

PREVENTION OF CAMPYLOBACTER IN THE RETAIL FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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OUTLINE

- History: Why San Mateo?
 - The Grant
 - Goals & Objectives
- Review of Campylobacter & campylobacteriosis
- Overview of Activities: What are we doing?
 - Case Investigations
 - Case Control Study
 - Restaurant Intervention Study
- The Future Outlook: What next?



HISTORY

THE GRANT

- Environmental Health Services Network (EHS-Net)
- Centers for Disease
 Control and Prevention's
 National Center for
 Environmental Health



- Cooperative agreement awarded to San Mateo
 County Environmental
 Health in 2010
- July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015
- **\$149,000** annually

GOALS



- 1. To reduce Campylobacter infections
- 2. To reduce facility risk factors related to raw chicken handling
- 3. To increase food handler knowledge of safe chicken handling practices



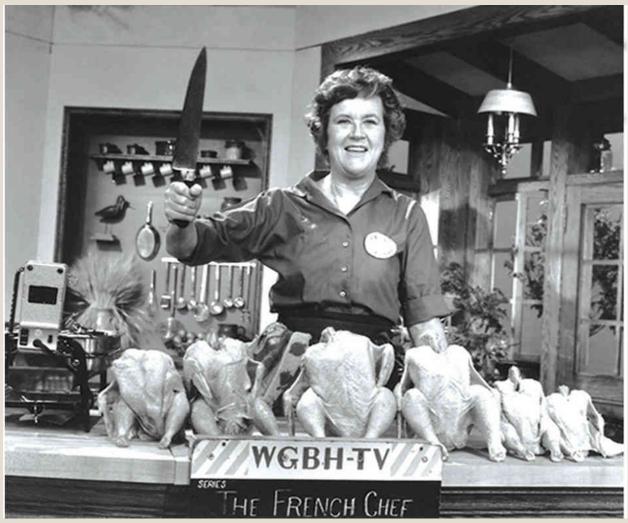
CAMPY REVIEW

FACTS REVIEW

Campylobacter

- Campylobacter jejuni natural occurs in chickens & other avian mammals
- Symptoms: 2-5 days after exposure
- Include: diarrhea, abdominal pain or cramps, fever, nausea
- Infectious dose: >500 organisms





Picture from:

http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2013/08/27/213578553/julia-child-was-wrong-don-t-wash-your-raw-chicken-folks

To Wash OR NOT TO Wash?

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...?

- Est. 2.4 million Campylobacter infections annually in United States
- Approx. \$1.7 billion morbidity: 8,400 hospitalizations, medical care expenses, lost productivity

2010:

- 13.6 cases per 100,000 persons in United States
- 14.4 cases per 100,000 persons in California
- 32.6 cases per 100,000 persons in San Mateo County

Healthy People 2010 target: 12.3 per 100,000

FOOD SAFETY









PROGRESS REPORT () (8)











Disease Agents	Percentage change in 2012 compared with 2006–2008		2012 rate per 100,000 Population	2020 target rate per 100,000 Population	COC estimates that	
Campylobacter	<u>;</u>	14% increase	14.30	(3)	For every Campylobacter case reported, there are 30 cases not diagnosed	
Escherichia coli O157	<u>:</u>	No change	1.12	(6)	For every <i>E. coli</i> O157 case reported, there are 26 cases not diagnosed	
Listeria	<u></u>	No change	0.25	(1)	For every <i>Listeria</i> case reported, there are 2 cases not diagnosed	
Salmonella	<u>:</u>	No change	16.42	(For every Salmonella case reported, there are 29 cases not diagnosed	
Vibrio	() ()	43% increase	0.41	(9)	For every Vibrio parahaemolyticus case reported, there are 142 cases not diagnosed	
Yersinia	<u>:</u>	No change	0.33	(For every Yersinia case reported, there are 123 cases not diagnosed	



For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/foodnet/

ACTIVITIES

CASE INVESTIGATIONS

In	2	01	1	7
24	-6	Ca	15	es

- In 2012, 264 cases
- Ages 1-92
- **57%** male
- **52%** white

Table 3. Frequency of Food-Related and Non-food-Related								
BEHAVIORS	2011 N (%)	2012 N (%)	TOTAL N (%)					
Food-Related								
Retail	172 (76.8)	193 (80.4)	365 (78.7)					
Event	31 (13.8)	46 (19.2)	77 (16.6)					
Raw Milk Product	22 (9.8)	21 (8.8)	43 (9.3)					
Raw Shellfish [†]	14 (11.7)	8 (3.3)	22 (6.1)					
Raw/Undercooked Chicken	21 (9.4)	16 (6.7)	37 (8.0)					
Home Prep of Raw Chicken	88 (39.3)	96 (40.0)	188 (43.7)					
Non-food-Related								
International Travel	37 (16.5)	48 (20.0)	85 (18.3)					
Farm Visits ‡	12 (10.1)	12 (5.1)	24 (6.8)					
Animal Contact	25 (11.3)	22 (9.6)	47 (10.4)					
Natural Water	29 (13.0)	35 (14.6)	64 (13.8)					
Sewage/Waste	19 (8.5)	5 (2.1)	24 (5.2)					
Direct Human Contact	54 (24.4)	42 (17.5)	96 (20.7)					

CASE CONTROL STUDY

- Facilities named vs. facilities not named
- How well do routine inspections predict whether or not a restaurant may be implicated in a foodborne illness?

