



Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Microbiological control at the Laboratory Food and Feed Safety

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Senior Scientist



The laboratory

- ~140 employees
- ~60 employees microbiology (3 teams)
- ~80 employees chemistry (4 teams)

Tasks:

- Routine analyses in chemical, microbiological, virology and molecular biology
- Develop new methods and techniques and maintain and support research methods





The microbiology team

- ~40 employees for **routine** analysis
(technical school, BSc level)
- ~20 employees for **science and expertise**
(BSc, MSc and PhD level)
 - routine support
 - method development
 - knowledge building and sharing (working groups/network)



Quality prerequisites

- Qualified and trained employees
- Validated and accredited methods (ISO 17025)
- Quality checks (ISO 17025)
 - › Equipment (scales, pipettes, dilutors, incubators)
 - › Intake of materials
 - › Positive and negative controls
 - › Proficiency testing



Microbiological research

45.000 samples annually (100% project based)

- process samples: ± 11.000
 - dedicated projects: ± 19.000
 - carcass testing: ± 8.000
- } monitoring
- complaints/outbreaks: ± 1.000
 - import/export: ± 5.000

On average 3 analyses per sample:

± 130.000 analysis/year



Microbiology methods performed at laboratory

Bacteria:

- Total viable count
- *E. coli*
- STEC
- *Salmonella*
- *Campylobacter*
- *Shigella*
- *Vibrio*
- *Bacillus cereus*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Listeria monocytogenes*

AntiMicrobialResistance:

- *E. coli*
- ESBL
- *Enterococcus*
- *Salmonella*
- *Campylobacter*

- Toxin research
(*B. cereus* en *S. aureus*)

Virus

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis E
- Norovirus



Method development

ISO methods when available

- Updated/supplemented with molecular techniques
(PCR, MALDI biotyping, molecular serotyping)

Reference method as first alternative (EU reference protocol)

Own method when necessary (specific Dutch policy, etc.)

- Based on literature

→ Use our expertise to give input for ISO/EURL methods and to publish methods



Import projects – border control

Different routes:

Regulation (EC) No 669: feed and food of non-animal origin

Directive 97/78/EC, article 20 and 24: feed and food of animal origin

Monitoring projects: selected country/product/microorganism combinations



Projects Regulation 669

01/07/2017: Salmonella in Sesamum seeds: Nigeria (NG), Sudan (SD), Uganda (UG)

23/02/2017: Salmonella in Sesamum seeds: Uganda (UG)

01/01/2017: Salmonella in Sesamum seeds: Uganda (UG), India (IN)

**→ 2017 monitoring 155 batches n= 5 → 775 samples
→ 4 batches Salmonella positive**



Projects Directive 97/78/EC

- Salmonella in processed meat
- Vibrio cholerae in shrimp
- STEC in processed meat
(E.coli, Enterobacteriaceae, Norovirus)

→ **2442 samples**

>120 Salmonella positive (mainly serotype Heidelberg)

6 batches STEC positive → (n=5 samples)

2 samples Vibrio positive (1 V. cholerae)



Projects - Monitoring at the border:

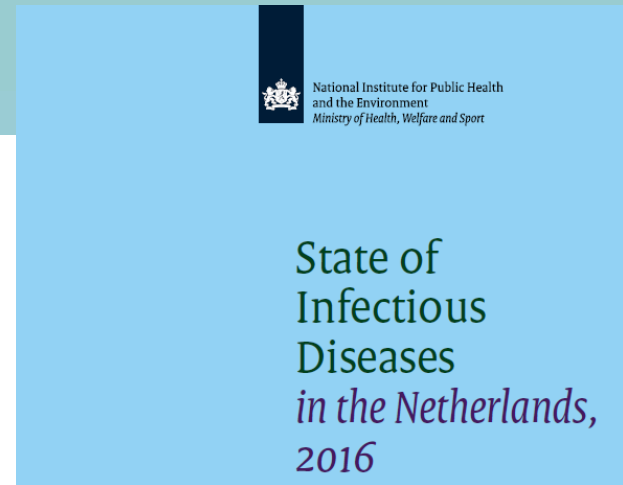
- Fresh herbs 40 batches n=5
(1 batch ESBL, 2 Salmonella, 0 STEC)
- Poultry meat 41 batches n=5
(19 ESBL, 6 Salmonella)
- Aquaculture Fish 47 samples
(5 ESBL, 0 Salmonella)

Additional projects at wholesale of imported products:

- Fresh herbs
- Poultry meat
- Red meat
- Exotic meat



Reporting the data



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Scientific Report of EFSA

The European Union summary report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2013

European Food Safety Authority, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

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Porcine blood used as ingredient in meat productions may serve as a vehicle for hepatitis E virus transmission

Ingeborg L.A. Boxman ^a , Claudia C.C. Jansen ^a , Geke Hägele ^a , Ans Zwartkruis-Nahuis ^a , Jeroen Cremer ^b , Harry Vennema ^b , Aloys S.L. Tijlsmā ^c

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfoodmicro.2017.06.029>

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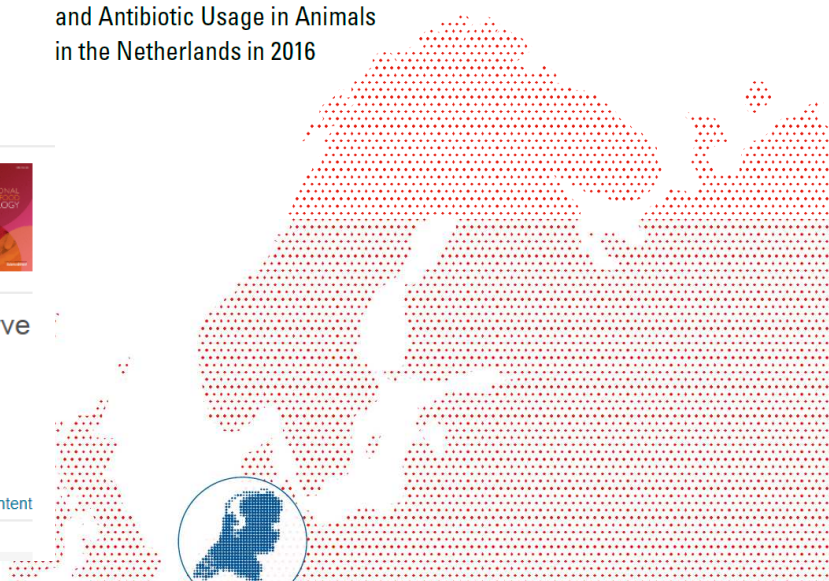
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MARAN 2017

Monitoring of Antimicrobial Resistance and Antibiotic Usage in Animals in the Netherlands in 2016





Thank you!



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