13th Annual Worksop of the National Reference Laboratories for *E. coli* – Rome 18-19 October 2018

PT21

Detection of STEC in sprouts

(April-May 2018)











Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department European Reference Laboratory for *Escherichia coli*

Outline

Results of the inter-laboratory study (PT21)

Results of the voluntary inter-laboratory study on the effect of the enrichment temperature of 41.5 °C on the detection and isolation of STEC in sprouts

Organized in April-May 2018

The **objectives** of PT21 were:

to improve the preparedness of the NRLs towards testing sprouts in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 209/2013;

 to improve the preparedness of the NRLs towards the detection and isolation of STEC strains not belonging to the O157 serogroup;

to give further support to the NRLs and the Official Laboratories for the accreditation of the ISO TS 13136:2012.

PT21

39 NRLs representing 27 EU Member States, Egypt, Iceland, Norway, Russia and Switzerland participated in the study

Three test samples (1, 2 and 3), each consisting of 25 g of red radish sprouts spiked with 0, 2 and 20 CFU/g of a STEC O26 strain were assayed

		Contamination level in:	
Contaminant (<i>Genotype</i>)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Strain C1188-02, STEC O26 (stx1+, stx2+, eae+)	-	Low: 2 CFU/g	High: 20 CFU/g

UoM 0.209 log CFU/ml

Stability tests:

Samples spiked as those used in PT21 were assayed by ISO TS 13136 after 3, 5 and 10 days since the initial contamination

Real Time PCR screening was positive for the STEC target genes even after 10 days from the spiking





Isolation was successful for the high level of contamination samples at all times tested, but never achieved for the low-level contamination samples

Preparation of the PT21 samples

The artificial contamination of the samples was carried out on the 13th of April 2018

The red radish sprouts used possessed natural **background microflora** (about 6 x10⁷ CFU/g)

Assessment of the **homogeneity**: ten replicates of the two levels of contamination assayed. The low level of contamination samples showed very high Ct.

Labeled with randomly generated numerical codes different for each NRL, immediately refrigerated and transferred into refrigerated safety packages that were shipped on 16 April 2018 by courier

Analysis of the NRLs results

Evaluation of proficiency in the Real Time PCR screening step:

- 4 penalty points assigned for incorrect results for *stx1* and *stx2*
- 2 penalty points assigned for incorrect results for eae and wzx₀₂₆

Two penalty points assigned to the lack of isolation of the STEC O26 in sample 3 only

Evaluation of sensitivity/specificity Sensitivity: Se = [true positives / (true positives + false negatives)] x 100 Specificity: Sp = [True negatives / (true negatives + false positives)] x 100

limit of detection (LOD) has been calculated for the isolation step (Wilrich and Wilrich, 2009, Journal of AOAC international, Vol. 92 No. 6, 1763-1772)

Results: Real Time PCR screening of the test samples



Results: Isolation of the STEC O26 from the red radish sprouts

		STEC str	ain isola	tion and	genoty	oing from:				
	Sample 1		Sample	2			Sample 3			
<u>.</u> .				Genotype	Ð		Gen	otype		
NRL	-	Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	Sample 2: 23 (63.9 %)
True	News									out of 36 NRLs
value	None	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
L109										detecting STEC in the
L257										U .
L266										screening step
L269										001001100top
L295		-								isolated the STEC 026
L296										
L300										ctrain
L307		-								Strain
L319										
L323										
L341										
L350			-	-						
L351										$C_{a} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
L355										Sample 3: 32 (86.4 %)
L391	O26 vtx1 vtx2 eae									
L400"										Laboratories out of
L429		-								
L440										the 37 detecting the
L494		-								
1.542										nresence of STEC
1 576		-				-				presence of STLC
1 598										could isolate the
1 599										
1 609										
1 649										contaminating strain
L662		-								
L689		-				_				
L789		_								
L802										
L803										
L813										
1 006										
Fou	ir NRLs ob	tained	a so	core	equ	ual or h	igher tl	han	8	
1 954										
L970										
L997	1									

Evaluation of the performance of the method Screening Step

	Se (low)	Se (high)	Sp
stx1	88.1 %	97.4 %	100%
stx2	95.0 %	95.0 %	100%
eae	100 %	100 %	N.A.
wzx ₀₂₆	94.6 %	97.3 %	N.A.

