

Listeriosis Outbreaks Associated with Soft Cheeses, United States, 1998–2014¹

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Since 2006, the number of reported US listeriosis outbreaks associated with cheese made under unsanitary conditions has increased. Two-thirds were linked to Latin-style soft cheese, often affecting pregnant Hispanic women and their newborns. Adherence to pasteurization protocols and sanitation measures to avoid contamination after pasteurization can reduce future outbreaks.

Listeria monocytogenes is a widely distributed environmental bacterium that can grow at refrigeration temperatures. Infection can cause severe illness and death. Persons at higher risk for infection include older adults, persons with weakened immune systems, and pregnant women and their newborns.

Listeriosis outbreaks have been associated with refrigerated ready-to-eat foods, including hot dogs, delicatessen meats, soft cheeses, milk, and other dairy products. For soft-ripened cheeses, the risk for listeriosis per serving is estimated to be 50- to 160-fold greater for cheese made from unpasteurized milk than pasteurized milk (1). Pasteurization kills *L. monocytogenes*; however, milk labeled as pasteurized and dairy products made from pasteurized milk can become contaminated due to inadequate hygiene practices after pasteurization. The earliest reported listeriosis outbreak in the United States in 1985, associated with Latin-style cheese (in particular, queso fresco and cotija), resulted in 142 illnesses, 28 deaths, and 20 fetal losses (2). Although the cheese was labeled as made from pasteurized milk, raw milk was inadvertently introduced into the pasteurized milk.

A US retail survey of several soft cheeses (Latin-style, blue-veined, mold-ripened) from 2000–2001 detected *L. monocytogenes* in 1.3% of cheeses made from unlabeled or unpasteurized milk and 0.5% of cheeses from pasteurized milk (3). However, pasteurized-milk cheese is much more commonly consumed than cheese made from unpasteurized milk. In a survey of food exposures conducted in 10 US states during 2006–2007, respondents reported eating

types of soft cheeses (15.3% for blue-veined cheese, 6%–11% for other soft cheeses; pasteurization status unknown) more frequently than they reported eating cheeses made from unpasteurized milk in the previous 7 days (1.6%) (4). We describe outbreaks linked to soft cheese (both soft-ripened and acid-coagulated-ripened cheeses), demographic characteristics of the persons affected, and possible contributing factors to help inform prevention messaging for persons at higher risk.

The Study

Health departments in the United States electronically submit reports of foodborne disease outbreaks to the Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System (FDOSS). FDOSS captures information on etiology; implicated food; number of illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths; and other features. We queried FDOSS for *L. monocytogenes* outbreaks (≥ 2 cases) in the United States from 1998, when pulsed-field gel electrophoresis was first used to investigate listeriosis outbreaks, through 2014. We obtained information on fetal losses; deaths; number of cheese types; pasteurization status of milk used to make the cheese; recall issuance; and isolate subtyping from published reports (5–11), unpublished data, and food recall announcements. We considered infections in pregnant women or infants ≤ 28 days of age to be pregnancy-associated. We considered outbreaks multistate if exposure to the implicated food occurred in >1 state.

Of 58 listeriosis outbreaks reported during 1998–2014, a total of 17 (30%) were associated with soft cheese (Figure), and resulted in 180 illnesses, 14 fetal losses, and 17 deaths (online Technical Appendix Table, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/24/6/17-1051-Techapp1.pdf>). Most patients (146, 88%) were hospitalized. Of 116 patients for whom we had information on ethnicity, 38 (33%) were Hispanic. Of 140 cases with available data, 62 (44%) were pregnancy-associated. Median outbreak size was 8 cases (range 2–34 cases). Ten outbreaks were multistate, and 16 were associated with commercial products, of which 14 involved cheeses produced in the United States. The proportion of listeriosis outbreaks linked to soft cheese made from pasteurized milk (12 outbreaks, 33%) was significantly higher during 2007–2014 than during 1998–2006 (1 outbreak, 5%;

