

Sara Bover-Cid

Food Safety Programme
Food Industry Area

Outsourcing activity 1: literature search on *L. monocytogenes* in a wide range of RTE foods

Stakeholder meeting on draft scientific opinion on *Listeria monocytogenes* contamination of ready-to-eat foods and the risk for human health in the EU

Parma, 19-20 September 2017

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Outline of the presentation

- I. The consortium
- II. Objectives and methodology
- III. Results and outputs
- IV. Conclusions

I. The Consortium

Closing gaps for performing a risk assessment on *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat (RTE) foods: Activity 1, an extensive literature search and study selection with data extraction on *L. monocytogenes* in a wide range of RTE food. Contract number: NP/EFSA/BIOCONTAM/2015/04-CT1



IRTA is a research institute owned by the Government of Catalonia ascribed to the Department of Agriculture. IRTA researchers have a large expertise in food microbiology, particularly focused on food-oriented and applied approach, including predictive microbiology. The research group has extensive know-how about *Listeria monocytogenes* in food endorsed by a number of national and international projects, scientific publications and communications. Participated in the EFSA contract (OC/EFSA/BIOCONTAM/2014/02CT1, Activity 2).



HIBRO is a research group belonging to the Department of Food Science and Technology at University of Córdoba (**UCO**, Spain). HIBRO activities are focused on Food Safety and Quality aspects with an extensive mathematical background and an internationally recognized expertise in the development of “Predictive Microbiology” models and Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) studies for different foodborne pathogens such as *Listeria monocytogenes*. Coordinated the EFSA contract (OC/EFSA/BIOCONTAM/2014/02CT1, Activity 2).



II. Objectives and methodology

To perform an extensive literature search aiming:

- 1** to describe the **occurrence and levels of contamination** of *L. monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat (RTE) foods;
- 2** to describe the **risk factors** of the *L. monocytogenes* contamination in different RTE foods.

Scope



hot or cold smoked or gravad fish, ready-to-eat meat products, cheeses, retail unpasteurized milk, melons and leafy greens **available at processing or later stages** (pre-harvest products excluded).

- Time span: 1990- to present
- The quality appraisal of the selected studies was out of the scope of the activity.



review question 1
PO

review question 2
PECO



II. Objectives and methodology

Specific objectives

1 to update **literature searches**
(search protocol provided)



Search strings ([Appendix A](#))

Databases: SCI-EXPANDED
MEDLINE

Grey literature



THOMSON REUTERS
Web of Science



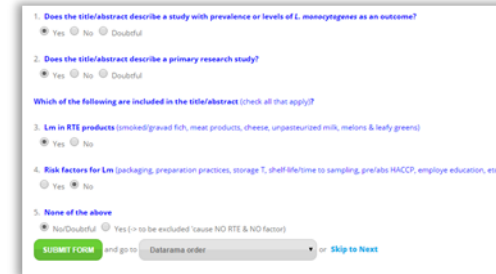
2 to perform a **study selection** at:

- Level 1 for relevance
- Level 2 for eligibility

Title & abstract ([provided criteria](#))

Full text ([criteria agreed with EFSA](#))

DistillerSR



1. Does the title/abstract describe a study with prevalence or levels of *L. monocytogenes* as an outcome?
 Yes No Doubtful

2. Does the title/abstract describe a primary research study?
 Yes No Doubtful

Which of the following are included in the title/abstract (check all that apply)?

3. **Lm** in RTE products (smoked/gravid fish, meat products, cheese, unpasteurised milk, melons & leafy greens)
 Yes No

4. Risk factors for Lm (packaging, preparation practices, storage T, shelf life/time to sampling, pre/fab HACCOP, employee education, etc.)
 Yes No

5. None of the above
 No/Doubtful Yes (= to be excluded 'cause NO RTE & NO factors)

SUBMIT FORM and go to: or **Skip to Next**

Level 2 screening for eligibility

Selection/exclusion criteria

Proposed eligibility and exclusion criteria for the review question 2:
to describe the risk factors of the *L. monocytogenes* contamination in different RTE foods.

