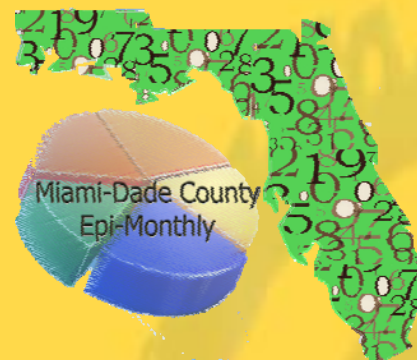


Epi Monthly Report

Investigation Update: Outbreak of Salmonella Typhimurium Infection, 2008-2009

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Inside this issue:

Summary

The outbreak of *Salmonella* Typhimurium Infection was identified mid December 2008 by the Minnesota Department of Health. FDA and CDC have collaborated with public health offices in many states to prevent any further contamination of this outbreak that was found in the King Nut's peanut butter. FDA stated, "This outbreak highlights a number of shortcomings with our nation's food safety systems and underscores the need for greater Federal oversight, more effective industry practices and stronger safeguards for the American people." As of January 19, 2009, 43 states and Canada have had persons infected with this illness.

At the state level, The Florida Department of Health identified a single case of *Salmonella* Typhimurium in Bradford County on February 4, 2009. The Florida Department of Health is ongoing with investigation and its surveillance efforts to identify any further cases that may be linked to this outbreak. Florida Department of Health is working with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACCS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to make certain that the recalled peanut butter in food service establishments licensed by Florida Department of Health is not distributed to the public. Currently, Miami Dade County has not experienced salmonella cases linked to this outbreak; however, Miami Dade County Health Department is circumspectly using its surveillance system to monitor any potential connection to this outbreak. We urge you to keep up to date with this *Salmonella* Infection by visiting FDA's web page www.fda.gov. For further information, please

review the Health Advisory Press Release.

Health Advisory

CDC Investigation: CDC Investigation and Interim Recommendations: Outbreak of *Salmonella* Typhimurium Infections -- United States, 2008-2009

CDC, in collaboration with public health officials in many states and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), is investigating a multistate outbreak of human infections caused by *Salmonella* serotype Typhimurium. As of **January 16, 2009**, 9PM EST, 474 persons infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Typhimurium have been reported from 43 states. Infection may have contributed to 6 deaths. Of persons for whom data was available, 107 (23%) were hospitalized.

Of the 458 persons with available data, illness onsets were between September 8, 2008 and January 2, 2009. Age range was <1-98 years. A total of 47% of ill persons were females. The most severe illnesses occur among young children, the elderly, and people with impaired immune systems.

The number of ill persons identified in each state is as follows: AL(1), AR(4), AZ(10), CA(60), CO(11), CT(8), GA(6), HI(3), IA(1), ID(11), IL(5), IN(4), KS(2), KY(3), MA(40), MD(8), ME(4), MI(25), MN(35), MO(9), MS(1), NC(4), ND(10), NE(1), NH(11), NJ(19), NV(5), NY(19), OH(64), OK(2), OR(5), PA(14), RI(4), SD(2), TN(9), TX(6), UT(4), VA(20), VT(4), WA(13), WI(3), WV(2), and WY(2).

This outbreak involves a strain of *Salmonella*

*Investigation Update:
Outbreak of Salmonella
Typhimurium Infection,
2008-2009
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

1

*Investigation Update:
Outbreak of Salmonella
Typhimurium Infection,
2008-2009
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

2

*Selected Notifiable
Disease Reports,
Historical data,
January 2009*

3

Avian Flu Watch

4

*Monthly Report, Selected
Reportable Diseases/
Conditions in January 2009*

5

Fermin Leguen MD, MPH
Chief Physician, Miami-Dade
County Health Department
Epidemiology, Disease Control &
Immunization Services
8600 NW 17th Street
Suite 200
Miami, Florida 33126

Tel: (305) 470-5660
Fax: (305) 470-5533
E-mail:
Fermin_Leguen@doh.state.fl.us

Miami-Dade County
HEALTH DEPARTMENT



possessing two closely related pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns (Xbal JPXX01.1818 and JPXX01.0459 \JPXX01.1825).

