

Implementation of PulseNet in the Middle East

A collaborative effort to promote FOOD SAFETY in the region

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Present Situation







What is PN & Why was it developed?

PN = Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance

Escherichia coli 0157: H7 major illness outbreak in 1993, Western United States (Hamburger patties- large fast Food Chain- E. coli)

Outbreak resulted in an estimate of 800 illnesses.







1993 Western States *E. coli* O157 Outbreak







Result...

PulseNet Was Created in 1996 By The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, Atlanta)





PN GOAL



Assist epidemiologists in outbreak investigations by improving outbreak detection. Rapid detection leads to faster intervention and establishment of control measures that could prevent additional individuals from becoming infected

establish interactive surveillance networks monitoring foodborne diseases





How Is The Goal Achieved



- By detecting foodborne disease CLUSTERS by PFGE
- By assisting Epidemiologists in:
 - <u>Separating</u> outbreak-associated cases from other sporadic cases.
 - Rapid identification of outbreaks & their sources.
 - Providing <u>real-time molecular surveillance</u> of the most important bacterial foodborne diseases





The 3 Basic Elements of PN :



1. Data Acquisition

"PFGE"



2. Data Analysis

"Bionumerics": Clusters Search

3. Data Exchange between Public Health Labs



PulseNet Process



1- Participants perform pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) on disease-causing bacteria isolated from patients.

PFGE is done by following standardized procedures strictly developed by CDC













14-18hrs

Cell Suspension

+

Agarose

Cells Trapped in Plug -Lyses cells 2hrs -Wash with H2O and buffer 2hrs





Restriction Prep: 1hr, Incubate: 2-5hrs Rinse: 10min

PFGE, DNA fingerprinting process



PulseNet Process (continued)



2- Patterns are generated. 3- Images uploaded to **Bionumerics and databases** created. 4- Band pattern comparative analyses performed. 5- Searches are done looking for clusters.





What is a PulseNet Cluster ?



A PN Cluster is a group of patterns that are indistinguishable by PFGE

ONLY IF epidemiological links are found between cases, then

Cluster is classified as an Outbreak





Example of a *Salmonella typhi* Cluster From Jordan:





Pulse

The Regional Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance

Vet

Middle East

1993 Western States E. coli O157 Outbreak



ENTERS FOR DISEASE

Other Examples Illustrating the Great Difference PN-USA Made



Late 2006: 199 cases of <u>E. coli 0157</u> in 26 states were <u>linked</u> together by PN "Fingerprinting" <u>and</u> traced to <u>fresh baby Spinach.</u>

Early 2007: 714 cases of <u>Salmonella</u> in 48 states were <u>linked and traced</u> by PN to <u>Peanut Butter</u> produced at a single factory.





PulseNet Is International PN International includes:



- PN-USA
- PN-Canada
- PN-Europe
- PN-Asia Pacific



- PN-Latin America & Caribbean
- PN-Middle East





PNME History



December 2006:

- First Consultation Meeting held at WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO)
- Meeting included:
 - CDC, Atlanta
 - NAMRU-3
 - Representatives from the participating countries

Conclusions:

- PulseNet Middle East Established.
- A Training Center for PFGE & Bionumerics was established at NAMRU-3, Egypt
- And The Network Coordinator Center was established in CPHL, Oman





PNME History Cont.



• May 2007:

 1st Regional PFGE training workshop was held in conjunction with the 2nd Consultation meeting hosted and organized by NAMRU-3

• December 2008:

- 1st Regional Bionumerics training workshop, held in conjunction with the 3rd Consultation meeting
 - Training was provided by NAMRU-3/ CDC
 - hosted and organized by Jordanian CPHL and CDC
- Individual Country Trainings on Both PFGE & Bionumerics were provided by NAMRU-3 & hosted by NAMRU-3 or by the country requesting the training.







(PNME-GFN) Joined Workshop, March 2012







PNME Objectives:



Implementation of the PulseNet System at the country level

- Providing trainings & workshops on STANDARDIZED PFGE protocols & data analysis by Bionumerics.
- Providing QA/QC for all participating labs.
- All participating countries must be CERTIFIED by stringent PulseNet standards

All certified countries must pass annual PROFICIENCY TESTING





PNME Objectives (Cont.):



Each country should establish NATIONAL foodborne pathogens databases to identify and track intra-country clusters

Inter-Countries exchange of data is essential as well as communicating with the epidemiologists as soon as a cluster is detected.







PNME Current Status





EMR Geographical Area





Mediterranean Geography" Afghanistan Bahrain Djibouti Egypt Iran Irad Jordan **Kuwait** Lebanon Libva Morocco Oman Pakistan Palestine Qatar Saudi Arabia Somalia Sudan **S**vria Tunisia United Arab Emirates

Yemen

"Eastern



PNME Future Efforts



- Strengthening the skills & abilities of current participants
- Helping all countries to get certified
- Providing continuous support individually and regionally.
- Encouraging inter-countries data exchange
- Promoting & increasing local epidemiological support for a better surveillance system

Expanding current network







A Glimpse on some Active PNME Countries...Progress?

Lebanon



- Acquisition of certification for Salmonella
- Gels sent to NAMRU-3 for certification for Shigella.
- A number of foodborne diseases outbreaks were confirmed by PulseNet Laboratory, one dtected by PulseNet.
- Training workshops to all medical laboratories nationwide, were jointly given by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) of Lebanon & the PulseNet Laboratory at the American University of Beirut (AUB).
- Regular meetings are held between concerned Drs. and staff from MOPH and AUB for ongoing work.

Bahrain



- Acquisition of certification for Salmonella
- Gels sent to NAMRU-3 for certification for Shigella.
- A total of 88 Salmonella isolates received from several governmental and private Health Institutes. 22 of them analyzed by PFGE (6 Salmonella typhi, 2 Salmonella paratyphi and 12 Salmonella typhimurium).
- A total of 100 PFGE Gels were run by the lab.
- Salmonella database is established and surveillance system is being established.

JORDAN



- Acquisition of certification for Salmonella
- Acquisition of certification for Shigella.
- Real progress made
- Databases built for;
 - Salmonella enteritidis
 - Salmonella typhimurium
 - Salmonella Typhi
 - Shigella sonnei
- Unique Jordan patterns identified and named
- A total of 140 PFGE Gels were run by the lab.

CONCLUSION:



PN + Epidemiology + Public Health Authorities Support = Outbreaks determined in DAYS rather than WEEKS





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THANK YOU

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