18th EURL – *Campylobacter* workshop
26th September 2023

MONITORING OF *CAMPYLOBACTER* AND RELATED ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN THE EU, 2021

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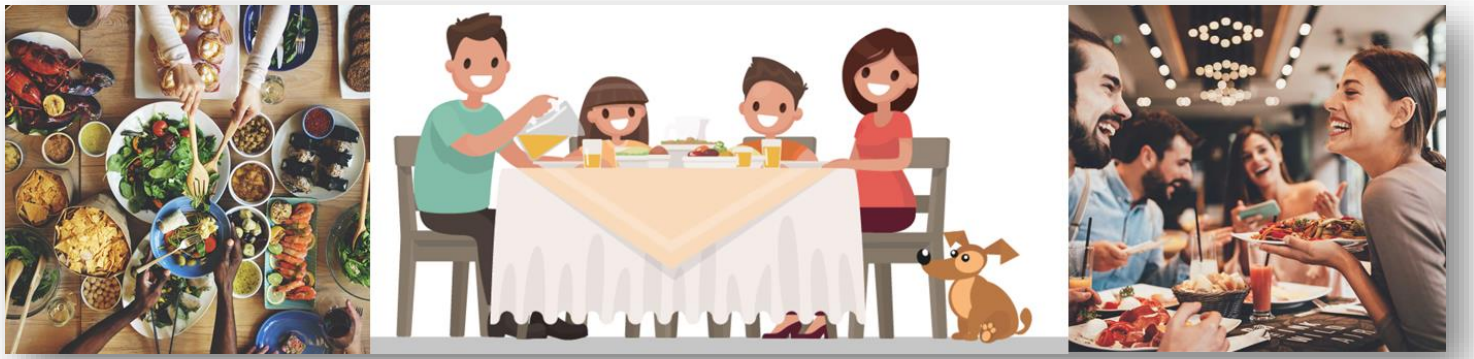
EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

OUTLINE

- **Monitoring of *Campylobacter* in EU, 2021**
  - EU One Health Zoonoses (EUOHZ) Report 2021 and interactive online tools (story maps and dashboards)
- **Monitoring of AMR in *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* isolates in EU, 2021**
  - Main findings from EU Summary Report on AMR, 2021
- **What's next?**

MONITORING OF ZOONOSES AND FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS IN EU

- **Mandatory monitoring of zoonoses and foodborne outbreak in accordance with Directive 2003/99/EC**



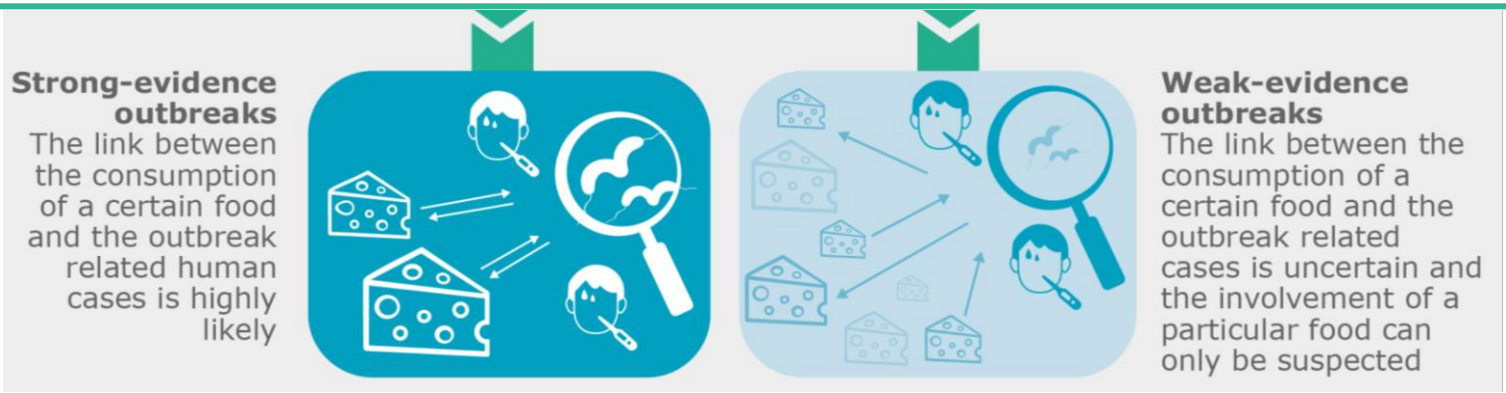
- On **annual basis**, MSs report data to EFSA in the context of the *Campylobacter* Process Hygiene Criterion (PHC), set out in **Regulation 2073/2005**
- In 2019, as part of the food control strategy, it became **mandatory** to report data from ***Campylobacter* PHC on the neck skins of chilled broiler carcases**, according with **Regulation 2019/627**

→ According to this legislation, the Competent Authority (**CA**) **must verify whether the food business operator (FBOp) is correctly implementing the PHC**, either by ad hoc official sampling or by collecting the relevant information on the test analyses carried out by the FBOp for own-check purposes

EU FOODBORNE OUTBREAK REPORTING SYSTEM (UPDATED EU-FORS)

- **EU-FORS*: current system for monitoring FBOs in the EU**, implemented **since 2010** and **updated in 2014**

Classification of foodborne outbreaks: '**strong**'-/'**weak**'-**evidence outbreaks** *based on the strength of evidence implicating a suspected food vehicle as the cause of the outbreak*



Strength of evidence: qualitative measure of the level of uncertainty which affects the likelihood that a food item is the vehicle of the outbreak. It is based on a carefully assessment of all available categories of evidence

Although the data reporting rules follow the same standard EFSA harmonized specifications*, **foodborne outbreak surveillance activities** are **not fully harmonized across the EU**

Differences in sensitivity and type of outbreaks under surveillance may exist. Therefore, difference in the numbers and types of reported outbreaks, as well as in the causative agents, may not necessarily reflect the level of food safety among MS.

Aggregated findings at EU level and direct comparison between reporting countries should be interpreted with caution

*EFSA, 2014 available online: https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3598

EU ONE HEALTH ZOONOSES REPORT (EUOHZ) & ONLINE TOOLS

National Monitoring and Surveillance Systems

Monitoring and surveillance in food, animals and feed

Foodborne outbreaks

Communicable human diseases

EU Monitoring and Surveillance

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

ecdc
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Reports and recommendations

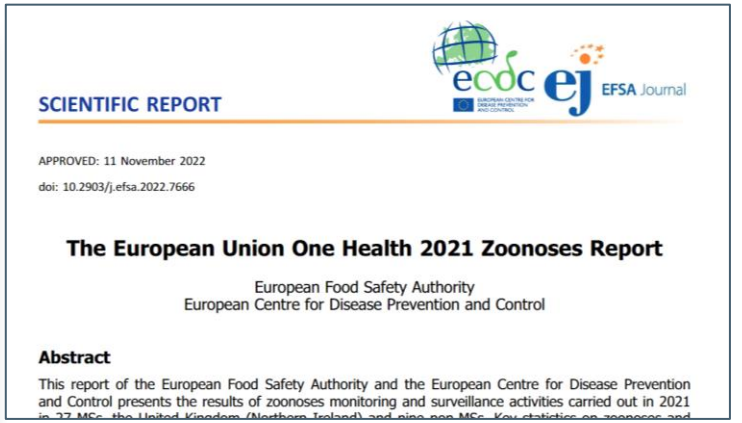
Risk assessment
Recommendations
Scientific advice

Annual EU One Health Zoonoses reports

Annual EU Summary reports on antimicrobial resistance

Rapid Outbreak assessments

Risk assessment
Recommendations



SCIENTIFIC REPORT

EFSA Journal

APPROVED: 11 November 2022

doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7666

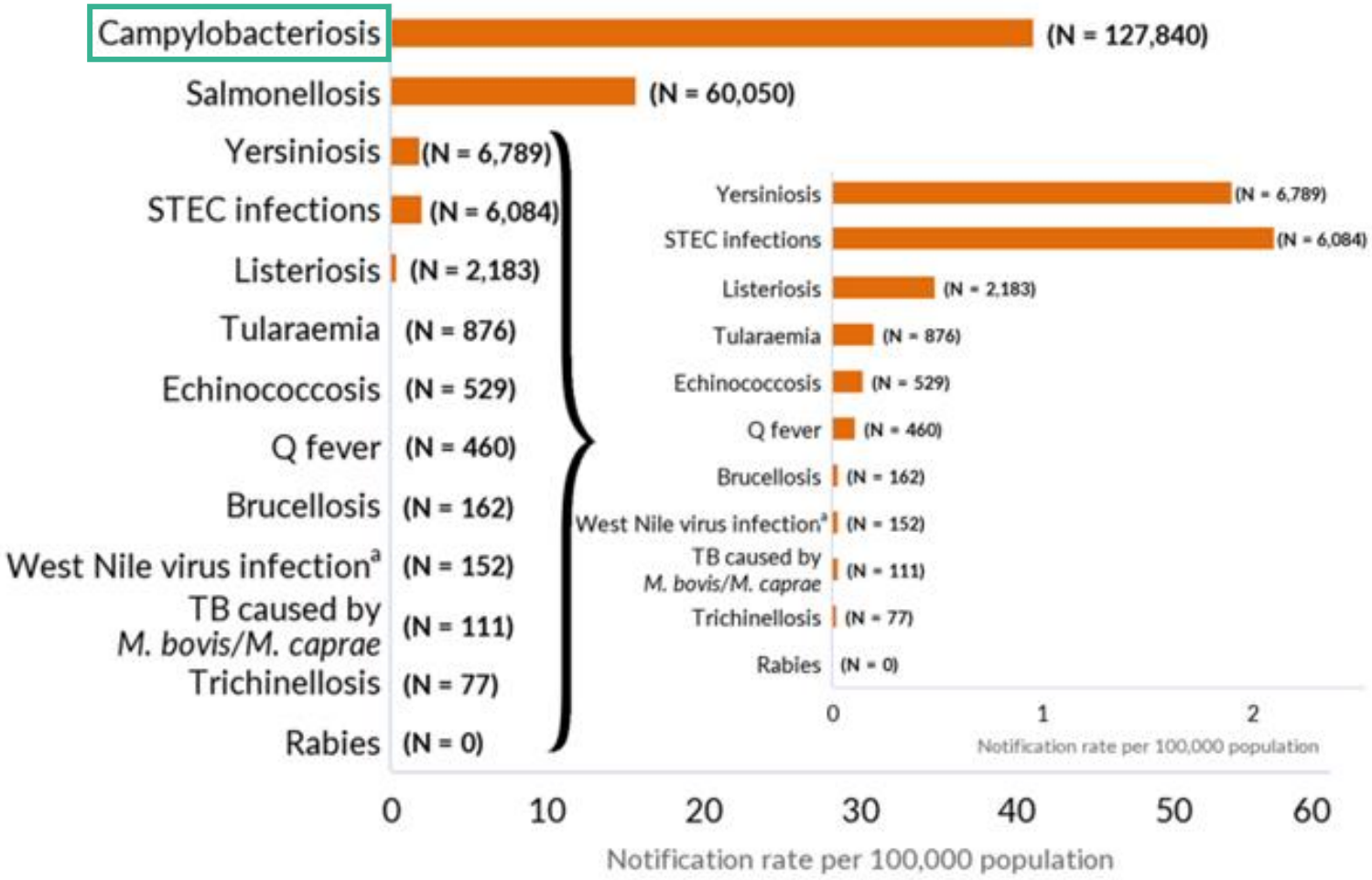
The European Union One Health 2021 Zoonoses Report

European Food Safety Authority
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Abstract

This report of the European Food Safety Authority and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control presents the results of zoonoses monitoring and surveillance activities carried out in 2021

EUOHZ REPORT, 2021 HUMAN DATA



Data on congenital toxoplasmosis are not shown since 2021 data are not available yet.
Note: The total number of confirmed cases is indicated in parentheses at the end of each bar.
(a) Regarding West Nile virus infection, the total number of locally acquired cases was used (includes probable and confirmed cases).