Key element	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTE food (i.e. in the definition provided by Regulation (CE) 2073/2005), e.g. these included in EU-wide BLS (cooked meat products, smoked and gravad fish, cheese), unpasteurized milk, melons and leafy greens. Other such as fruits, cured/fermented meat products • Samples collected at processing or later (retail phase) from European countries • Samples manufactured by food processors (commercial products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-RTE food (i.e. out of the definition provided by Regulation (CE) 2073/2005). • Pre-harvest food samples • Food samples manufactured <i>ad-hoc</i> for research experiments
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence/prevalence and/or levels (in terms of concentration) of <i>L. monocytogenes</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data about other <i>Listeria</i> species and <i>Listeria</i> spp.
Exposure and comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk factors associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ processing environment (e.g. presence/absence of HACCP system, education and training of food handlers, validated cleaning and disinfection programme, food-contact surface testing/results) ○ manufacturing and preparation practices (e.g. type of processing, exposure after a lethal treatment, for instance during slicing and packaging, use of post-lethally treatment and/or antimicrobial process) ○ product characteristics (e.g. pH, a_w, salt, preservatives, packaging type) ○ storage conditions (e.g. time and temperature) 	
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey studies about naturally exposed products • Studies evaluating <i>L. monocytogenes</i> control strategies (e.g. cleaning and disinfection, post-processing listericidal treatments, growth inhibitors) in non-inoculated products • Outbreak investigations and recalls when risk factors associated with the pathogen levels in incriminated food are reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge test, i.e. dealing with deliberately inoculated products • Intervention experimental studies, samples from batches with the intervention and inoculated samples • Studies evaluating the performance/ accuracy of analytical methodologies in deliberately inoculated samples
Type of publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary research study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review articles, editorials and letters to editor
Language restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English, Spanish, French, Portuguese or Italian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other language

II. Objectives and methodology

Specific objectives

- 1** to update **literature searches** (search protocol provided)
- 2** to perform a **study selection** at:
 - Level 1 for relevance
 - Level 2 for eligibility
- 3** to **extract data** and create evidence table
- 4** to **synthesize data** to reach the general objectives



Search strings ([Appendix A](#))

Databases: SCI-EXPANDED
MEDLINE

Grey literature



THOMSON REUTERS
Web of Science



Title & abstract ([provided criteria](#))

Full text ([criteria agreed with EFSA](#))

DistillerSR

([Appendix B](#))

- (1) General information about the study
- (2) RTE food sample and analytical procedure
- (3) Risk factors in relation to RQ 2
- (4) Outcome (Lm prevalence and conc)

