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[STARHS \(Serological Testing Algorithms for Recent HIV Seroconversion\) - progress towards estimating new HIV infections in Europe](#)

Today Eurosurveillance is publishing a special issue dedicated to the widespread advances made in Europe in estimating the real number of newly acquired HIV infections based on an innovative approach called STARHS

[Eurosurveillance publishes a special issue on hepatitis B and C](#)

To tie in with World Hepatitis Day on 19 May, the scientific journal Eurosurveillance is today publishing a special issue on viral hepatitis, highlighting issues and challenges related to hepatitis B and C.

[Immunisation Week](#)

On 17 April 2008, Eurosurveillance is publishing a special issue with articles on the measles situation in Europe. The publication is linked to European Immunisation Week which runs from 21-27 April.

[Eurosurveillance publishes special issue on tuberculosis](#)

World Tuberculosis Day on 24 March commemorates the date in 1882 when Robert Koch presented his findings of the causing agent of tuberculosis (TB) – *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. In the run up of this day Eurosurveillance publishes a special issue on the situation of TB in Europe.

[Special issue on meningococcal disease](#)

Today (6 March, 2008), Eurosurveillance, the European peer-reviewed journal of infectious diseases, publishes a special issue on meningococcal disease. It includes two in-depth articles and an editorial by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

[➤ All press releases](#)



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Eurosurveillance, Volume 13, Issue 39, 25 September 2008

Rapid communications

[Nationwide outbreak of Salmonella enterica serotype Give infections in infants in France, linked to infant milk formula, September 2008](#)

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Date of submission: 25 September 2008

On Thursday 18 September 2008, the hospital of Nantes in west France informed the District Health Office of a case of salmonellosis in an exclusively bottle-fed infant. On Monday morning 22 September, two additional cases of salmonellosis in infants were reported by the hospital of Niort in southwest France. The serotype of the three cases was unknown at that time.

At the same time, the database of the French national reference centre (NRC) for *Salmonella* showed a recent increase in the proportion of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Give isolates from infants. The overall number of *S. Give* isolates received by the NRC in 2008 was 19, similar compared to the same period in previous years. However, six of the recent isolates had been obtained from infants, whereas this proportion was zero in previous years.

Epidemiological investigations

An investigation was started to identify any common exposures between the three reported cases of infant salmonellosis, and to identify the serotype(s) involved. In addition, we investigated the cases of *S. Give* in infants identified by the NRC.

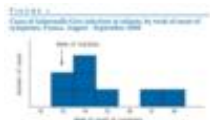
The parents of the three reported infant salmonella cases were interviewed by the district health office on their consumption of foods and drink and other exposures. The infants, aged 9 weeks, and 4 and 5 months respectively, had developed symptoms of febrile diarrhoea between 13 and 18 September and had been hospitalised between 17 and 19 September. The infants had not been in contact with other diarrhoea cases, and had no common exposures except for their infant formula milk. All three drank the same brand (brand X) formula milk. The batch number of the product consumed during the days before the onset of symptoms was known for two cases. The serotype of one of the three isolates was known on 25 September and confirmed as Give.

As of 25 September, five of the six infant cases of *S. Give* in the NRC database have been investigated. The infants are between 1.5 and 4.5 months of age and live scattered throughout France. They developed symptoms between 17 and 28 September: all had diarrhoea, which was bloody for four infants, four had fever, and two were hospitalised. The parents of all five infants reported feeding their infants the same brand X of infant powdered formula milk in the week before onset of symptoms. The batch number is known for one case and it is the same batch as in the two cases mentioned above. No other common exposures were identified.

The preliminary results of the investigation strongly suggest the brand X formula milk as the vehicle of transmission. On 22 September, the authorities and the producer decided to recall the incriminated batch. On 23 September, the producer initiated the recall of this batch. On 24 September, the recall was extended to all batches since consumers had difficulties identifying the batch number. Consumers have been advised not to drink the product and to return it to the place of sale.

Investigations are ongoing, particularly microbiological examination of the product and investigations of additional infant salmonellosis cases. Since the recall, five additional cases of infant salmonellosis have been reported. All five infants had consumed the incriminated product before illness. The isolates of these cases are currently being serotyped

Figure 1. Cases of *Salmonella* Give infection in infants, by week of onset of symptoms, France, August September 2008 (n=8)



A European alert was issued by France through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) on 23 September.

A warning was posted on the European Early Warning and Response System on 25 September, and information was sent via the European Food and Waterborne Diseases and Zoonoses Network at the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

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