

Revisiting a classic:

June Wedding Post-Reception

GI Illness, Virginia Beach, 2023



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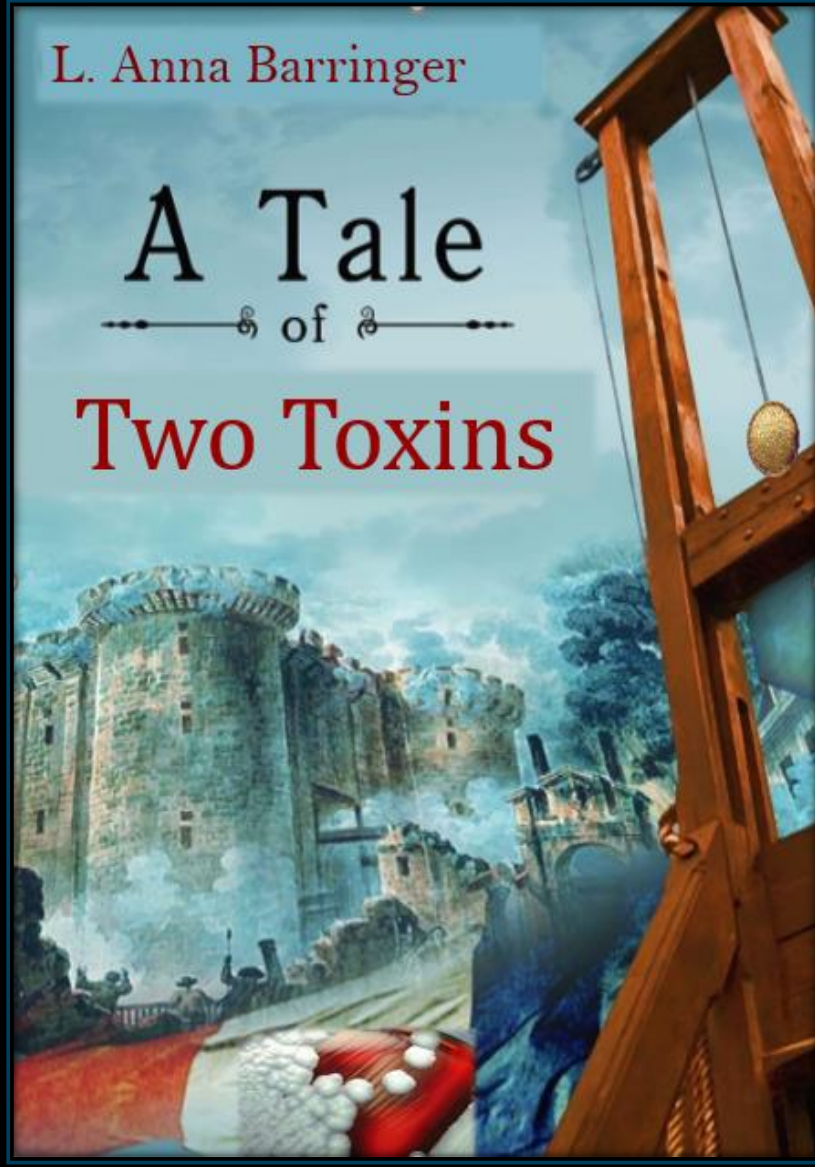


Field Epidemiology Seminar
Oct 25, 2023



L. Anna Barringer

A Tale
— of —
Two Toxins



Learning Objectives:

- Describe the importance of Epidemiology and Environmental Health working together during a foodborne illness outbreak (FBI) investigation
- Identify 2 organisms that contribute to FBI outbreaks
- Name 4 best practices used to improve Foodborne outbreak investigations

