



Managing information on Zoonoses in Europe

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- Objectives of data collection on zoonoses in the European Union
- Structure of the EU data collection
- Harmonisation activities and analyses of the data
- Use of the data at Community level
- EU-wide baseline surveys
- Conclusions

Recall that EU stands for



... 27 Member States and

A screenshot of the European Commission website. The header features the European Commission logo and the text "European Commission". Below the header, there is a navigation bar with "EUROPA > European Commission" and "Contact | Search on EUROPA". The main content area displays a list of 23 official languages, each followed by a welcome message in that language. The languages listed are: CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, ES, FR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, SL, FI, and SV. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with "What's new? | Site map | Index | Archives | About this site | Top".

... 23 official languages

between the Member States in

- Climate, wild animal populations
- Structure and size of animal production /food industries
- Food consumption patterns/ traditions in food preparation / type of food products on the market
- Occurrence of the pathogens in animal populations and food
- Organisation of competent authorities

- The Community Legislation
 - The legislation on animal health, food hygiene and zoonoses is almost fully harmonised in EU
- Single market for foodstuffs and animals
 - Intra-Community trade in live animals and food is substantial, many multinational companies etc.



Why do we need data at the EU level?

- to enable the risk managers (Commission/ Member States) to make informed decisions at the Community level
 - e.g. on legislation, other intervention measures
 - based on an overall picture of the situation and developments in the Community as whole, and also in specific MSs
- for risk assessments in the field of animal and public health (i.e. EFSA, ECDC)



What data is needed at EU level (food/ animals)?

- The data needs are not the same as at the national level, neither are the possibilities to analyse the data
- The datasets at the Community level tend to be more complex, less comparable and difficult to analyse due to lack of background information (e.g. about sampling and testing)

Criteria for data to be collected at the EU level

- The data has to be relevant and useful for risk managers/assessors at EU level
 - We have to be able to analyse the data in a meaningful way at a supra-national level
- **a subset of the national datasets needed**
- Member States should not be burdened in vain
 - The analyses should provide a Community added value

The activities are currently focused on two areas:

1. Running of the annual data collection and reporting on zoonoses, Antimicrobial resistance and Food-borne outbreaks in EU
2. Analyses of Community-wide baseline surveys on zoonotic agents

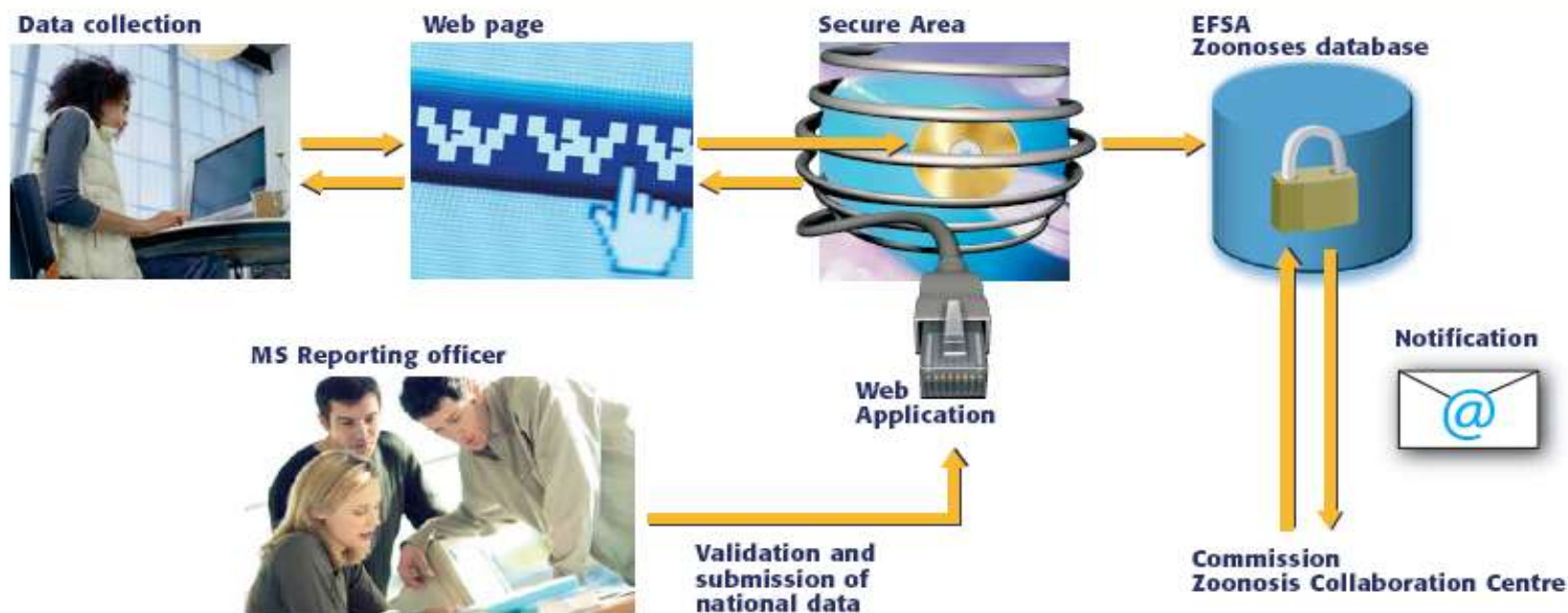
- Annual data collection based on Directive 2003/99/EC
- Member States have to submit data of 8 zoonoses and food-borne outbreaks:
 - *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*(+ antimicrobial resistance)
 - *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Brucella*, Tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium bovis*, verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*.
 - *Trichinella*, *Echinococcus*
- Data on other zoonoses based on epidemiological situation of the Member State
 - Currently 7 additional zoonoses covered
 - 3 microbiological contaminants
- Baseline survey data from Commission



