Agenda – Day 1

10:00-11:00 a.m.

Welcome and introduction

11:00-11:30 a.m.

Introduction to outbreak investigation

Marion Gottschald (BfR)

11:30-12:30 p.m.

The challenge to trace the source of contamination in the international food and feed supply chain

Olaf Mosbach-Schulz (EFSA)

12:30-1:30 p.m. Lunch break

1:30-2:00 p.m.

Introduction to FoodChain-Lab (FCL)

Armin Weiser (BfR)

2:00-2:30 p.m.

Live demonstration of FCL

Armin Weiser (BfR)

2:30-2:50 p.m.

Hands-on training (chosen tutorials from website)

Armin Weiser, Alexander Falenski, Marion Gottschald, Marco Rügen (BfR)

2:50-3:05 p.m.

Coffee break

3:05-4:30 p.m.

Hands-on training (chosen tutorials from website) (continued)

Armin Weiser, Alexander Falenski, Marion Gottschald, Marco Rügen (BfR)

4:30-5:00 p.m.

Open questions

ΑII

from 6 p.m.

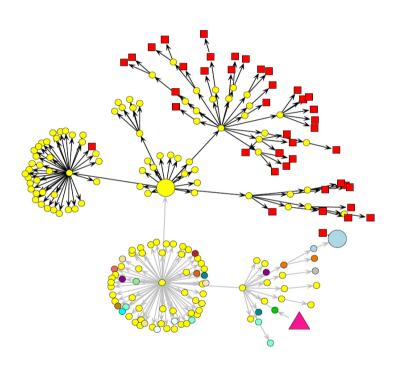
Drinks and dinner -> Alter Krug Dahlem

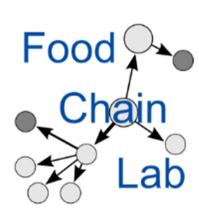






Introduction to FoodChain-Lab Schematization and Visualization of Food Chains



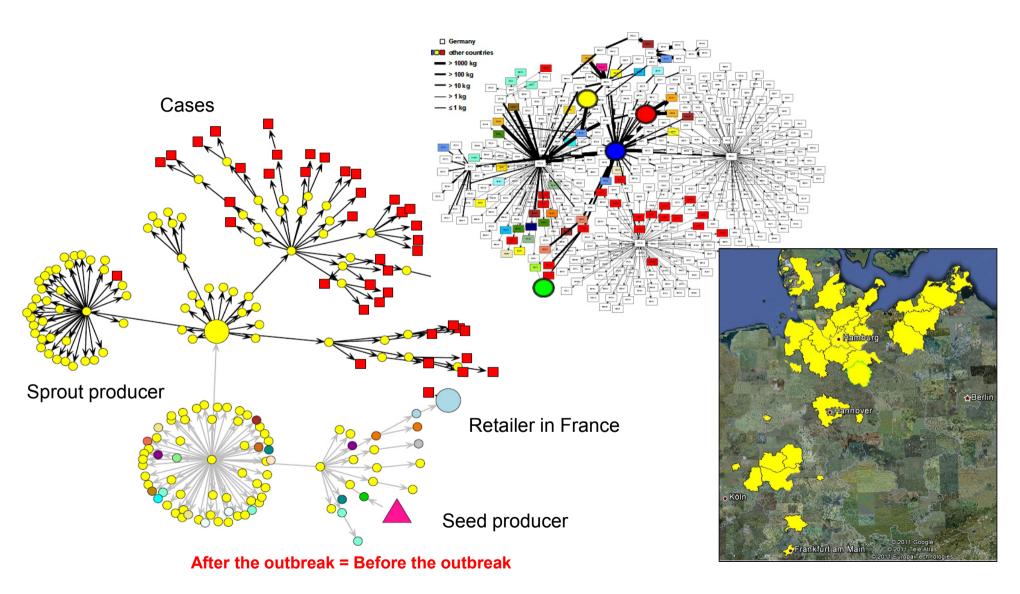


<u>Armin Weiser</u>, Marion Gottschald, Alexander Falenski, Marco Rügen, Christian Thöns, Matthias Filter, Annemarie Käsbohrer, Bernd Appel, Karsten Nöckler

FoodChain-Lab – Why did we do it?