Background

June 2023

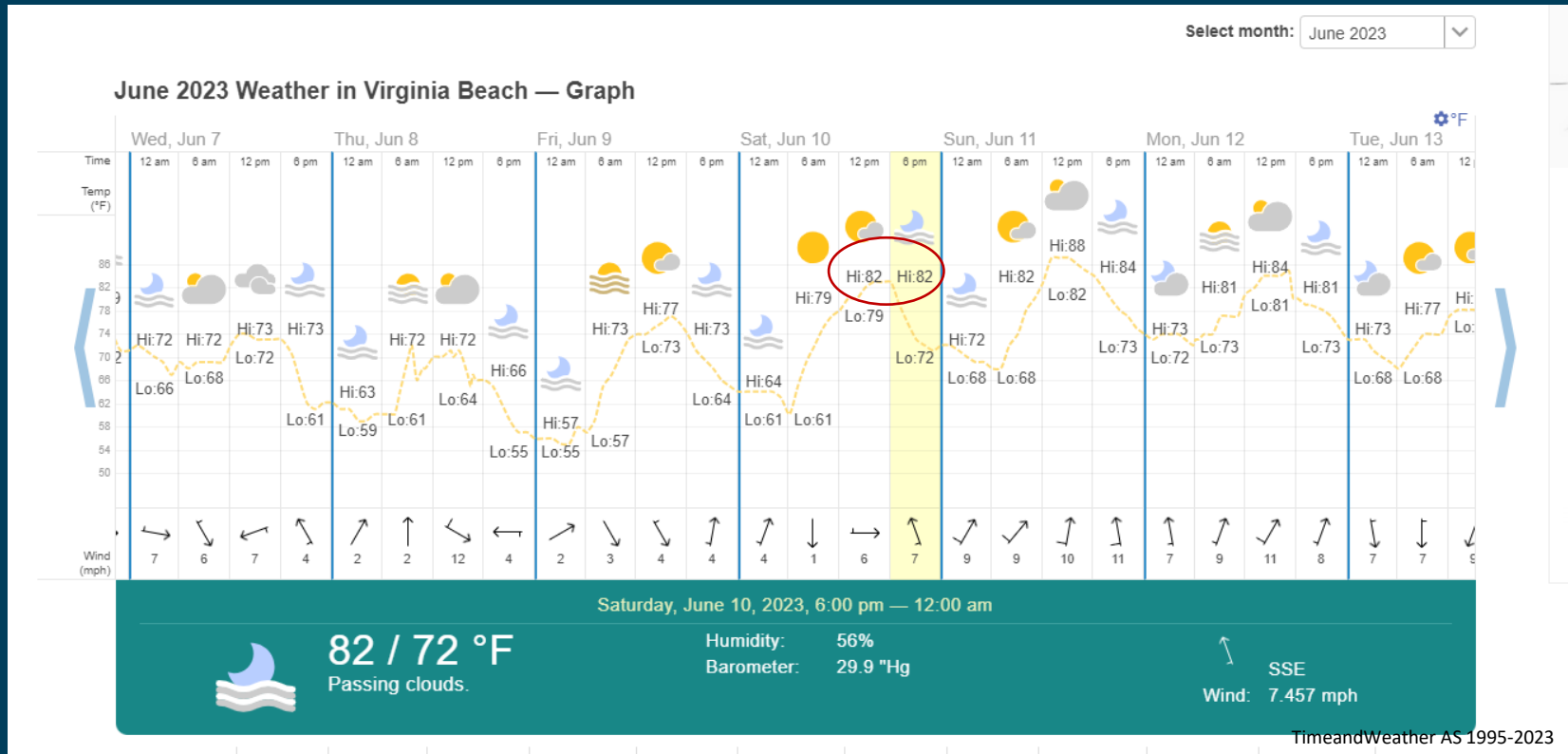
- Initial call
 - Caterer
 - Wednesday, June 14th
- Event
 - Wedding reception
 - Saturday, June 10th
 - Rural renovated barn venue
 - Up to 70 reported ill/GI Illness







Event Day Weather:



*"For they say when you marry in June,
you're a bride all your life."*

Epidemiologic Investigation

- Retrospective Cohort Study
- Case Definition: a person who experienced diarrhea within 24-hours after consuming food from the buffet at the reception on June 10th, 2023
 - Diarrhea: 3 or more stools w/i a 24-hour period

Epidemiologic Investigation

- Obtained the event menu/guest list
- Called ill family members to conduct initial assessment and arrange for specimen collections
- Worked with VDH Foodborne Team to develop a REDCap survey
- Participated in a joint site visit with EH
- Obtained food samples from establishment