Isolation Step

Se: 76.1 % for the low contamination level. Se: 88,1 % for the high contamination level.

			SD of log		LOD _{50%} 1			Test statistic		
No. of	Name of	Matrix	matrix	Detection	Lower	Upper	Detection	Lower	Upper	matrix
matrix	matrix	effect	effect	limit	conf. limit	conf. limit	limit	conf. limit	conf. limit	effect
i	matrix _i	F _i	S _{fi}	d 0.5,1	$d_{0.5,i,L}$	$d_{0.5,i,U}$	d _{0.95,i}	d 0.95, i.L	d 0.95, i, U	$ z_i $
1		0,007	0,204	3,848	2,557	5,792	16,631	11,050	25,032	0,000
Con	nbined data	0,007	0,204	3,848	2,557	5,792	16,631	11,050	25,032	0,000

Voluntary inter-laboratory study on the effect of the enrichment temperature of 41.5 °C on the detection and isolation of STEC in sprouts

The use of BPW seems to be more suitable as enrichment broth rather than mTSB+N or mTSB+A



How to reduce the growth of background microflora in the absence of supplements

Discussion about the appropriateness of raising the incubation temperature to 41.5°C

The NRLs and Italian Official Labs were invited to participate in this study to evaluate the effect of the temperature of 41,5°C on STEC isolation as enrichment temperature

A total of 48 Laboratories including 31 NRLs and 17 Italian OLs participated in the voluntary study

The participants received two sets of three samples (25 g red radish sprouts each containing 0, 2 and 20 CFU/g of STEC O26)

	Contamination level in:							
Contaminant (<i>Genotype</i>)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3					
Strain C1188-02, STEC O26 (stx1+, stx2+, eae+)	-	Low: 2 CFU/g	High: 20 CFU/g					

One set to be analized applying ISO TS 13136 as such (enrichment at 37°C in BPW) One set to be analized by ISO TS 13136 but enrichment carried out at 41.5°C in BPW

Stability tests:

The stability was assessed using either the enrichment temperature of 37°C or of 41.5 °C on samples with 2 and 20 CFU/g of STEC O26 and tested by ISO TS 13136:2012 after 3, 5 and 10 days since the initial contamination

The **Real Time PCR** screening was positive for the STEC target genes even after 10 days from the spiking for both the set of samples enriched at 37 °C or 41.5 °C. Ct obtained at 41.5°C were lower than those at 37°C

Isolation

	T1 (3 days)	T2 (5 days)	T3 (10 days)
Samples	Isolation (no. of positive pools)	Isolation (no. of positive pools)	Isolation (no. of positive pools)
2 CFU/g @37 °C	-	-	-
2 CFU/g @41.5 °C	+ (2 pools)	+ (1 pool)	+ (1 pool)
20 CFU/g @37 °C	+ (1 pool)	+ (1 pool)	-
20 CFU/g @41.5 °C	+ (2 pools)	+ (1 pool)	+ (1 pool)

Results: Real Time PCR screening of the test samples

Detection of virulence and serogroup-associated genes in:													
Sample 1 (37 ° C) Sample 1 (41.5 ° C) Sample 2 Low level contamination (37 ° C) Sample 2 Low level contamination (41.5 ° C) Sample 2 High level (41.5 ° C)	Sample 3 evel contamination (37 °C)	Sample 3 High level contamination (41.5 °C)											
stx1 stx2 eae wzx ₀₂₆ stx1 stx2 stx1 stx2 eae wzx ₀₂₆ stx1 stx2 stx1 st	tx2 eae wzx ₀₂₆	stx1 stx2 eae wzx ₀₂₆											
True value + + + + + + + + + +		+ + + +											
		- ONT											
	•												

