

#### **Detection of STEC: Alternative methods for industrial needs**

October 6, 2023 | David Tomas. Scientific affairs



- INDUSTRIAL NEEDS
- METHOD VALIDATION
- ALTERNATIVE METHODS
- PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT

# **INDUSTRIAL FACTS**

#### **FOOD WASTE / FOOD SAFETY**

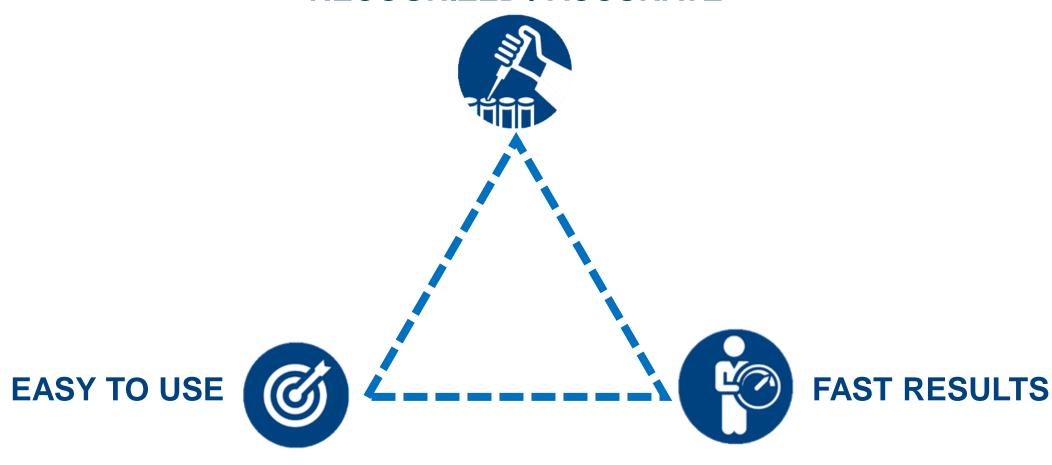


**HIGH VOLUME PRODUCTION** 

SHORT SHELFLIFE / DECISION TIME

# INDUSTRIAL ANALYTICAL NEEDS

#### **RECOGNIZED / ACCURATE**



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# METHOD VALIDATION



## REFERENCE AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 13136

> First edition 2012-11-15

Microbiology of food and animal feed — Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based method for the detection of food-borne pathogens — Horizontal method for the detection of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) and the determination of O157, O111, O26, O103 and O145 serogroups

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005

on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs

Proprietary methods may be used as alternative analytical methods, provided they are:

- validated, in accordance with the protocol set out in standard EN ISO 16140-2, against the specific reference method provided for verifying compliance with the microbiological criteria laid down in Annex I, as provided for in the third subparagraph, and
- certified by an independent certification body.

# **VALIDATED ALTERNATIVE METHODS**



#### CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

LLOYD'S REGISTER NEDERLAND B.V.

hereby declares that the certification assessment has demonstrated that

#### GENE-UP® EHEC Detection method

to be used with software versions 3.0 and 3.1

Manufactured by:

Supplied by:

bioMérieux SA

bioMérieux SA

Zone Polytec

376 Chemin de l'Orme

5, rue des Berges

38000 Grenoble

69280 Marcy L'Etoile

France

France

has been validated and revealed to be at least equivalent to the reference method as demonstrated by the validation study report. The summary of the validation report is available on the MicroVal website:

www.microval.org

Reference method: ISO/TS 13136:2012 Microbiology of food and animal feed - Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based method for the detection of food-borne pathogens - Horizontal method for the detection of Shiga-toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) and the determination of O157, O111, O26, O103 and O145 serogroups

Scope: raw meat, except poultry (25 g and 375 g), raw milk and raw milk cheeses and production environmental samples

The validation and certification has been performed in accordance with ISO 16140-1:2016, ISO 16140-2:2016 and the MicroVal Rules and Certification Scheme version 8.