Epidemiologic Investigation

- Continued calling attendees to arrange to email/text a survey link
- Prepared an Epidemic curve using Excel
- VDH Foodborne Team conducted analysis of survey data utilizing OpenEpi

Environmental Investigation

- Food Service Inspection
 - Conducted routine inspection, Thurs, 6/15
 - Food Prep area
 - Venders
 - Storage/Holding
 - Interview
 - Caterer/Owner

Environmental Investigation

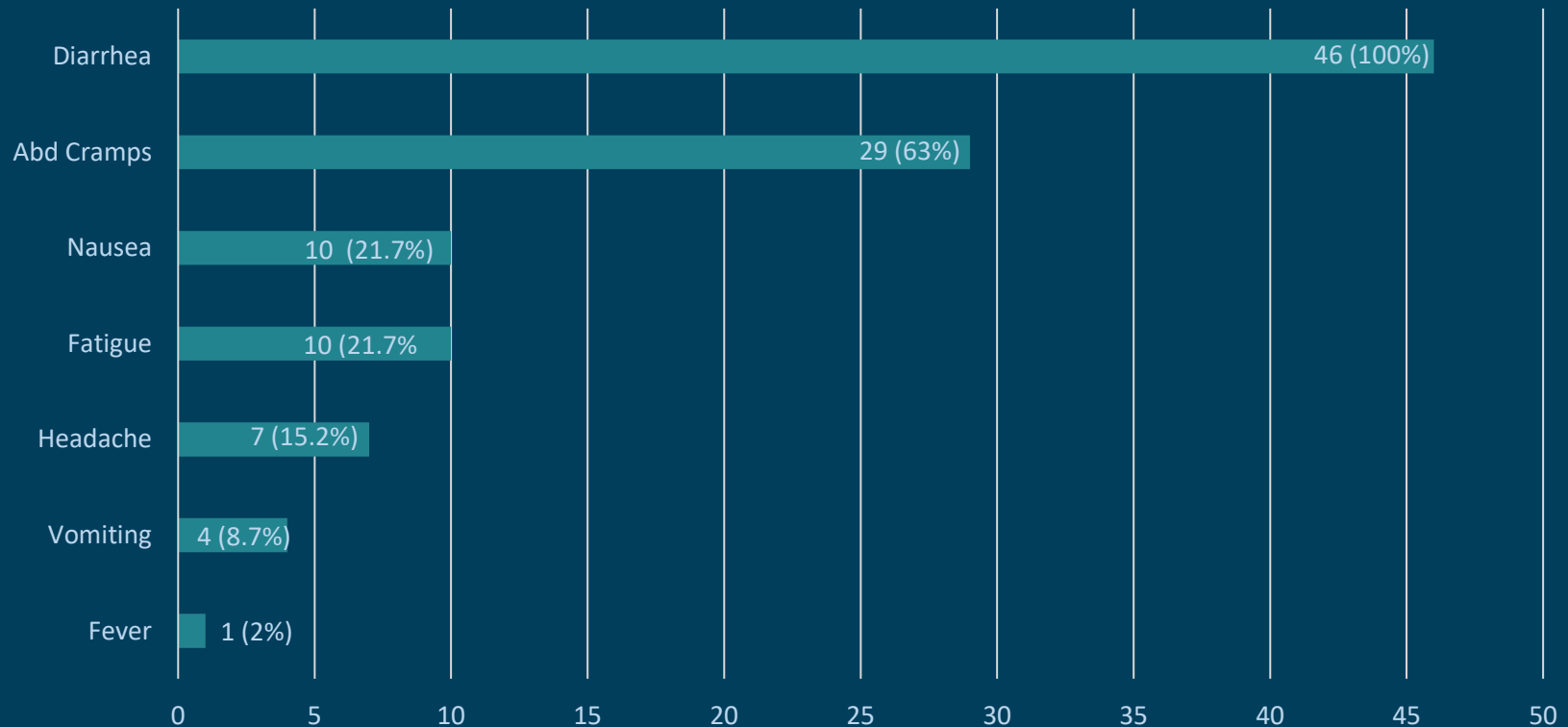
- Multiple interviews with caterer and chef
- **Reviewed using CDC NEARS Form**
 - Food sourcing
 - Preparation
 - Cooking
 - Transportation
 - Holding
 - Serving

