

Food and Drug Safety Priority Area 12

Health Status Objective: Foodborne infections

Rev. 09/28/98

PHS Agency Assignment: Food and Drug Administration

12.1 Reduce infections caused by key foodborne pathogens to incidences of no more than:

Incidence of infection by foodborne pathogens (per 100,000)	Baseline Year	Baseline	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	2000 Target
<i>Salmonella</i> species	1987	18	18	17	16	16	14	15	15	15	14	16
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	1987	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	25	25
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	1987	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	4
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1987	0.7	---	---	0.77	0.61	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.5	0.5	0.5

Data Sources: 1987-1994 Data: Bacterial Meningitis Surveillance System (BMSS), CDC, NCID; Campylobacter Surveillance System (CSS), CDC, NCID; Salmonella Surveillance System, CDC, NCID.
1996-1997 Data: Foodborne Disease Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), CDC, USDA, FDA.

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12.2 Reduce outbreaks of infections due to *Salmonella enteritidis* to fewer than 25 outbreaks yearly.

<u>Number of outbreaks due to <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i></u>	Baseline											2000
	<u>Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Target</u>
Total population	1989	77	68	68	59	63	44	56	50	44	45	25

Data Sources: 1987-95 Data: Salmonella Surveillance System, CDC, NCID.
1996-98 Data: Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System.

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12.3 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of households in which principal food preparers routinely refrain from leaving perishable food out of the refrigerator for over 2 hours and wash cutting boards and utensils with soap after contact with raw meat and poultry.

<u>Refrigeration and cutting board practices</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Refrigeration of perishable foods	1988	70%	72%	---	75%
Washing cutting boards with soap	1988	66%	65%	71%	75%
Washing utensils with soap	1988	55%	---	---	75%

Data Sources: 1988 Data: Health and Diet Survey, USDA and FDA.
1992-93 and 1997-98 Data: Food Safety Survey, FDA.

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12.4 Extend to at least 70 percent the proportion of States and territories that have implemented Food Code 1993 for institutional food operations and to at least 70 percent the proportion that have adopted the new uniform food protection code that sets recommended standards for regulation of all food operations.

<u>Proportion of States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that use the FDA Food Code</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Adoption of FDA Food Code• ua•	1994	2%• ub•	8%	16%	30%	31%	70%

• ua• Percent of States with at least one State agency adopting the Food Code standards.
 • ub• Baseline is revised.

Data Sources: 1994-96 Data: Listing of Confirmed Code Adoptions by Local, State, and National Jurisdictions, CFSAN, FDA.
 1997-99 Data: Listing of Reported Code Adoptions by Local, State, and National Jurisdictions, CFSAN, FDA.

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12.5 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of pharmacies and other dispensers of prescription medications that use linked systems to provide alerts to potential adverse drug reactions among medications dispensed by different sources to individual patients.

<u>Linked pharmacy systems</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Computer utilization by pharmacies	1993	95%	98%	75%

Notes: The definition of linked system is one with individual computer capability or part of a larger more integrated system such as a chain store computer system.

In 1991, an interview of 40 vendors showed that all their current on-line systems have drug interaction software. Computer Talk, Vol. 11(2:54), 1991.

Data Source: 1993 data: National Association of Retail Druggists.
1995 data: American Society for Automated Pharmacies.

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12.6 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of primary care providers and other dispensers of medicine who routinely review with their patients aged 65 and older all prescribed and over-the-counter medicines taken by their patients each time a new medication is prescribed.

<u>Medication review for patients aged 65 and older</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Primary care providers		---	---	75%
<u>Percent of primary care providers routinely providing service to 81-100% of patients 65 years and over</u>				
<u>Maintenance of current medication list</u>				
Nurse Practitioners	1992	63%	71%	75%
Obstetricians/Gynecologists	1992	64%	---	75%
Internists	1992	84%	---	75%
Family Physicians	1992	70%	---	75%
<u>Review of medications when prescribing</u>				
Nurse Practitioners	1992	55%	68%	75%
Obstetricians/Gynecologists	1992	60%	---	75%
Internists	1992	77%	---	75%
Family Physicians	1992	63%	---	75%

Note: Response rates to the 1992 Primary Care Providers Survey were Family Physicians 50%, Pediatricians 58%, Nurse Practitioners 70%, Obstetrician/Gynecologists 71% and Internists 80%. Response rates to the 1997-98 Prevention in Primary Care Study were too low to produce reliable data for all provider groups but the Nurse Practitioners.

Data Sources: 1992 Data: Primary Care Provider Surveys (PCPS), OPHS, ODPHP.
1997-98 Data: Prevention in Primary Care Study, American College of Preventive Medicine.

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12.7 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of the total number of adverse event reports voluntarily sent directly to FDA that are regarded as serious.

<u>Adverse event drug reports</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Proportion voluntarily sent to FDA regarded as serious	1993	69% ^{ua}	72%	70%	68%	67% ^{ub}	% ^{uc}	75%

- ^{ua} Based on first seven months of 1993.
- ^{ub} Cumulative total as of June 30, 1998.
- ^{uc} Cumulative total as of May 31, 1999.

Data Source: FDA, MedWatch.

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12.8 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of people who receive useful information verbally and in writing for new prescriptions from prescribers or dispensers.

	Baseline Year	Baseline	1994	1996	1998	2000 Target
<u>Proportion of people receiving useful information verbally and in writing for new prescriptions</u>		---	---	---	---	75%
<u>Proportion of people receiving written information for new prescriptions</u>						
From prescribers	1992	14%	15%	16%	16%	75%
From dispensers	1992	32%	54%	67%	70%	75%
<u>Proportion of people receiving verbal information for new prescriptions</u>						
From prescribers	1992	61%	65%	67%	69%	75%
From dispensers	1992	37%	42%	47%	43%	75%

Data Source: FDA. FDA National Consumer Surveys.