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Human Infection with *Brucella abortus* Strain RB51 Associated with Raw Milk Consumption (Texas)

NASPHV/CSTE Webinar

February 21, 2018

Objectives



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- Describe the history and epidemiology of brucellosis
- Describe the history and unique aspects of *Brucella abortus* RB51
- Describe investigation of the first reported case of human brucellosis from RB51 in the US linked to consumption of unpasteurized milk
- Describe prevention and control measures employed

Brucellosis History

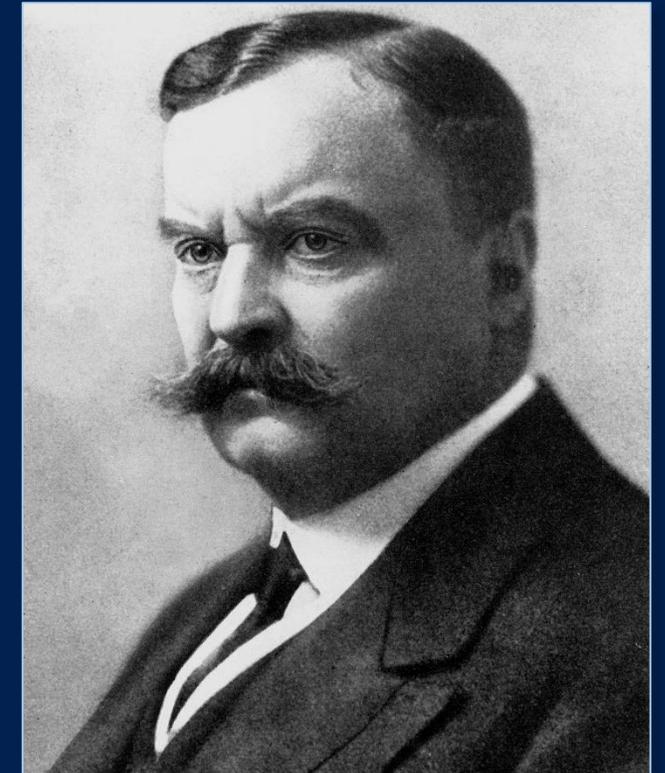


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Recognized since antiquity in the Mediterranean Region

- Sir David Bruce, 1887
 - Coined the term "Malta fever"
 - Gram negative bacterium...*Micrococcus melitensis*
- Themistokles Zammit, 1905
 - Demonstrated organism in Maltese goats
- Bernard Bang, 1897
 - Disease of cattle in Denmark referred to as "contagious abortion"
 - Isolated and named *Bacillus abortus*.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Bruce_\(microbiologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Bruce_(microbiologist))

Brucellosis History



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Alice Evans, 1918

- Undulant fever correlation with Bang's
- Cultured organism from raw milk
 - Noted similarity to Bruce's organism

In about 1920, genus renamed *Brucella* in honor of Bruce

- Species recognized at the time
 - *B. melitensis*, *B. abortus*, *B. suis*



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Catherine_Evans

Human Disease



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- Incubation period highly variable: 5 days–6 months
 - Average 2-4 weeks
- Protean manifestations (sub-clinical infections are common)
 - Acute
 - Non-specific: fever, chills, sweats, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, anorexia, fatigue, weight loss
 - Lymphadenopathy (10–20%)
 - Splenomegaly (20–30%)



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Human Disease

- Chronic
 - Recurrent (“undulant”) fever
 - Arthritis and spondylitis
 - Possible focal organ involvement
 - Central nervous system, uveitis, epididymo-orchitis