The case definition is illness in a person with a *Salmonella* Typhimurium infection with illness onset (or isolation, if onset date unknown) on or after September 1, 2008, and with an isolate matching an outbreak PFGE pattern.

Epidemiologic Investigation

The investigation is ongoing, and exposures to peanut butter and other peanut butter-containing products are being examined.

Following hypothesis generating interviews conducted in December, CDC and state partners conducted a case-control study collecting data on January 3-4, 2009. Preliminary analysis of the case-control study among ill persons in multiple states suggested consumption of peanut butter as a likely source of this outbreak.

To date, no association has been found with major national brand name jars of peanut butter sold in grocery stores. An investigation by the Minnesota State Health Department identified King Nut creamy peanut butter as a source of *Salmonella* infections among many ill persons there. The outbreak strain has been isolated from an opened 5-pound container of King Nut brand peanut butter in Minnesota. *Salmonella* has been isolated from unopened 5-pound containers of King Nut brand peanut butter in Connecticut and Georgia. Further tests are pending to determine if this *Salmonella* is the outbreak strain. This product is distributed to establishments such as long-term care facilities, prisons/detention centers, hospitals, schools, universities, and restaurants. It is not sold directly to consumers and is not known to be distributed for retail sale in grocery stores. King Nut is produced by Peanut Corporation of America in Blakely, Georgia. This facility is now recalling two products it makes: (1) peanut butter (made on or after August 8, 2008) and (2) peanut paste (made on or after September 26, 2008) at the Georgia facility. In many instances, the peanut butter and peanut paste is further distributed to manufacturers to be used as ingredients in many products, including cookies, crackers, cereal, candy and ice cream.

The list of products that may be affected is still being determined and is incomplete at this time. However, a list of products known to be implicated at this point in the investigation can be found at: <http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/salmonellatyph.html#update>. FDA and the product manufacturers are working to determine the list of affected products, which may be extensive.

Some companies have already announced whether their products include ingredients being recalled by PCA, Georgia, and more companies are expected to make similar announcements.

CDC with state partners is continuing to identify and inter-

view new cases (ill persons). To clarify the types of peanut-butter containing foods that are associated with the outbreak, CDC is currently conducting a second case-control study. State partners are also collecting and testing various peanut-butter containing foods.

Recommendations

Based on available information, CDC and FDA recommendations include:

For consumers:

Do not eat products that have been recalled and throw them away in a manner that prevents others from eating them. Postpone eating other peanut butter containing products (such as cookies, crackers, cereal, candy and ice cream) until information becomes available about whether that product may be affected.

For retailers

Stop selling recalled products.

For directors of institutions and food service establishments

Ensure that they are not serving recalled products.

For manufacturers

Inform consumers about whether their products could contain peanut paste from Peanut Corporation of America (PCA). If a manufacturer knows their products do not contain peanut paste from PCA, they should inform consumers of that.

To date, no association has been found with major national brand name jars of peanut butter sold in grocery stores.

For More Information

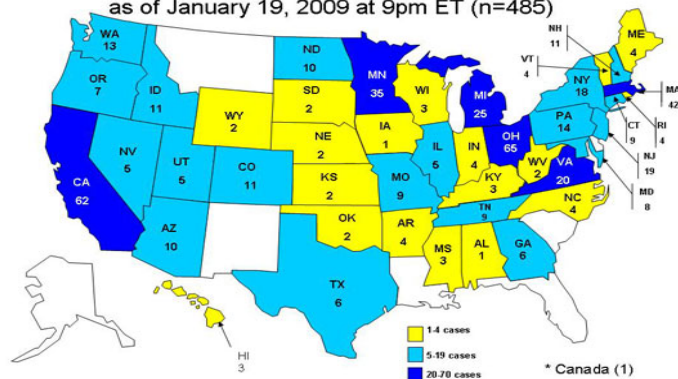
For the latest information about the epidemiological investigation, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/typhimurium/>.

