

Rapid communications

NATIONWIDE OUTBREAK OF *SALMONELLA ENTERICA* SEROTYPE KEDOUGOU INFECTION IN INFANTS LINKED TO INFANT FORMULA MILK, SPAIN, 2008

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On 5 August 2008, the National Reference Laboratory of Salmonella (NRLS) noted an increase in the number of isolates of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Kedougou. As of 22 August, 29 isolates have been reported during 2008, which is ten times more than the average number of isolates identified by the NRLS during 2002-2007. All isolates have a typical, indistinguishable Pulse Field pattern (SALKEDXB-1, Spanish code) and are fully sensitive to the standard suite of antimicrobials.

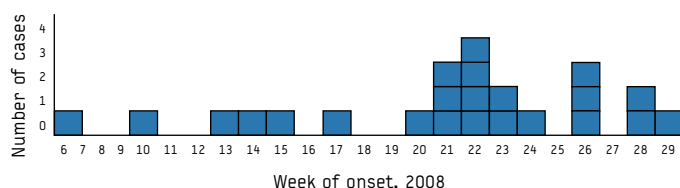
Of the 29 patients with *S. Kedougou*, 12 were male. Twenty three patients were younger than one year while the remaining six were aged between seven and 76 years. From the available information we know that one of the adult patients is the father of one infant infected with *S. Kedougou*.

In the context of this outbreak we defined a case as an infant younger than one year old with clinical symptoms compatible with a *salmonella* infection and an isolate of *S. Kedougou* from stools, blood or urine, since 1 January 2008. As of 22 August, 23 cases fulfilling the case-definition were identified with the onset of symptoms between 4 February and 28 July 2008 (Figure).

To date, 19 of these cases have been investigated. The children live in seven different regions throughout Spain. The parents of all 19 infants reported feeding them with powdered formula milk of the same brand in the week before onset of symptoms. The main symptoms were diarrhoea (100%), fever (32%), nausea (21%) and vomiting (21%). Six cases were hospitalised.

FIGURE

Cases of *Salmonella Kedougou* infection in infants by week of onset of symptoms, Spain, 2008 (n=23)



A matched case control study was carried out by the Surveillance National Network, and included 10 cases and 36 controls. The study showed that illness was significantly associated with the consumption of a particular brand of formula milk for infants (chi-square=26.03; df=1; P<0,0001).

These preliminary results strongly suggest that the infant formula milk was the source of the outbreak. On 26 August, based on the preliminary results of the epidemiological investigation, and as a precautionary measure, the Spanish food safety authorities recalled five batches of formula milk produced under the incriminated brand. These batches had only been distributed in Spain.

An urgent inquiry was posted through the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to the European Network of Food and Waterborne Diseases (former ENTER-net) on 7 August. From the responses received until 22 August it seems that no country had detected an increase in *S. Kedougou* isolates. Although the infant formula milk has only been distributed in Spain, an alert to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (number 2008.1034) was sent on 27 August by the Spanish Food Safety Agency.

S. Kedougou is one of approximately 2000 *Salmonella* serotypes that can cause illness in humans but it is rarely reported in Spain. On average, three isolates per year were identified by the NRLS between 2002 and 2007. We have found only two outbreaks of *S. Kedougou* described in literature, one associated with salami [1], the other with jam and turkey meat [2]. We are not aware of any outbreak of *S. Kedougou* caused by the consumption of infant formula milk. However, other serotypes of *Salmonella* have been associated with outbreaks linked to infant formula milk [3-12], one of them in our country [3,4].

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