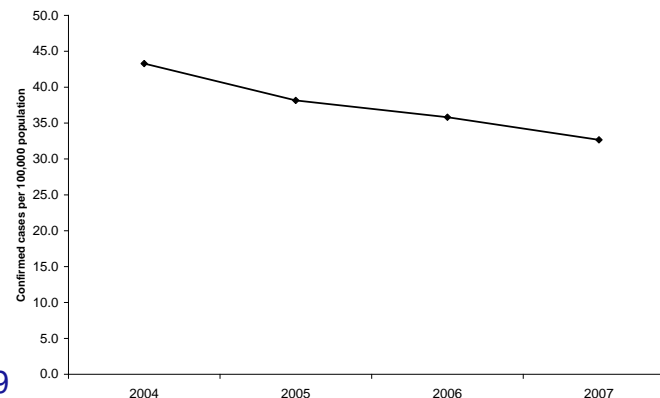
Data reporting

Web reporting application and EFSA manuals provide the format of the reporting (standard tables and categorisations)
– Commission has an access to web application

WEB-BASED DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING



- Database in EFSA: Data from 29 countries, from
 - 21 pathogens
 - 100 animal species
 - 50 food categories
 - 20 feed types
 - 5 years
- National dataset validated for completeness and correctness; sets of data validation criteria applied automatically



The Annual Community Summary Reports published each year

www.efsa.europa.eu

Information and analyses
of human zoonoses cases
comes from the European
Centre for Disease
Prevention and Control
(ECDC)

Community Summary Report

Trends and Sources of Zoonoses and
Zoonotic Agents in the European Union
in 2007



January 2009

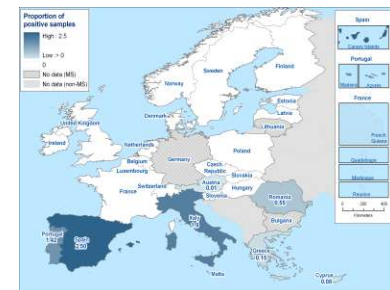


Harmonisation of monitoring and reporting to improve the data comparability:

- Reporting of food-borne outbreaks - completed
- Antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, commensal *E.coli* and *Enterococci* in animals - completed
- VTEC/Yersinia in animals - on-going
- Parasites in animals/food - on-going
- Rabies and Q fever in animals - on-going
- Survey methods for food-borne pathogens in foods - on-going