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Animal Disease

Livestock disease impact

- Decreased milk production
- Weight loss
- Abortion
- Infertility
- Lameness

Transmission

- Vertical
- Exposure to birthing products





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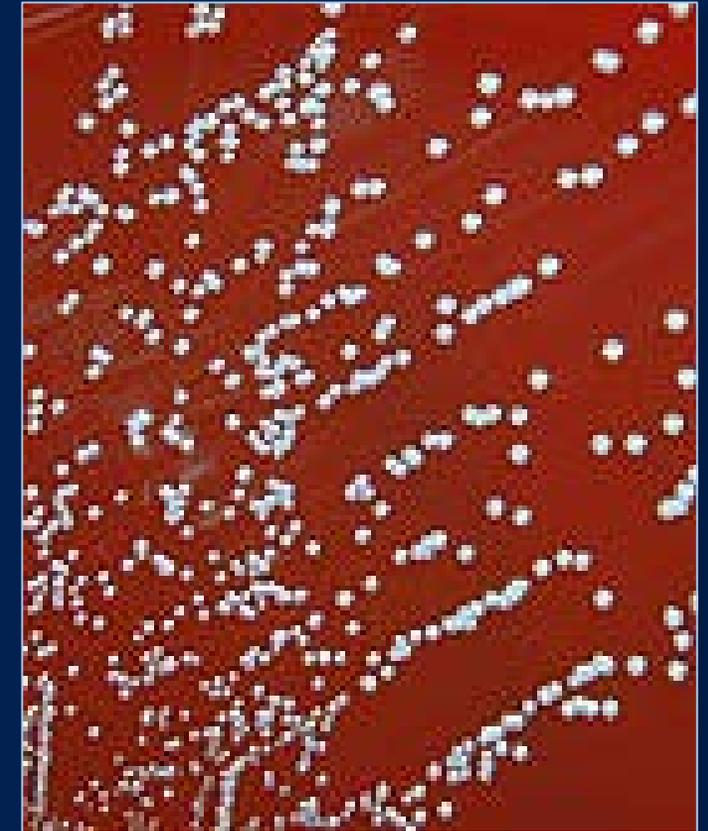
Pathology

Intracellular bacteria

- *B. melitensis*, *B. abortus*, *B. suis*, *B. canis*
- Pathogenicity varies by species
- Gram negative coccobacillus
- Fastidious in culture

Tissue tropism

- Lymphatics
- Genital tract
- Placenta



www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1GGRV_enUS762US762&tbm=isch&q=photos+of+Brucella&chips=q:photos+of+brucella,online_chips:brucella+melitensis&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjjgZHRlJ_ZAhVCZawKHXRPAIQ4IYIKCgC&biw=1536&bih=759&dpr=1.25#imgrc=lsynffEMH2je1M

Transmission to Humans



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Consumption of

- Raw milk
- Raw milk products
 - Soft cheese
 - Kefir

Contact with mucous membranes or non-intact skin

- Abattoir workers
- Hunters
- Veterinarians (also needle stick)

Inhalation of aerosolized materials

- During parturition of infected animals
- Surgical procedures
- Laboratory workers

