 2 isolates in frozen corn from Finland
- 1 isolate in frozen corn from Sweden
- 2 isolates from frozen vegetable mixes containing corn in Austria
- 1 isolate from environmental sample in France*

The only common food item in all non-human samples was **corn**.

^{*}from a food processing plant where different vegetable products (including soft corn grains) had been processed



INFORMATION ON FOOD EXPOSURE

> Patients interviews

Information on exposure to corn was not routinely requested in the national questionnaires in the affected countries.

Consumption of frozen corn: confirmed by two patients:

- one patient in Finland: consumption of frozen corn of one suspected brand, supporting an epidemiological link between the outbreak cases and frozen corn.
- one patient in Sweden: consumption of frozen corn, information on brand not available.

These support an **epidemiological link** between outbreak cases and frozen corn.

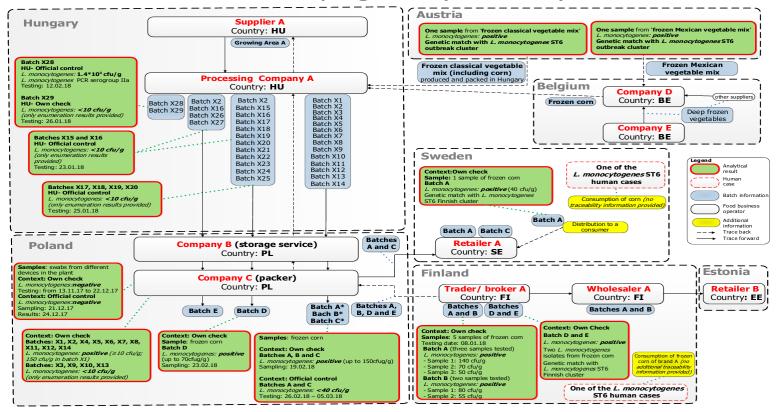
No traceability/microbiological information available for the corn consumed by both patients.



FOOD AND ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Source of the country-specific information

- RASFF (News 17-849 and Alert 2018.0216)
- Directly to EFSA by National Competent Authorities
- > EURL for *L. monocytogenes* (EURL *Lm*)



Graphical representation of traceability and testing information available in RASFF or provided by MSs to EFSA, as of 21 March 2018



CONCLUSIONS

Traceability information of the 6 non-human strains

- Three strains from <u>frozen corn products packed in</u> <u>Poland and processed/produced in Hungary</u>
- Two strains from frozen vegetable mixes (including corn): the corn had the same <u>common origin from</u> <u>Hungary</u>

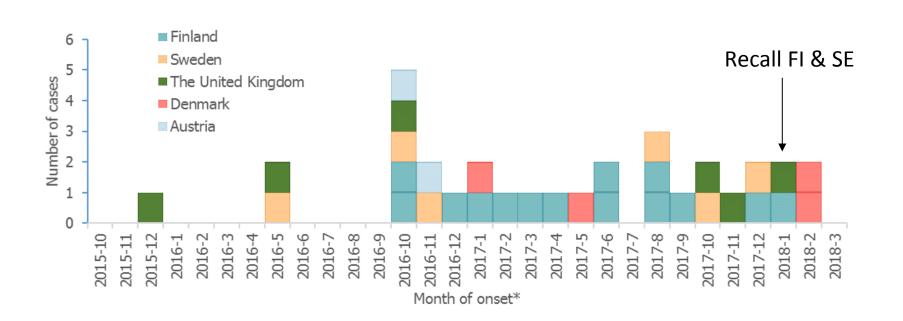
Further investigations are needed to verify the point of contamination in the food chain.



CONCLUSIONS

Control measures

- Food business operators in Estonia, Finland, Poland and Sweden have withdrawn and recalled the implicated frozen corn products from the market
- → These measures are likely to significantly reduce the risk of human infections in these countries.





CONCLUSIONS

Options for response

- Consumers should consider adequately heat treating frozen vegetable products that are not 'ready-to-eat products'.
- Competent authorities should report new human cases associated with this event in EPIS-FWD and consider interviewing new and recent listeriosis cases about consumption of frozen corn and other frozen vegetables.
- The EURL Lm can support the Member States by performing WGS analysis of non-human isolates for strains possibly related to the outbreak.
- Competent authorities of public health and food safety sectors are encouraged to continue sharing information on the epidemiological, microbiological and environmental investigations, including tracing information, by issuing relevant notifications using EWRS and RASFF.



ON-GOING ACTIVITIES

On 11 April 2018 EFSA was requested to produce, in collaboration with ECDC, an **update of the ROA** on *Listeria* ST 6.

On 7 May EFSA received an urgent request from the Commission to provide recommendations for sampling and testing in the processing plants of frozen vegetables aiming at detecting *Listeria monocytogenes* \rightarrow deadline 29 June.



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