- In most cases the data received is not directly comparable between the MS, but it is often between the years within one country →
- Analyses of trends over the years (in MS/ EU)
- The trends provide information
 - on developments at the Community
 - re-emerging zoonoses
 - Impact of control measures/ programmes

- Identification of **sources** of human infections (which foodstuffs/ animal species)
- *Salmonella* serovars and *Campylobacter* species – (source attribution) analyses
- Comparison of prevalence/proportion positives at different food/animal categories /points of food chain
- Analyses of food-borne outbreak data
- Spatial distributions (**maps**)



Analysis and publications

From start to finish, EFSA follows a stepwise procedure to produce these reports:

1. Zoonoses reports

a. Summary reports

- i. EFSA is legal obliged to produce it.
- ii. Member States must send the collected data to the European Commission and EFSA.

b. Surveys

- i. The Commission asks EFSA to issue the report by a certain date.
- ii. The Commission sends to EFSA the data collected by the Member States.



2. Acceptance of mandate:

For surveys, EFSA's Task Force on Zoonoses Data Collection (TF) a network comprising representatives from Member States, accepts the mandate.



4. Draft report

The WG prepares the draft report.



3. Working Group

A working group (WG) of EFSA staff and/or external experts is set up that operates under the TF. The Commission can attend as an observer.



5. Review

The WG reports to the TF that discusses the draft and the reports amended by the WG as appropriate.



6. Adoption

The reports formally adopted by the TF.



7. Publication

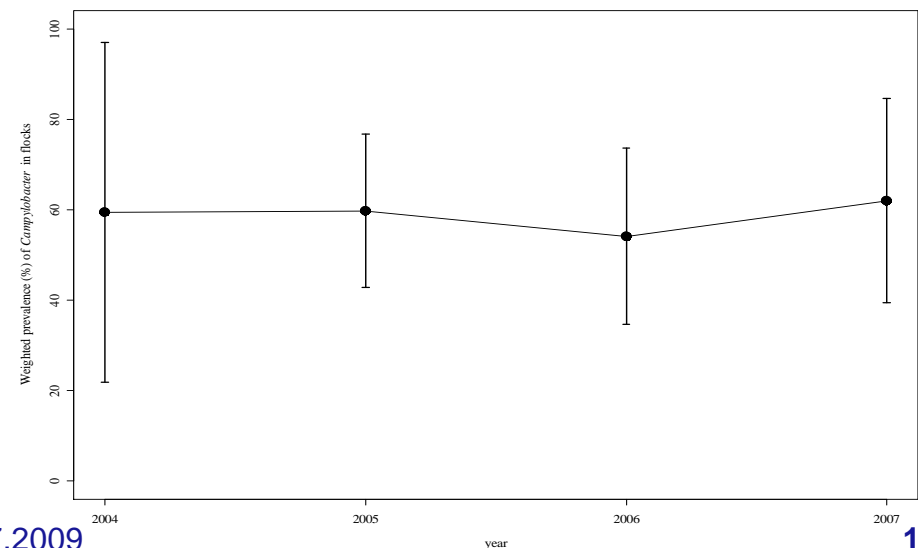
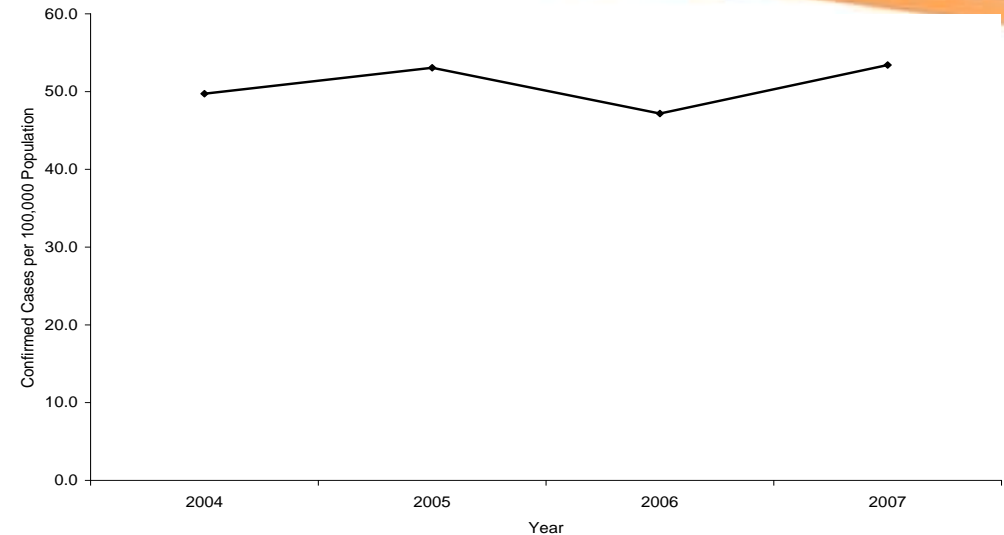
Under EFSA's policy of transparency and openness the adopted report is published, made available for all citizens and the public, and published widely.