B. abortus, *melitensis* and *suis* are "Select Agents"



<http://www.idimages.org/atlas/organism/?atlasentryID=15&organism=Brucella>



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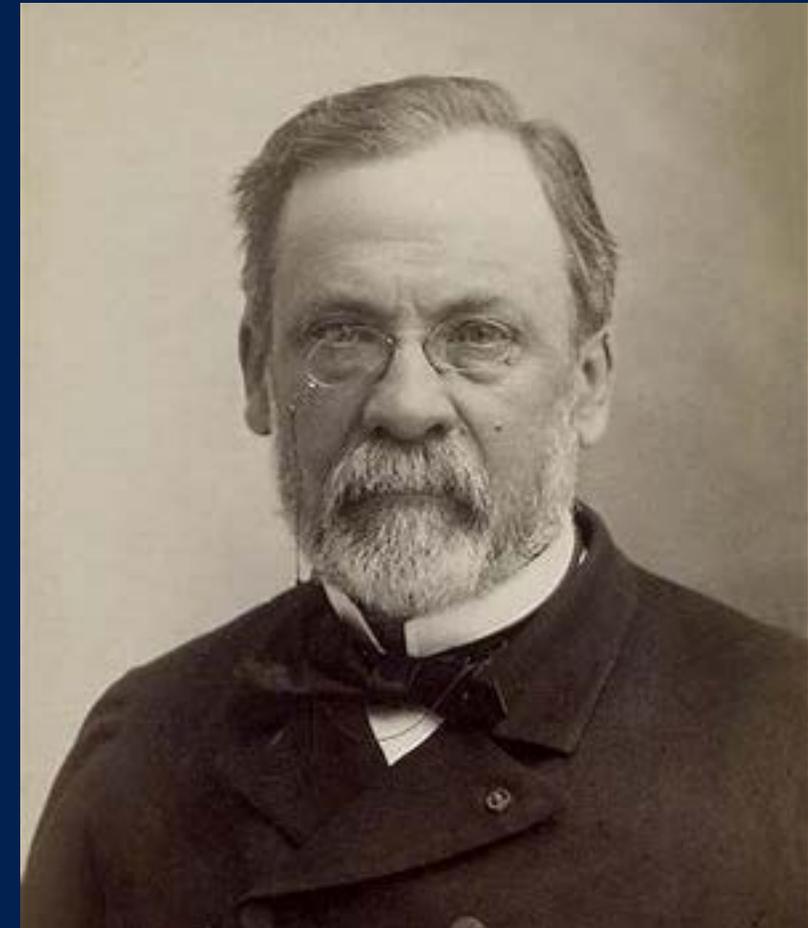
Disease Interventions

Pasteurization (Louis Pasteur, 1864)

- Applied to dairy products
 - Franz von Soxhlet, 1886
 - Milton Joseph Rosenau, 1912

Required by law in US

- First states passed, 1947
- For interstate dairy sales, 1975





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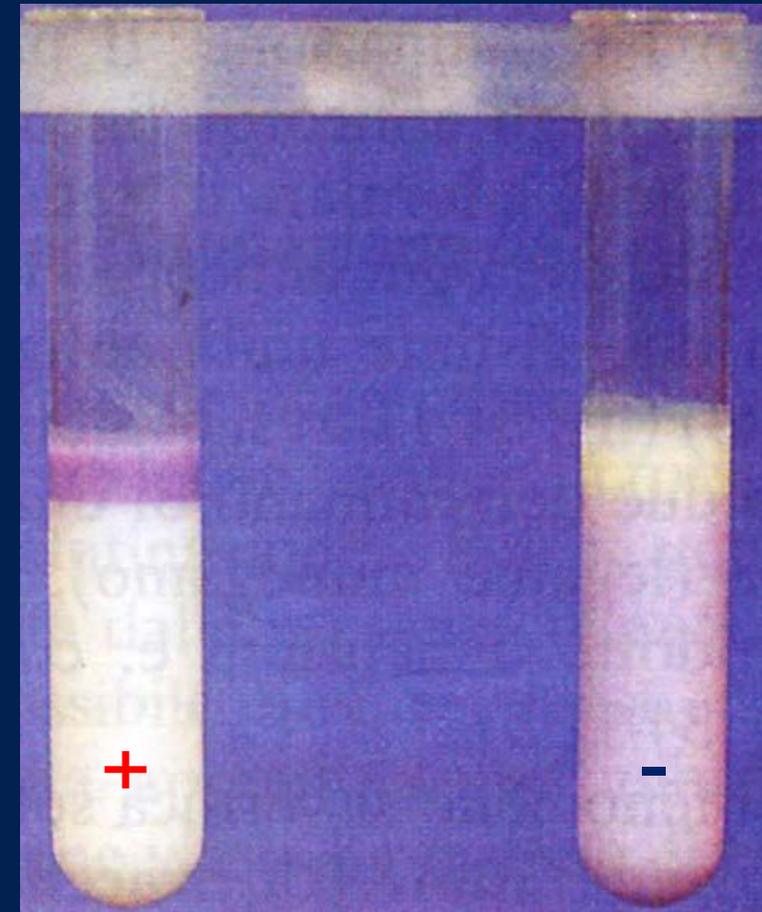
Disease Interventions