Reported numbers of cases and notification rates for confirmed human zoonoses in the EU, 2021

EUOHZ REPORT, SUMMARY INFOGRAPHICS

Campylobacter in the EU, 2021

Human cases

Notification rate (per 100,000 population) **41.1**

Trend (2017-2021) — Increasing / Decreasing / Stable

127,840 Cases of illness

81,311 Infections acquired in the EU

10,469 Hospitalisations

704 Infections acquired outside the EU

26 Deaths

45,825 Unknown travel status or unknown country of infection

Human cases in foodborne outbreaks

249 Foodborne outbreaks

20 Strong-evidence outbreaks

229 Weak-evidence outbreaks

1,051 Cases of illness

134 Hospitalisations

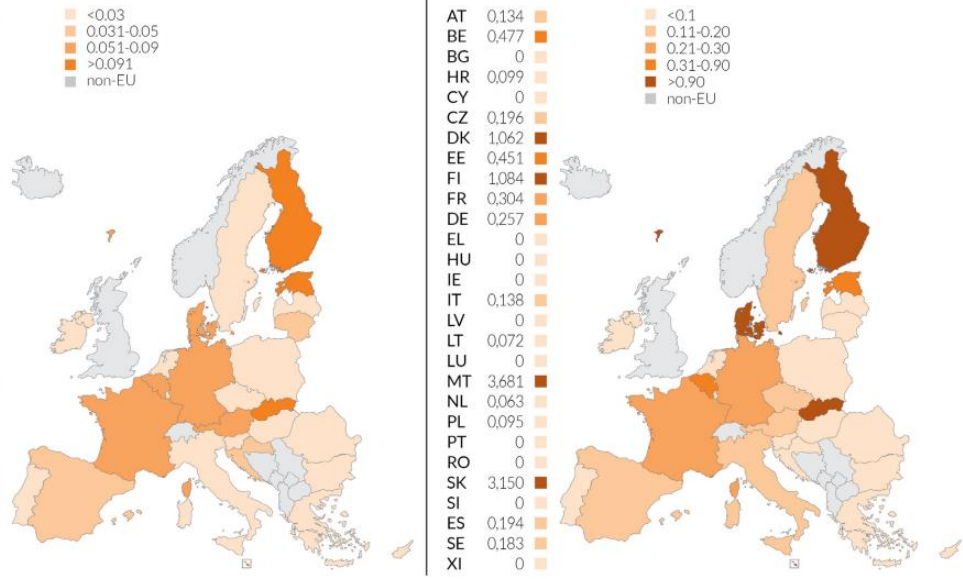
6 Deaths

Foodborne outbreaks

Food vehicles causing strong-evidence outbreaks

- Broiler meat (*Gallus gallus*) and products thereof: **7** Outbreaks
- Mixed foods: **5** Outbreaks
- Bovine meat and products thereof: **3** Outbreaks
- Other, mixed or unspecified poultry meat and products thereof: **2** Outbreaks

	N of outbreaks	N of outbreaks per 100,000 population*	N of outbreak cases per 100,000 population
AT	6	0.067	0,134
BE	6	0.052	0,477
BG	0	0	0
HR	2	0.050	0,099
CY	0	0	0
CZ	2	0.019	0,196
DK	3	0.051	1,062
EE	2	0.150	0,451
FI	6	0.108	1,084
FR	55	0.081	0,304
DE	64	0.077	0,257
EL	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0
IE	0	0	0
IT	10	0.017	0,138
LV	0	0	0
LT	1	0.036	0,072
LU	0	0	0
MT	9	1.744	3,681
NL	5	0.029	0,063
PL	5	0.013	0,095
PT	0	0	0
RO	0	0	0
SK	55	1.007	3,150
SI	0	0	0
ES	15	0.032	0,194
SE	3	0.029	0,183
XI	0	0	0



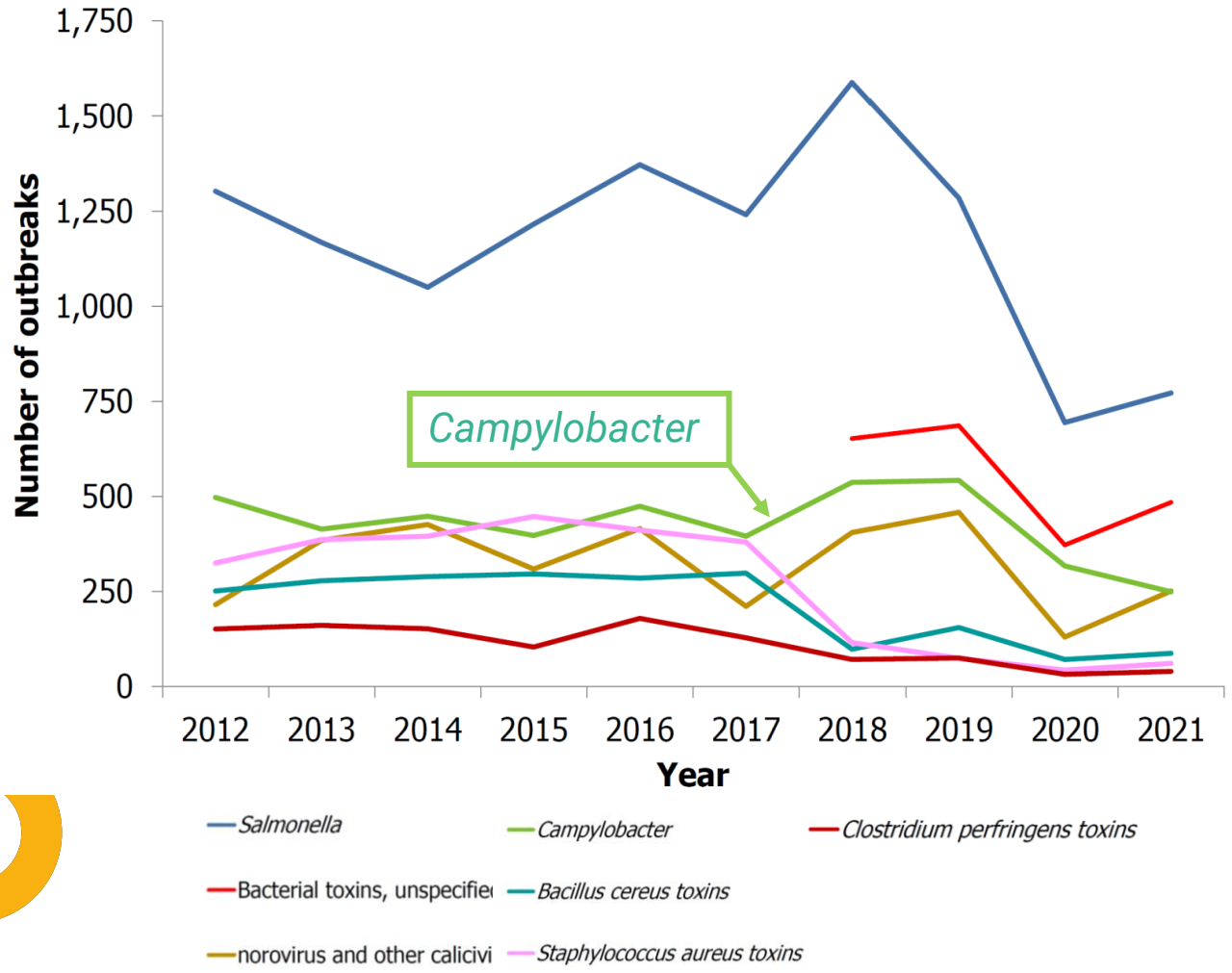
* Differences among countries shall be interpreted with caution as this indicator depends on several factors including the type of outbreaks under surveillance and does not necessarily reflect the level of food safety in each country.

ECDC data EFSA data

Of the 112 FBOs reported by MSs with known *Campylobacter* species: ***C. jejuni*** was the causative agent in 106 FBOs (94.6%) and ***C. coli*** in six (5.4%). For 137 outbreaks, species information was missing.

EUOHZ REPORT, MONITORING OF FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS IN EU, 2021

Number of foodborne outbreaks by causative agent, reported to the EU by MSs, 2012–2021



Foodborne outbreaks caused *Campylobacter* in 2021, by country and % of difference compared with 2020, in EU MS and non-MS

Country	*Campylobacter*	
	N	variation (%)
European Union (27 MS + XI)	**249**	**-21%**
Austria	6	-40%
Belgium	6	100%
Bulgaria	0	-
Croatia	2	-
Cyprus	0	-
Czechia	2	-
Denmark	3	0%
Estonia	2	-71%
Finland	6	50%
France	55	-20%
Germany	64	-35%
Greece	0	-100%
Hungary	0	-
Ireland	0	-100%
Italy	10	25%
Latvia	0	-
Lithuania	1	-
Luxembourg	0	-
Malta	9	80%
Netherlands	5	-38%
Poland	5	25%
Portugal	0	-100%
Romania	0	-
Slovakia	55	-38%
Slovenia	0	-
Spain	15	275%
Sweden	3	0%
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	0	NA
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	-
Iceland	0	-
Montenegro	0	-
Norway	4	300%
Rep. North Macedonia	0	-
Serbia	1	-
Switzerland	3	200%

CAMPYLOBACTER IN FOOD, 2021 [CONTEXT: REG (EC) 2073/2005]