For the latest information about recalled products, go to <http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/salmonellatyph.html>

More general information about *Salmonella* can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/>

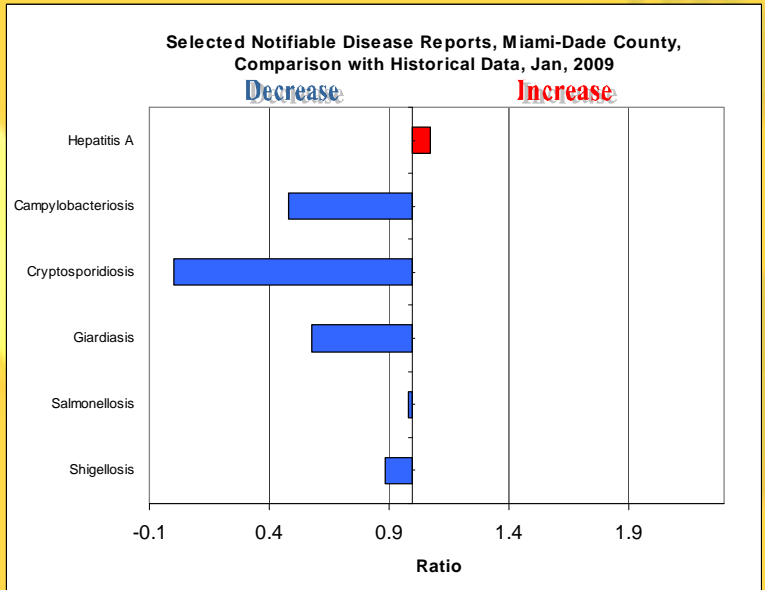
If you have any questions about this Health Advisory, please call the Miami-Dade County Health Department, Epidemiology, Disease Control and Immunization Services at 305-470-5660.

Cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Typhimurium, United States, by state*, as of January 19, 2009 at 9pm ET (n=485)



2009 FEBRUARY IS...

Burn Awareness Week, National
 Cardiac Rehabilitation Week, National
 Child Passenger Safety Week, National
 Children's Dental Health Month, National
 Children of Alcoholics Week, National
 Donor Day, National
 Girls and Women in Sports Day, National
 Porphyria Week, National
 Wear Red Day, National
 Women's Heart Health Day, National



Women's Heart Health Day

Heart Disease is the **#1** killer of American women. Recognizing symptoms and risks, making life-style changes and getting timely care can save a woman's life. Heart disease is America's leading killer of women over the age of 34. Most women are not aware of this fact and fail to recognize their own risk factors for heart disease.

Women often miss out on critical opportunities to save their own lives. Women's Heart Foundation (WHF) recognizes that women are busier than ever as they juggle career, family and care-giving responsibilities. For many, each day resembles a jig-saw puzzle in which a woman is required to piece together her time and obligations. Now, more than ever, women need to take time out for themselves and be given a reminder:

Take Care of Your Heart

Visit www.womensheart.org



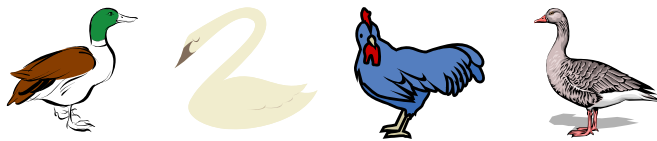
**TO REPORT ANY DISEASE AND FOR
 INFORMATION CALL:
 Epidemiology, Disease Control
 & Immunization Services**

Childhood Lead Poisoning
 Prevention Program305-470-6877
 Hepatitis305-470-5536
 Immunizations or outbreaks305-470-5660
 HIV/AIDS Program305-470-6999
 STD Program305-325-3242
 Tuberculosis Program305-324-2470
 Immunization Service305-470-5660
 To make an appointment.....786-845-0550

