

OBNE: Year Two Summary

OutbreakNet Enhanced (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017)

Background

OutbreakNet Enhanced (OBNE) is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) program that is designed to provide support to state and local health departments to improve their capacity to detect, investigate, control and respond to enteric disease outbreaks. OBNE started in August 2015 with 11 sites and expanded to 26 sites during 2017.

Program Highlights

To showcase the value and impact of providing resources to enteric disease programs, program overviews and activities supported by OBNE funds were presented at scientific conferences, programmatic meetings, and invited talks including presentations at:

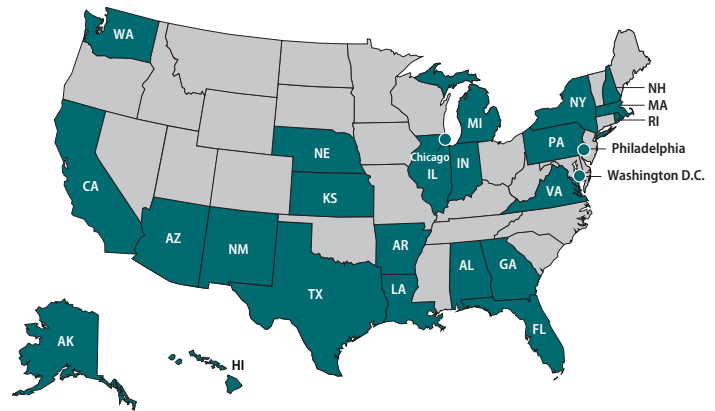
- PulseNet and OutbreakNet regional meetings
- Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) Annual Meeting
- Integrated Foodborne Outbreak Response and Management (InFORM) Conference
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Rapid Response Team (RRT) Annual Face-to-Face Meeting
- Site-specific meetings and training events

During Year Two, the OBNE website was updated to include recent OBNE successes, new site profile information, and the Year One performance metrics data table and summary. OBNE collaborated with several sites to develop success stories about specific projects they conducted during Year Two that were published online in early 2018. Sites also presented on current or recently completed projects during monthly OBNE conference calls. Many sites expanded their capacity to utilize whole-genome sequencing (WGS) by participating in trainings, purchasing lab sequencers, and updating their data systems.

Program Performance

OBNE performance metrics have been collected since 2016. Sites use metrics to document the burden, timeliness, and completeness of enteric disease outbreak activities. Sites report metrics annually on both laboratory and epidemiologic aspects of outbreak investigations. The metrics are revised as needed to best meet program needs.

Metrics for *Salmonella*, Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC), and *Listeria* (collectively referred to as SSL metrics), as well as optional metrics for *Shigella* and *Campylobacter* (collectively referred to as SC metrics) were reported for January 1, 2017–December 31, 2017. Page two includes figures and graphs of highlighted metrics for Year 2. Information on all of the metrics, including complete data tables, is available on the [OBNE website](#).



OBNE Web Resources:

[OBNE Program Website](#)

[OBNE Successes and Highlights](#)

[OBNE Metrics Data and Summaries](#)



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Emerging and
Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/outbreaknetenhanced

Select Metrics for *Salmonella*, STEC, and *Listeria*



More than
40,000 cases
reported

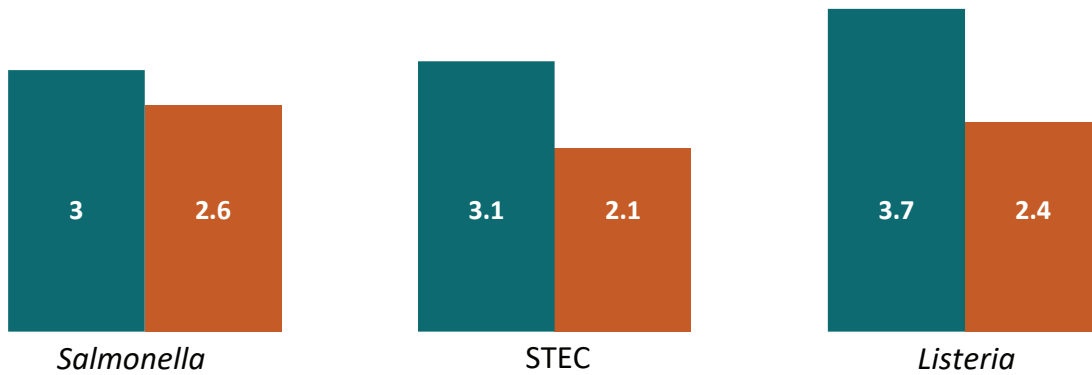


Over
1,100 clusters
detected



Attempted interviews with
an average of
92% of cases

Median number of days for OBNE sites to attempt to interview SSL case-patients decreased from **Year 1** to **Year 2**

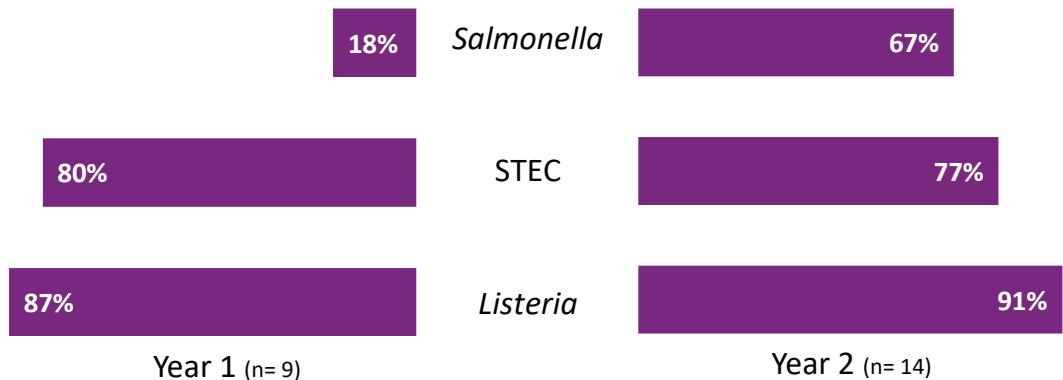


Year 1= teal; Year 2= orange

Improvements in timeliness help sites conduct faster investigations to quickly respond to and control outbreaks, preventing more people from getting sick.

While sites increased their capacity to conduct WGS testing, they maintained PFGE testing above 90% for SSL primary isolates.

Percentage of SSL primary isolates OBNE sites tested by whole genome sequencing at their Public Health Labs from Year 1 to Year 2*



*Not a required metric; n= number of sites

OBNE sites continue to improve the timeliness and completeness of enteric disease outbreak surveillance and response activities. They will continue to strengthen their outbreak response programs to conduct faster, better, and more complete investigations, to help limit the spread of enteric diseases.