Country	Competent Authority (CA)				Food business operator (FBOp)				p-value[b],[c]	Interpretation[c]
	N samples Tested	N (%) samples positive	N (%) samples above 1,000 CFU/g	CI_{95} samples above 1,000 CFU/g	N samples Tested	N (%) samples positive	N (%) samples above 1,000 CFU/g	CI_{95} samples above 1,000 CFU/g		
Austria	–	–	–	–	957	NA	61 (6.4)	[4.9; 8.1]	–	–
Belgium	633	NA	89 (14.1)	[11.4; 17.0]	2,421	NA	172 (7.1)	[6.1; 8.2]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Bulgaria	1,048	218 (20.8)	16 (1.5)	[0.88; 2.5]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	832	417 (50.1)	253 (30.4)	[27.3; 33.7]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	220	180 (81.8)	113 (51.4)	[44.6; 58.1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	–	–	–	–	4,110	2,573 (62.6)	1,620 (39.4)	[37.9; 40.9]	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	1,150	164 (14.3)	86 (7.5)	[6,0; 9.2]	–	–
Estonia	12	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)	[0.21; 38.5]	260	0	0	[0; 1.4][a]	0.04	CA > FBOp
Finland	–	–	–	–	585	1 (0.17)[f]	1 (0.17)	[0; 0.95]	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	16,357	NA	4,389 (26.8)	[26.2; 27.5]	–	–
Germany	28	NA	9 (32.1)	[15.9; 52.4]	6,604	NA	510 (7.7)	[7.1; 8.4]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Greece	75	52 (69.3)	33 (44.0)	[32.5; 55.9]	612	31 (5.1)	31 (5.1)	[3.5; 7.1]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Hungary	344	41 (11.9)	14 (4.1)	[2.2; 6.7]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	164	96 (58.5)	10 (6.1)	[3; 10.9]	1,031	379 (36.8)	75 (7.3)	[5.8; 9.0]	NS	
Italy	1,233	639 (51.8)	310 (25.1)	[22.7; 27.7]	5,591	NA	466 (8.3)	[7.6; 9.1]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Latvia	100	4 (4.0)	0 (0)	[0; 3.6][a]	434	90 (20.7)	24 (5.5)	[3.6; 8.1]	0.01	CA < FBOp
Netherlands	333	79 (23.7)	10 (3.0)	[1.4; 5.5]	3,336	201 (6.0)	201 (6.0)	[5.2; 6.9]	0.0239	CA < FBOp
Poland	885	287 (32.4)	174 (19.7)	[17.1; 22.4]	1,365	112 (8.2)	109 (8.0)	[6.6; 9.6]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Portugal	–	–	–	–	3,528	1,006 (28.5)	521 (14.8)	[13.6; 16.0]	–	–
Romania	1,399	521 (37.2)	84 (6.0)	[4.8; 7.4]	1,450	491 (33.9)	6 (0.41)	[0.15; 0.90]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	1,075	20 (1.9)	0	[0; 0.34][a]	–	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	804	595 (74.0)	333 (41.4)	[38; 44.9]	–	–
Spain	757	584 (77.1)	370 (48.9)	[45.3; 52.5]	635	139 (21.9)	139 (21.9)	[18.7; 25.3]	< 0.001	CA > FBOp
Sweden	–	–	–	–	1,046	15 (1.4)	15 (1.4)	[0.8; 2.4]	–	–
EU Total (27 + XI)	**8,063**	**3,119 (42.1)[d]**	**1,486 (18.4)**	**[17.6; 19.3]**	**53,351**	**5,817 (27.2)[e]**	**8,759 (16.4)**	**[16.1; 16.7]**	**< 0.001**	**CA > FBOp**
EU Total (27 + XI) providing CA and FBOp data	**5,619**	**2,263 (45.6) [d]**	**1,090 (19.4)**	**[18.4; 20.5]**	**23,739**	**1,443 (15.8)[e]**	**1,733 (7.3)**	**[7.0; 7.6]**	**< 0.001**	**CA > FBOp**

Comparison of proportions (%) of *Campylobacter*-positive samples & samples exceeding *Campylobacter* PHC limit according with Reg. 2073/2005, by sampler and reporting MS, EU, 2021

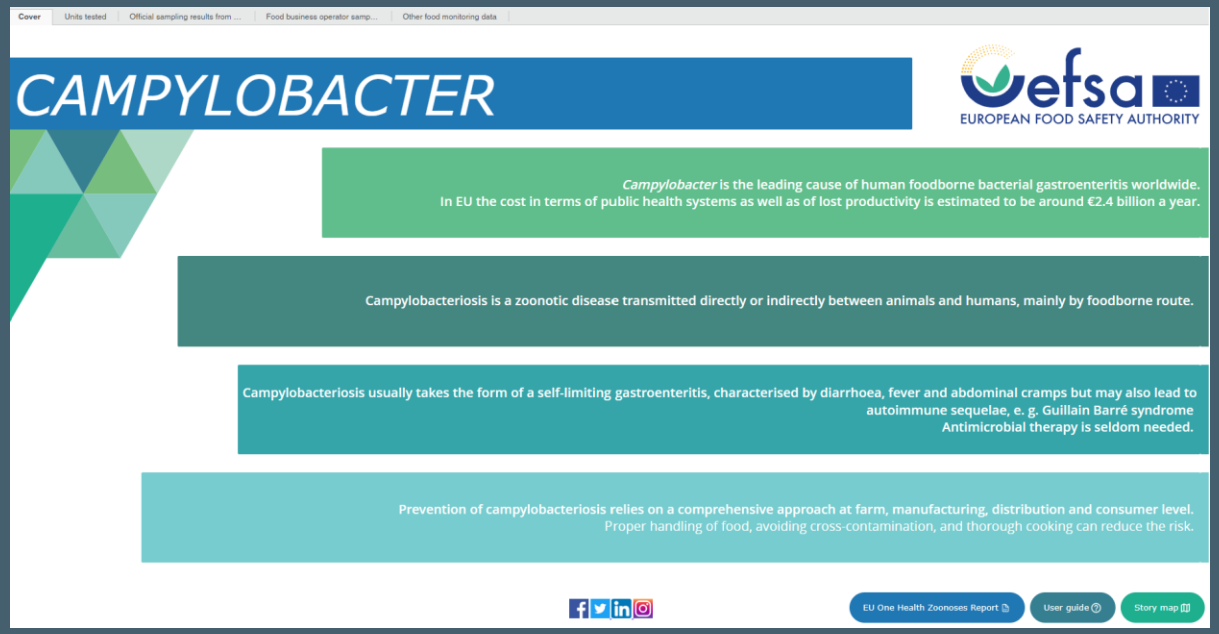
N MSs	Data reported
24	Data on PHC
15	Official control results
20	Monitoring results from FBOp
11	Data from both official and FBOp

(a): One-sided, 97.5% confidence interval
(b): p-value: NS, not significant.
(c): Related to the percentage of positive samples above 1,000 CFU/g.
(d): Belgium and Germany did not report Campylobacter-positive samples below 1,000 CFU/g from test results of the Competent Authority.
(e): Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy did not report Campylobacter-positive samples below 1,000 CFU/g from test results of food business operators.
(f): Reporting error. Finland indicated, during the last phase of the production of this report, that the number of Campylobacter-positive samples below 1,000 CFU/g from the FBOp was unknown.

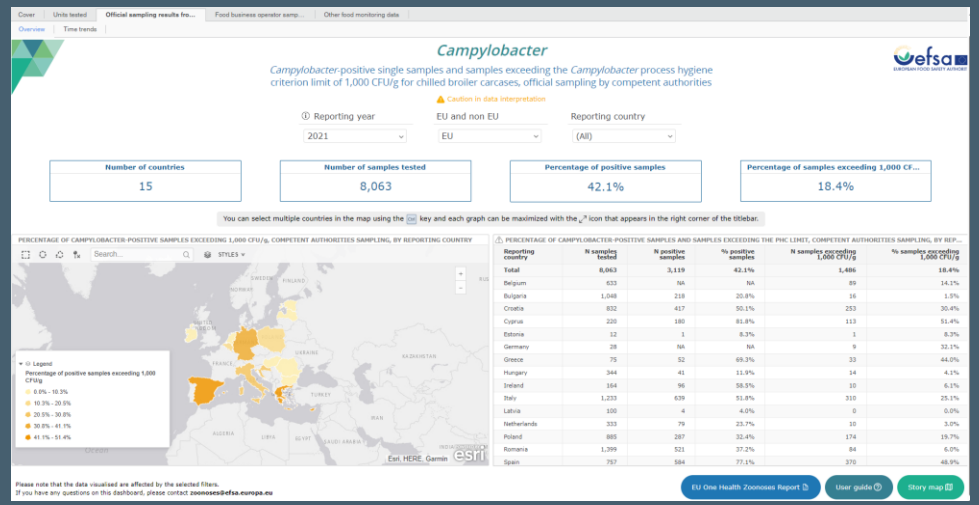
Campylobacter

DASHBOARD

LET'S HAVE A LOOK ON THE ONLINE TOOL



[Campylobacter dashboard | EFSA (europa.eu)]



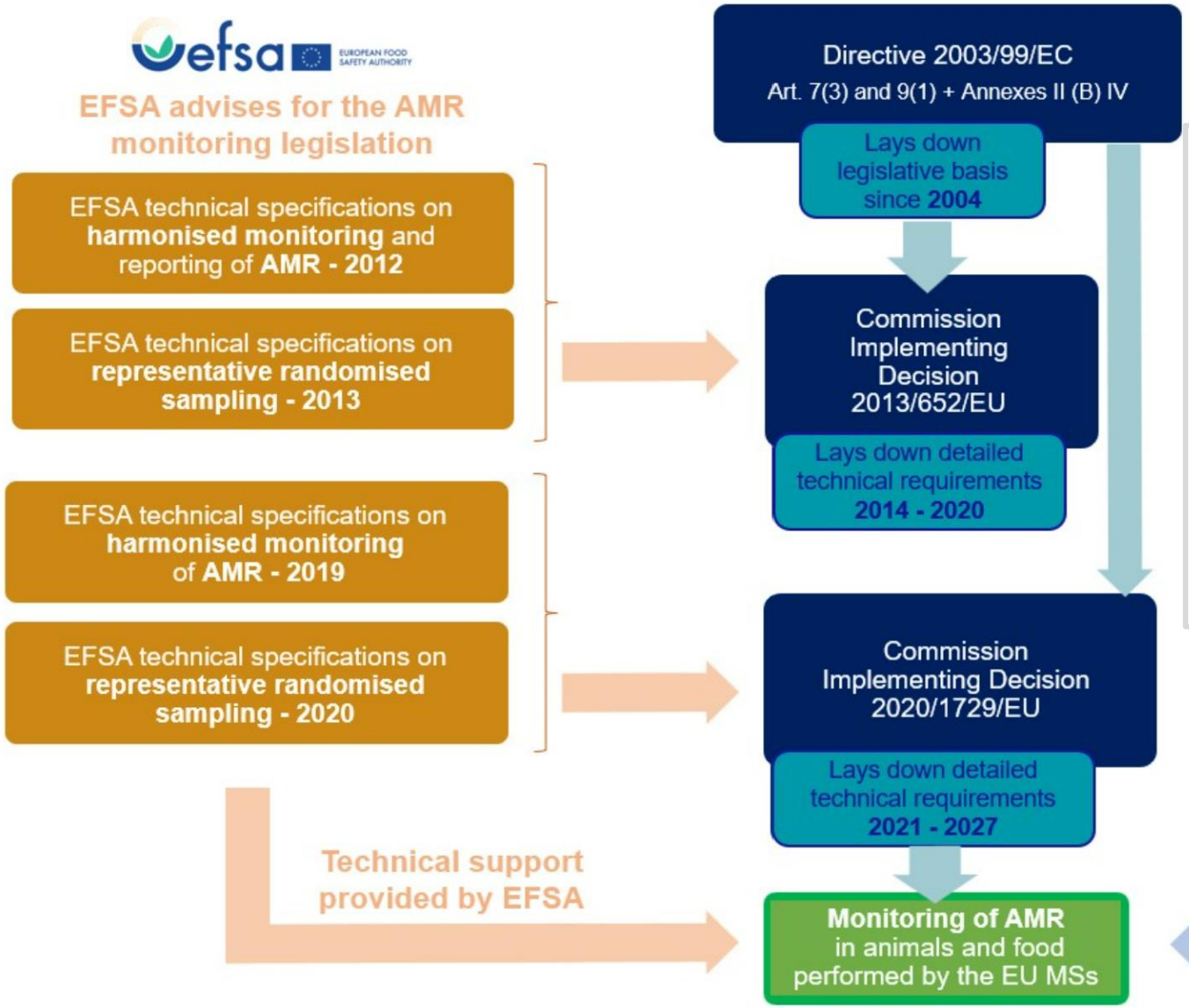
Campylobacter

STORY MAP

LET'S HAVE A LOOK ON THE ONLINE TOOL

[Campylobacter story map (arcgis.com)]

