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Outbreak of haemolytic uraemic syndrome and bloody diarrhoea due to *Escherichia coli* O104:H4, south-west France, June 2011

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As of 12:00 28 June 2011, 15 cases of haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) or bloody diarrhoea have been identified in the Gironde, south-west France. Investigations suggest the vehicle of transmission was sprouts, served at an event in Bègles on 8 June 2011. A strain of shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O104:H4 has been isolated from five cases. This strain is genetically related to the strain identified in the recent *E. coli* O104:H4 outbreak in Germany, and shares the same virulence and antimicrobial resistance characteristics.

Outbreak description

On 22 June 2011, the Cellule interrégionale d'épidémiologie (CIRE) Aquitaine, the regional office of the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance, was notified by the Robert Piqué Hospital in Bordeaux, south-west France, of eight cases of haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) or bloody diarrhoea. Six of the cases lived in close proximity to one another in the commune of Bègles, in Bordeaux. Of these six cases, four were women (aged 41–78 years) and two were men (aged 34–41 years). Dates of symptom onset were between 15 and 20 June.

A case of HUS was defined as a person with acute renal failure and either microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia and/or thrombocytopenia. A possible outbreak case was defined as a case of HUS or a case of bloody diarrhoea without an alternative diagnosis in the French department (administrative region) of Gironde with a date of symptom onset since 10 June 2011. Active case finding has been carried out through contact with emergency, nephrology and intensive care departments of local hospitals, and general practitioners and

out-of-hours doctors, and through the existing paediatric HUS surveillance network. Enhanced surveillance for cases of HUS or bloody diarrhoea in the rest of France has been implemented.

As of 12:00 28 June 2011, a further seven cases have been identified and investigated, bringing the total number of cases investigated to date to 15 cases of bloody diarrhoea, eight of whom have developed HUS.

Epidemiological investigations

The initial eight cases were interviewed using a standardised semi-structured questionnaire exploring food consumption, travel history and contact with other people with diarrhoea in the seven days before symptom onset. Initially no common food, visits to markets, restaurants or events, animal contact or leisure activity was identified. None of the cases reported eating sprouts. Only three of the cases shared the same municipal tap-water network. One of the cases had travelled away from home in France during the seven days before symptom onset and none had travelled abroad.

Given that a common exposure had not been identified, the predominance of adult women among the cases and the recent experience of the German sprout-related *Escherichia coli* O104:H4 outbreak in Germany [1,2], a second questionnaire was developed that included an in-depth exploration of vegetable consumption in the two weeks before illness.

Further questioning of the initial eight cases and seven newly identified cases indicated that 11 of these 15 cases had attended an open day at a children's

community centre on 8 June, at which a cold buffet was served consisting of crudités (raw vegetables), three dips, industrially produced gazpacho, a choice of two cold soups (carrot and cumin, and courgette), pasteurised fruit juices and individual dishes composed of white grapes, tomatoes, sesame seeds, chives, industrially produced soft cheese and fresh fruit. The soups were served with fenugreek sprouts, a small amount of which were also placed on the crudité dishes. Mustard and rocket sprouts, still growing on cotton wool, were used to decorate the crudité dishes. One of the 11 cases has not yet been fully questioned because of a deteriorating clinical condition, but is known to collect their grandchildren from the centre and may have attended the event. The remaining four cases had no obvious links to the centre.

Among the 11 cases with links to the centre, nine reported consuming sprouts at the event on 8 June; two cannot yet be fully questioned. Of these 11 cases, eight have HUS and three bloody diarrhoea. Seven are women aged 31–64 years and four are men aged 34–41 years. Dates of symptom onset are between 15 and 20 June (Figure). For the eight cases with a well-defined date of symptom onset, the incubation period ranges from 7 to 12 days (median: 9 days).

Microbiological investigations

A strain of *E. coli* O104:H4 possessing the *stx2* gene, encoding Shiga toxin, has been isolated from five HUS cases, all of whom consumed sprouts at the event at the children's community centre. The strain is negative for the genes coding for intimin (*eae*), haemolysin A (*hlyA*) and EAST1 toxin (*astA*) and positive for the *aggR* gene which regulates the expression of aggregative adherence fimbriae. The antimicrobial resistance pattern of the strain is similar to that seen in the outbreak strain in recent *E. coli* O104:H4 outbreak in Germany [3] (ampicillin resistant (R), cefotaxime R, ceftazidime R, imipenem sensitive (S), streptomycin R, kanamycin S, gentamicin S,

sulfamethoxazole R, trimethoprim R, cotrimoxazole R, tetracycline R, chloramphenicol S, nalidixic acid R and ciprofloxacin S). Our PCR analysis indicates the presence of the extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) *bla*_{CTX-M-15} (group 1) gene and the penicillinase *bla*_{TEM} gene.

