The Salmonellosis Outbreak of Spring 2012 Tempeh

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What is Tempeh?

It's made from whole soy beans which are softened by soaking. Then they're cooked, slightly fermented and formed into a firm patty or block. And actually, while tempeh is traditionally made with soybeans, it can actually be made with any type of bean, like black beans, black-eyed peas, and chickpeas.

What does it look like?

Tempeh's appearance is peculiar; white fluffy mushroom mycelium enwraps the yellow soybeans (or whatever plant-food used) and holds it firmly together thus creating a flexible, bendable, and nicely chewy texture. As it grows, the exposed surface develops some black and grey coloration, which is evidence of the fungus' spores.







Starter Culture Rhizopus oligosporus







NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES FOOD AND DRUG PROTECTION DIVISION

Food Inspection Report Cover Sheet Continuation Sheet

Firm	Name:					
		04/18/2012				
Inspe	ction Date:					
Soybean Tempeh Product Flow						
	Soybeans & 5% vinegar and city water are added to 5-gallon bucket and held overnight in walk- in cooler at 31°F.					
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	Hydrated beans are added to steam kettle along with city water and boiled for 45 minutes while skimming and removing floating hulls.					
Partially cooked beans flow out of steam kettle into bucket with holes allowing water to drain into floor drain.						
		<u> </u>				
	The beans are poured on to a clean cloth supported by stainless steel table and fans blow air across the top of the beans. The beans are rotated by plastic scrappers to aid in cooling.					
		peans reach room temperature, 50 lbs. of the beans are added to the 60 qt Hobart mixer along with 1.5 cups of 5% vinegar, and 45 grams of culture and blended for 5 minutes on speed #1.				
						
	12 oz. o	f beans are placed into a 7" X 8" perforated re-closable plastic bag and placed on a wire mesh tray and placed in a speed cart.				
	The rack	is are moved into a room at 86°F for 26-36 hours. The product is then placed into 31°F walk-in cooler until the product reaches 60°F.				
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	The bags are placed into a (7.5" X 9") cellophane bag which are heat sealed and placed into a walk-in freezer at -10°F overnight.					
		<u> </u>				
	The next of	day the bags are labeled and placed into a cardboard case. The product is held and sold frozen. The product is delivered to the customer by the owner.				





Growth of Salmonella species

41.4-50°F (5.2-10°C) 51-70°F (11-21°C) Above 70°F (21°C)

2 days

5 hours

2 hours

CDC estimates *Salmonella* causes about 1.2 million illnesses, 23,000 hospitalizations, and 450 deaths in the United States every year. Food is the source for about 1 million of these illnesses.

- Most people infected with Salmonella develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 6 hours to 4 days after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most people recover without treatment.
- In some people, the illness may be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized.

Shared Commercial Kitchen

- Provides kitchen space and equipment
- Services 60 vendors annually
- Actively serving 28 vendors at time of site visit
 - Caterers
 - Food trucks
 - Food carts
 - Food Manufactures
- Vendors responsible for cleaning kitchen space

Dry and Wet Kitchens





Shared Use (Incubator Kitchen)







The Outbreak

- March 30, 2012
- 8 cases of gastroenteritis
 - Restaurant X, Buncombe County
 - 5 Salmonella Paratyphi B var. Java
- No common food item
- No further cases

Buncombe



The Outbreak

- April 24, 2012
- 10 additional cases
 - Salmonella Paratyphi B var. Java
 - Buncombe County (Asheville)
- 15 laboratory confirmed cases
 - Identical pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE)
 - "Outbreak strain"

Symptoms

One or more of the following:

- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal cramps
- Bloody diarrhea

Salmonella Paratyphi B var. Java

Paratyphi B var. (L)+ tartrate +

This outbreak was caused by *Salmonella* Paratyphi B variant L(+) tartrate(+) bacteria, formerly known as *Salmonella* Java. People with illness caused by this bacteria typically experience diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12-72 hours after an exposure.

- Routine Inspection on 4/18 of Tempeh Manufacturer located in Buncombe County
- Inspection report noted new supplier of culture
- Tempeh Product collected on 4/18
 - Presumptive positive (on 4/26) Salmonella
 - Firm notified voluntary agreement to withdraw product produced on 4/18

- Return to firm on 4/27 to collect:
 - Distribution Records
 - Samples
 - 1 tempeh culture (unopened bag)
 - 1 tempeh culture (opened bag)
 - 2 raw beans (black eyed pea, split soybean)
 - 4 finished product (retail black bean, retail black eyed pea, retail soybean produced 3/12, retail soybean produced 4/25/12)

Shared Kitchen Site Visit

- Interviewed staff
- Reviewed production methods
- Obtained food samples for testing







- Investigation on 4/27
 - verified product is NOT RTE
 - tempeh culture purchased from MD online store
 - owner contacted retail chain to remove product from sale
 - distribution records
 - shared use kitchen closed plans to conduct environmental swabbing throughout facility

