

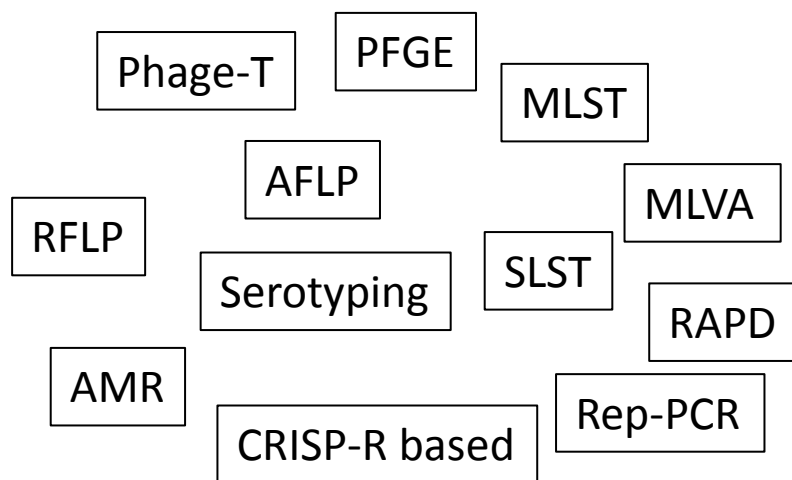


Sequencing Technology and its application to risk assessment National Perspectives