External Scientific Report & suppl



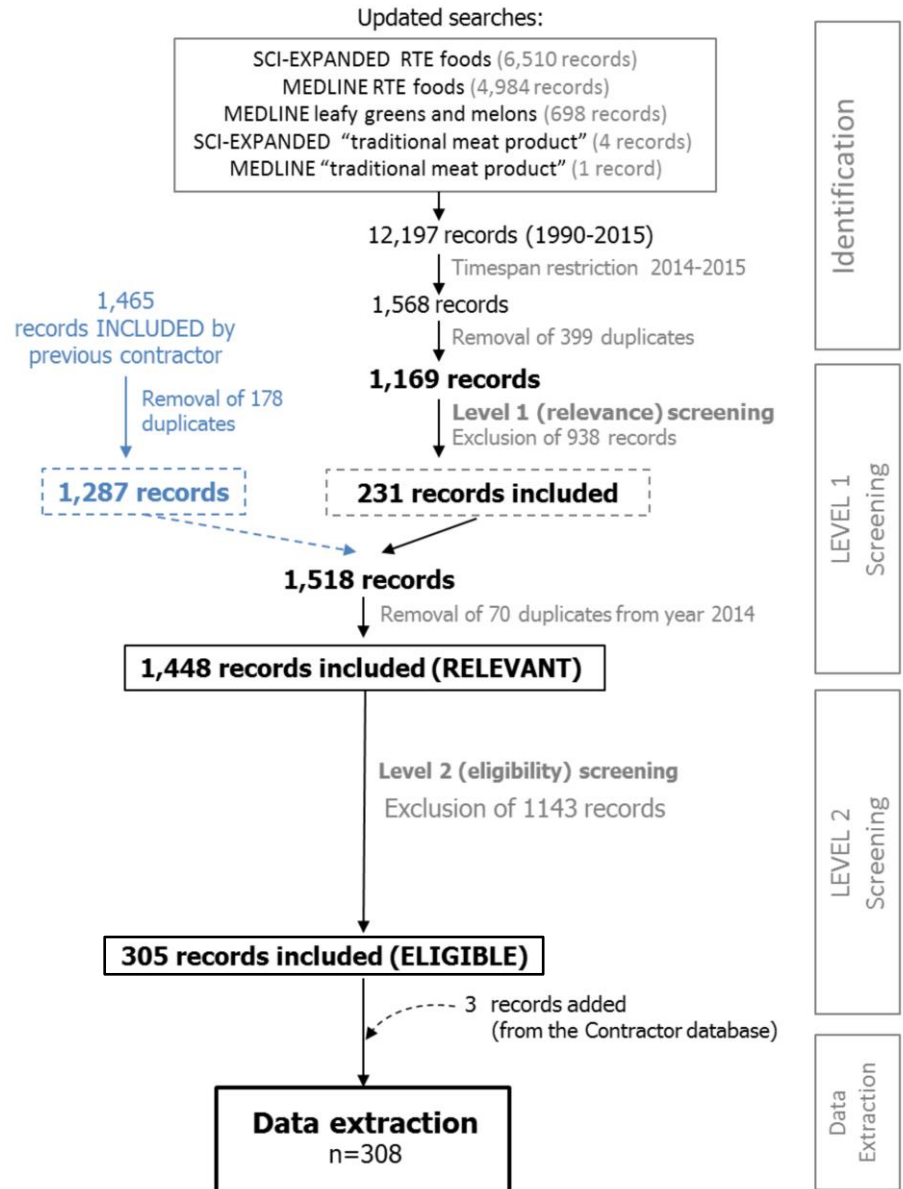
([Appendix C&D](#))

III. Results and Outputs

Specific objectives

- 1 to update **literature searches** (search protocol provided)
- 2 to perform a **study selection** at:
 - Level 1 for relevance
 - Level 2 for eligibility

Flowchart showing the process and results of record identification (search), level 1 screening of records (in updated search) for relevance, merging of libraries and level 2 screening for eligibility and data extraction



III. Results and Outputs

3 to **extract data** and create evidence table

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III. Results and Outputs

Data extraction (*outcome*)