### **VALIDATION ALTERNATIVE METHODS**

#### **EXPERT LABORATORY**

#### SENSITIVITY STUDY

- 5 Food categories up to 18.
- 3 Food types per category
- TOTAL: 300 samples

# • RELATIVE LEVEL OF DETECTION (RLOD<sub>50</sub>)

- 5 food categories up to 18.
- 1 Food type per category
- 3 spiking levels
- TOTAL: 150 samples

#### INCLUSIVITY/EXCLUSIVITY

- 50 target strains
- 30 non-target strains

#### **INTERLABORATORY**

#### SENSITIVITY

- 1 Food item
- 10 participant laboratories
- 3 spiking level
- TOTAL: 240 samples

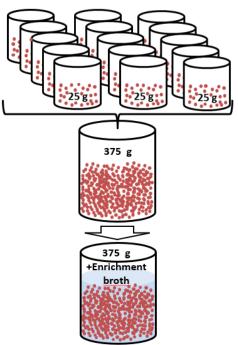
# ALTERNATIVE METHODS



# **VALIDATED ALTERNATIVE METHODS**

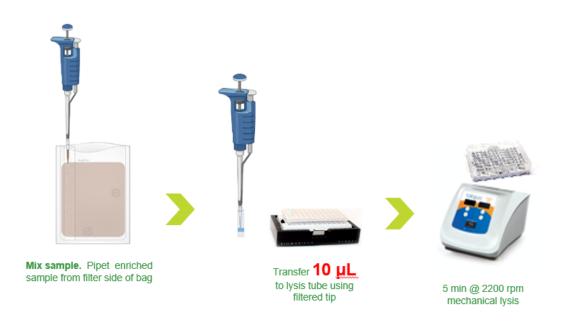
 Five ISO 16140-2 validated alternative methods available in Europe for STEC detection.

- Including different scopes:
  - Raw beef (25 g and 375 g)
  - Raw milk and products from raw milk (25 g)
  - Vegetables (25 g and 375 g)
  - Environmental simples
  - Flour (375 g)
- Time to results from 8 hours (vs 18 hours).

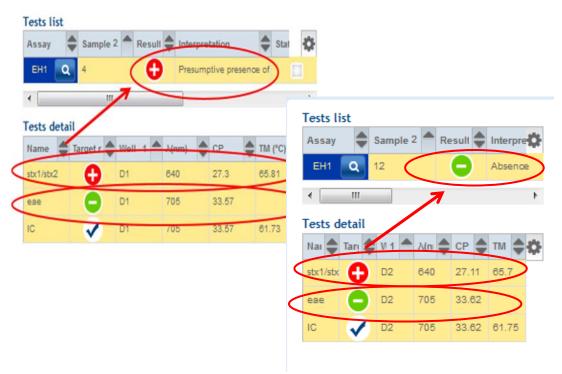




# SIMPLIFIED PROTOCOLS



Easy sample preparation protocols



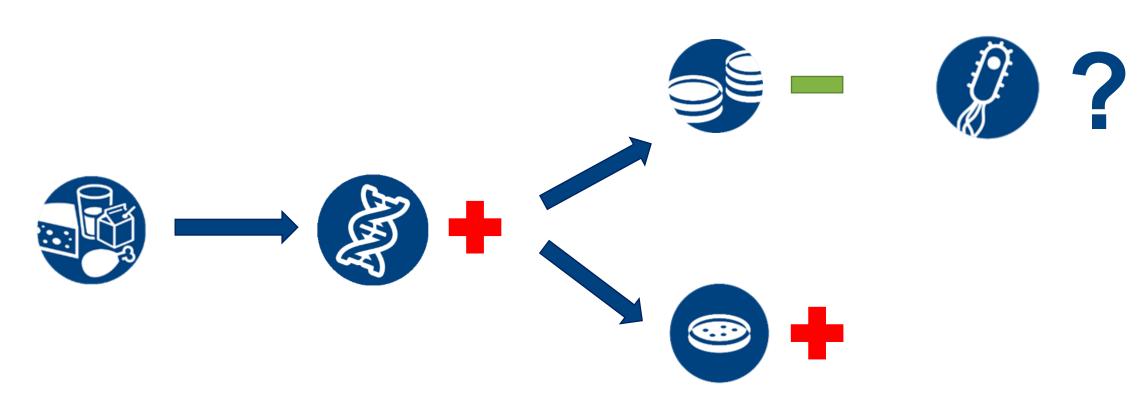
Easy result interpretation

# PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT



# **FALSE POSITIVES?**

PCR positive results not confirmed by cultural methods



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### **FALSE POSITIVES?**

• From 150 PCR positive stx results, 29 cultural isolated (19%). Verhaegen et al. 2016.