C. Grastilleur / C. Cordevant – Strategy and Programs Directorate

Conventional typing methods > High Throughput Sequencing

A multitude of pathogen-dependent methods

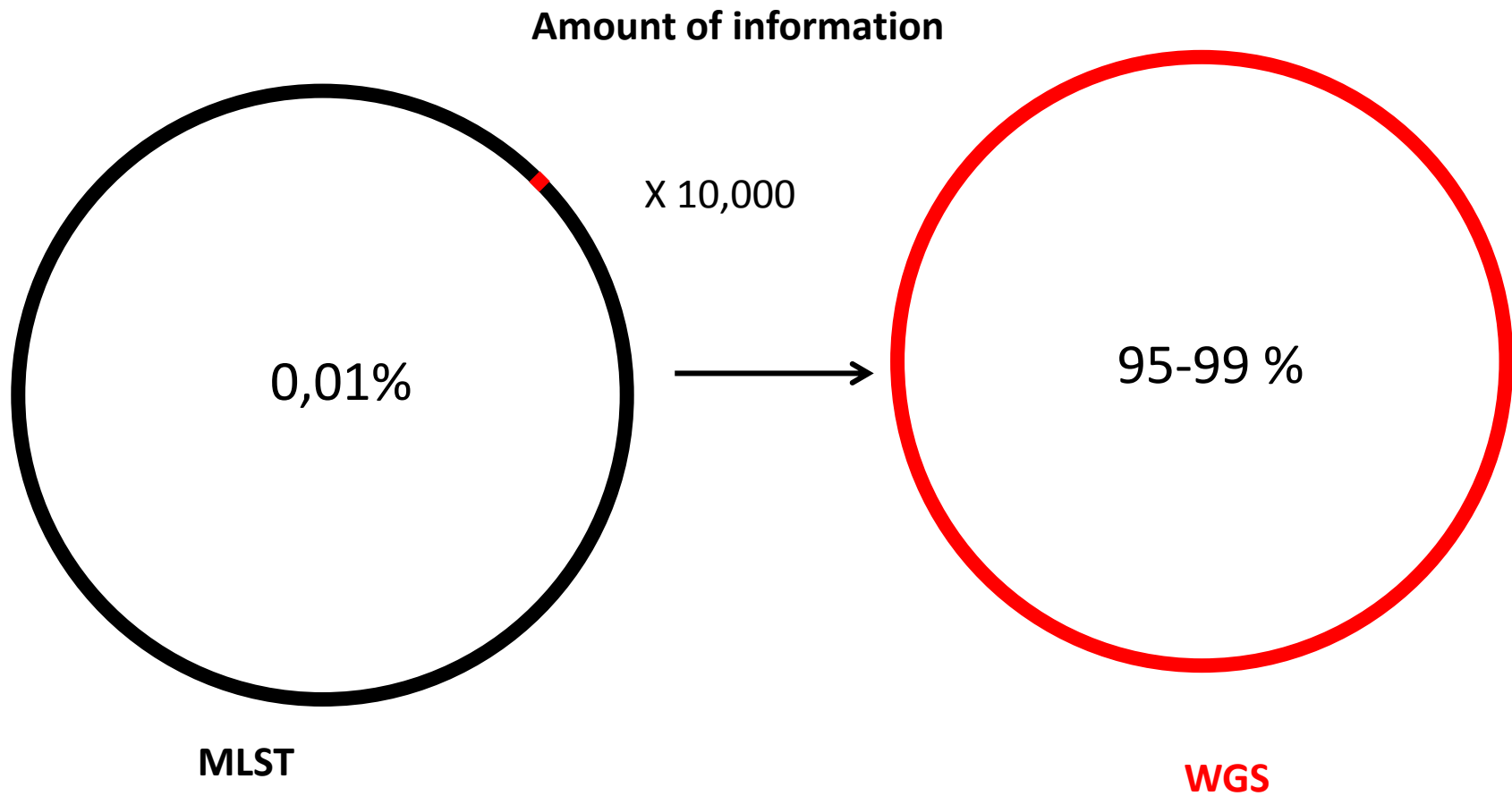


Surveillance / Biological Properties / Epidemiological Investigation

A unique technological platform



MLST vs WGS



The challenge for National organisations

Financial / Organizational / Technical / Scientific / Policy

- Access to sequencing technology (volumes, costs, deadlines)
- New skills and expertise
- IT infrastructure: Storage / calculations / network / cloud access
- Validation of methods – Standardization
- Data analysis, portability and inter-laboratory harmonization
- Database governance: sharing, sustainability, accessibility of data

Contribution of HTS technologies to ANSES' activities

- Ultimate discrimination of isolates:
 - Robust phylogenies studies
 - Specific and accurate epidemiological investigations
- Phenotypic prediction (virulence, adaptation, AMR!?)
- Rapid methods development (targeted PCR) for hazards characterization
- Integration into Animal Health models - Vehicles and sources better apprehended
- Microevolution > retrospective analysis of emergence > predictive models of emergence
- Exploration of strains collections

Better hazards knowledges > Evolution of National & EU Regulation -
with focus point / targeted Regulation

A multitude of initiatives to prepare the HTS transition

In the field of food safety

- *Congress 2015-2016 (FAO, GMI, SFM, ASM, EFSA, CDC ...)*
- *Expert groups (GMI, eCDC, WHO, FAO, EFSA ... CDC, FDA)> reports*
- *ISO TC 34 / SC 9 / WG 25 food / microbiology / NGS*
- *CDC-FDA (\$ 30M 2014 GenomTrackr Program)*
- *PHE (Salmonella Surveillance)*
- *European Programs & Food Security*
 - *COMPARE H2020 (2015-2020) - Global - All foodborne pathogens*
 - *BioContam EFSA Call (2015-2017) - Listeria biodiversity*
 - *EFFORT H2020 (2013-2018) - AMR epidemiology & metagenomics*
 - *ENGAGE EFSA Call (2016-2018) - HTS E. coli & Salmonella*

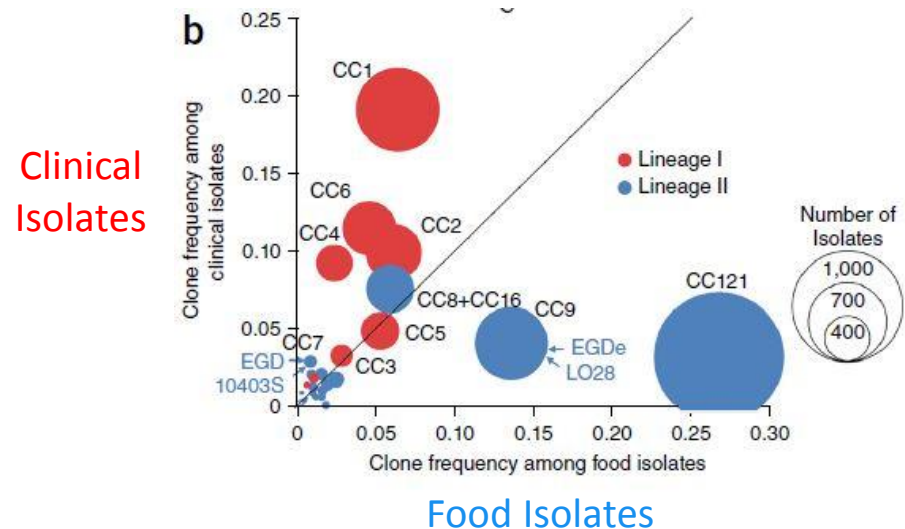
Strains collections investigation with WGS

Uncovering *Listeria monocytogenes* hypervirulence by harnessing its biodiversity ([Nature genetics, 2016](#))

- Investigation of *Listeria* strains collections from clinical and food origins (NRL & NRC)
- Identification of clones associated with clinical cases (Food listeriosis or with human central nervous system (CNS) or maternal-neonatal (MN) listeriosis)

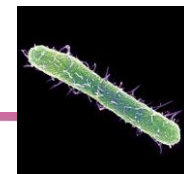
Comparative genomics

> Identification of new virulence factors - Experimental validation



> Impact on Regulation?