State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program, 1934

- State agriculture departments cooperative
- Cattle herds tested
- Infected cattle slaughtered
- Vaccination (strain 19)

Cattle surveillance

- Dairies: bulk tank milk testing
- Non-dairy: blood test (market, slaughter)





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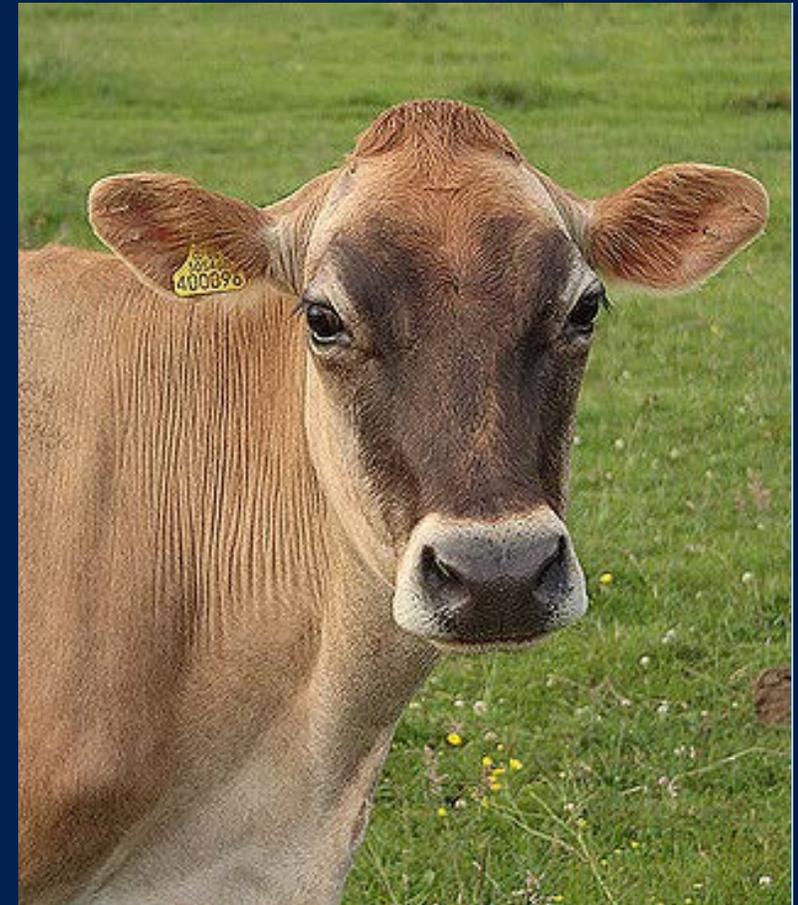
Vaccine: RB51

Laboratory strain *B. abortus* RB51

- Lacks surface polysaccharide O side chain
- Not identifiable by serology
- Resistant to rifampin, penicillin

Live vaccine approved for cattle, 1996

- Effective, less abortigenic than strain 19
- Differentiates natural infection, vaccination
- No vaccine approved for humans



RB51 in Humans



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Human exposure to RB51

- Laboratorians
- Veterinarians

After exposure

- Determine high-risk/low-risk
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)
- Serologic monitoring not helpful
- 6 months symptom watch

A screenshot of the CDC MMWR Weekly website. The header includes the CDC logo, 'MMWR' in large letters, and 'Weekly' in a red banner. Below the banner, the date 'December 21, 2007 / 56(50);1320-1321' is displayed. The main title of the article is 'Notice to Readers: Potential Exposure to Attenuated Vaccine Strain *Brucella abortus* RB51 During a Laboratory Proficiency Test --- United States, 2007'. The text below the title describes the notification from the New York State Department of Health regarding potential exposures to RB51 at a state laboratory during a Laboratory Preparedness Survey (LPS).