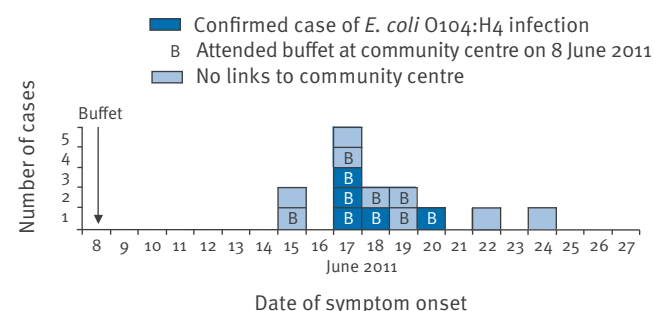
Strains of *E. coli* O104:H4 isolated from two imported cases in France linked to the *E. coli* O104:H4 outbreak in Germany in May and June 2011 were compared by two molecular techniques (Rep-PCR [4,5] and pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE), using a standardised PFGE using either *Xba*I or *Not*I [6]) with strains of *E. coli* O104:H4 isolated from three patients in the Bordeaux outbreak. The results of these analyses show the genetic relatedness of the outbreak strains in France and Germany. The profile of the outbreak strains in the two countries differs from the profiles of two *E. coli* O104:H4 *stx2* strains isolated in 2004 and 2009 and from two other strains of serotypes *E. coli* O104:H21 and O104:H12. Comparison by whole-genome sequencing and optical maps will be performed in the coming days.

Food trace-back investigations

Food trace-back investigations were initiated on 24 June. The sprouts served at the event on 8 June had been grown from rocket, mustard and fenugreek seeds planted at the centre during 2 to 5 June. The fenugreek seeds were first soaked in tap water for 24 hours then placed in a jam jar topped with gauze and then rinsed with tap water two or three times a day. The mustard and rocket seeds were germinated on cotton wool moistened with tap water. They were harvested on 8 June to be served at the buffet. The seeds were purchased from a branch of a national chain of gardening retailers, having been supplied by a distributor in the United Kingdom. Leftover mustard and rocket seeds, gazpacho and tap water samples from the community centre have been sent for microbiological analysis, as have samples of rocket, mustard, fenugreek and other seeds from the French gardening retailer. Preliminary results are currently being analysed.

FIGURE

Cases of HUS or bloody diarrhoea due to enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O104:H4 with date of symptom onset since 10 June 2011, Gironde, France, June 2011 (n=14)



HUS: haemolytic uraemic syndrome.

Of the 15 cases of HUS or bloody diarrhoea, date of symptom onset was unavailable for one case, who attended the buffet on 8 June 2011.

Control measures

Consumers have been advised by the French authorities not to eat raw sprouts, to thoroughly clean utensils used for germination and cooking, and to wash their hands thoroughly after contact with seeds and sprouts. Colleagues in other European countries were informed of this outbreak on 24 June via the Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS) and Early Warning Response System (EWRS) of the European Centre of Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). A European Food Standards Agency (EFSA) and ECDC joint rapid risk assessment has been carried out [7]. This assessment strongly recommends that consumers do not grow sprouts for their own consumption and do not eat sprouts or sprouted seeds unless thoroughly cooked.

Conclusions

Preliminary data indicate that this outbreak shares the same novel epidemiological, clinical and microbiological features identified in the *E. coli* O104:H4 outbreak in Germany [8], including a predominance of adult women among the cases, an unusually high proportion of HUS cases among identified possible outbreak cases, a longer median incubation period than expected for cases of Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* infection, and a genetically related *E. coli* O104:H4 producing a CTX-M ESBL. The two outbreaks may share the same vehicle of transmission. A cohort study of those attending the event at the community centre and further epidemiological, microbiological and food trace-back investigations are underway. The possibility of similar outbreaks in France or elsewhere in Europe cannot be excluded.

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