FoodChain-Lab – ad hoc



Weiser et al., 2013: "Trace-Back and Trace-Forward Tools Developed Ad Hoc and Used During the STEC O104:H4 Outbreak 2011 in Germany and Generic Concepts for Future Outbreak Situations", **Foodborne Pathog Dis. 2013**.

Weiser et al., 2016: "FoodChain-Lab: a trace-back and trace-forward tool developed and applied during food-borne disease outbreak investigations in Germany and Europe", **PLoS ONE**.

SiLeBAT (2010-2014)



Integration of scientific solutions for

Prevention & Limitation of damage

Risikobewertungen (zeitnah und fundiert)

Probenvorbereitungs- und Nachweisverfahren

Handlungsempfehlungen

Kosten-Nutzen-Analysen

Einschätzung der Gefährdungslage

Spezifische Verfahren zur Früherkennung

Vulnerabilität von Warenströmen

Schulung, Übungen, Beratung

Wissen über Agenzien (Verhalten, Gefährdungspotential)

Supply Chains and its structures

Optimale Interventionspunkte

Entsorgung, Dekontamination

Freigabe von Produkten



FoodChain-Lab Past events

19 – 20 March 2015, Berlin Germany

FoodChain-Lab - An innovative tool for food safety through product chain analyzes

12 - 13 May 2015, Bern, Switzerland

Introduction to the FoodChain-Lab software - an innovative tool for food safety through product chain analysis

12 – 13 November 2015, Berlin Germany

International FoodChain-Lab Workshop 2015

8 – 9 February 2016, Berlin Germany

HoA workshop: Tools supporting food chain safety assessments

15 – 17 March 2016, Riga, Latvia

Baltic Countries 2016 Workshop on Crisis preparedness

2016/2017, NRW, Germany

Linking FoodChain-Lab to the regional tracing database

14 – 16 June 2017, London, UK

Specific FoodChain-Lab Workshop for UK



Framework Partnership Agreement EFSA and BfR to work jointly on global food safety tools

Title: Risk Assessment Tools for the Safety of Global Food and Feed Supply

Chains (Number: GP/EFSA/AMU/2016/01)

➤ ED visit to Germany on 30th October 2014

Framework Partnership Agreement, signed on 8th December 2016



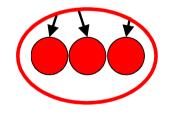




- ➤ Description: Trace-back and predictive modelling tools for use during food safety outbreaks and created by scientific teams led by the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) will be further rolled out under a new funding partnership agreed between EFSA and BfR. The two agencies will be able to further benefit from each other's research efforts and avoid duplication of future work programmes.
- ➤ Life span: 4 years
- Press releases: http://www.bfr.bund.de/cm/349/efsa-and-bfr-to-work-jointly-on-global-food-safety-tools.pdf

Szenario:

Überregionaler (diffuser) Ausbruch



- Kontamination bei der Produktion/Verarbeitung
- Diffuse Verteilung der Fälle
- Niedrige Dosis
- Niedrige Erkrankungsrate
- Komplexe Untersuchung

Das Ausbruch Untersuchungsteam sieht nur Krankheitsfälle

REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002, Article 18, Traceability



(1) The traceability of food, feed, food-producing animals, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed shall be established at all stages of <u>production</u>, <u>processing</u> and <u>distribution</u>.



(2) Food and feed business operators shall be able to identify any

person **from** whom they have been supplied with a food, a feed, a food-producing animal, or any substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed.

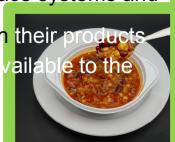


To this end, such operators shall have in place systems and procedures which allow for this information to be made available to the competent authorities **on demand**.