	No of stx- positive samples by PCR	No of stx-positive samples by PCR with STEC isolation	Percentage of PCR stx- positive samples with STEC isolation (%)	References
Human stools (healthy slaughterhouse workers)	90	8	8.9	Hong et al., 2009
Humans stools (asymptomatic)	196	47	24	Stephan et al., 2000
Human stools (volunteers)	21	1	4.8	Urdahl et al., 2012
Human stools (hospital)	150	1	0.67	Urdahl et al., 2012
Human stools (hospital)	20*	10*	50	Buchan et al., 2013
Children stools (hospital)	21	5	24	Vallières et al., 2013
Children stools (hospital)	19	10	52.6	Pradel et al., 2000
Cattle feces	145	80	55.2	Fremaux et al., 2006
Cattle feces	154	67	43.5	Rogerie et al., 2001
Cattle feces	417	18	4.3	Hofer et al., 2012
Cattle feces	330	162	49.0	Pradel et al., 2000
Bovine hides	301	25	8.3	Monaghan et al., 2012
Bovine carcasses	122	5	4.1	Monaghan et al., 2012
Bovine carcasses	77	16	20.8	Breum and Boel, 2010
Bovine carcasses	91	16	17.6	Rogerie et al., 2001
Cattle environment	179	38	21.2	Fremaux et al., 2006
Beef meat	47	16	34.0	Pradel et al., 2000
Dairy buffalo (feces and milk)	56	20	35.7	Beraldo et al., 2014
Milk (bulk)	32	1	3.1	Trevisani et al., 2014
Milk (filters)	68	7	10.3	Trevisani et al., 2014
Cheese	60	5	8.3	Pradel et al., 2000
Healthy pigs feces	255	62	24.3	Meng et al., 2014
Swine feces	484	196	40.5	Fratamico et al., 2004
Meat products	36	8	22.2	Díaz-Sánchez et al., 201

<sup>\*</sup>Calculated from the % of positive samples.

# **NEW MARKERS**



ORIGINAL RESEARCH published: 22 January 2016 doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2016.00001

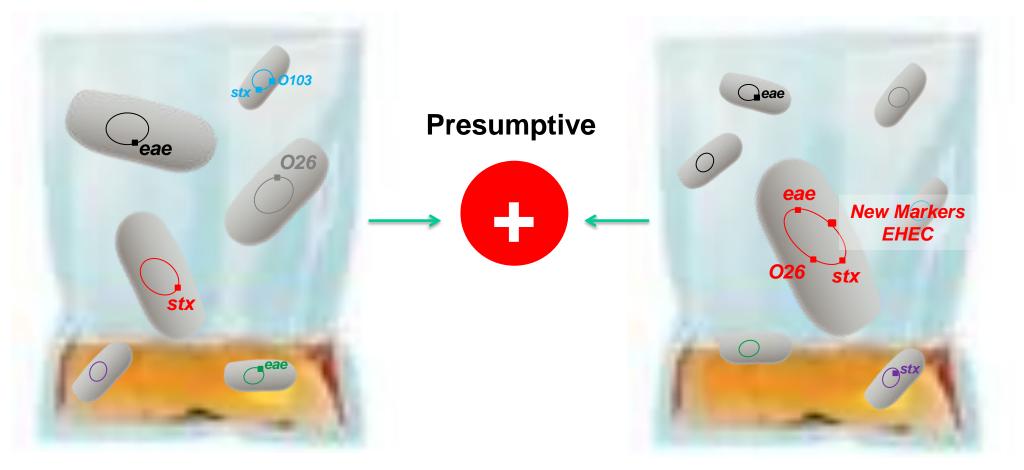


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# Revisiting the STEC Testing Approach: Using espK and espV to Make Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) Detection More Reliable in Beef