Epidemiologic Investigation

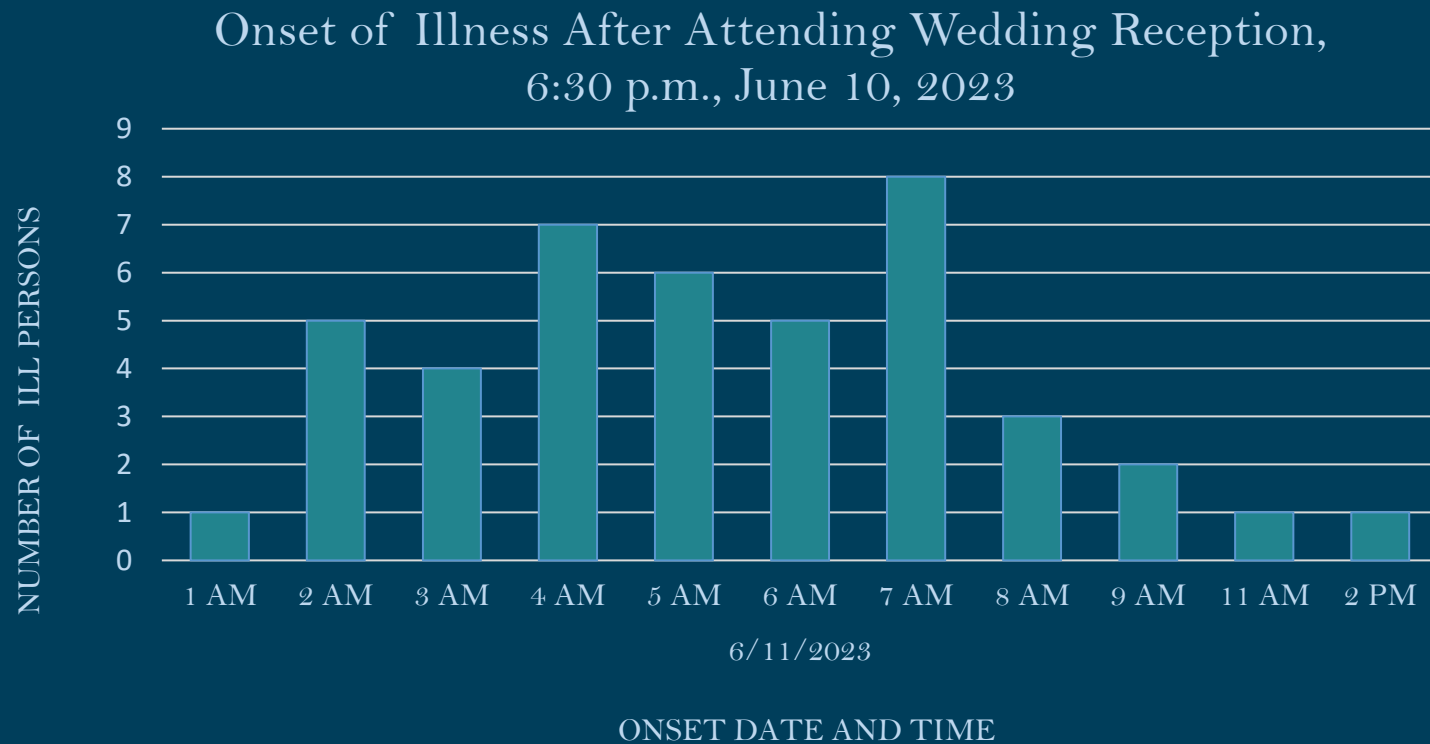
Survey Results

- 111 asked to complete the survey
- 62 (55.9%) completed the survey
- Age range 12-77 years
 - Median age 30 years
- 58.1% female
- 48 (77.4%) were VA residents
 - Remaining were from 7 other states and 3 countries
- 46 (74.2%) respondents reported illness