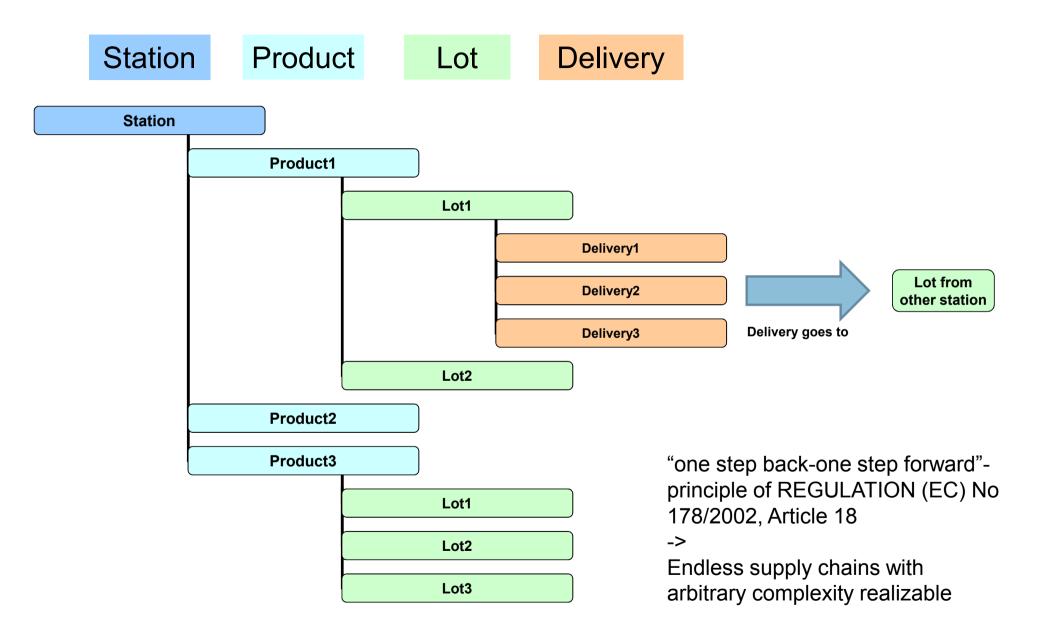
(3) Food and feed business operators shall have in place systems and

procedures to identify the other businesses **to** which their products have been supplied. This information shall be made a vailable to the competent authorities **on demand**.





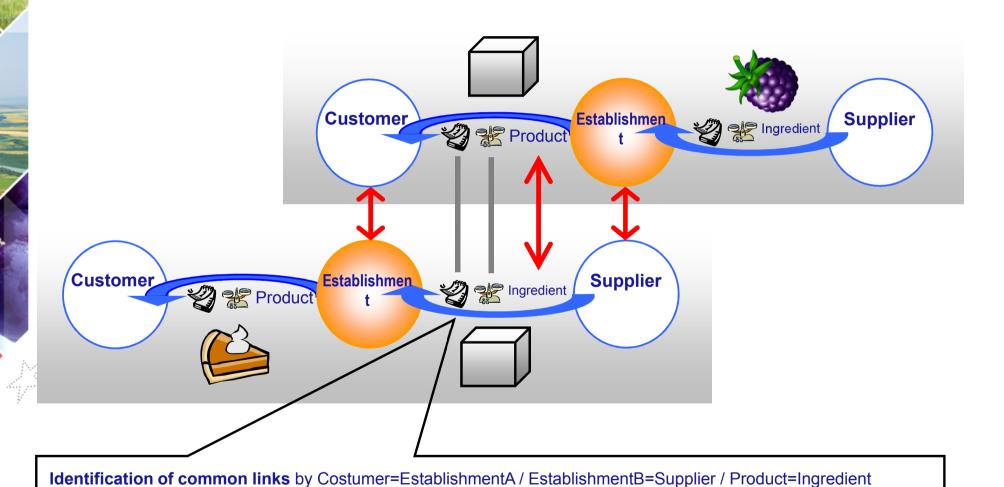
Database – Structure for Food Chains







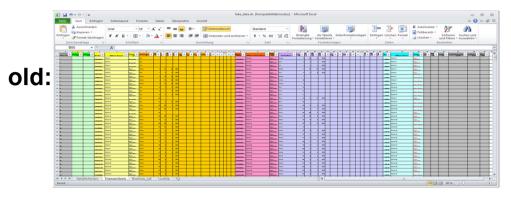
DATA ANALYSIS: BUILDING THE FOOD SUPPLY



Collected were 6227 transactions among 1974 food operators.