- Initial Results:
- Need standardization among inspection staff
- Demonstrate need to adopt FDA's riskbased inspection model & conduct standardization training



RESTAURANT INTERVENTION STUDY

STUDY DESIGN

- 700 food facilities included in study
 - Handle raw chicken
 - Primary language: English, Spanish, or Chinese

- Control Group: 200 restaurants
- Intervention Lite Group: 250 restaurants
- Intervention Full Group: 250 restaurants

INTERVENTION

Lite

- Campy Training Kit
- Hand delivery



Full

- Campy Training Kit
- Hand delivery
- In-person training with REHS

INTERVENTION TRAINING

Campy Training Kit

- Training Manual
- Quick Reference Cards
- Video
- Poster
- Thermometer
- Shelving Label
- Postcards

In-Person Training

- 1-hour
- In-language:
 - 40% English
 - 40% Spanish
 - 20% Chinese
- Purpose: train the manager/owner to train the food handlers



CAMPY TRAINING KIT



RAW
CHICKEN
HANDLING
TRAINING
MANUAL FOR
OWNERS &
MANAGERS



COOK (COCINE)

Use tablas de cortar y cuchillos designados.

- Use separate utensils for raw and cooked chicken.
- Don't let raw chicken or juices touch other foods when cooking.
- Check temperature by putting thermometer into thickest part of chicken.
- Above 165°F is safe to serve.

forma separada.

- Below 165°F, food is NOT safe. Continue cooking.
- Use utensilios distintos para pollo crudo y cocinado.
- No permita que el pollo crudo o sus jugos toquen otros alimentos cuando esté cocinando.
- Verifique la temperatura colocando el termómetro en la parte más gruesa del pollo.
- Arriba de 165°F (74°C) es seguro para servirlo.
- Abajo de 165°F (74°C), el alimento NO es seguro.
 Continúe cocinando.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH







Cocine el pollo



TRAINING MATERIALS

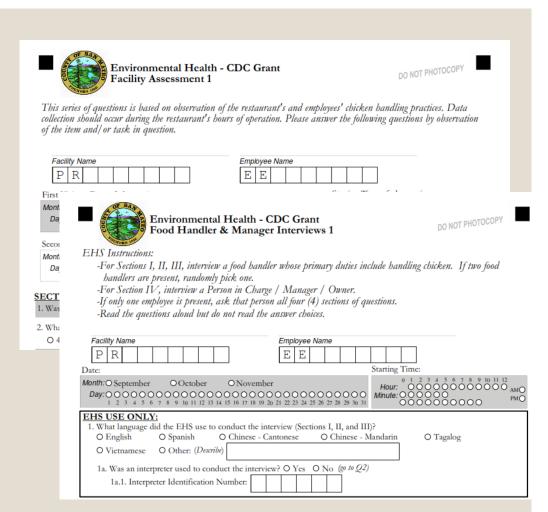
- Poster
- Thermometer
- Shelving Label
- Video





EVALUATION

- Surveys conducted before and after the intervention
- Facility Assessments & Food Handler/Manager Interviews
- Collected by all REHS district inspectors
- Replace a routine for the fiscal year



EVALUATION

Facility Assessment

- Observation of raw chicken handling practices in facility
 - Storage
 - Preparation
 - Cooking

Interviews

- Two Parts: Food Handler & Manager
- Food Handler:
 - Support
 - Knowledge
- Manager:
 - Facility demographics

STANDARDIZATION TRAINING

Classroom Training

- -Aug 27 & 29
- Conducted by a contracted trainer:
 Vicki Everly
- Review Marking Guide, Facility Assessment, Food Handler/Manager Interview

Field Training

- Sept 3-6
- Trainers: EHS IV & Supervisors
- 3 facilities/training
 - Facilities included in study
 - Opt out of 3rd if do well
- Used modified field worksheet from CFP

TIMELINE

2013:

Aug 27-29

Sep 3-6

Sep 9-0ct 11

Sep 20

Oct-Dec

Assessment/Interview classroom standardization training

Assessment/Interview field standardization

Pre-Assessments & Interviews

Intervention standardization training

Intervention delivery

2014:

Jan 9

Standardization review

Jan 13-Feb 14

Post-Assessments & Interviews

DATA ANALYSIS

- Is there a reduction in risk factors related to raw chicken handling?
- Do food handlers have increased knowledge about the dangers of raw chicken & safe chicken handling practices?
- Do food handlers feel increased support from their managers to prepare food safely?

- Is there a difference between Intervention-Lite & Intervention-Full?
- Did the incidence rate of Campylobacter infection go down?



FUTURE OUTLOOK



Protecting Our Health and Environment

- Deliver Campy Training Kits to control group via mail
- PDFs of Training Manual, Quick Reference Cards & Posters
- Production of Campy Kits for remaining high-risk food facilities
- Standardization of REHS in risk-based inspection methods
- Better data to conduct additional research projects

THANK YOU!

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