- Sample Results on 4/30 5/1
 - 1 tempeh culture (unopened bag) Positive
 - 1 tempeh culture (opened bag) Positive
 - 2 of 4— finished product
 - retail black eyed pea Positive
 - retail soybean produced 3/12 Positive

- Recall issued by firm on 5/1
- ALL tempeh products with Best By dates 6/11/2011 10/25/12
- FDA involved
 - ATL-DO
 - BAL-DO investigation into the MD distributor of culture

May 2

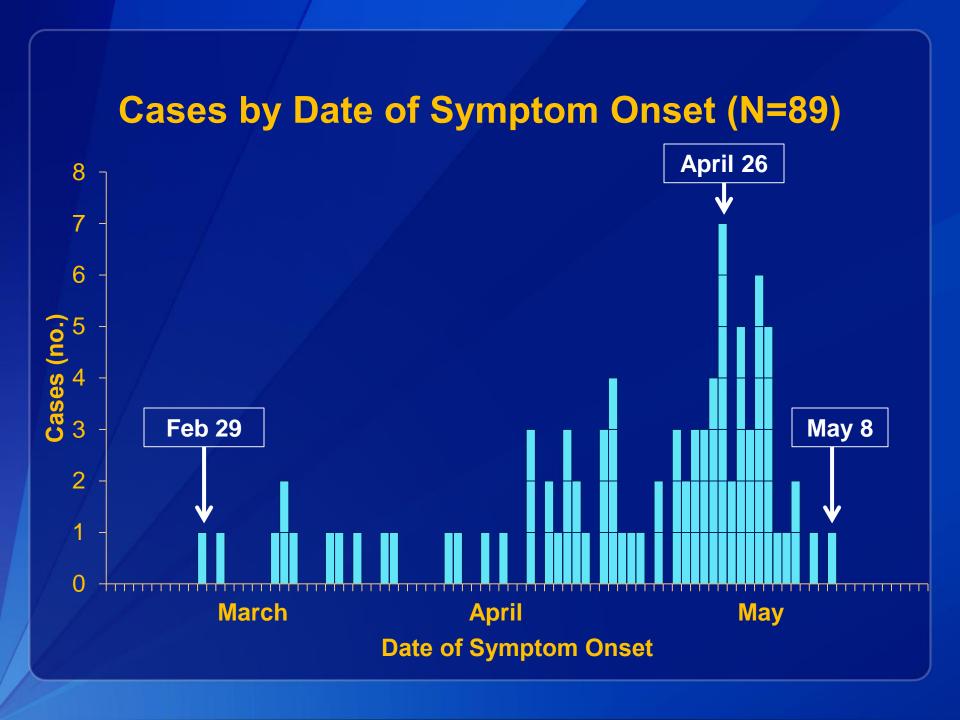
Firm had recovered all product from the marketplace and destroyed in local landfill

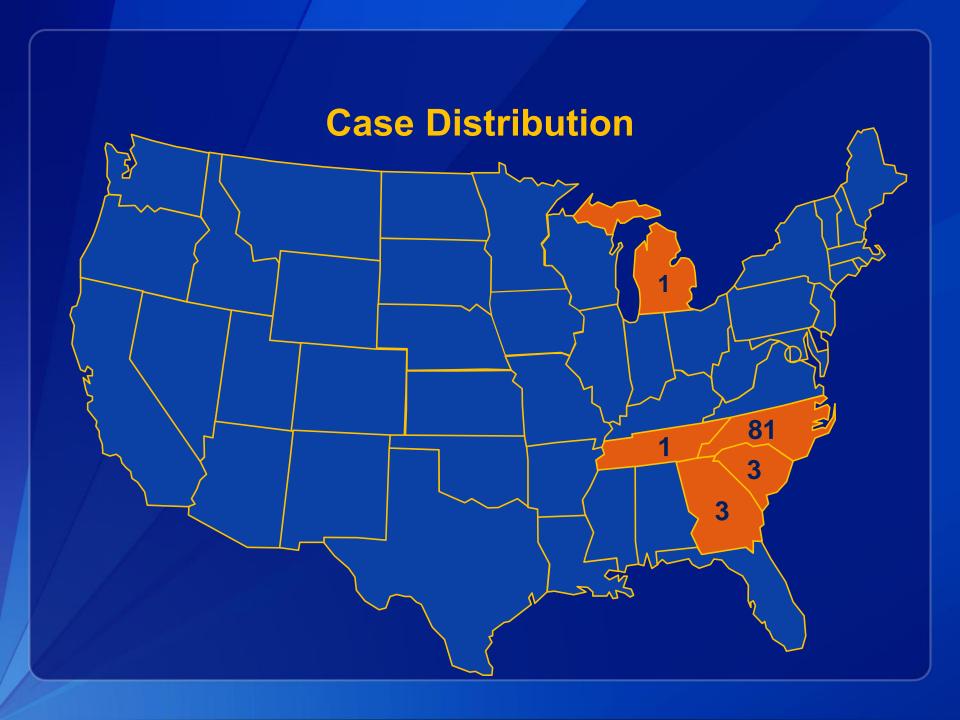












Clinical Symptoms (N=89)