Sabine Delannoy<sup>1</sup>, Byron D. Chaves<sup>2</sup>, Sarah A. Ison<sup>2</sup>, Hattie E. Webb<sup>2</sup>, Lothar Beutin<sup>3</sup>, José Delaval<sup>4</sup>, Isabelle Billet<sup>5</sup> and Patrick Fach<sup>1\*</sup>

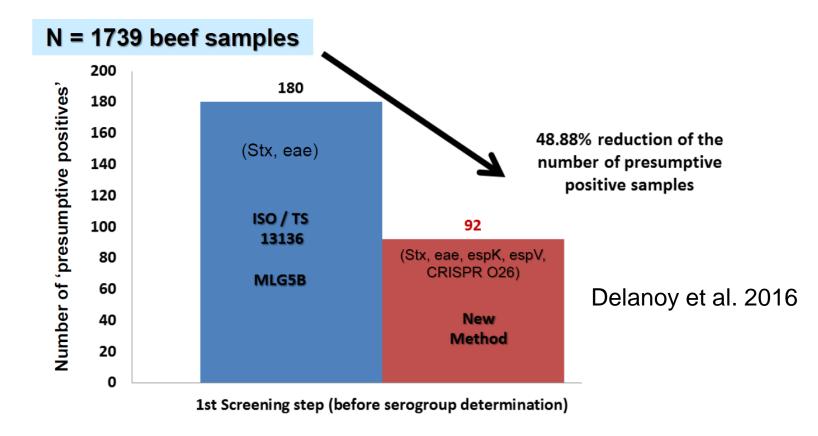
# **NEW MARKERS**



PEC negative

**PEC** positive

# **NEW MARKERS**

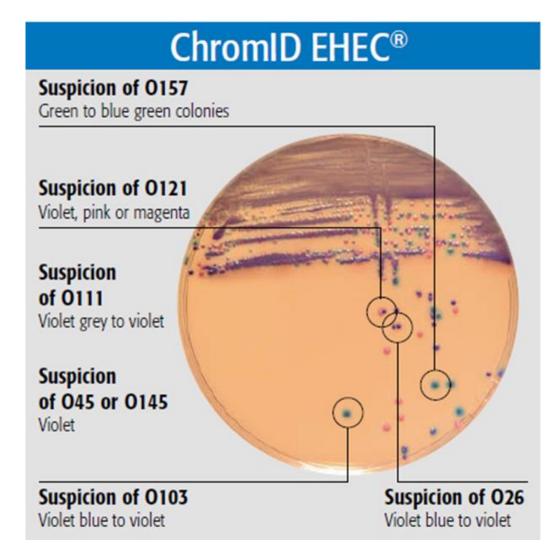


- From 100 stx positive samples, 51 were positive for PEC and 4 positive by culture.
- From 82 stx positive samples, 47 were positive for PEC and 11 positive by culture (Four O103; Two O157:H7; Three O182; one O5; and one non-typable).

# CHROMOGENIC MEDIA (AND IMMUNOSEPARATION)



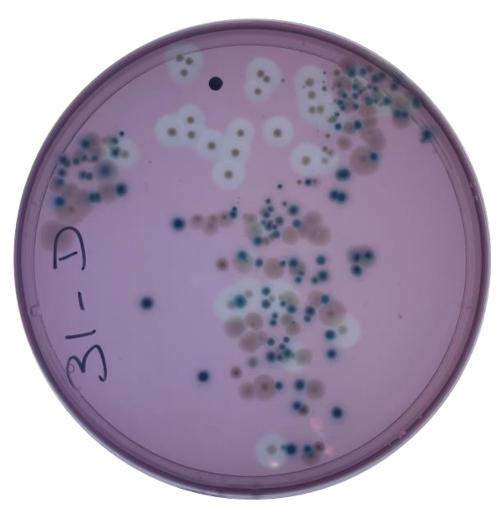




# **NEW AGAR FOR SIGA TOXIN DETECTION**



STEC isolation in raw beef



STEC isolation in cheese from raw milk

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PIONEERING DIAGNOSTICS