Verification (proof of consistency) by correct date of delivery / correct amount of the product

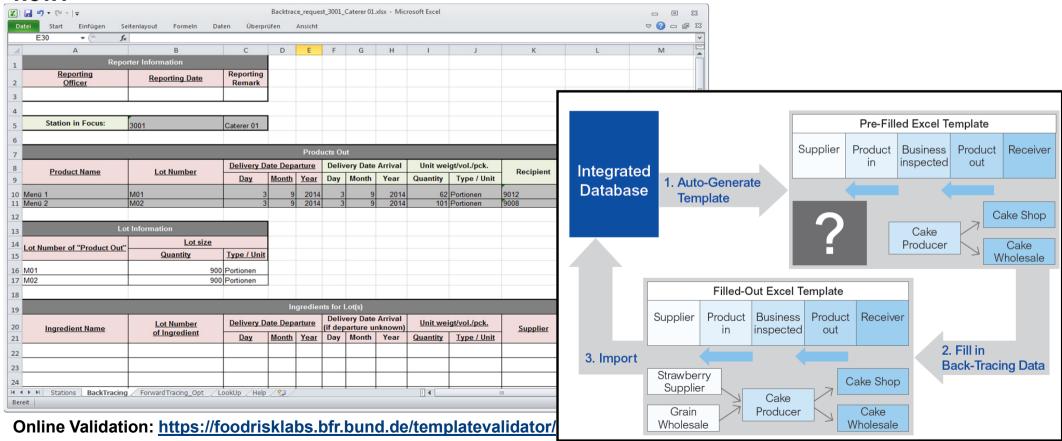
Data gathering – Development of a new "simple" template



"one step back-one step forward"principle of REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002. Article 18

Endless supply chains with arbitrary complexity realizable

new:



Other approaches:



- Direct injection via
 - SQL
 - Alternative Excel sheets
 - Xml structures

Another approach: COS - Busstop - FoodChain-Lab



- COS collects (NRW-) Tracing Data
- COS is doing validation internally based on existing master data
- COS outputs data into newly defined xml-strukture and sends it into a newly developed webservice
- FCL always looks into the webservice for new data
- FCL analyses data (semi)-automatically
- FCL prepares analysis reports and sends it back to the webservice
- COS fetches the report management measures or further data collections will be initiated

Next steps



- Simplify Data Input
 - Allow to import data from other systems (e.g. iRASFF)
 - "Immediate" data injection
- DEMOS defining a data standard (EU)
- ALB defining a standard data format (DE)

What is FoodChain-Lab?



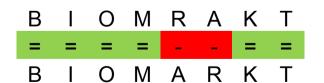
- Open source software
 - http://foodrisklabs.bfr.bund.de
- Database for managing food tracing data
- Tool for data cleaning, enrichment & processing
 - Validation (also online: https://foodrisklabs.bfr.bund.de/templatevalidator/)
 - Cleaning (e.g. Duplicate Detection)
 - Enrichment (e.g. Geocoding)
 - Analysis (Clustering, Tracing, Scoring, etc.)
- Tool for visualization and interactive reasoning

Data Cleaning – Duplicate Detection

Company	Street	House Number
Bäcker Maier	Hauptstr.	1
Bäcker Meier	Hauptstraße	1

Levenshtein distance

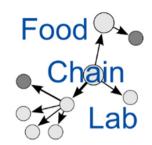
Works well for finding typos

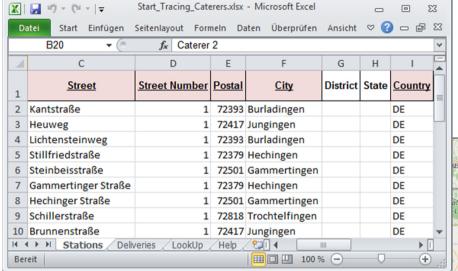




FoodChain-Lab

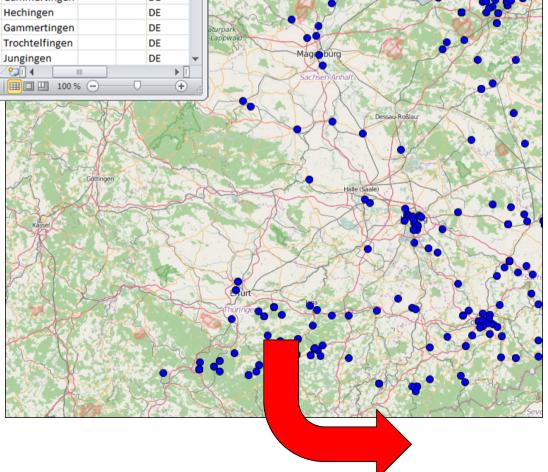
Data Enrichment – Geocoding





Available Providers:

