

Burden of Foodborne Disease

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Burden of Foodborne Disease:

Burden of disease: includes the quantification of morbidity, all disabling complications as well as mortality in a single summary measure (DALY).

The information obtained to construct this summary measure can be used to describe disease and/or syndrome occurrence, distribution of causative agents, magnitude of risk factors and economic or cost burden (FERG, First Formal Meeting Report, 2007)

Burden of foodborne disease: Proportion of burden of disease attributed to foodborne transmission

FERG Global Burden of Foodborne Disease

Estimates published in 2015 (reference year 2010)

Including 31 foodborne hazards:

12 bacteria, 4 protozoa, 2 viruses, 3 chemicals, 10 helminths

Report published at:

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241565165>

Collection of papers at:

<https://collections.plos.org/collection/ferg2015/>



The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

Every year foodborne diseases cause:

almost
in 10 | **33 million**
people to fall ill | healthy life years lost

Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5


420 000
deaths

Children account for
1/3
of deaths from
foodborne diseases

FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE.
EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.

For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety

#SafeFood

Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. 2015.



World Health
Organization

Burden of Foodborne Disease: National Studies

FERG 2005-2015:

Developed tools to assist countries to perform national burden of foodborne disease studies – combined into the manual now being launched

Conducted pilot studies in four countries (Uganda, Albania, Thailand, Japan) – valuable lessons

Lake RJ, Devleesschauwer B, Nasinyama G, Havelaar AH, et al. 2015. National Studies as a Component of the World Health Organization Initiative to Estimate the Global and Regional Burden of Foodborne Disease. PLoS ONE 10(12): e0140319. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0140319



Burden of Foodborne Disease: National Studies

Lessons Learnt

Realistic expectations - data gaps
Support/commitment from agencies
Public and private data sources
Foodborne versus waterborne disease
Situation analysis and knowledge translation

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Why conduct a national burden of foodborne disease study?

- Prioritise food safety risks for national public health resource allocation and interventions
- As a contribution towards facilitating trade and compliance with international market access requirements through strengthening food safety systems
- Identifying food safety system needs and data gaps, for national infrastructure and capability development
- To unify food safety efforts from multiple state and private actors