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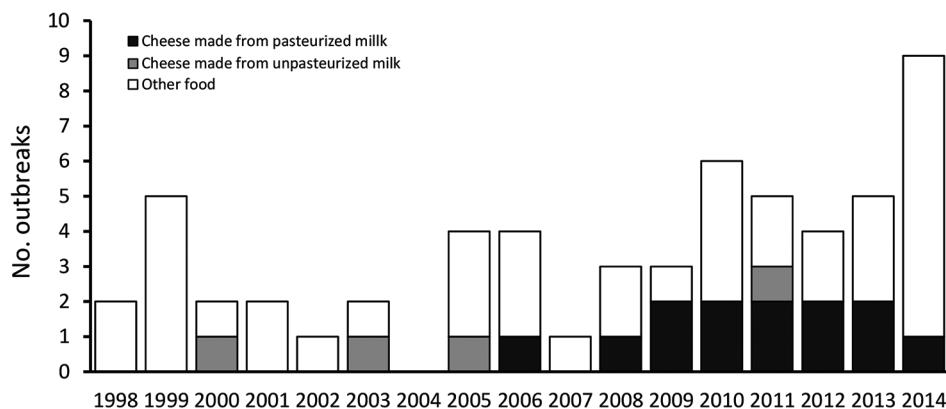


Figure. Listeriosis outbreaks associated with soft cheeses and other foods, United States, 1998–2014. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began pulsed-field gel electrophoresis subtyping of clinical *Listeria monocytogenes* isolates in 1998 and launched the use of standardized interview questions in 2004; the routine use of whole-genome sequencing was introduced in 2013.

$p = 0.009$). Clinical isolates from soft-cheese outbreaks predominantly fell in lineage I (14 outbreaks, 82%). We found 2 sequence type (ST) and clonal complex (CC) combinations in multiple outbreaks (ST5/CC5, 5 outbreaks; ST6/CC6, 2 outbreaks), whereas other ST and CC combinations appeared in single outbreaks (e.g., ST663 or ST558).

Latin-style cheeses were implicated in 11/17 (65%) outbreaks, accounting for 98 (54%) cases of listeriosis. The remaining outbreaks involved sheep's-milk cheese, Middle Eastern- or Eastern European-style cheeses, Italian-style cheese, blue-veined cheese, and soft-ripened cheeses (1 outbreak each). Nearly all outbreaks (13/17) resulted in recalls.

FDA inspections of cheese-making facilities associated with outbreaks found sanitation and hygiene deficiencies (e.g., roof leaks over manufacturing equipment, an open sewer vent in a manufacturing room, and food-contact aprons stored in restrooms) (7–9); pest infestations (e.g., cockroaches, flying insects) (8); failure to hold food at proper temperature (8); and presence (8,11,12) or persistence of *L. monocytogenes* in environmental niches of processing plants (9).

Conclusions

Consumption of contaminated soft cheese made under unsanitary conditions continues to be a common cause of listeriosis outbreaks in the United States. Multiple types of soft cheeses have been implicated in outbreaks, with most outbreaks linked to Latin-style soft cheese. These outbreaks disproportionately affect Hispanic pregnant women and their neonates, a group with 24 times higher risk for listeriosis than that of the general US population (13). The proportion of listeriosis outbreaks caused by consumption of soft cheese made from pasteurized milk has increased in recent years. Reasons for the increase may include the growing US Hispanic population (which increased from 11% in 1998 to 17% in 2014 [14]); a 2.5-fold increase in per capita consumption of cheese from 1980 to 2013 (15); consumer demand for certain types of cheeses; and an

increase in the number of small producers, some of which had sanitary deficiencies. Better outbreak detection due to improved molecular subtyping and epidemiologic methods have resulted in a greater number of solved outbreaks; however, we did not observe a similar increased proportion of outbreaks linked to other foods during the same period. This finding suggests that changes in outbreak detection are unlikely to be the only contributor.

