

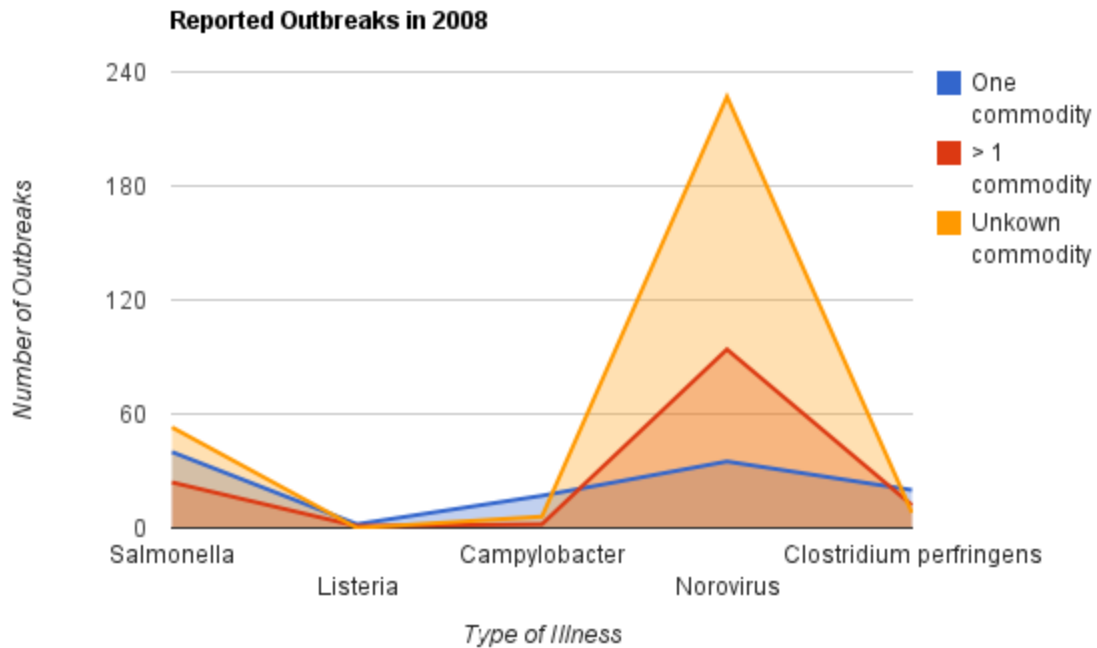
Sample Test – Compute This!

Many surveillance systems are used in the United States to provide information about the occurrence of foodborne disease. Most of CDC's surveillance systems rely on data from state and local health agencies. Some focus on specific pathogens likely to be transmitted through food and have been used extensively for decades. More recently, new surveillance methods have emerged which improve the quality, quantity, and timeliness of data (e.g., sentinel surveillance systems and national laboratory networks).

Using the CDC website, find the incidence of Salmonella, Listeria, *Campylobacter*, Norovirus, and *Clostridium perfringens* in 2008. Specifically, the outbreaks attributed to a single commodity, outbreaks attributed to more than one commodity and those attributed to an unknown commodity. Create a data table and then an area chart using Google Docs to represent the data. Make sure you use appropriate labels for the X and Y Axis, as well as a title for the chart.

Illness	One commodity	> 1 Commodity	Unkown commodity
Salmonella	40	24	53
Listeria	2	1	0
Campylobacter	17	2	6
Norovirus	35	94	227
Clostridium perfringens	20	12	8

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Answer the following questions using Google Docs:

1. What caused the cluster of e-coli infections in the Midwest in late December 2010?

Hazelnuts

<http://www.cdc.gov/24-7/SavingLives/hazelnuts/index.html>

2. What was the cause of the Listeria outbreak in 2011?

Cantaloupes

<http://www.cdc.gov/24-7/SavingLives/listeria/index.html>

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3. What types of infections are tracked using “case-based” surveillance?

Botulism, cholera and other Vibrio illnesses (including V. parahaemolyticus and V. vulnificus infections), Listeria infections, and Typhoid and Paratyphoid infections

<http://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/surveillance-systems.html>

4. What are the five key improvements in the 2011 estimates for foodborn illnesses in the United States?

Increased (larger) sample size used to estimate acute gastroenteritis

Focused on illnesses in the United States

Improved data on the fraction of norovirus that is foodborne

Developed specific multipliers for the 31 known pathogens

Accounted for uncertainty

<http://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/improvements-in-estimates.html>