Table D. 9: Prevalence and levels of *Listeria monocytogenes* in meat products

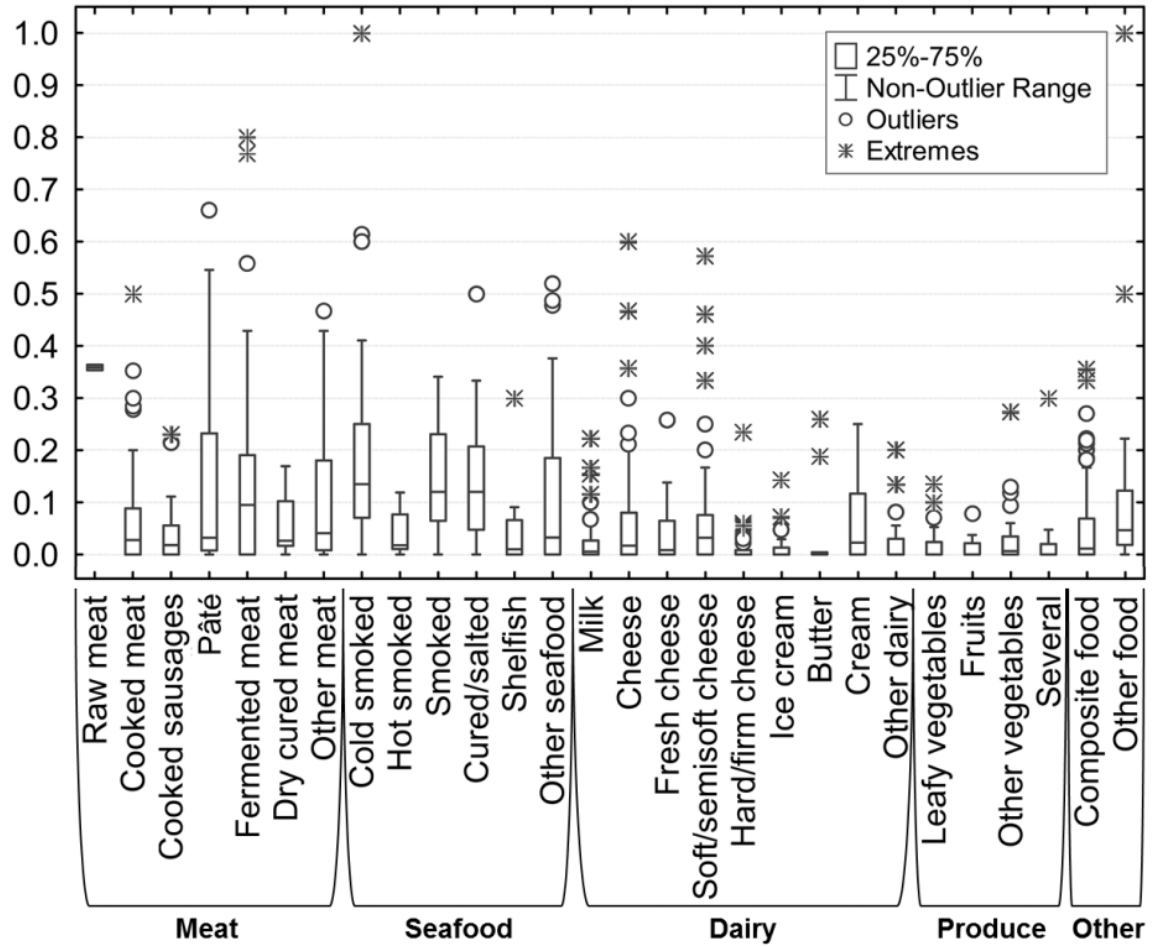
RefID ^(a)	Product	n	s	Prevalence	Levels	Semi-quantitative levels					>10	<10	Other ^(c) (level,n)	Units	% >100	
						>10-100	>100-1,000	>1,000-10,000	>10,000-100,000	>100,000-1,000,000						
Cooked meat																
255	Cooked ham	487	8	0.016	NR											
665	Vacuum packaged cooked sliced meat (after slicing and packaging)	127	NR		SQ	0									CFU/g	0
665	Vacuum packaged cooked sliced meat (end of shelf-life)	127	NR		SQ	10									CFU/g	0
1182	Cooked meat products (in-store packaged)	369	34	0.092	NR											
1206	Heat-treated meat products	14	0	0.000	NR											
1208	Precut (sliced or cubed) RTE heat-treated meat products	160	13	0.081	NR											
1223	Cooked ham	67	0	0.000	NR											
1326	Cooked ham	24	3	0.125	SQ											0
1326	Cooked turkey breast & Pork luncheon meat	24	4	0.167	SQ											0
1434	RTE meat	18	5	0.278	NR											
1481	Cold meats	2078	60	0.029	SQ											0.03
1538	Deli meat products (Vacuum packaged by producer)	220	6	0.027	SQ	0	2					4	<10,4	CFU/g	0.9	
1538	Deli meat products (in-store packaged)	200	17	0.085	SQ	3	7					6	>1000,1	CFU/g	4	
1563	Cold, sliced, RTE meats (cut/sliced on or off the premises)	3455	NR		SQ		5	0					<20,3442; <100,8	CFU/g	0.14	
1729	RTE pre-cooked chilled chicken	102	29	0.284	NR											
1742	Heat treated meat products (brawn, liver sausages, hamburger, susages, ham)	112	17	0.152	NR											

III. Results and Outputs

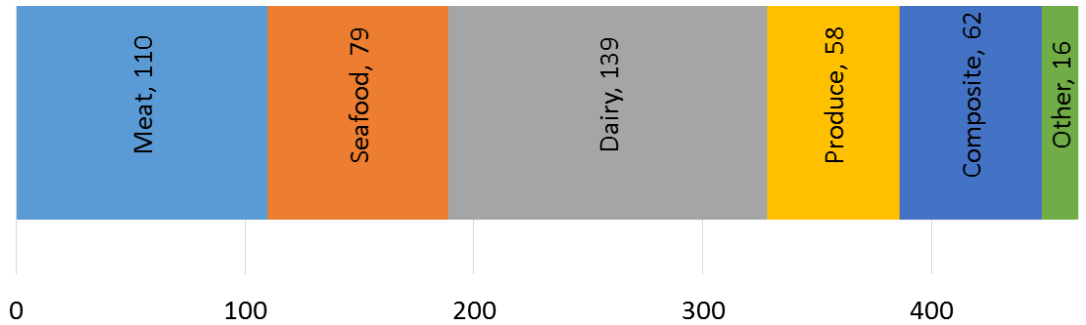
Data extraction (*outcome*)