Salmonella foodborne outbreak – WGS investigation 1/2



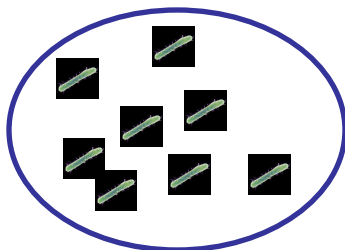
✓ Grouped cases of salmonellosis - December 2016 => catered dishes suspected

Epidemiological survey



ANSES *Salmonella* Network
(n=130 including official laboratories)
Anses USEL MA

Control data set
17 strains of the network
Last 2 months
same serovar
food / animals



Humain cases

13 human strains
CNR

1 food strain
Anses LCSV

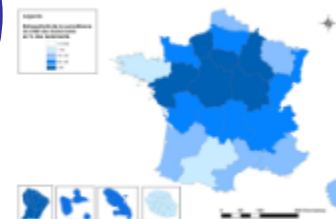
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National Reference Lab

Statistical analysis of
genomic variations = SNP analysis



~1400 LABM



Genomic variations (SNPs) & statistical analysis of links

- ✓ Molecular characterization method

a. R&D

b. Validation

c. Application to surveillance

- ✓ Highly efficient tool for isolate discrimination tool
- ✓ Genetic link between isolates (= phylogenetic tree)

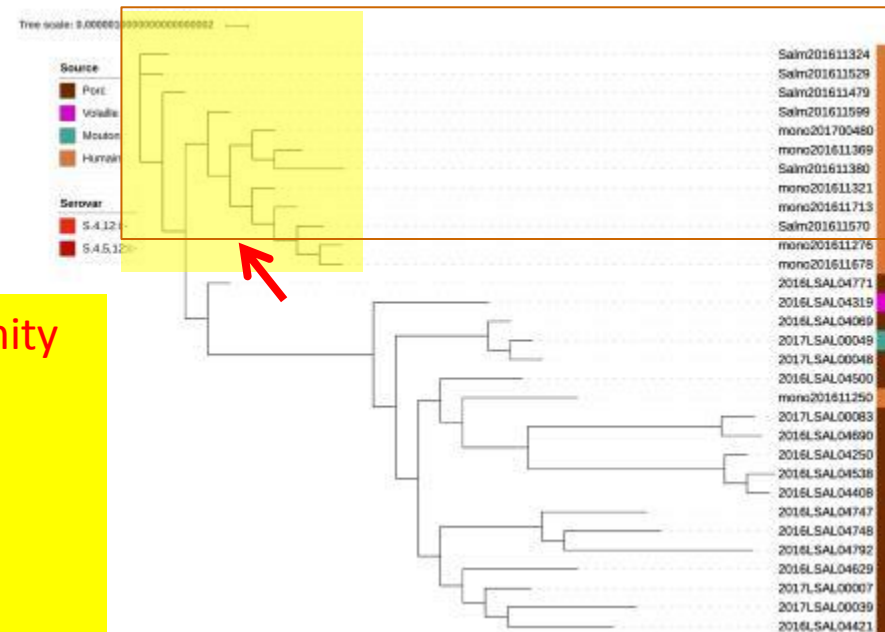
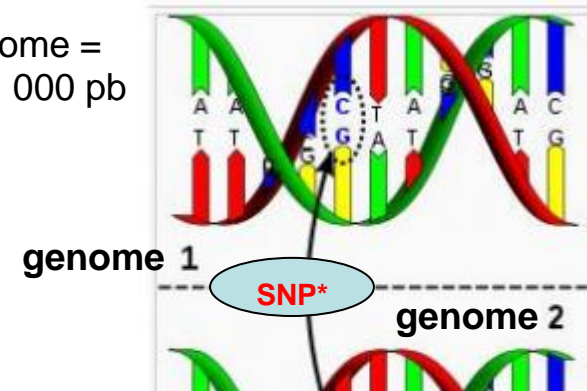
- ✓ Statistical analysis

➔ 12 human strains linked to the catering ham strain !

Statistical definition of the genomic proximity threshold between linked and unrelated strains

Applicable specifically to each health alert investigation

1 genome =
5,000,000 pb



Thank you for your attention