Results: Isolation of the STEC O26 from the red radish sprouts

					5	STEC	strain isolati	on and	l geno	typing	from:								
Lab	Sample 1 (37 °C)	Sample 1 (41.5 °C)	Samp	ole 2 (3	7°C)		Sample	e 2 (41	.5°C)	Samp	le 3 (3	7°C)		Sample	e 3 (41	.5°C)		
Lab		, ,		G	enotyp	be		G	enotyp	be		G	enotyp	e		G	enotyp	e	following oprichmont at 11 F °C
	-	-	STEC O26 Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	STEC O26 Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	STEC O26 Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	STEC O26 Isolation	stx1	stx2	eae	there was less background
True value	None	None	+	+	+	+					+	÷	÷	+					microflora on the plates and
L144																			meronora on the plates and
L257				_					<u> </u>										more colonies resembling F
L200																			more colonies resembling L.
1 283					-														coli woro available for further
L288																			
L295																			a sufirmation
L296																			confirmation.
L300																			
L307																			
L319																			
L323				_					<u> </u>										
L339									<u> </u>			<u> </u>							Sample 2.
1 350																			Jampie Z.
L351																		_	
L391	O26 stx1 stx2 eae																		29/45 (64 4%) isolated
L400																			
L439																			
L441																			(a) 37°C
L446																			6370
L521																			
L542				_															43/4/ (91.5%) isolated
L598				_	<u> </u>														
L 599									<u> </u>										
1 649																			(0041.5°C
1 662					-														
L683																			
L689																			
L698																			
L765																			
L789																			Sampla 2.
L793																			Sample S.
L802																			
L803																			35/16 (76 1 %) isolated
L813																			337+0 (70.170) isolated
1.825					<u> </u>	<u> </u>													
L875																			
L885																			6.57 6
L906																			
L929																			44/4/ (93.6 %) isolated
L940				-															, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
L954																			
L970																			(0,41,5)
L979																			
L980					1	1													

Sensitivity

Real Time PCR

		Enrichmen	ntat37°C		Enrichment at 41.5 $^\circ$ C					
	stx1	stx2	eae	wzx ₀₂₆	stx1	stx2	eae	wzx ₀₂₆		
Se (low level)	93.9 %*	97.9 %*	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		
Se (high level)	97.9 %	97.9 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		

Isolation

	Enrichment at 37 $^\circ$ C	Enrichment at 41.5 $^\circ$ C		
Se (low level)	73.3 %	92.2 %		
Se (high level)	80.7 %	94 %		

LOD 37°C

			SD of log		LOD50% 1			Test statistic		
No. of matrix	Name of matrix	Matrix effect	matrix effect	Detection limit	Lower conf. limit	Upper conf. limit	Detection limit	Lower conf. limit	Upper conf. limit	matrix effect
i	matrix i	Fi	Sn	d 0.5,1	dosiL	dosiu	d 0.95,1	d 0.95,12	d 0.95,10	Zi
1		0,005	0,169	5,435	3,880	7,615	23,491	16,767	32,911	0,000
Comb	pined data	0,005	0,169	5,435	3,880	7,615	23,491	16,767	32,911	0,000

LOD 41.5°C

			SD of log		LOD _{50%} 1			LOD _{95%} 2		Test statistic
No. of	Name of	Matrix	matrix	Detection	Lower	Upper	Detection	Lower	Upper	matrix
matrix	matrix	effect	effect	limit	conf. limit	conf. limit	limit	conf. limit	conf. limit	effect
i	matrix _i	F _i	Sfi	d 0.5,1	d 0.5,12	$d_{0.5,i,U}$	d _{0.95,i}	d 0.95, i.L	d 0.95, i.U	$ z_i $
1		0,016	0,197	1,692	1,141	2,509	7,312	4,929	10,845	0,000
Com	bined data	0,016	0,197	1,692	1,141	2,509	7,312	4,929	10,845	0,000

Concluding remarks

The network of Laboratories working in the field of pathogenic *E. coli* is made up of very collaborative participants

the sensitivity of the method in the Real Time PCR screening step slightly increased when the enrichment temperature applied was 41.5 °C

the isolation step was strongly improved when the enrichment temperature was raised at 41.5 °C, being particularly beneficial for the low level contamination samples

LOD₅₀ for the isolation step was much lower when the enrichment was carried out at 41.5 °C (1.692 CFU), compared to the enrichment at 37 °C (5.435 CFU)

Thanks to all the participants in the study and thank you all for your attention!