- (Google)
 - O Web service
- MapQuest
 - O Web service with open data
- Bundesamt für Kartografie und Geodäsie
 - O Germany only
- Photon / Gisgraphy
 - O Locally installable
 - Data stays confidential
 - Unlimited requests



Tracing Features

Trace: path, a contamination can take via the food chain network

Score: ~ likelihood a station is involved in the outbreak

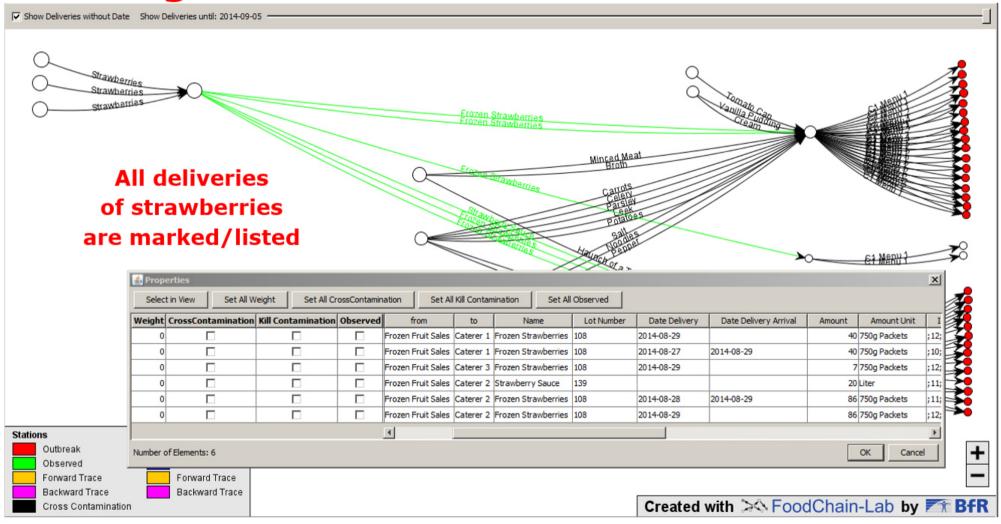
$$Score(s_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n w_j t_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^n w_j} \\ \text{Station i} \\ w_j: \\ w_j: \\ t_{ij}: \\ \text{to j} \\ \text{O otherwise} \\ \text{n:} \\ \text{Number of stations}$$

- Backward / forward "trace" can be visualized
- User can define:
 - Cross Contamination
 - Regional Effects (e.g. environmental contamination)
 - Weights for Outbreak Stations