Box-plot of the **prevalence** data extracted by ready-to-eat (RTE) food subcategory

Median value is indicated in the interquartile box. Outliers (O) and extreme (*) values correspond to values at 1.5 and 3-fold the interquartile range.



Distribution of the RTE food products included in the studies of the eligible records and grouped in the pre-defined food categories



III. Results and Outputs

Data extraction (*outcome vs risk factors*)

Table 8: Prevalence data of *Listeria monocytogenes* contamination of RTE food recorded in intervention studies

RefID	Product	N	S	Prevalence (S/N)
1922	Vacuum-packaged cold-smoked salmon (time 0)	360	26	0.072
	m-packaged cold-smoked salmon (not superchilled)	198	51	0.258
	m-packaged cold-smoked salmon (superchilled 14 days)	132	33	0.250
	m-packaged cold-smoked salmon (superchilled 28 days)	132	30	0.227
1952	Pâté (slices from loaves on display)	155	46	0.297
	Pâté (unopened packs)	50	23	0.460
	Pâté (vacuum-packaged portions)	11	6	0.545
	Pâté (7 loaves of 2 kg, 21 days storage at 4°C)	56	37	0.661
1231	Cold-smoked rainbow trout (before eradication programme)	22	22	1.000
	Cold-smoked rainbow trout (after eradication programme)	22	0	0.000

N: number of analysed samples; RTE: ready-to-eat; S: number of positive samples.

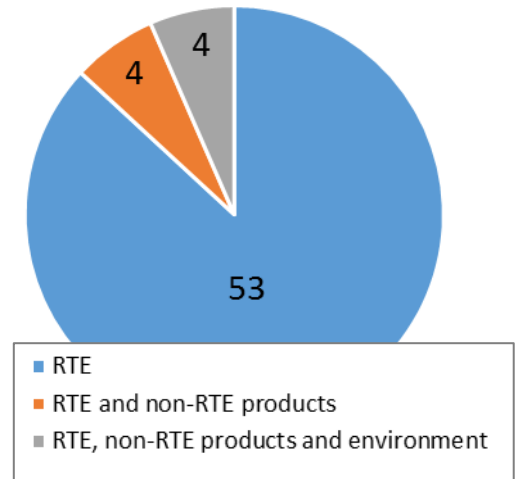
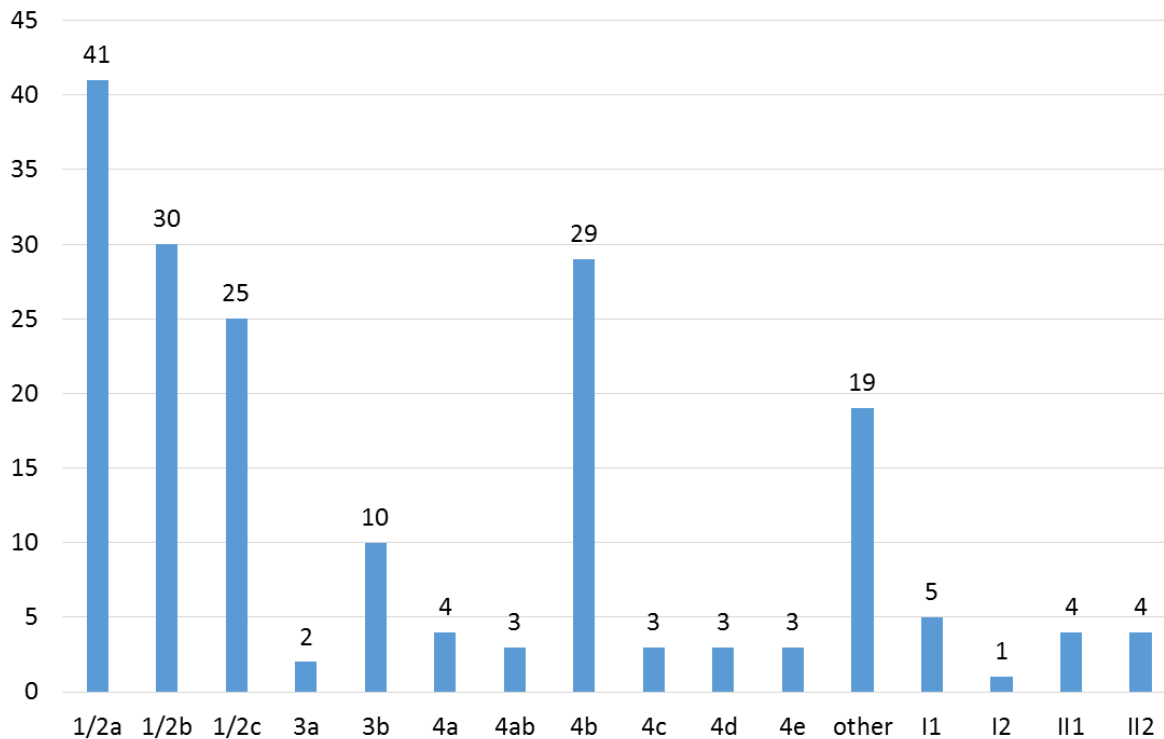
III. Results and Outputs