CDC Home Search Health Topics A

CDC

MMWR™

Weekly

December 21, 2007 / 56(50);1320-1321

Notice to Readers: Potential Exposure to Attenuated Vaccine Strain *Brucella abortus* RB51 During a Laboratory Proficiency Test --- United States, 2007

On November 27, 2007, CDC was notified by New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) officials of potential *Brucella abortus* RB51 (RB51) exposures to laboratorians at a state laboratory from an isolate used in a recent Laboratory Preparedness Survey (LPS). RB51 is an attenuated vaccine strain of *B. abortus* used to vaccinate cattle against brucellosis; human illness is known to have resulted from

Outbreak Timeline



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PATIENT

July 3 , 2017

Index case symptomatic and subsequently hospitalized

Jul 17

- Hospital lab blood culture consistent with *Brucella*
- Isolate *Brucella* spp. by PCR at LRN

July 21

- DSHS notified of *Brucella* case

July

Jul 28

CDC received isolate from LRN for speciation

August 3

Preliminary positive RB51 isolate identified by CDC

Aug 7

CDC confirmed isolate from human specimen as *Brucella abortus* RB51

August

Outbreak Timeline



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PRODUCT

August 1

Bulk milk tank samples collected from dairy

Aug 3

Bulk milk tank samples preliminary positive for *Brucella* spp. at DSHS

August

Aug 8

- Milk detained and destroyed at dairy
- Products as of Aug. 1 recalled

Aug 11

Bulk milk tank samples confirmed by CDC as *Brucella abortus* RB 51 from August 1 collection

Outbreak Timeline



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NOTIFICATIONS

August 14

DSHS issued press release and
clinician health alert

Aug 17

Consumer notification began

August

September 1

CDC-assisted notification

Sept 13

CDC health alert released

Sept 15

National press release issued

Sept 21

Laboratory health alert

September

Public Health Challenges



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Disease confirmation

Source verification

Exposure time frame and transmission estimate

Future Health threat determination for the dairy

Mitigation Strategies



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Exposure prevention

- Detention Notice
- "Do not sell" emergency order
- Product recall order

Public and customer notification

Provider education

Herd Assessment



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Requirement to return dairy to production:
Testing bulk milk and individual cows for RB51

- Bulk milk testing
 - DSHS and CDC
- Animal testing
 - Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
 - National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL)
- Multiple specimen collections and tests
 - 2 cows tested positive and were culled
 - All subsequent testing of cows and bulk milk has been negative
 - Dairy resumed production on October 11, 2017 with ongoing testing of bulk milk by DSHS



www.google.com/search?q=pictures+of+dairy+herds&rlz=1C1GGRV_enUS762US762&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiFy92b5qDZAhVO6wKHeeYDmcQ7AkIOA&biw=1536&bih=759#imgrc=nCtiPzwwqr1pmM:

Media Release

DSHS release

Dallas Morning News

Star Telegram



FORT WORTH

CDC issues raw milk warning about Paradise dairy, at least one person sick

BY MITCH MITCHELL
mitchmitchell@star-telegram.com

September 15, 2017 05:39 PM

PARADISE — People who consumed raw milk or milk products between June 1 and Aug. 7 from the K-Bar Dairy in Wise County should get antibiotic treatment to avoid the risk of lifelong, chronic infections, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention officials warned.

Customer Notification



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Consumer contact information obtained

- Household line list created
- Notified of potential RB51 exposure

Ensure accurate case finding

- Exposure period: June 1–August 7
- Line list expanded with additional households