Despite the much higher risk for listeriosis per serving of cheese made from unpasteurized rather than pasteurized milk, during the study period, only about one quarter (4/17) of all outbreaks were linked to consumption of soft cheese made from unpasteurized milk. This result may be due, in part, to public health messages advising consumers at higher risk for listeriosis not to eat these cheeses.

For instances in which information was available, we noted environmental contamination and sanitation deficiencies in all outbreaks associated with cheese made from pasteurized milk. Although some of these deficiencies were unlikely to contaminate cheese directly, they indicate a lack of attention to sanitation and hygiene. This finding highlights the importance of robust sanitation and *L. monocytogenes* monitoring programs for cheese manufacturers.

Consumers, particularly persons at high risk for listeriosis, are advised to avoid unpasteurized milk and dairy products made from unpasteurized milk. Soft cheeses made with pasteurized milk, including commercial cottage cheese, cream cheese, and processed mozzarella, are generally considered safe. However, some soft cheeses made with pasteurized milk, particularly Latin-style soft cheeses, have been produced in facilities with improper processing conditions, resulting in *L. monocytogenes* contamination. Consumers cannot evaluate the conditions under which a cheese was made on the basis of labeling or other attributes of the product. We advise persons at higher risk for listeriosis (the elderly, persons with immunocompromising conditions, and pregnant women) to carefully consider whether to consume Latin-style and other soft cheeses implicated in previous outbreaks.

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About the Author

Ms. Jackson is an epidemiologist at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Her primary area of interest is infectious disease public health surveillance, with the objective of informing control measures.

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Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Table. Characteristics of listeriosis outbreaks associated with soft cheese, United States, 1998–2014*

Year	State	Implicated cheese†	No. infections	No. hospitalized	No. fetal losses	No. deaths	No. (%) Hispanic	No. (%) pregnancy associated	Recall	Made from pasteurized milk	Issues or observations	Serotype /Lineage / Sequence Type (ST) / Clonal Complex (CC)‡
2000	North Carolina	Latin-style cheese	12	12	5	0	12/12 (100)	10/12 (83)	N/A§	No	Made from contaminated unpasteurized milk (1)†	4b / I / ST558 / CC type ST558
2003	Texas	Latin-style cheese	12	12		1			N/A¶	No	Unknown	4b / I / ST1 / CC1
2005	Texas	Latin-style cheese	12	12		0			No	No	Unknown	1/2b / I / Undetermined / Undetermined
2006	Oregon	Sheep's milk cheese	3	2	0	1	0/2 (0)	0/2 (0)	No	Yes	Unknown	4b / I / ST4 / CC4
2008	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	8	8	2	0	8/8 (100)	7/8 (88)	Yes	Yes	Inadequate separation of processing rooms (2)	1/2a / II / ST1216 / CC11
2009	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	18	11	0	0	10/11 (91)	9/11(82)	Yes	Yes	Unknown	4b / I / ST663 / CC type ST663
2009	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	8	3	0	0	3/3 (100)	3/4 (75)	Yes	Yes	Sanitation deficiencies Failure to hold food at proper temperature Failure to implement measures to exclude pests Lack of appropriate training in food handling and food protection for food handlers and supervisors (3)#	1/2b / I / ST5 / CC5