Symptoms	Frequency	%
Diarrhea	86/86	100
Abdominal Cramps	70/82	85
Fever	69/84	82
Vomiting	33/84	39
Bloody Diarrhea	30/82	37

Case Characteristics (n=89)

	No.	%
Confirmed	87	98
Probable	2	2
Female	45	51
Median age, years (range)	24 (4–74)	
Hospitalized	8	9
Died	0	0

Clinical Laboratory Results

- 87/89 contributed stool specimens
- 87/87 Salmonella Paratyphi B var Java
 - Outbreak Strain

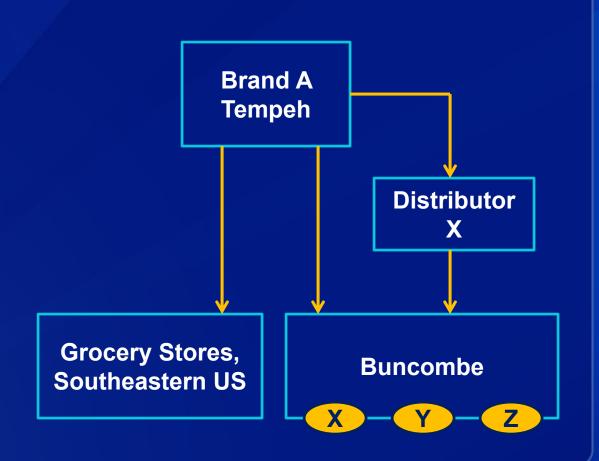
Purpose

- To determine the improper food handling practices that may have contributed to the outbreak
- Assess active managerial control of the top five CDC risk factors for foodborne illness
 - Improper cooking temperatures
 - Poor employee hygiene
 - Improper holding temperatures
 - Unsafe source
 - Contaminated equipment/surfaces

Opportunities for Cross Contamination

- Uncooked tempeh prepared on cutting boards with ready to eat (RTE) foods
- Failure to perform hand hygiene after handling uncooked tempeh
- Bare hand contact with RTE foods

Product Invoices



Brand A Tempeh Exposure

- Obtained list of distribution sites
- 100% cases eaten at a restaurant or venue serving Brand A Tempeh

Brand A Tempeh

- Operation since 2009
- Shared kitchen in Buncombe
- Not pasteurized

Environmental Sampling

- 100 environmental swabs (Salmonella)
 - Shared kitchens
 - Chill room
 - Walk-in cooler
- All swabs negative for Salmonella



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas







Soybeans, Black Beans, **Black-eyed Peas**





Vinegar

Rhizopus



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas







+ Vinegar

Rhizopus

Tempeh



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas







+|

Vinegar

+

Rhizopus

Tempeh

Outbreak Strain



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas







+

Vinegar

+

Rhizopus

Tempeh

Negative

Outbreak Strain



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas







+

Vinegar

+

Rhizopus

Tempeh

Negative

Not tested

Outbreak Strain



Soybeans, Black Beans, Black-eyed Peas

+ Vinegar

Not tested

Constitution of the consti

Rhizopus

Outbreak Strain

Tempeh

Outbreak Strain

Negative

Conclusions

- Rhizopus culture was the source
- Brand A Tempeh was the vehicle
- Transmission occurred
 - Direct consumption
 - Cross-contamination of RTE foods
 - Person to person transmission

Raw Tempeh

- Fungal growth encouraged
- Favorable conditions for pathogens
- Unpasteurized
 - No opportunity to reduce pathogenic load

Recommendations

- Designated cutting boards
- Separation from RTE foods
- Frequent hand hygiene

Public Health Actions

- Rhizopus culture recalled
- Brand A Tempeh recalled
- Education on proper handling of uncooked, unpasteurized tempeh
- Consider pasteurization

March 2013

- Affixed warning label
- Hired food safety and sanitation coordinator
- Instituted a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points model
- Utilized new starter culture company

Brand A Tempeh – New Label

AND COOK WITHIN 5 DAYS. DO NOT EAT TEMPEH RAW.
This is a raw food and is intended to be cooked to an internal temperature of 165° F for a minimum of 15 seconds. Our tempeh is a living food meaning it is nutrient dense, but it also means that you need to use safe handling methods by washing hands, surfaces, knives and cutting boards with soop and hot water before and after they have come in contact with raw tempeh.

A simple way to prepare this is to cut into thin strips or chunks (1/4-1/2*) and pan fry in a little oil for 5 minutes on each side on medium to medium high heat or until brown. Toss in soy sauce and enjoy!

Visit

for more recipes.

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Questions?