Results about the reported *Listeria monocytogenes* serotypes or lineages, number indicates the number of times that the serotype was detected and reported among the eligible records

20% of studies provided serotype information

- **Number of isolates** analysed by article: **1 to 1280**

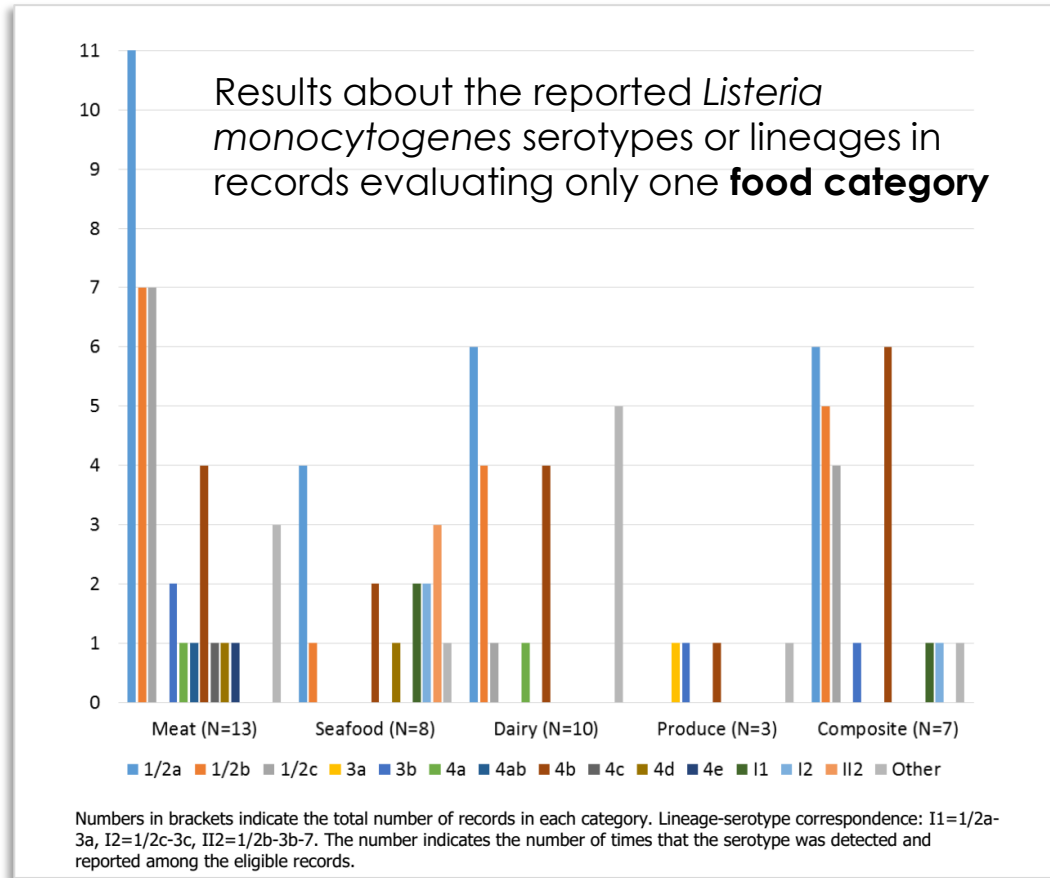
- **Origin of the isolates**



Lineage-serotype correspondence:

