

CDC: Some progress seen in foodborne illness

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(HealthDay)—The incidence of reported infections with *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) O157 and a common strain of *Salmonella* bacteria have decreased, while infections with other types of *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *Vibrio* have increased, according to research published in the May 15 issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

The new report summarizes data from 2014. *Salmonella* caused the most infections (38 percent), followed by *Campylobacter* (33 percent) and *E. coli* (6 percent). Infections attributed to Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* O157 fell 32 percent since 2006 to 2008, according to the report. In addition, infections from *Salmonella* Typhimurium dropped 27 percent during the same period, continuing a trend that started in the mid-1980s.

Infections from two less common types of *Salmonella*—Javiana and Infantis—more than doubled. When all types of *Salmonella* are combined, no change was seen in 2014, according to the researchers. *Campylobacter* increased 13 percent and *Vibrio* increased 52 percent, compared with 2006 to 2008.

During a press conference today, Patricia Griffin, M.D., M.P.H., of the Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases at the CDC, said that despite a recent outbreak of listeria from contaminated ice cream, the number of [listeria infections](#) hasn't changed. In 2014, listeria was responsible for 11 percent of [foodborne illness outbreaks](#), according to the report. "We haven't seen a change in listeria infections since 2006 to 2008," Griffin said. "Over the long term, when FoodNet started 20 years ago, there's been a remarkable decrease in listeria infections."

More information: [Full Text](#)

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