EU MONITORING OF AMR IN *CAMPYLOBACTER*, 2021

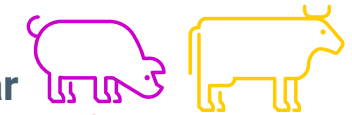


- Monitoring of AMR in *Campylobacter* spp. from food-producing animals focused on *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*
- Until 2020, based on this Decision 2013/652/EU, the biennial monitoring of AMR in *C. jejuni* isolates from caecal samples gathered at slaughter from broilers and fattening turkeys was mandatory, while for *C. coli* was voluntary
- From 2021, according with Decision 2020/1729/EU, *C. coli* has been included in the monitoring programs

DECISION 2020/1729/EU - EU MONITORING OF AMR IN *CAMPYLOBACTER*

- **Harmonised rules** for the period **2021-2027** for the monitoring and reporting of AMR to be carried out by Member States
- ***C. jejuni*** and ***C. coli***
- **Samples of caecal content taken at slaughter from: broilers, fattening turkeys*, calves < 1 year*, fattening pigs**
- **Biannual sampling:**

  Odd years (2021, 2023, 2025, 2027) **fattening pigs** and **calves <1year**

  Even years (2022, 2024, 2026) **broilers** and **fattening turkeys**

- **Harmonised sampling design**:
  - proportionate stratified sampling / slaughterhouses processing at least 60 % of the specific domestic animal population/ even distribution over the monitoring period
  - samples from **healthy animals** sampled from randomly selected epidemiological units (poultry: flocks; pigs/bovines: slaughter batch)
  - **Sample size**: MSs shall take annually **at least 300 samples** from each animal population. By way of **derogation**, where annual national production <100 000 tonnes of broiler meat/turkey meat /pig meat or <50 000 tonnes of bovine meat, → **minimum of 150 samples** instead of 300 samples for each specific animal population considered

**samples of caecal content taken at slaughter from fattening turkeys/calves<1 year where the national production of turkey meat/bovine meat is more than 10000 tonnes per year*

EU MONITORING OF AMR IN CAMPYLOBACTER, 2021

- Harmonised **isolation and identification methods**
- Harmonised AST: **microdilution**
- Harmonised **panel of antimicrobials**
- Harmonised interpretative criteria of resistance: **ECOFFs**

Harmonisation contributes to the representativeness and reliability of AMR data

The findings of EU AMR monitoring activities are summarised in the annual joint EFSA-ECDC EU Summary Report on AMR

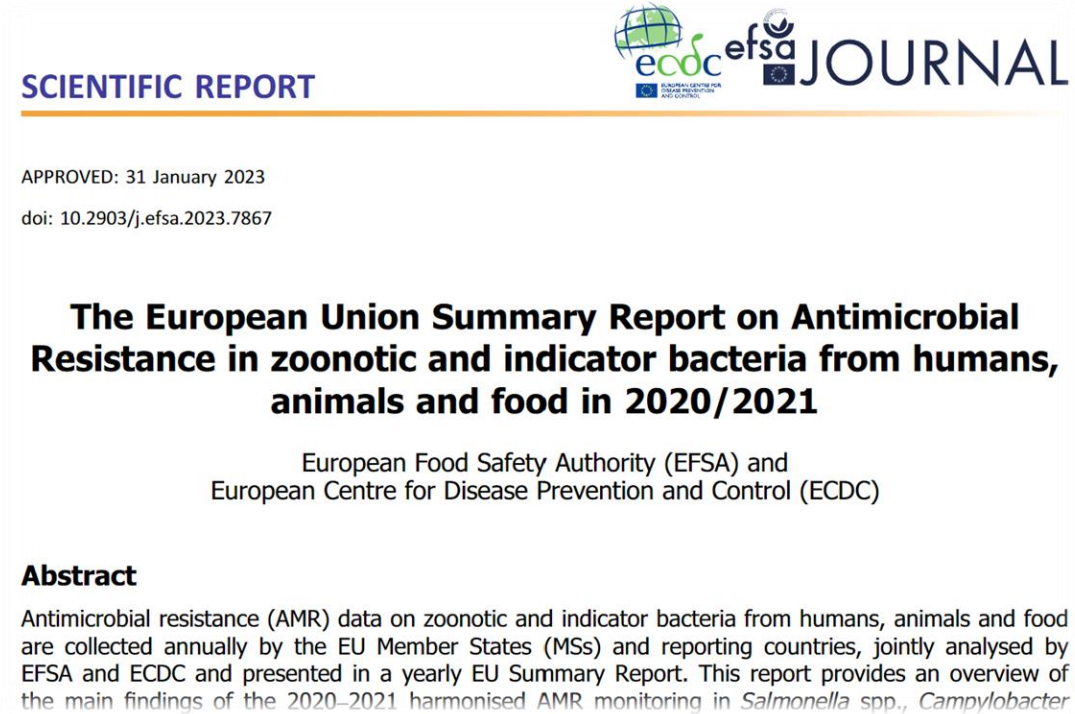
Panel of antimicrobial substances to be included in AMR monitoring, EUCAST interpretative thresholds for resistance and concentration ranges to be tested in *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*

Antimicrobial	Class of antimicrobial	Species	Interpretative thresholds of AMR (mg/L)		Range of concentrations (mg/L) (No of wells in brackets)
			ECOFF	Clinical breakpoint	
Chloramphenicol	Phenicol	*C. jejuni*	> 16	NA	2-64 (6)
		C. coli	> 16	NA	
Ciprofloxacin	Fluoroquinolone	*C. jejuni*	> 0,5	> 0,5	0,12-32 (9)
		C. coli	> 0,5	> 0,5	
Ertapenem	Carbapenem	*C. jejuni*	NA	NA	0,125-4 (6)
		C. coli	NA	NA	
Erythromycin	Macrolide	*C. jejuni*	> 4	> 4	1-512 (10)
		C. coli	> 8	> 8	
Gentamicin	Aminoglycoside	*C. jejuni*	> 2	NA	0,25-16 (7)
		C. coli	> 2	NA	
Tetracycline	Tetracycline	*C. jejuni*	> 1	> 2	0,5-64 (8)
		C. coli	> 2	> 2	

NA: not available

Decision 2020/1729/EU

EU SUMMARY REPORT ON AMR 2020/2021 (EFSA-ECDC, 2023)