I1=1/2a-3a, **I2**=1/2c-3c, **II1**=4b-4d-4e and **II2**=1/2b-3b-7

III. Results and Outputs



III. Results and Outputs

4 to synthesize data to reach the general objectives

Anna Jofré, Margarita Garriga, Teresa Aymerich, Fernando Pérez-Rodríguez, Antonio Valero, Elena Carrasco and Sara Bover-Cid, 2016. Closing gaps for performing a risk assessment on *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat (RTE) foods: activity 1, an extensive literature search and study selection with data extraction on *L. monocytogenes* in a wide range of RTE food. EFSA supporting publication 2016:EN-1141. 184 pp.
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EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT



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Closing gaps for performing a risk assessment on *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat (RTE) foods: activity 1, an extensive literature search and study selection with data extraction on *L. monocytogenes* in a wide range of RTE food

Anna Jofré¹, Margarita Garriga¹, Teresa Aymerich¹, Fernando Pérez-Rodríguez², Antonio Valero², Elena Carrasco² and Sara Bover-Cid¹

¹IRTA, Monells, Spain, ²University of Cordoba, Córdoba, Spain

Abstract

The objective of this work is to describe the occurrence and levels of contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat (RTE) foods (review question 1) and the risk factors of the *L. monocytogenes* contamination in different RTE foods (review question 2) using an extensive literature search. Literature searches covering the 1990-2015 period resulted in 308 eligible records. Data extraction was carried out using a Distiller SR questionnaire including general information about the study, RTE product (population) and analytical methodology, risk factors (exposure and comparators) and results (outcome) about prevalence and concentration of *L. monocytogenes*. Up to 778 data were extracted regarding the outcome "prevalence", mostly from dairy products (N=276), meat products (N=173) and seafood (N=151). Semi-quantitative (N=244) and quantitative (N=14) data on *L. monocytogenes* concentration was less available. The number of studies not detecting the pathogen was considerable, i.e. the 25th percentile equalled zero in case of meat, dairy, produce and other RTE food categories. For produce, the median value was also zero. In almost all sub-categories, a wide range of prevalence values were recorded. The distribution of the prevalence was asymmetric, with outliers as well as extreme values. The median of the prevalence was below 10% for almost all sub-categories, except for fermented sausages (10%), cold smoked fish (13%), smoked fish (12%) and cured/salted fish (12%). The serotypes 1/2a, 1/2b, 1/2c and 4b were the most reported in the reviewed studies for all food categories, except for produce. The impact of some of the (risk) factors considered in this review was hard to assess, as only few studies dealt with the impact of an intervention on the *L. monocytogenes* prevalence in naturally exposed RTE foods. Among them, an eradication programme caused a drastic reduction of *L. monocytogenes* prevalence in the environment and in the RTE product (smoked rainbow trout).

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Key words: extensive literature review, *Listeria monocytogenes*, ready-to-eat food, prevalence, levels, risk factors

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Correspondence: biohaz@efsa.europa.eu

www.efsa.europa.eu/publications

EFSA Supporting publication 2016:EN-1141

IV. Conclusions

The study provides a detailed description of the extensive **literature searches** on the occurrence and levels of contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes* in RTE foods (time period 1990-2015).

The distribution of the reported **prevalence** is asymmetric, with several outliers as well as extreme values (being highest in seafood and cooked meat products). Prevalence equal to zero was reported in 29.5%, 21.9%, 41.2%, 63.5% and 52.9% of the studies dealing with meat products, seafood, dairy products, produce and other, respectively.

The impact of the **(risk) factors** considered in this review is hard to be assessed, as the studies usually do not provide the outcome (prevalence and/or level values) as a function of the risk factors.

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