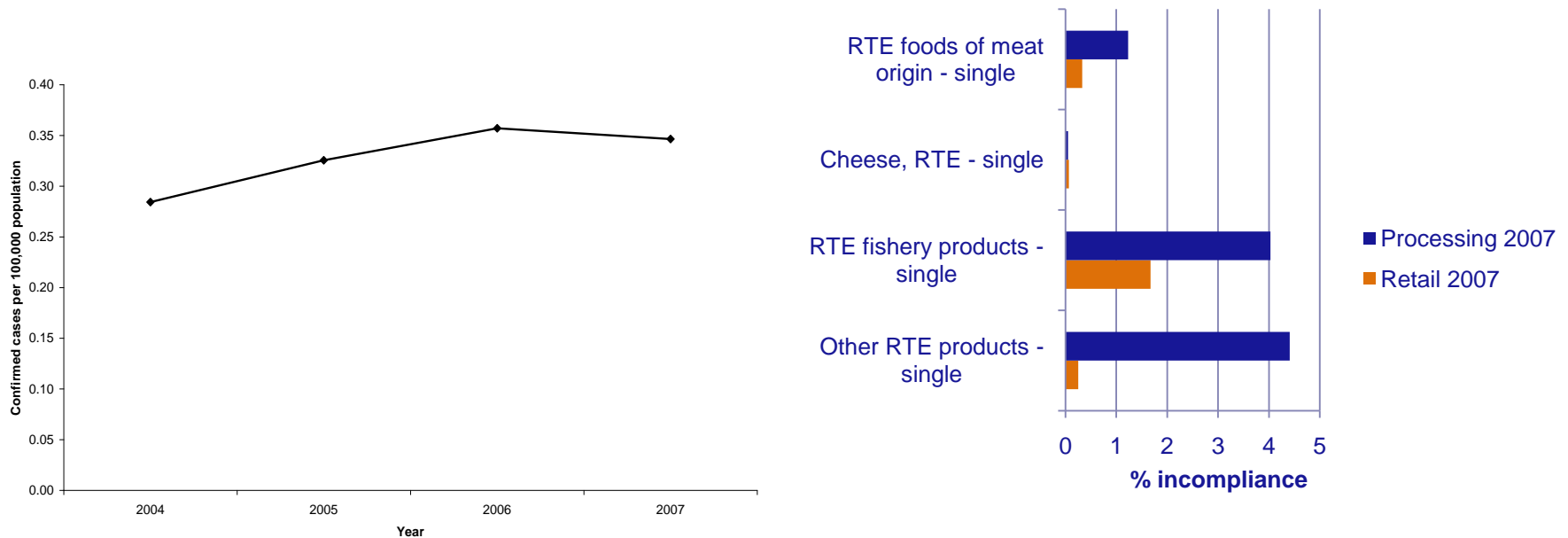
- To raise awareness of current trends e.g.:
 - Campylobacteriosis remaining the highest reported zoonoses in EU
 - Listeriosis in humans increased
- Enables the risk managers to consider need for actions, e.g.
 - baseline surveys, request of risk assessment
- Follow the impact of control programmes and meeting of targets:
 - *Salmonella* in poultry
 - Bovine tuberculosis, animal brucellosis