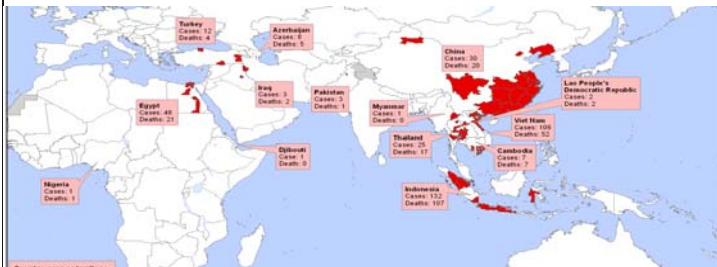
Black History Month

AVIAN FLU WATCH

Unless indicated, information is current as of
March 2009



- Since 2003, there have been 409 human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO). Of these, 256 cases have died. This means there is a 63% (256/409) fatality rate.
- **15 Countries with confirmed human cases** include Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Turkey, Nigeria, Pakistan, Myanmar, and Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- **No human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) have**



been reported in the United States.

- **H5N1 has been confirmed in birds in several other countries since 2003.** H5N1 has been documented in birds in more than 30 countries in Europe & Eurasia, South Asia, Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and the Near East. For a list of these countries, visit the World Organization for Animal Health Web Site at :
http://www.oie.int/download/AVIAN%20INFLUENZA/A_AI-Asia.htm.
 - **No restrictions on travel to affected countries have been imposed.** Travelers should avoid contact with live poultry and monitor their health for ten days after returning from an affected country.
- SOURCES: WHO, OIE, CDC

PARTICIPATE IN INFLUENZA

SENTINEL
PROVIDER SURVEILLANCE

The Miami-Dade County Health Department NEEDS Influenza Sentinel Providers!!

Sentinel providers are key to the success of the Florida Department of Health's Influenza Surveillance System. Data reported by sentinel providers gives a picture of the influenza virus and ILI activity in the U.S. and Florida which can be used to guide prevention and control activities, vaccine strain selection, and patient care.

- Providers of any specialty, in any type of practice, are eligible to be sentinel providers.
- Most providers report that it takes **less than 30 minutes a week** to compile and report data on the total number of patients seen and the number of patients seen with influenza-like illness.
- Sentinel providers can submit specimens from a subset of patients to the state laboratory for virus isolation **free of charge**.

For more information, please contact **Erin O'Connell** at 305-470-5660.

About the Epi Monthly Report

The Epi Monthly Report is a publication of the Miami-Dade County Health Department, Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services. The publication serves a primary audience of physicians, nurses, and public health professionals. Articles published in the Epi Monthly Report may focus on quantitative research and analysis, program updates, field investigations, or provider education. For more information or to submit an article, contact Lizbeth Londoño at 305-470-6918.



Monthly Report

Selected Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Miami-Dade County, January 2009

Diseases/Conditions	2009 this Month	2009 Year to Date	2008 Year to Date	2007 Year to Date	2006 Year to Date	2005 Year to Date
AIDS ^{*Provisional}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campylobacteriosis	6	6	7	5	2	0
Ciguatera Poisoning	3	3	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>E. coli</i> , O157:H7	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>E. coli</i> , Non-O157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis (except WNV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	12	12	6	8	3	2
Hepatitis A	5	5	3	1	2	1
Hepatitis B	0	0	1	0	1	0
HIV ^{*Provisional}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Influenza A (H5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza Isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza Novel Strain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Poisoning	9	9	10	5	7	0
Legionnaire's Disease	0	0	1	0	0	1
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyme disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (except aseptic)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Disease	1	1	0	2	0	1
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	1	1	0	2	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella, Congenital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	31	31	15	16	9	4
Shigellosis	13	13	1	5	4	4
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , Drug Resistant	6	6	10	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis ^{*Provisional}	N/A	N/A	6	17	19	14
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Vibrio cholera</i> Type O1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vibrio cholera</i> Non-O1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vibrio</i> , Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0



*Data on AIDS are provisional at the county level and are subject to edit checks by state and federal agencies.

** Data on tuberculosis are provisional at the county level.