Notification Efforts



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Multistate Exposure

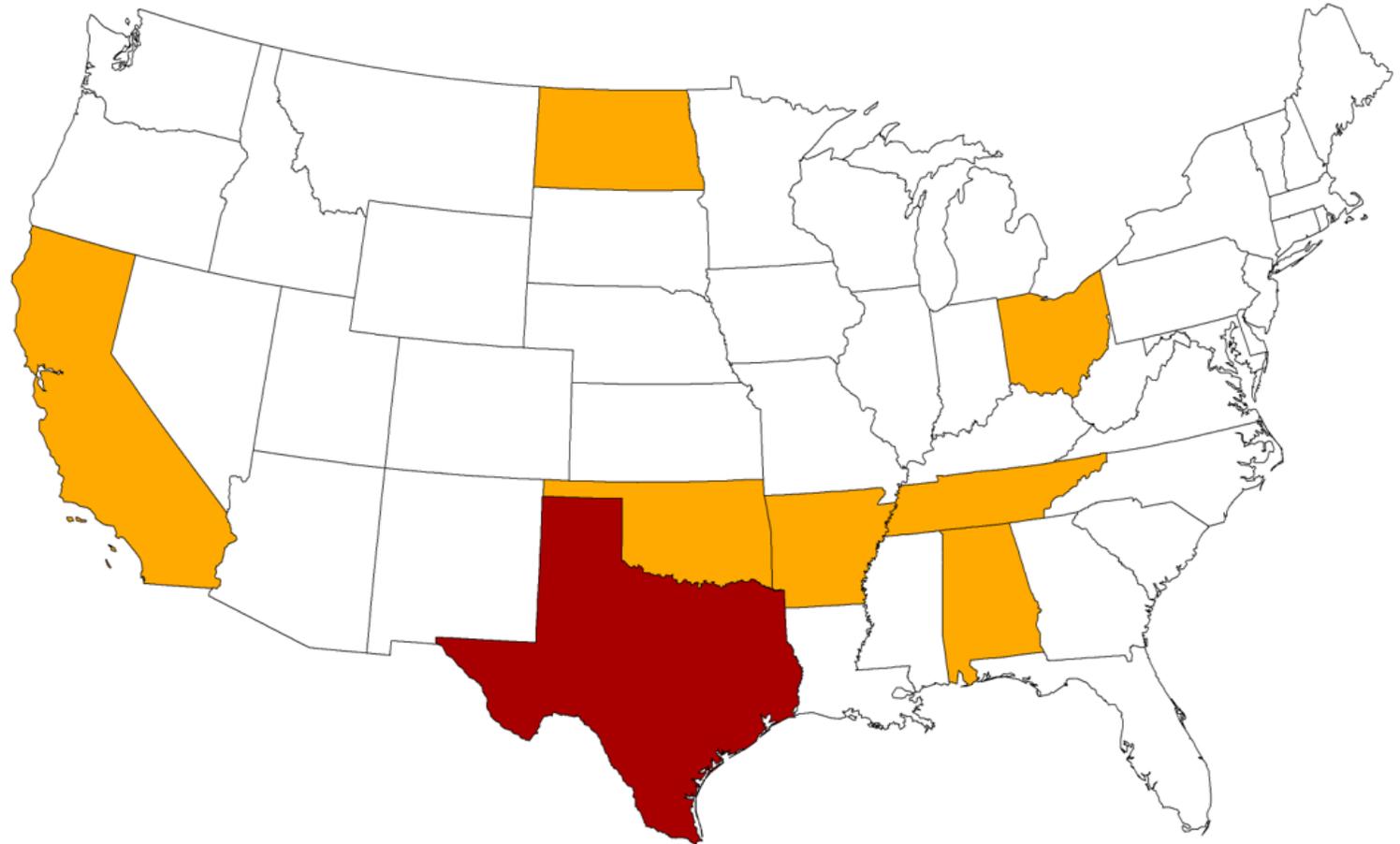


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Consumers from

- Texas
- Alabama
- Arkansas
- California
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- North Dakota
- Tennessee



Health Alert Network



This is an official CDC HEALTH ADVISORY



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
September 13, 2017, 1230 ET (12:30 PM ET)
CDCHAN-00407

Rifampin/Penicillin-Resistant Strain of RB51 *Brucella* Contracted from Consumption of Raw Milk

Summary:

The Texas Department of State Health Services, with assistance from CDC, is investigating *Brucella* RB51 exposures and illnesses that may be connected to the purchase and consumption of raw (unpasteurized) milk from K-Bar Dairy in Paradise, Texas. Symptoms of brucellosis can include: fever, sweats, malaise, anorexia, headache, fatigue, muscle & joint pain, and potentially more serious complications (e.g., swelling of heart, liver, or spleen, neurologic symptoms).