Campylobacter in EU, 2007

- In total 200,507 reported human campylobacteriosis cases in EU, 2007; an increase compared to 2006
- In food/animals most often detected in chicken meat and live chickens
- Around 60% of flocks positive, no decrease over the years

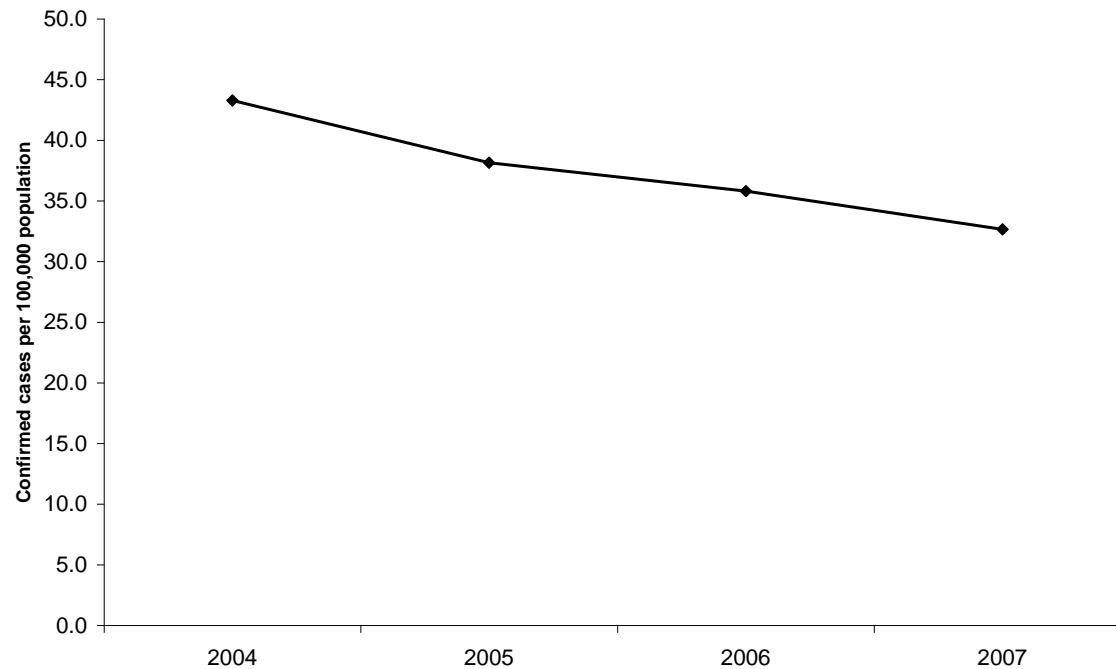


Listeria monocytogenes in EU, 2007



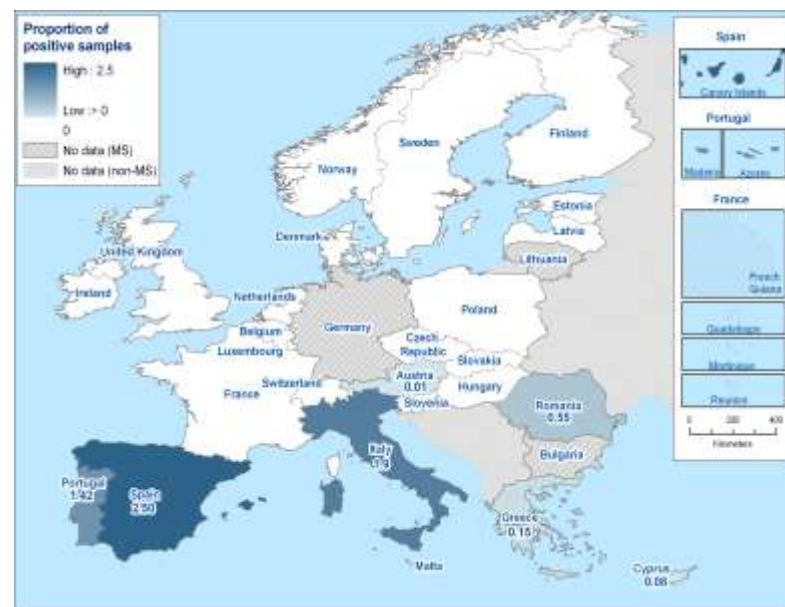
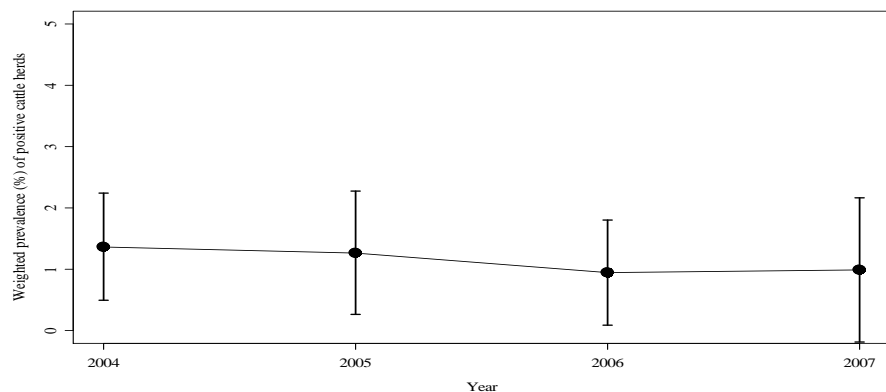
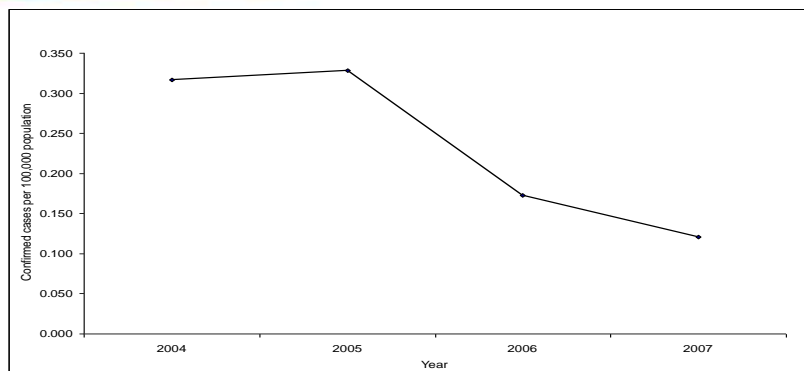
- Listeriosis in humans remained at the same level as in 2006, following significant increase in the previous years
- In food, *L. monocytogenes* mainly found from fishery products and meat products, less in cheeses

Salmonellosis in humans in EU, 2007



Statistically significant decrease in human cases at EU level since 2004

Brucellosis in animals and humans, in EU, 2007



- In humans brucellosis decreasing as well, 542 cases in EU, 2007
- Brucellosis in cattle remained at same level as in 2006 in EU level
- Brucellosis in sheep and goats decreased slightly