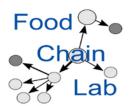
Graphical surface



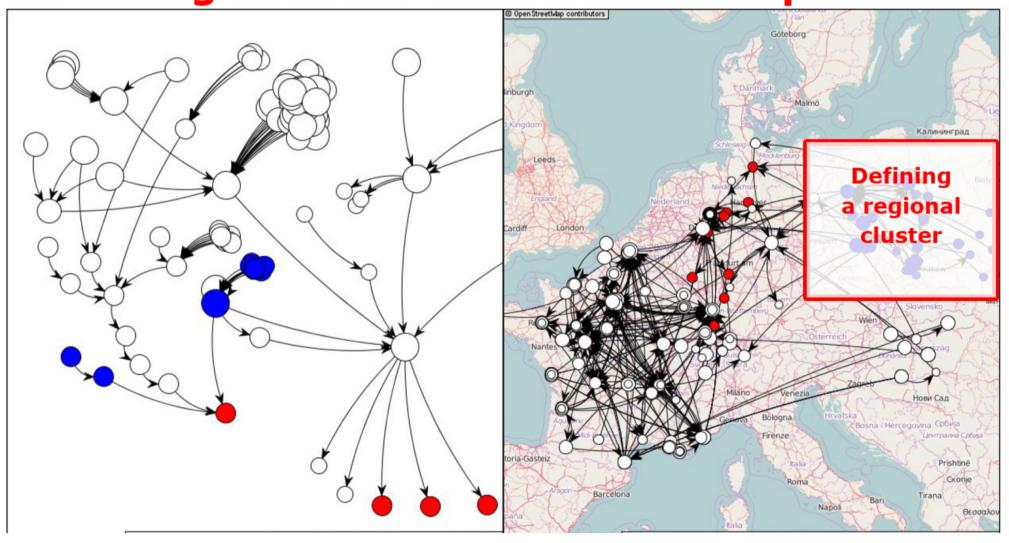
Showing all deliveries of strawberries



Mapping & timing

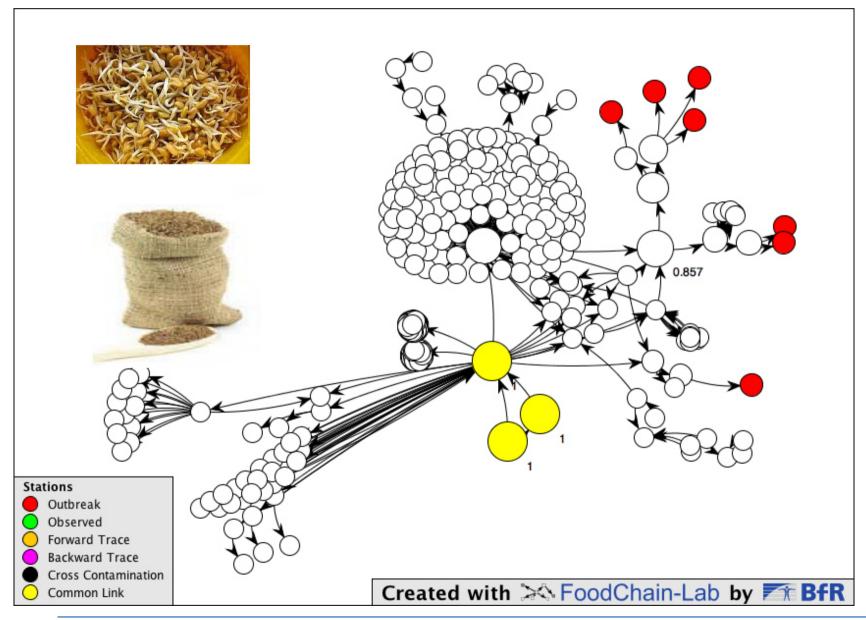


Switching between network and map view



Real world application

EHEC 2011





Other cases:

DE: Norovirus 2012



EHEC 2017 Fipronil 2017

EU:
HAV 2013/14
C. Bot. 2017 (Plötze)
Salm 2017 (Sesam)

UK: EHEC 2016

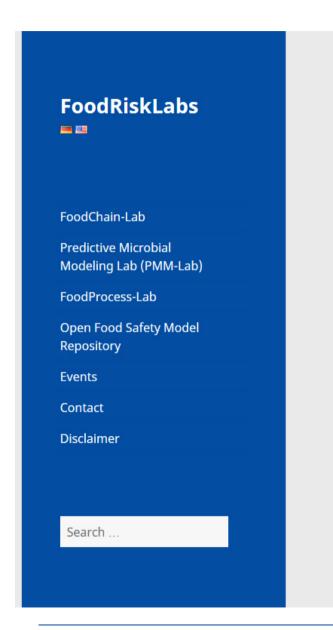


Benefits of using FoodChain-Lab



- All steps integrated in one modular framework
 - Data Management
 - Data Cleaning
 - Data Analysis
- Helps during Outbreak Investigation
 - Assists in Brainstorming / Prioritizing
 - Identifies missing data
 - Tests hypotheses and generates new ones

https://foodrisklabs.bfr.bund.de



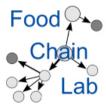
FoodRisk-Labs Powered by

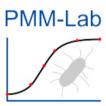


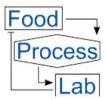
FoodRisk-Labs is a portal

to the following tools

developed by the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR):









WI-FI & Pre-Todos

- To gain access to the BfR WLAN please take the following steps:
 - Open the WLAN-icon on your computer and select the wireless network:
 BfR
 - Enter the network password: BfRvisitor
 - Open your browser (e.g. Internet Explorer or Firefox)
 - Go to page www.bfr.bund.de
 - You will be requested to register for access to BfR-WLAN
 - Enter the following user name: <u>FoodchainLab</u>
 - Enter the following password: <u>fkubsk</u>
- Did anyone not succeed in Installation? WIFI working? First thing todo is: Check for updates!
- And: please create a folder where you will put all the files of this workshop into





Thank you for your attention

Armin Weiser

http://foodrisklabs.bfr.bund.de

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