Background

A person who drank raw milk from K-Bar Dairy in Paradise, Texas, has been hospitalized with brucellosis. Milk samples from the dairy have tested positive for a *Brucella* strain called RB51. People who consumed milk or milk products from this dairy from June 1, 2017, to August 7, 2017 are at an increased risk for brucellosis and should receive appropriate post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). They are advised to consult with their health care providers regarding PEP care and possible diagnostic testing. Please note: the incubation period for brucellosis can range from five days to six months.

Recommendations

Brucella strain RB51 is resistant to rifampin and penicillin. A combination of doxycycline and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for 21 days is the recommended first-line PEP regimen for RB51 exposure. There is no serological test available to detect RB51 infection. Blood culture is the recommended diagnostic test for exposed symptomatic individuals. When ordering

Brucello

Background

Raw milk is milk from a cow, goat, or sheep that has not been pasteurized to kill harmful bacteria such as *E. coli* and *Listeria*, which are responsible for foodborne outbreaks.

The Texas Department of State Health Services advises people who drink and eat raw milk, ice cream, and yogurt to take the following steps:

- Pasteurization at 161°F for 15 seconds
- This is especially important for raw milk

Federal Guidance



Texas Department of State Health Services

DSHS collaboration

Updated website

- Clinician instructions
- Laboratory guidance



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

SEARCH



CDC A-Z INDEX ▾

Brucellosis

Brucellosis Homepage

Transmission

Signs & Symptoms

Risk of Exposure +

Treatment

Prevention

Clinicians -

Exposure to RB51 through Raw Milk or Milk Products

Patients with Suspected Infection

[CDC](#) > [Brucellosis Homepage](#) > [Clinicians](#)

Exposure to RB51 through Raw Milk or Milk Products: How to Reduce Risk of Infection



People who have consumed raw milk or raw milk products that are potentially contaminated with RB51 are at **high risk** for brucellosis infection. For these people, symptom monitoring and antibiotics to prevent infection (also called post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)) is recommended.

PEP for RB51 should include:

- Doxycycline, in addition to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole or another suitable antimicrobial, for 21 days

Those with contraindications to doxycycline or trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole should consult with their health care provider.

Clinician Education



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Jennifer Shuford, MD, MPH
Infectious Disease Medical Officer
Department of State Health Services

Target audience

- Emergency & urgent care facilities
- Primary care providers
- Obstetricians
- Infectious disease specialists

Communication network challenges

- Local/regional health departments
- Clinician contact information

Consultation Service



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Joel Massey, MD
Preventive Medicine Resident
Texas Department of State
Health Services

August 16–September 25

47 Consultations

- 39 Primary care providers
- 2 Emergency/urgent care
- 2 Laboratories
- 2 Infection preventionists

Public Education



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Risk communication

Avoid alienation

- Raw dairy industry
- Consumers and patrons
- Clinicians

Message dissemination
channels



<https://keepkidshealthycom.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/raw-milk.jpeg?w=1108>

Contact Investigation

RB51 Exposure—June 1–August 7, 2017

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Households responded to questionnaire | 199 |
| Individuals identified as exposed | 517 |
| Individuals reported seeking care, PEP | 202 (39%) |
| Individuals reported receiving antibiotics | 110 (21%) |
| Cases confirmed | 1 (0.2%) |

Findings are preliminary and subject to change.



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Summary



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Brucella RB51 outbreak linked to raw milk

Mitigation interventions

- Exposure prevention
- Public and consumer notification
- Clinician education

DSHS provides rare disease education and control services



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Acknowledgements

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Thank you

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