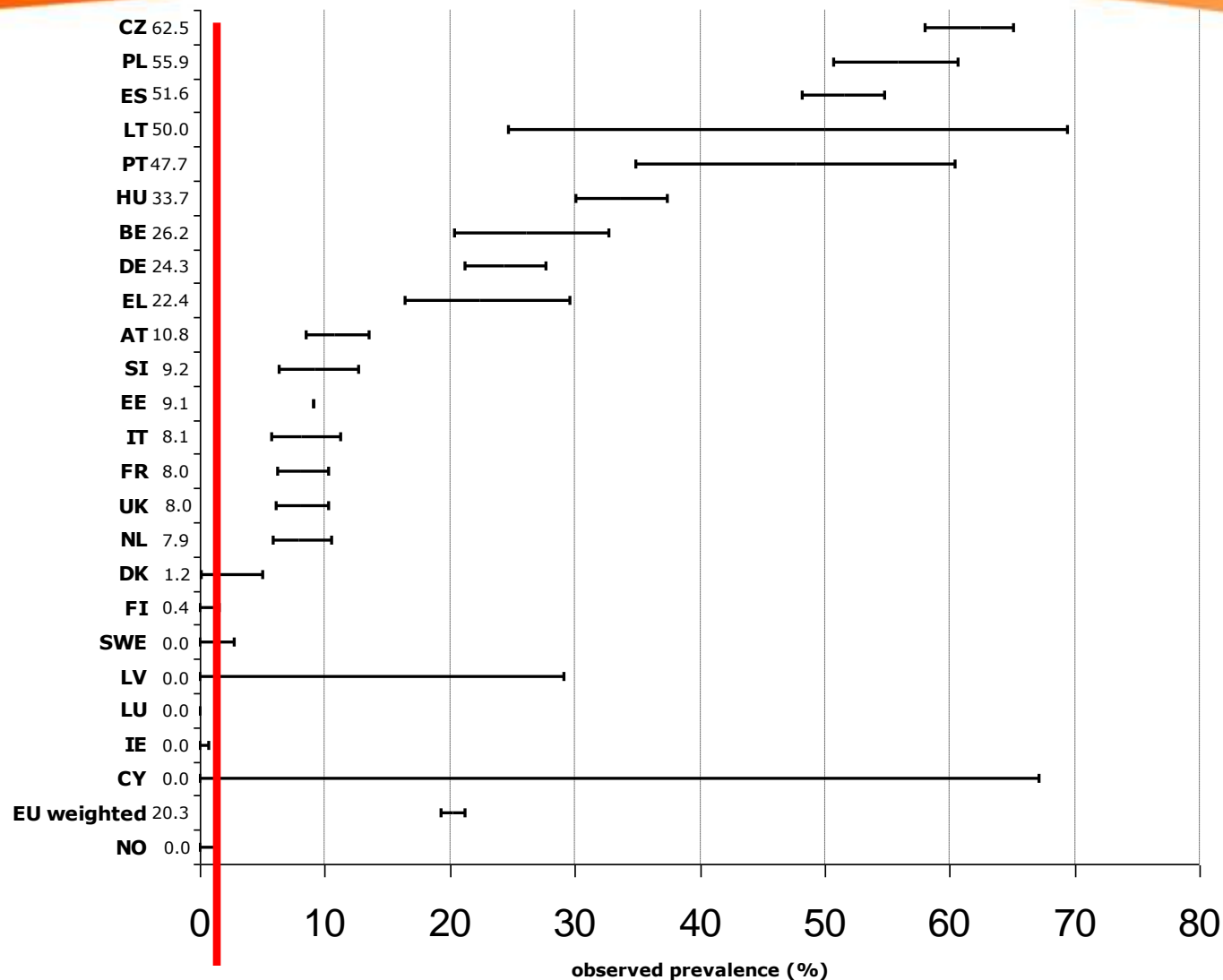
- Fully harmonised, well designed surveys across the EU Member States, duration of 1 year
- Member States obliged to attend, co-financed by the Commission
- Objectives and use of data:
 - to provide information for setting of Salmonella reduction targets
 - or for consideration of need for risk management measures (*Campylobacter*, MRSA, *Listeria*)

EU-wide baseline survey analyses carried out by EFSA

- *Salmonella* in laying hen holdings - published 2006
- *Salmonella* in broiler flocks – published 2007
- *Salmonella* in slaughter pigs – published 2008
- *Salmonella* in turkey flocks – published 2008
- ***Campylobacter* in broiler flocks and *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in broiler meat – Analyses in 2009-10**
- ***Salmonella* and MRSA in holdings with breeding pigs – Analyses in 2009- 2010**
- ***Listeria* in ready-to-eat foods – to be carried out in 2010?**



Salmonella Enteritidis-Typhimurium: laying hen holdings observed prevalence, 2004-2005



Target: 2% Nottingham, 1.7.2009

- The Annual Summary Report provides an overview of the situation and developments in the EU – needed by risk managers (Commission) and risk assessors (EFSA) at the EU level
- Data needed to enable to consider needs for interventions and to follow the impact of control programmes
- Further harmonisation of reporting will facilitate better interpretation and analyses of the data

- EU wide baseline surveys provide a unique picture (a snapshot) of the baseline values for the food-borne pathogens in animal population and food across the Community
- Used for special needs, e.g. target setting, in-depth consideration of need of control measures, in quantitative risk assessments

Thank you for
your attention!