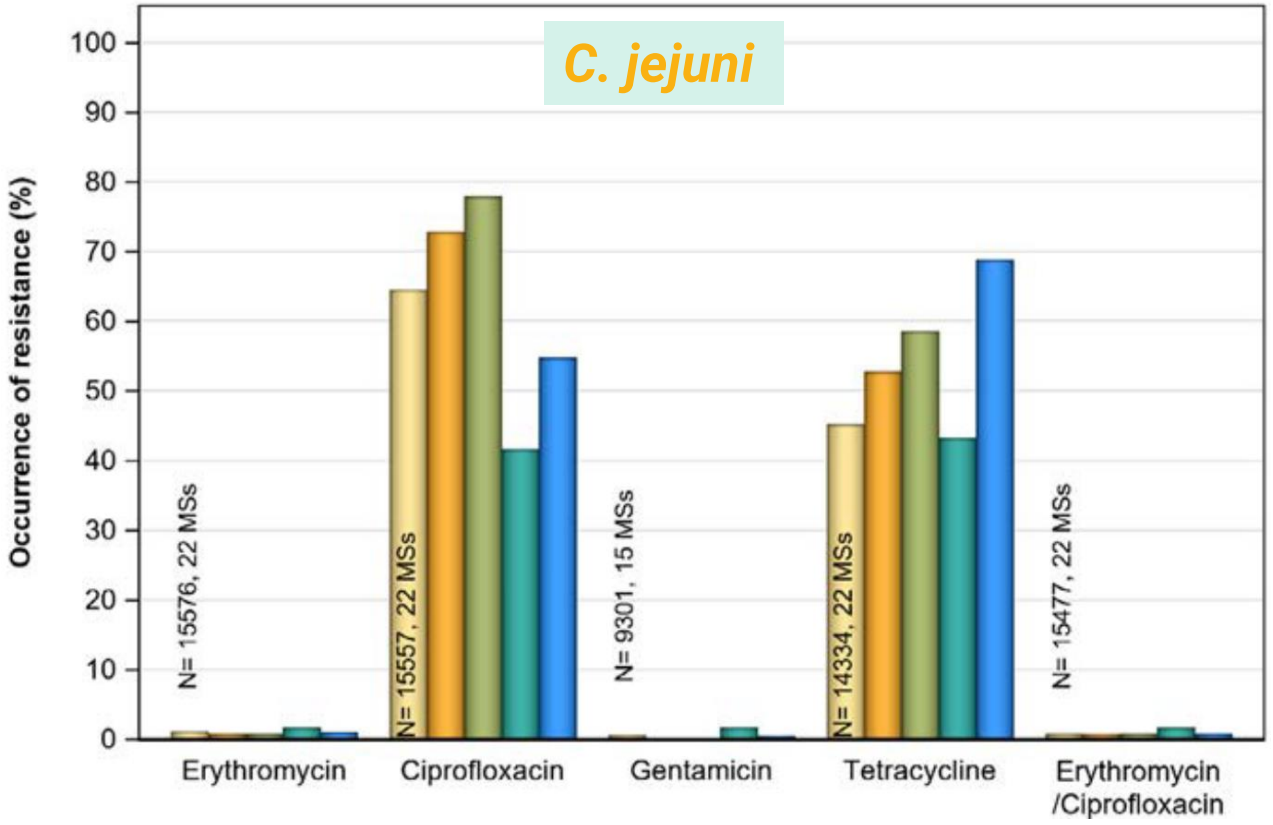


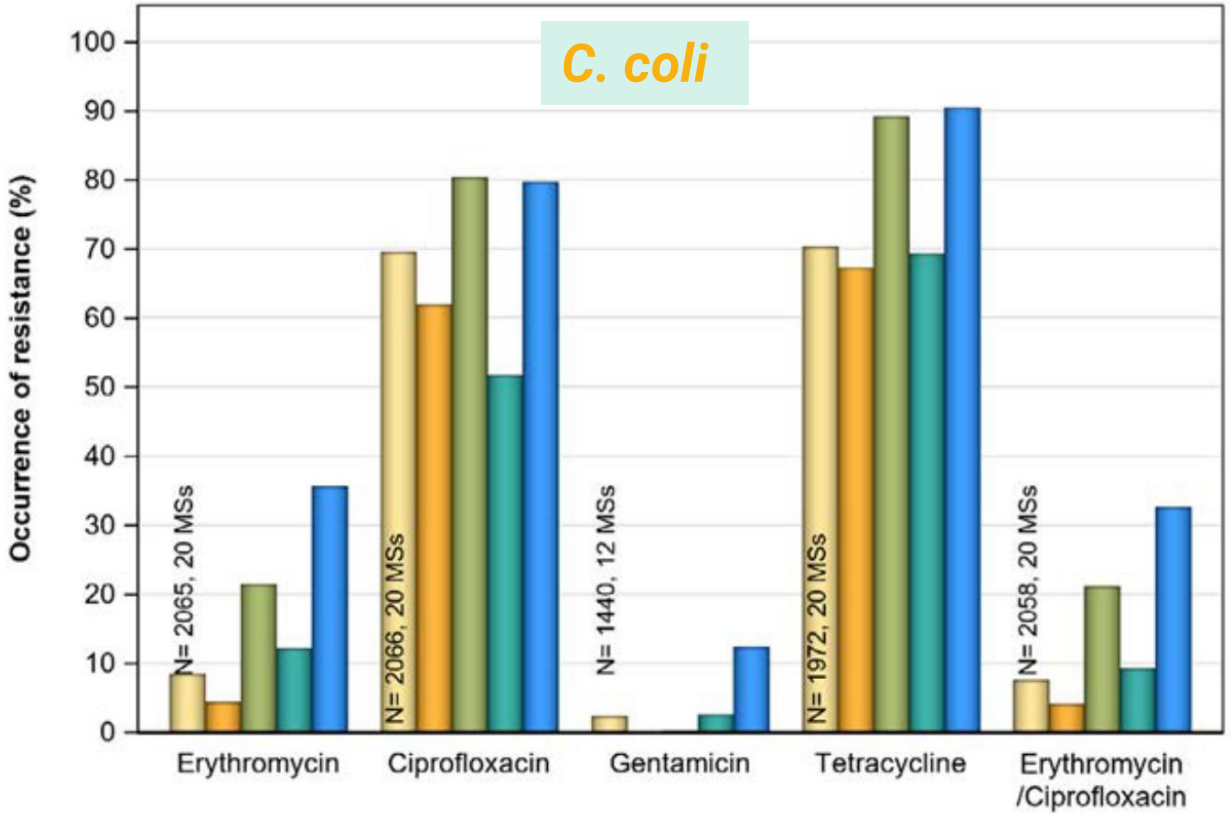
https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.7867

Annex B, part B: available in Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/record/7544221

https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a513eca219c14f6c800a0520e8f56a9b

COMPARISON OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE BETWEEN HUMANS AND ANIMALS (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)





Humans 2021
Broilers 2020 (N=3382, 27 MSs)
Fattening turkeys 2020 (N=1066, 9 MSs)
Fattening pigs 2021 (N=60, 12 MSs)
Calves 2021 (N=1198, 10 MSs)

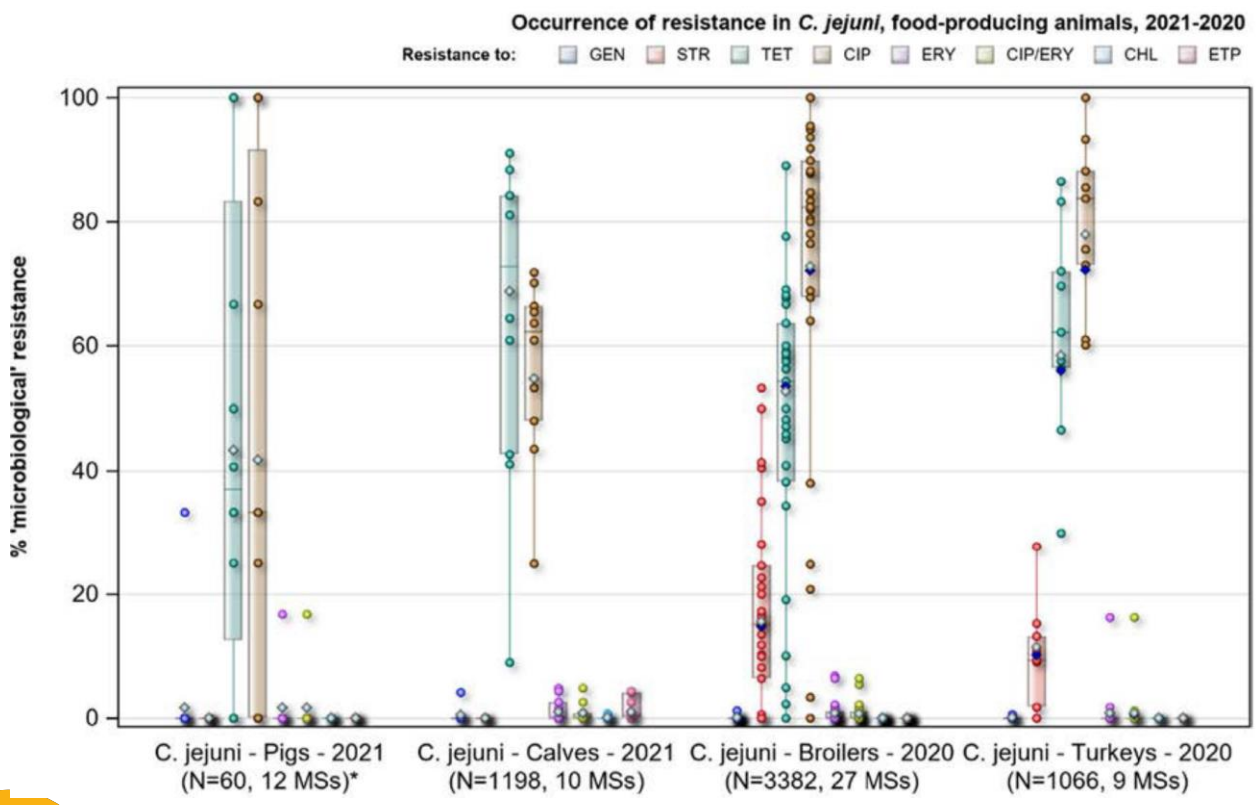
efsa EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

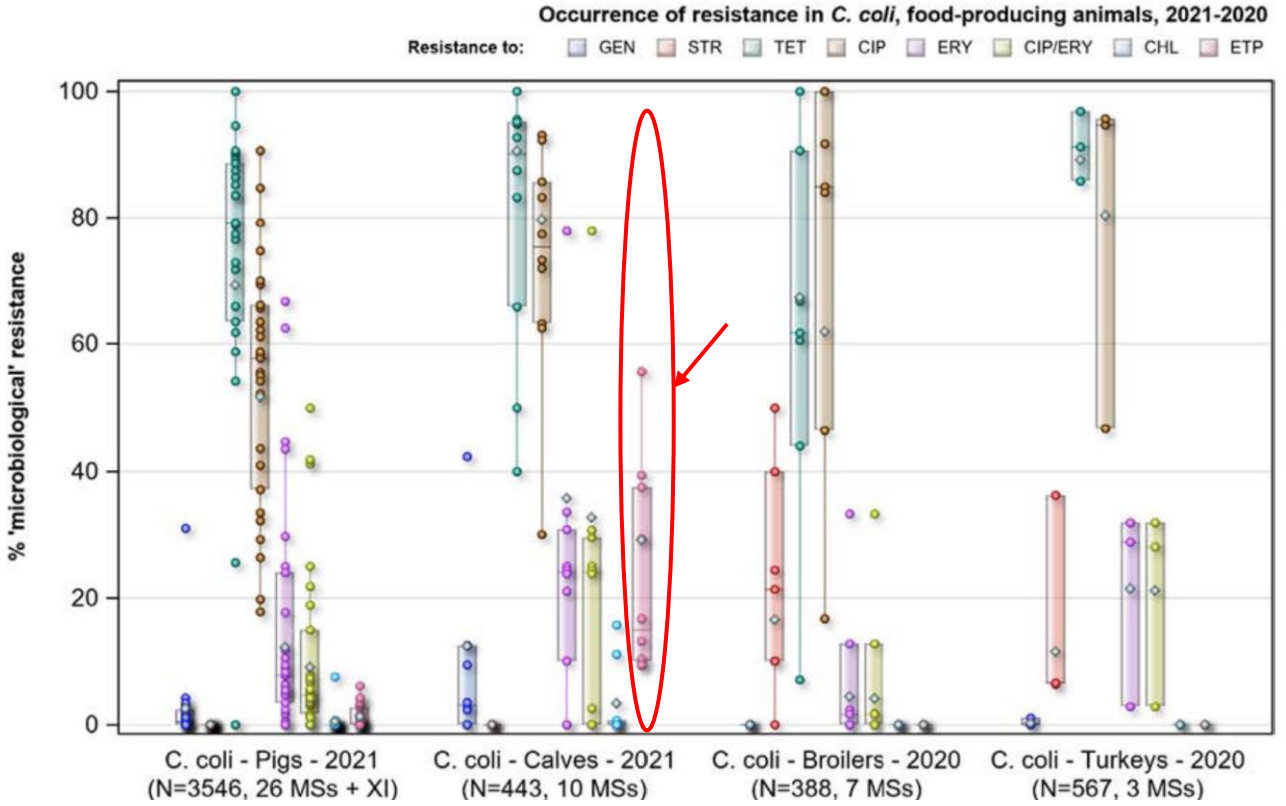
ecdc

Humans 2021
Broilers 2020 (N=388, 7 MSs)
Fattening turkeys 2020 (N=567, 3 MSs)
Fattening pigs 2021 (N=3546, 26 MSs + XI)
Calves 2021 (N=443, 10 MSs)

OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

Occurrence of resistance to selected antimicrobials in poultry, pigs and calves





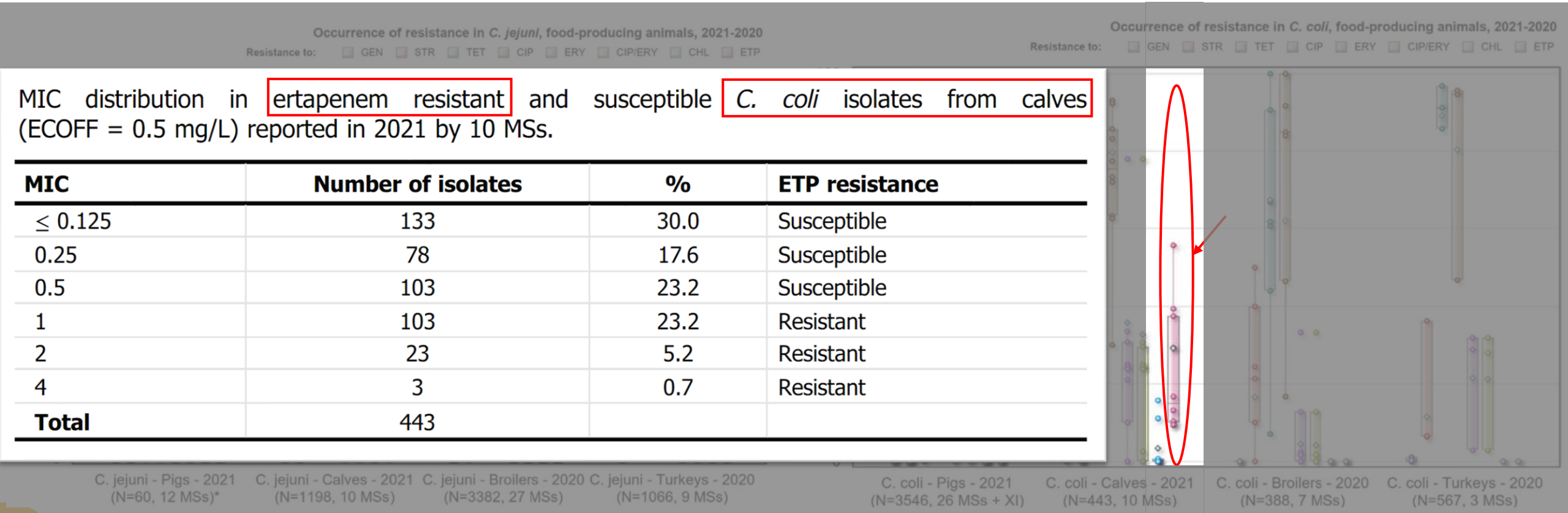
Occurrence of resistance to the new antimicrobials tested chloramphenicol and ertapenem

OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

Occurrence of resistance to selected antimicrobials in poultry, pigs and calves

MIC distribution in ertapenem resistant and susceptible *C. coli* isolates from calves (ECOFF = 0.5 mg/L) reported in 2021 by 10 MSs.