Frequency of Symptoms



Epidemic Curve



Survey Analysis

<u>Food Item</u>	<u>#/Consumed</u>	<u>Relative Risk*</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>95% CI</u>
BBQ Pulled Pork	55	4.00	0.009	0.69-23.2
Sweet Potato/Ham Biscuit	30	1.48	0.006	1.06-2.07
Ice	53	1.26	0.245	0.61-2.62
Mac & Cheese	48	1.21	0.192	0.76-1.94
Grilled Chicken	49	1.08	0.356	0.70-1.67

*These relative measures give an indication of the "strength of association."

Environmental Investigation

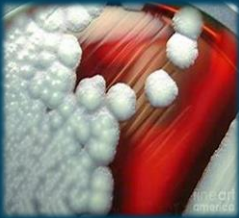
- Results:
 - Multiple violations were noted, mostly with sanitation
 - No identified ill food handlers/servers
 - Obtained food flow for event foods
 - No available temperature logs from event
 - Caterer:
 - Opens her establishment on Sundays for brunch
 - Serves some of the same dishes from events
 - Had an upcoming event at same venue
 - EH made visit to observe food prep
 - All was in order
 - Was temporarily removed from the venue preferred vendor list

Laboratory

- Results
 - Specimen 1: Both B. cereus, C. perfringens detected
 - Specimen 2: B. cereus detected, C. perfringens not detected
 - Specimen 3: B. cereus not detected, C. perfringens not detected
- Patient 1 lived in one household/Patients 2 & 3 lived together in a separate household
- Food Items: Pulled pork, macaroni noodles, green beans, sliced grapes
 - Negative for all organism

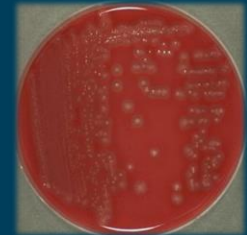
Toxins

Bacillus cereus



- Spore-forming bacteria
- Risky food holding temps
 - Between 41-134 F
- Incubation: 6-24 hours
- Primary symptoms
 - Diarrhea and abdominal pain/cramps
- Duration: resolves within 24 hours
- Not spread person-to-person

Clostridium perfringens

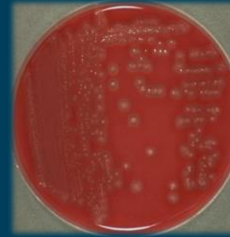


High-Risk Foods

Bacillus cereus



- Fish
 - Dairy
 - Meat
 - Sauces
 - Soups and stews
 - Vegetables
- Causes up to 63,500 cases of foodborne illness each year



Clostridium perfringens

- Meat
 - Pork
 - Beef
 - Poultry
 - products cooked with sauce are at high risk of contamination
- Causes over 1 million cases of foodborne illness each year

Discussion

- The 2 patients with *Bacillus cereus* isolated from stool meet VDH/CDC definition for an outbreak with this organism
- The significance of the patient with both *Bacillus cereus* and *Clostridium perfringens* isolated from stool is unknown

Limitations

- Notification was 72 hours after the last onset of illness
- No one sought medical attention, resulting in the only specimens for testing collected >96 hours after illness
- No leftover foods from the reception available for testing
- City code does not require food establishments to provide temperature logs

Lessons Learned

- Use a multidisciplinary team (Epi, EH, Lab) approach to respond to Foodborne outbreaks
- The initial establishment visit should focus on the reported outbreak/event
- Ensure all participants receive the survey link for the most accurate data analysis
- Provide learning opportunities for both EH and Epi to work together on FBI tabletop exercises

The End

Acknowledgements:

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REFERENCES

- Bad Bug Book, 2nd Edition, U.S.F.D.A., February 2022, Bacillus cereus and other Bacillus species
- Bad Bug Book, 2nd Edition, U.S.F.D.A., February 2022, Clostridium perfringens
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Website

IMAGES:

- Google and Bing Images
- TimeandDate AS 1995-2023
- Rakuben Kobo Books