

Eet smakkelijk



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Lekker

Of niet ???

Waarom niet?

Doel van de schot

Tijd tussen dood en verwijderen
van maag-darm-pakket

"Bad Habits"



Lekker

Of niet ???

E. coli (EHEC, STEC)

Trichinella sp.

Hepatitis E virus

Francisella tularensis

Mycobacterium bovis/caprae

Salmonella

*Yersinia, Chlamydia, Toxoplasma, Giardia,
Brucella suis, B. anthracis....*



E.coli

STEC (EHEC)

Reeën, herten > reservoir

Hazen en wilde zwijnen

STEC rond 10%, hoge virulence

EHEC >80%, Zuidduitsland

Humaan pathogen



E.coli

3-4 dagen

Milde tot bloederige diarree

Nederland: 2005 vlees van een haas



Trichinella

Oosteuropa

Wilde zwijnen (ook biggen)

Meestal *T. spiralis* > *T. pseudospiralis* > *T. britovi*

Vlees moet 2 min > 70°, niet roze maar grijs

Worst?

T. britovi resistent tegen koud

Nederland: 1998 > wilde zwijn

2002 > varken

Trichinella

10-14 dagen

Diarree, braken, buikpijn

**Sierpijn, periorbitaal en
faciaal oedeem,**

eosinofilie!

**Verkalking van larven in
spieren**

Alaria alata

Verdeelt over heel Europa

Wilde zwijnen, dunne darm bot

Prevalentie 1-7 % (Duitsland, Frankrijk)

Nederland in vossen



Alaria alata

Humaan pathogeen
(gevallen alleen in
Noordamerika)
-20°C, 8 weken nog
infectieus
Aanbeveling duitse BfR:
testen

Hepatitis E Virus

Wilde zwijnen (12% sero+, 8 RNA+)

Edelherten (5% sero+, 15% RNA+)

Boswachter hogere titer dan publiek

Wilde zwijnen belangrijke reservoir

Rutjes et al, J Virol Methods, 168, 197-206, 2010
Bundesinstitut für Risikoforschung

Hepatitis E virus

Nederland

2-10 weken

Koorts, misselijkheid, icterus

Niet meldingsplichtig

Sporadische gevallen

Rutjes et al, J Virol Methods, 168, 197-206, 2010
Bundesinsitut für Risikoforschung

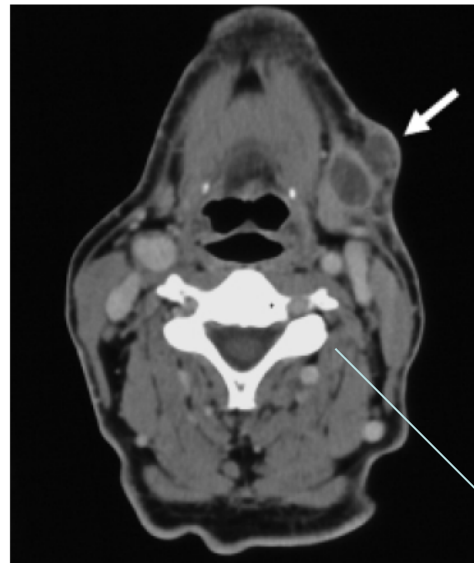




Zijn er redenen waarom niet?

Clinical picture

Rabbit's revenge



A 56-year-old man presented to the emergency department with a 4-week history of a painful left-sided parotid swelling. Computed tomography suggested that the lesion was most likely a tuberculous abscess (figure). Samples for

analysis were obtained from incision and drainage of the abscess; however, no acid-fast bacilli could be detected and culture media for bacteria, fungi, and mycobacteria remained without growth. A few days after his admission, the patient's wife joined her husband with a painful cervical lymph node. On further investigation it emerged that the couple had eaten a medium roasted wild rabbit in a Berlin restaurant 2 months earlier. 1 week after the meal they both developed an exudative pharyngitis. Oropharyngeal tularaemia was suspected and confirmed for both patients by positive serology. They both received a 2-week course of streptomycin and recovered uneventfully.

Tularaemia is caused by the Gram-negative rod *Francisella tularensis*. Natural reservoirs and vectors include several small mammals, as well as insects like ticks and mosquitoes. Transmission to people is through direct contact with infected animals, inhalation of contaminated fomites, insect bites, and ingestion of contaminated food. The primary clinical presentation of tularaemia depends on the site of entry of the bacterium into the body. Oropharyngeal tularaemia results from oral exposure from contaminated fluids or foods.

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Tularemia

Hazenpest

Hazen...

Teken

Oppervlaktewater

Francisella tularensis

3-5 dagen

Griepachtig

Pneumonie-pleuritis -lymfklierzwellling

Tularemia in Nederland

1953: 7/8 mensen na eten besmette haas

2011: mens

2013: haas

2013: mens



Lekker

Ja, maar

Door bakken

Grijs niet roze

Vertrouwen in de jager, GPer, ..

Buitenland....



Dank

- **DWHC en VPDC**
- **RIVM en BfR (Berlin)**
- **WWW**