MIC	Number of isolates	%	ETP resistance
≤ 0.125	133	30.0	Susceptible
0.25	78	17.6	Susceptible
0.5	103	23.2	Susceptible
1	103	23.2	Resistant
2	23	5.2	Resistant
4	3	0.7	Resistant
Total	443		



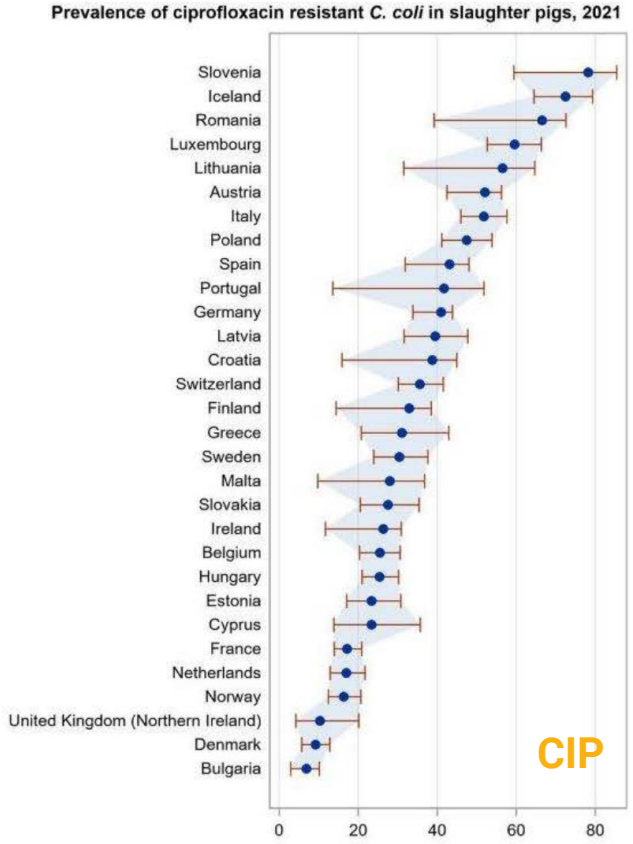
Occurrence of resistance to the new antimicrobials tested chloramphenicol and ertapenem

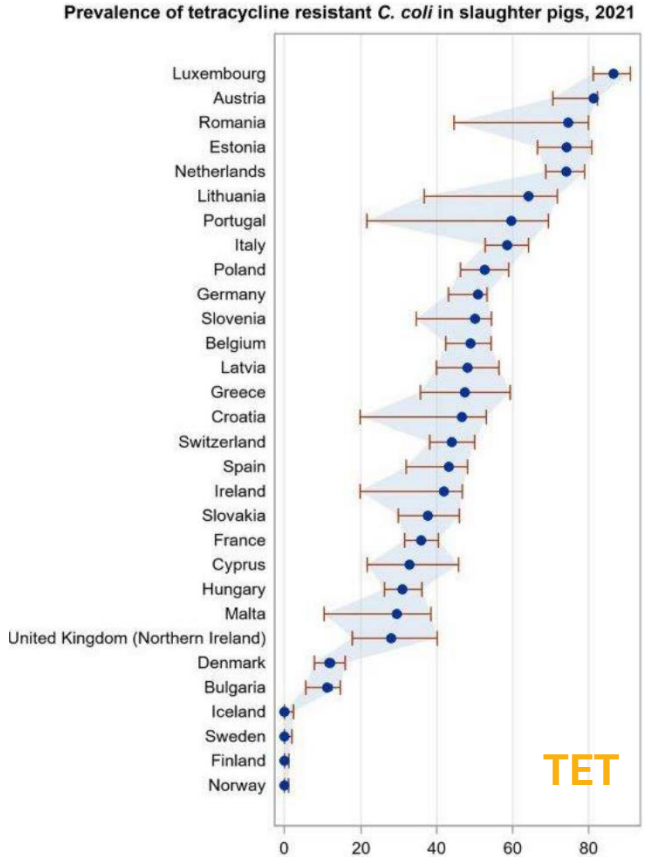
PREVALENCE OF RESISTANCE IN *C. COLI* FROM PIGS (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

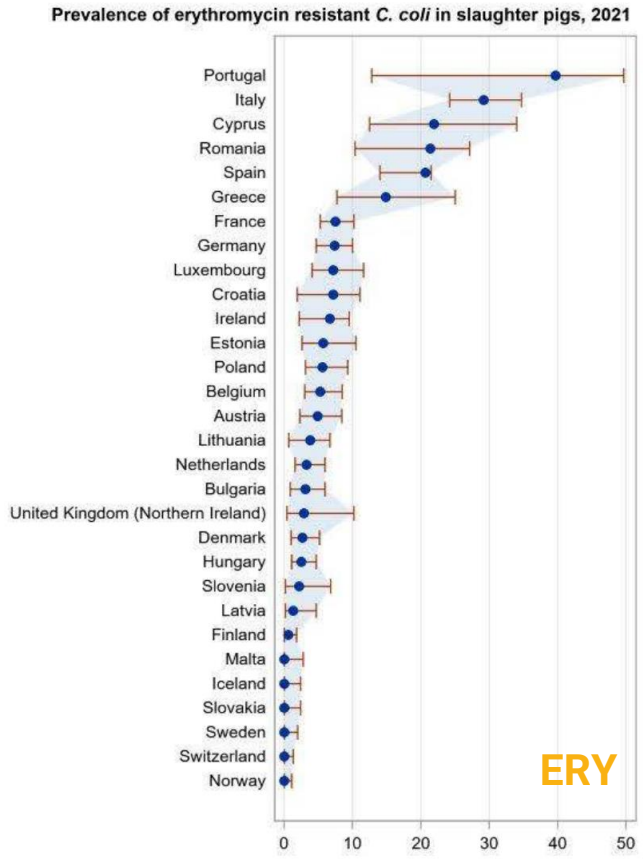
Prevalence of resistances to CIP, ERY, TET and related 95% confidence intervals in *C. coli* from fattening pigs, 2021

The prevalence of resistance to selected antimicrobials in *C. coli* from fattening pigs has been estimated at country level as the proportion of *C. coli* showing microbiological resistance to each selected antimicrobial as a percentage of all caecal samples cultured for *C. coli*

Prev. of resistance = prev. of *C. coli* in caecal samples from fattening pigs * the occurrence of resistance in the *C. coli* isolates tested for susceptibility