Year	State	Implicated cheese†	No. infections	No. hospitalized	No. fetal losses	No. deaths	No. (%) Hispanic	No. (%) pregnancy associated	Recall	Made from pasteurized milk	Issues or observations	Serotype /Lineage / Sequence Type (ST) / Clonal Complex (CC)‡
2010	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	6	5	1	1	6/6 (100%)	5/6 (83%)	Yes	Yes	Sanitation deficiencies Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> Failure to ensure all employees conform to hygienic practices [4]#	1/2b / I / ST5 / CC5
2010	Multistate	Middle Eastern, Eastern European, Mediterranean, and Latin-style cheeses	34	32	1	4	3/33 (9)	6/33 (18)	Yes	Yes	Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (5)	4b / I / ST6 / CC6
2011	Michigan	Middle Eastern-style cheese	2	2	1	1	0/2 (0)	1/2 (50)	Yes	Yes	Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1/2b / I / ST5 / CC5
2011	New Jersey	Latin-style cheese	2	2	0	0	1/1 (100)	2/2 (100)	Yes	Yes	Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1/2b / I / ST5 / CC5
2011	Multistate	Blue-veined cheese	15	1	0	1	0/14 (0)	0/15 (0)	Yes	No	Unknown	4b / I / ST554 / CC554
2012	Multistate	Italian-style cheese (Ricotta salata)	22	21	1	4	1/14 (7)	9/22 (41)	Yes	Yes	Persistence of strains in environmental niches of processing plants in Italy (6)	1/2a / II / ST101 / CC101
2013	Multistate	French-style cheese (soft-ripened farmstead cheese)	6	6	1	1	1/6 (17)	1/6 (17)	Yes	Yes	Sanitation deficiencies (7)	4b / I / ST6 / CC6
2013	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	8	7	0	1	5/5 (100)	2/5 (40)	Yes	Yes	Sanitation deficiencies	1/2b / I / ST5 / CC5
2013	Multistate	Latin-style cheese	9	8	2	1	9/9 (100)	6/9 (67)	Yes	Yes	Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (8) Environmental contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (5)	4b / I / ST2 / CC2
2014	Washington	Latin-style cheese	3	2	0	1	3/3 (100)	1/3 (33)	Yes	Yes	Unknown	1/2a / II / Undetermined / Undetermined

Year	State	Implicated cheese†	No. infections	No. hospitalized	No. fetal losses	No. deaths	No. (%) Hispanic	No. (%) pregnancy associated	Recall	Made from pasteurized milk	Issues or observations	Serotype /Lineage / Sequence Type (ST) / Clonal Complex (CC)‡
Total			180	146	14	17	38/116 (33)	62/140 (44)				

*Information on fetal losses, ethnicity, and pregnancy status is not included in health department reports of foodborne disease outbreaks to the Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System (FDOSS) and therefore is missing for some outbreaks. In these instances, the denominator is the number of infections for which the characteristic was reported. CC, clonal complex; ST, sequence type.

†Latin-style cheese includes queso fresco, queso blanco, queso blanco, queso cotija, queso panela, queso requesón, queso ranchero, queso Oaxaca); Middle Eastern-style cheese includes Middle Eastern string cheese, nabulsi, ackawi; Eastern European- and Mediterranean-style cheese includes feta and Bulgarian feta. A complete list of cheeses recalled in these outbreaks is available at

<https://www.fda.gov/Safety/Recalls/default.htm>. Summaries of CDC *Listeria* outbreak investigations are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/listeria/outbreaks/index.html>.

‡Outbreak isolates were subject to whole genome sequencing. We sequenced Nextera XT DNA libraries on the MiSeq platform (Illumina). After quality control of raw reads, we uploaded sequences with >20x coverage in the *Listeria* whole genome multilocus sequence typing database (wgMLST) in BioNumerics 7.5, and retrieved their sequence type (ST) and lineage. We identified clonal complex (CC) using information from the MLST database of the Institut Pasteur, France; in instances where no database matches existed, we labeled outbreaks Undermined (Texas 2005, Washington 2014).

§Cheese was produced in a private home.

¶Cheese was produced at a manufacturing facility in Mexico and brought across the border for personal use.

#*L. monocytogenes* isolates from these 2 outbreaks were indistinguishable by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis. The Food and Drug Administration sought a permanent injunction against the manufacturer after the first outbreak. The owners moved the manufacturing facility to a nearby location and reopened under a new name.

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