

STEC non-O157

Non-O157 Shiga-like toxin-producing *E.coli* (STEC) are Gram-negative foodborne pathogens¹ that can cause severe foodborne disease. A publication by Scallan et al.² in 2011 estimated that 112,752 human foodborne non-O157 STEC cases, including 0 deaths, occur annually in the US.

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne non-O157 STEC in the US and Canada include:

Food Safety and Enteric Pathogens Research Unit, United States Department of Agriculture, USA

STEC Center, Michigan State University, USA

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne non-O157 STEC in Europe include:

Dipartimento di Scienze degli Alimenti, Italy

Institute for Hygiene and the National Consulting Laboratory for Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, Germany

Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Qualité des Aliments et les Procédés Agroalimentaires, France

National Reference Laboratory for *Escherichia coli*, Germany

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne non-O157 STEC in South and Latin America include:

Instituto Tecnología de Alimentos, Argentina

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne non-O157 STEC in Asia and Australia include:

Department of Public Health, Korea

National Institute of Health Sciences, Japan

Additional resources on foodborne non-O157 STEC:

A number of key sources on foodborne non-O157 STEC are available.

References

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escherichia_coli (see also: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verotoxin-producing_Escherichia_coli)

²Scallan et al. 2011. Emerging Infectious Diseases 17:7-15 PMID:21192848