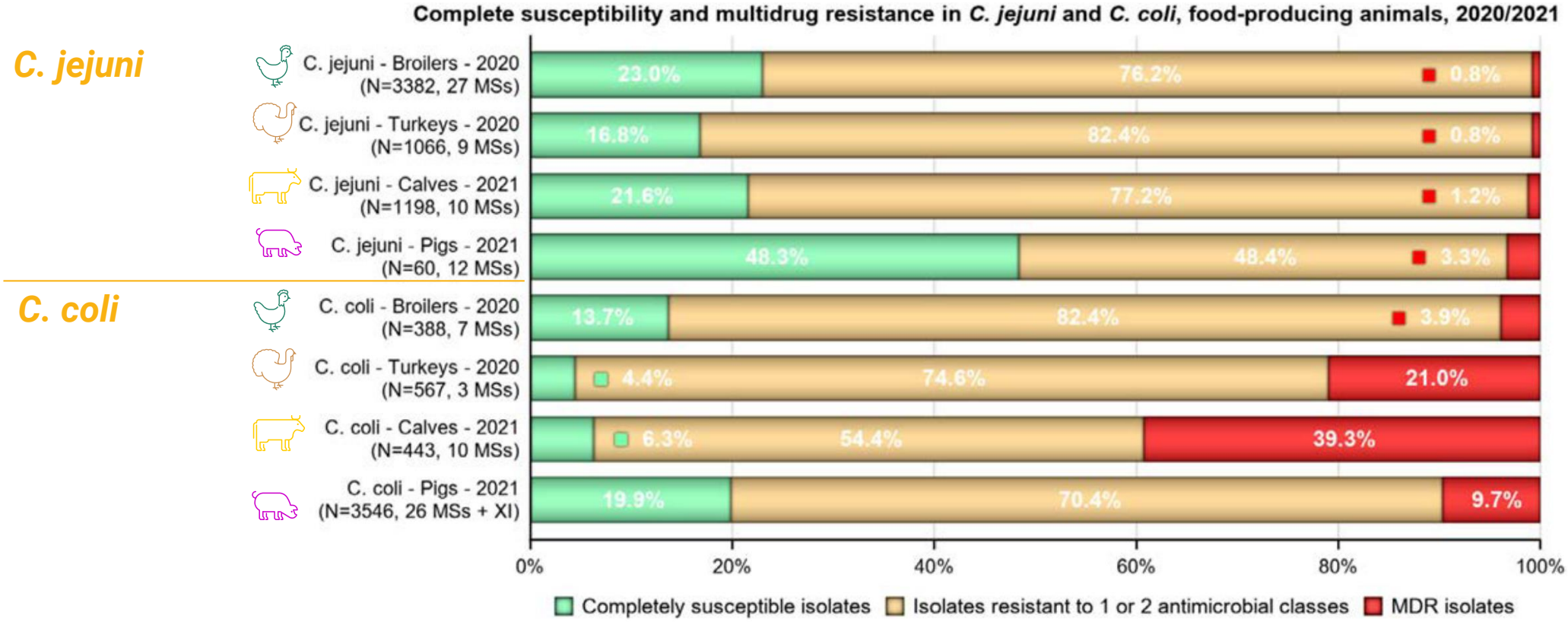






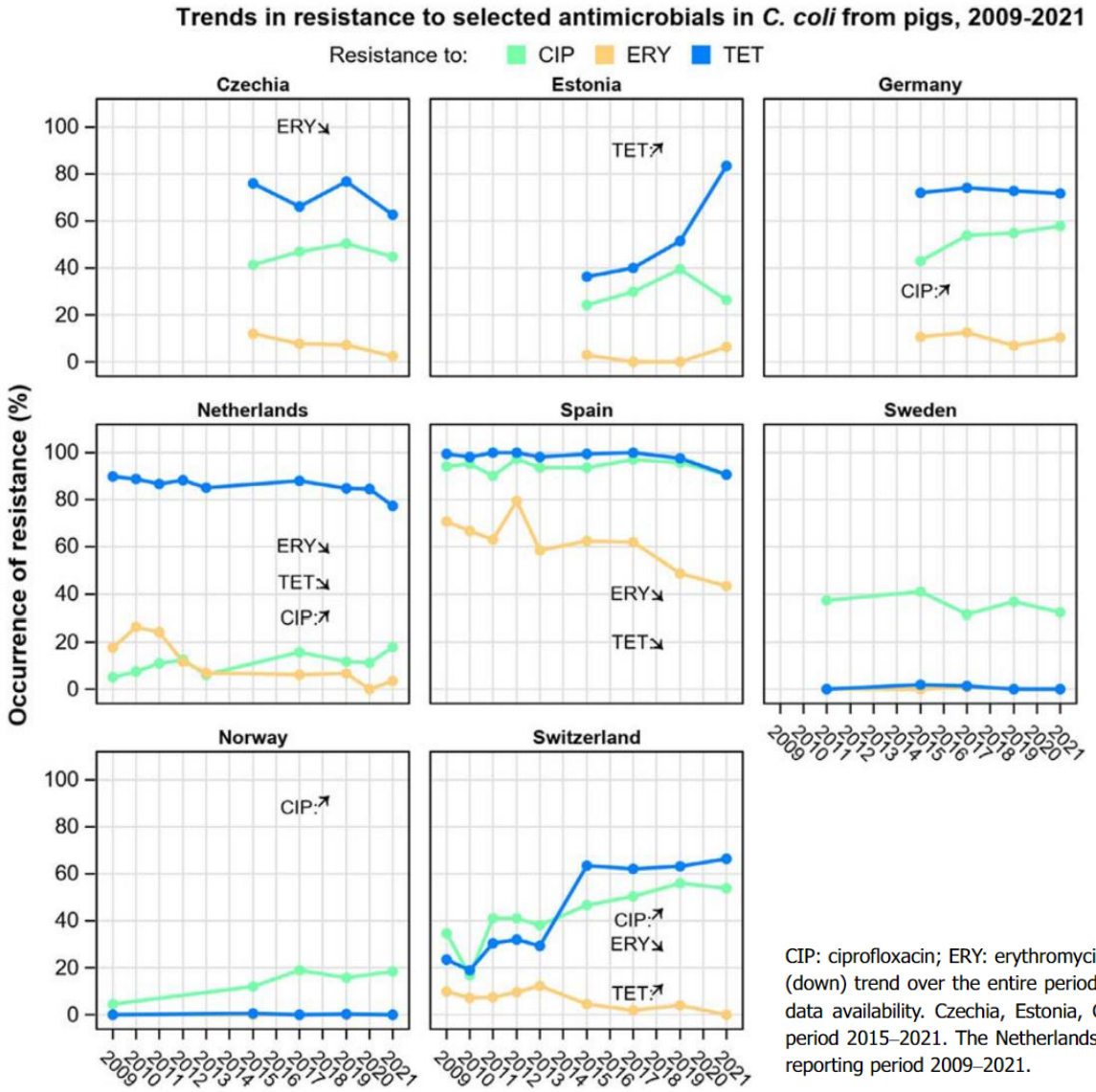
COMPLETE SUSCEPTIBILITY & MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

Number of isolates completely susceptible, resistant to one or two antimicrobial classes and MDR in *C. jejuni* and/or *C. coli* from broilers, fattening turkeys, fattening pigs and calves (<1 age) in reporting EU MSs, 2020/2021



N: Total number of isolates reported by the EU MSs. Complete susceptibility is defined as susceptibility to ciprofloxacin/nalidixic acid, erythromycin, gentamicin and tetracycline. MDR (multidrug resistance) is defined as resistance to at least three antimicrobial classes (including: GEN: gentamicin; CIP: ciprofloxacin; ERY: erythromycin; TET: tetracycline).

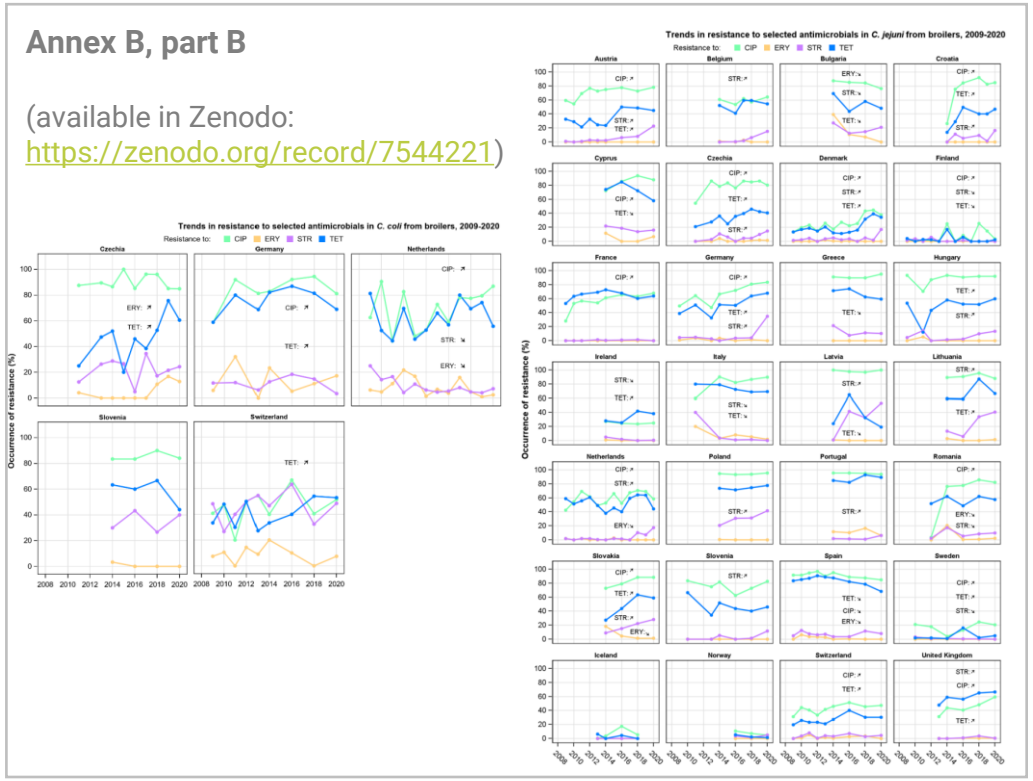
TRENDS IN RESISTANCE (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)



Trends in CIP, ERY and TET resistance in *C. coli* from fattening pigs, 2015–2021/2009–2021

Annex B, part B

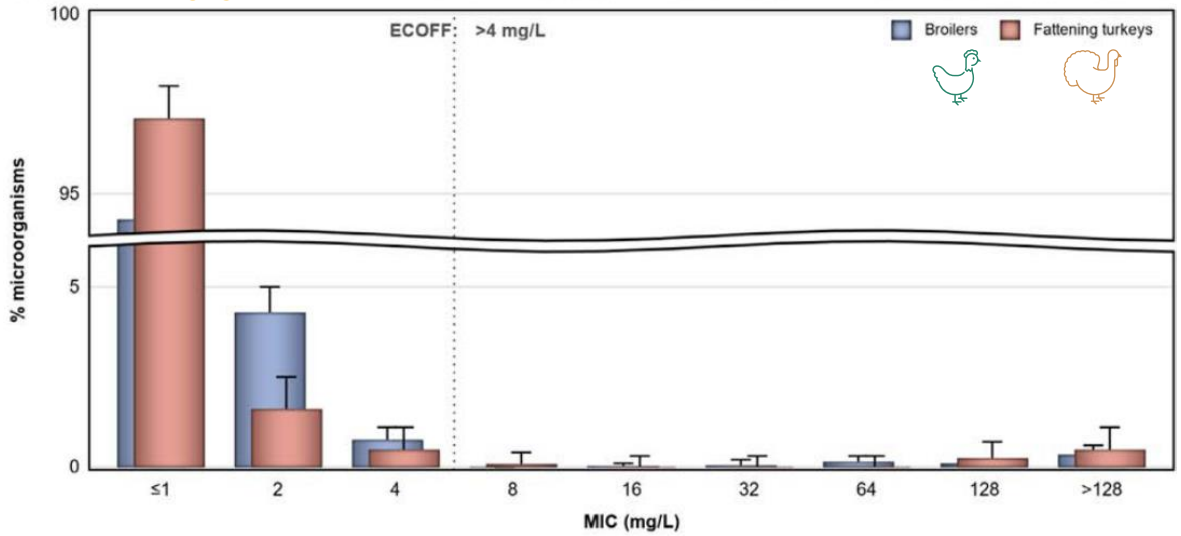
(available in Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/record/7544221)



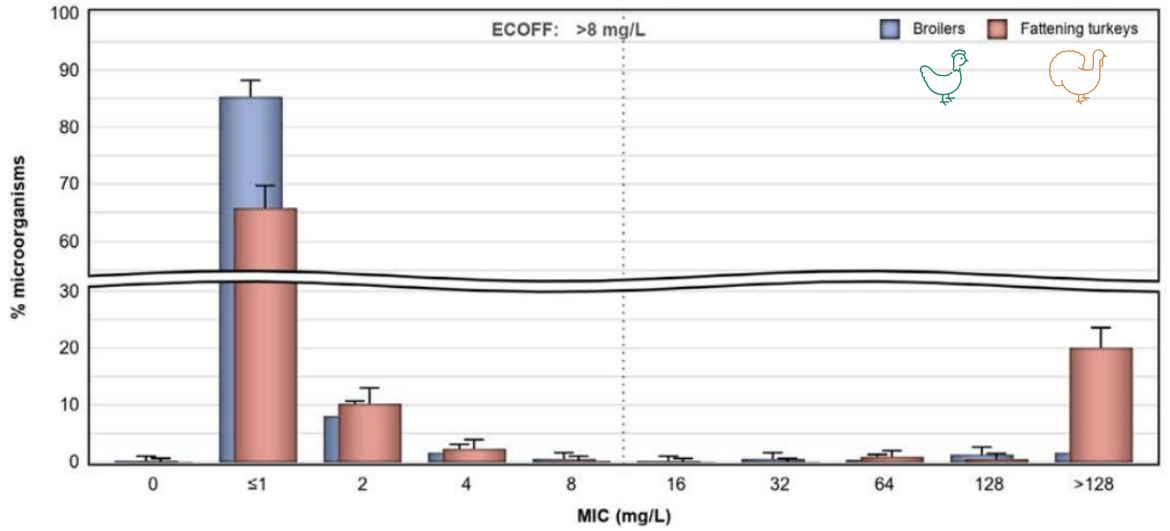
CIP: ciprofloxacin; ERY: erythromycin; TET: tetracycline. Arrows indicate significant increasing (up) or decreasing (down) trend over the entire period. *The trend analysis was performed for different periods depending on the data availability. Czechia, Estonia, Germany and Sweden: the trend analysis was performed for the reporting period 2015–2021. The Netherlands, Spain, Norway and Switzerland: The trend analysis was performed for the reporting period 2009–2021.

