

International surveillance network for the enteric infections -Salmonella and VTEC 0157

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Enter-net Quarterly Salmonella Report - 99/1

January - March 1999 Confidential

Summary.

This report gives details of the number of isolates identified by the national reference laboratories in the first quarter of 1999 and incorporated in the Enternet salmonella database. Fifteen countries have supplied data for this database for this period in 1999 and 1998. One country has provided hard copy of the isolates for these periods. Table one details the top fifteen serotypes isolated in Europe for which comparable data are available for the same period in 1998. Serotypes with unusual increases over this period for both years are shown in table two. The total number of human salmonella isolates reported this quarter are 9,953 with 7,307 (73.4%) being S.enteritidis, S.typhimurium, S.hadar or S.virchow.

Quarterly data - major trends.

The total number of reports in the database show a decrease over the same period in 1998 (-34.8%). All the top serotypes have decreased S.enteritidis (4,435 isolates in the first quarter of 1999, 44.5% of the total) by 41.2%, S.typhimurium (2,230, 22.4%) by 39.4%, S.hadar (430, 4.3%) by 17.8% and S. virchow (212, 2.1%) by 35.8%. Three other serotypes were identified more than 100 times during the quarter, S.infantis (126, 1.3%), S.newport (112, 1.1%) and *S.brandenburg* (103, 1.0%).

Twelve serotypes were isolated between 50 and 99 times; S.heidelberg, S.derby, S.agona, S.stanley, S.braenderup, S.montevideo, S.panama, S.typhi, S.bovismorbificans S.java, S.dublin and S.anatum. These were a total of 868 isolates, 8.7% of the total. Thirty-five serotypes were isolated between 10 and 49 times, 843, 8.5% and 144 were reported less than 10 times, 231, 2.3%. Three hundred and sixty-three isolates, 3.8%, have not been fully speciated at time of report.

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All data are provisional.

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Table 1 Enter-net salmonella database isolates report in Q1 1999 (Q1 1998)

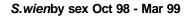
Serotype	Freq	%
enteritidis	4,426	44.5
	(7,264)	(50.1)
typhimurium	2,222	22.4
	(3,316)	(22.9)
hadar	430	4.3
	(486)	(3.4)
virchow	212	2.1
	(320)	(2.2)
infantis	126	1.3
	(178)	(1.2)
newport	111	1.1
	(212)	(1.5)
brandenburg	103	1.0
	(129)	(0.9)
heidelberg	94	0.9
	(118)	(0.8)
derby	93	0.9
	(104)	(0.7)
agona	88	0.9
	(91)	(0.6)
stanley	81	0.8
	(116)	(0.5)
braenderup	75	0.8
	(57)	(0.4)
montevideo	73	0.7
	(61)	(0.4)
panama	70	0.7
	(98)	(0.7)
typhi	65	0.7
	(59)	(0.4)
other	1,666	16.6.
	(1,884)	(13.3)
Total	9,935	100
	(14,493)	(100)

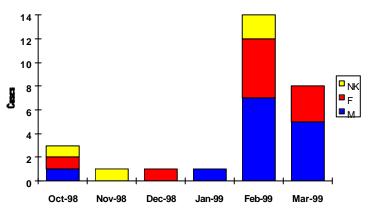
known. There were three cases less than 1 year old, 13 aged between 1 and 5 years, three aged 5-14 years, six aged 15-64 years, two over 65 and one not known. Only one cases was associated with travel, a male aged 65+ in October 1998.

Table 2 Serotypes with unusual increases this Quarter

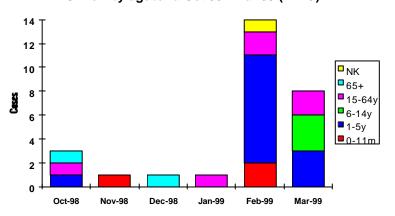
Serotype	Q1	Q1 98	% inc	No of
	99	90		countries
molade	27	0	∞	2
wien	23	4	475	3
dublin	54	19	184	7
albany	21	8	163	7
kottbus	33	18	83	6
java	64	38	68	5
oranienburg	35	23	52	8
braenderup	75	60	25	11
javiana	26	21	24	6
montevideo	74	63	18	11
blockley	47	41	15	10

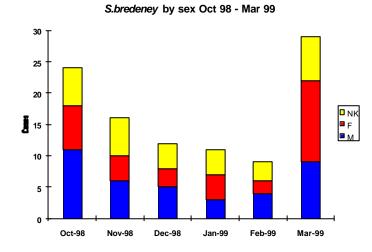
Salmonella wien was identified 23 times in the Enter-net salmonella database in the first quarter of 1999. This compares with a total of 13 isolations in 1998 and 20 times in 1997. Reviewing the epidemiology of this serotype over the last 6 months reveals the following. There were a total of 28 isolates identified in the period October 1998 to March 1999, predominantly in February and March, with 14 and eight cases respectively. Of these 28 cases there were 14 males, 10 females and four not

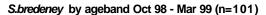


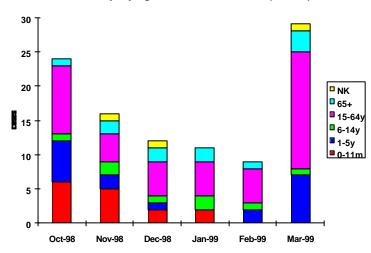


S.wien by ageband Oct 98 - Mar 99 (n=28)









S.bredeney was identified 49 times in the first quarter of 1999, compared with 50 cases in the same period in 1998. Although the figures for the two periods are similar 29 (59.2%) of the 49 cases occurred in March. Only one of the 49 cases was associated with travel and that was identified in January.

There have been a total of 101 cases identified in the period October 98 to March 99 with four associated with travel, one in October, two in November and one in January. The sex ratio was similar in each of the first five months with 1.45 males to each female, but reversed in March with 1.44 females to each male. The predominant age band also changed with those aged 15-64y representing 40.2% over the first five months (29/72), but representing 58.6% (17/29) in March.

If anybody is aware of any unusual activity with these serotypes, we would be grateful to hear from you.

This report has been prepared by Ian Fisher, Enter-net Scientific Co-ordinator on behalf of, and in collaboration with, the participants in the Enter-net network.