MIC DISTRIBUTION RELATED TO ERY RESISTANCE, IN EU & NON-EU (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

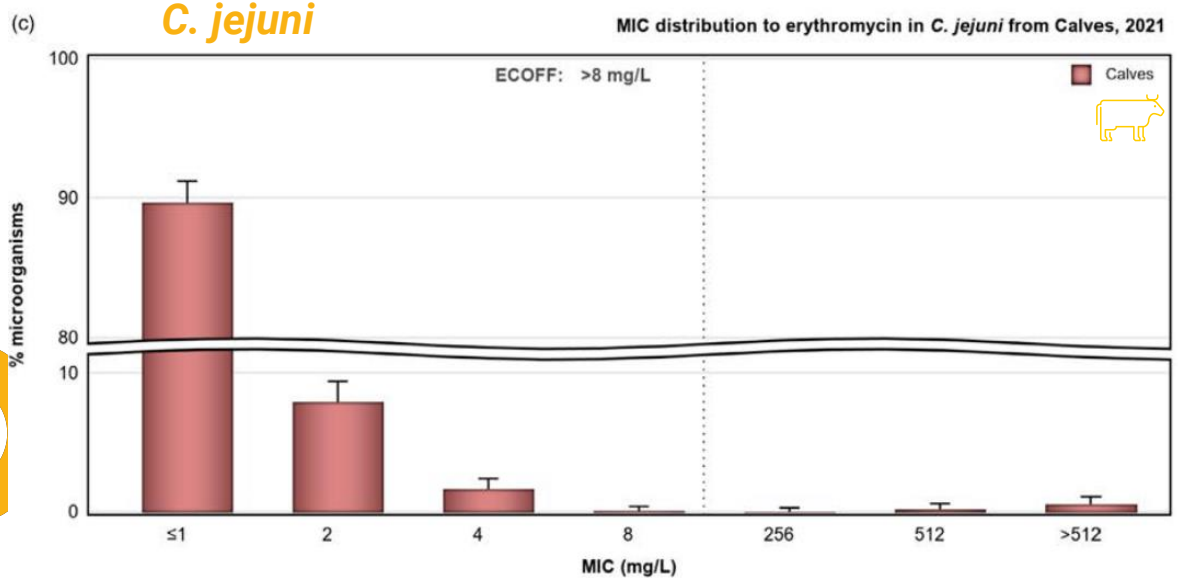
(a) *C. jejuni*



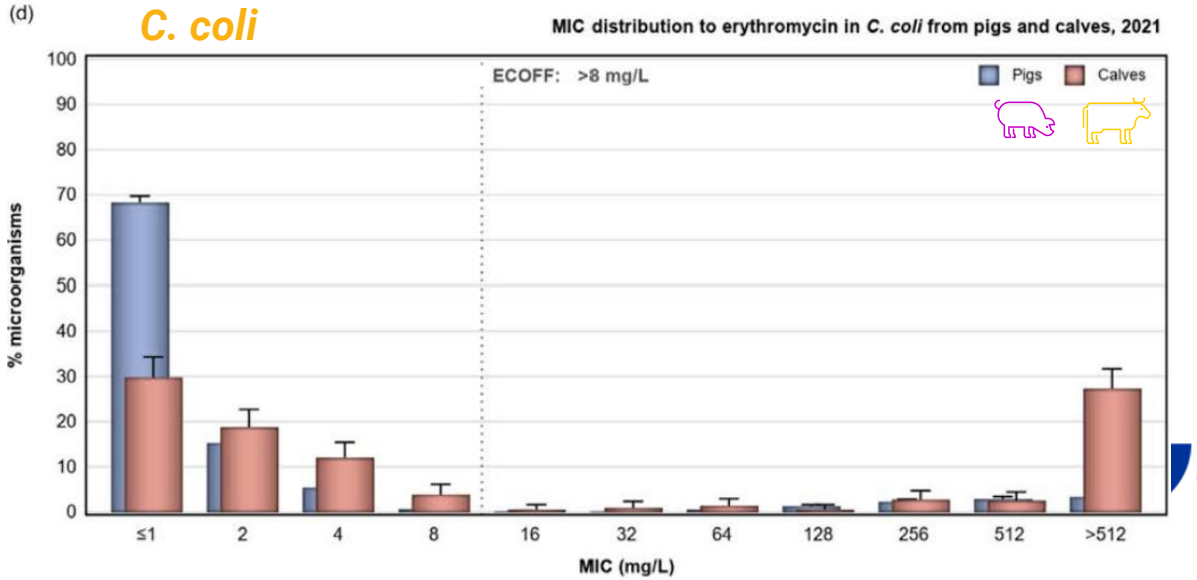
(b) *C. coli*



(c) *C. jejuni*

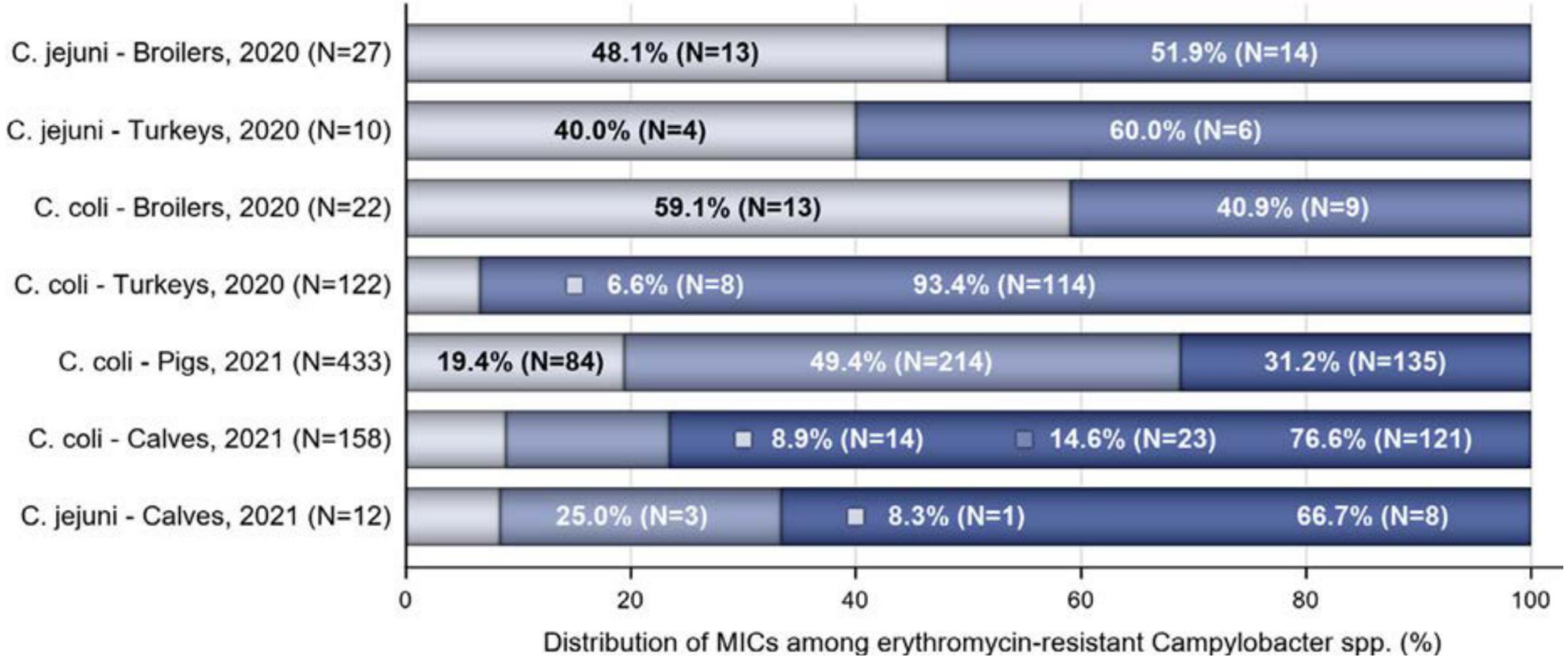


(d) *C. coli*



HIGH-LEVEL RESISTANCE TO ERYTHROMYCIN (EUSR-AMR 2020/2021)

Number of isolates (and %) exhibiting different levels of ERY resistance in broilers, fattening turkeys, fattening pigs and calves in reporting EU MSs and non-EUMSs, 2020–2021



- ERY resistance: 4 or 8 mg/L < MIC ≤ 128 mg/L
- Highest-level ERY resistance (2020): MIC > 128 mg/L
- High-level ERY resistance (2021): 128 mg/L < MIC ≤ 512 mg/L
- Highest-level ERY resistance (2021): MIC > 512 mg/L

N: Total number of *C. jejuni* or *C. coli* isolates exhibiting erythromycin resistance. ERY: erythromycin. ERY resistance in *C. jejuni* isolates: 4 mg/L < MIC ≤ 128 mg/L. ERY resistance in *C. coli* isolates: 8 mg/L < MIC ≤ 128 mg/L. For 2021 data, it is possible to discriminate between ERY-resistant *C. coli* and *C. jejuni* isolates with MIC ranging from 128 mg/L to (equal) 512 mg/L and those with MIC above 512 mg/L.

WHAT'S NEXT?

- **EU One Health Zoonoses Report** including **2022** monitoring data
- **Updated online tools**: **story maps and dashboards on *Campylobacter*** and **on foodborne outbreaks** including **2022** monitoring data

Publication
December 2023

- **EU Summary Report on AMR** including **2021-2022** monitoring data (Dec. 2020/1729)
- **NEW story map and dashboard** on **AMR in *Campylobacter***

Publication
February 2024

From 'static' reports to interactive online tools for data visualisation and communication

BIOHAW

iDATA

Communication

External contractors

ZDM Network

ECDC

EC

EFSA

EURLs

LINKS TO ONLINE TOOLS

Foodborne Outbreaks story map (arcgis.com)

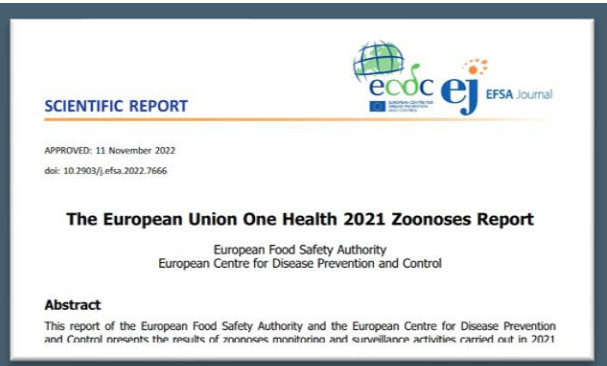
Foodborne outbreaks report | EFSA (europa.eu)

Campylobacter story map (arcgis.com)

Campylobacter dashboard | EFSA (europa.eu)

Monitoring antimicrobial resistance (arcgis.com)

Thank you very much for your attention!



SCIENTIFIC REPORT

APPROVED: 11 November 2022

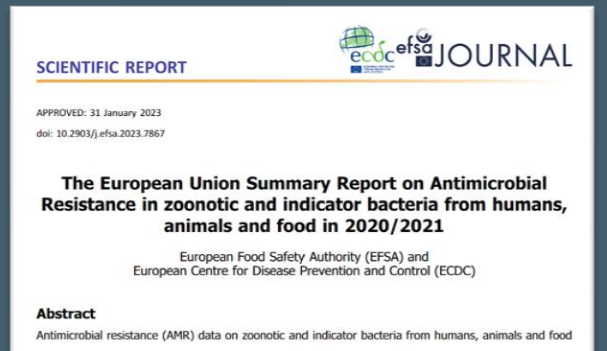
doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7666

The European Union One Health 2021 Zoonoses Report

European Food Safety Authority
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Abstract

This report of the European Food Safety Authority and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control presents the results of zoonoses monitoring and surveillance activities carried out in 2021



SCIENTIFIC REPORT

APPROVED: 31 January 2023

doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2023.7867

The European Union Summary Report on Antimicrobial Resistance in zoonotic and indicator bacteria from humans, animals and food in 2020/2021

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Abstract

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) data on zoonotic and indicator bacteria from humans, animals and food