

This is an Accepted Manuscript for Epidemiology & Infection. Subject to change during the editing and production process.

DOI: 10.1017/S0950268824001626

1 **Analysis of Foodborne Outbreaks in Wenzhou City, China, 2012-2022**

2

3 Gao Sihai^{1#}, Chen Qingqing^{1#}, Chen Lei¹, Cai Yuanyuan¹, Lin Dan², Wang Lili¹, Chen
4 Minhe¹, Li Yi¹, Zhang Leyi¹, Shao Yongqiang^{1*}

5

6 ¹ Wenzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Wenzhou Institute of Public
7 Health Supervision)

8 ²Zhejiang College of Security Technology

9

10 **Corresponding Author:**

11 Shao Yongqiang, Wenzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Wenzhou
12 Institute of Public Health Supervision),
13 41 Xincheng Hwy, Wenzhou, China, MD 325000

14 Email: wzsyq@126.com

15

16 **Authors' contributions** #Gao Sihai and #Chen Qingqing contributed equally to this
17 word

18

19 **Keywords** Foodborne outbreak, Epidemiology, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, Mushroom

This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is unaltered and is properly cited. The written permission of Cambridge University Press must be obtained for commercial re-use or in order to create a derivative work.

Abstract

Foodborne diseases are ongoing and significant public health concerns. This study analysed data obtained from the Foodborne Outbreaks Surveillance System of Wenzhou to comprehensively summarise the characteristics of foodborne outbreaks from 2012 to 2022. A total of 198 outbreaks were reported, resulting in 2,216 cases, 208 hospitalisations, and eight deaths over 11 years. The findings suggested that foodborne outbreaks were more prevalent in the third quarter, with most cases occurring in households (30.8%). Outbreaks were primarily associated with aquatic products (17.7%) as sources of contamination. The primary transmission pathways were accidental ingestion (20.2%) and multi-pathway transmission (12.1%). Microbiological aetiologies (46.0%), including *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Salmonella* *ssp.*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*, were identified as the main causes of foodborne outbreaks. Furthermore, mushroom toxins (75.0%), poisonous animals (12.5%), and poisonous plants (12.5%) were responsible for deaths from accidental ingestion. This study identified crucial settings and aetiologies that require the attention of both individuals and governments, thereby enabling the development of effective preventive measures to mitigate foodborne outbreaks, particularly in coastal cities.

Introduction

Foodborne diseases (FBD) are illnesses caused by ingesting food contaminated with various aetiologies, including microorganisms, chemical substances, mushroom toxins,

poisonous animals and plants [1]. FBD can cause a range of health issues, including food poisoning, intestinal infections, and metabolic disorders. These diseases impose a considerable disease burden on every country and pose substantial challenges to public health [2].

In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) published the first comprehensive assessment report on FBD. This report revealed that approximately one in 10 people get sick each year due to the consumption of contaminated food, leading to approximately 420,000 fatalities [3]. In China, an estimated 7,073 foodborne outbreaks occurred in 2020, resulting in approximately 37,454 reported cases and 143 deaths [4].

In a foodborne outbreak, it is critical to rapidly identify the aetiology and specific food responsible for the outbreak. The longer an outbreak lasts, the greater its impact on public health and the economy [5]. However, identifying the sources of these epidemiological characteristics remains challenging [6]. Research has indicated that only approximately 50 percent of foodborne outbreaks have identified aetiologies, and data on outbreak characteristics that assist in identifying the contributing factors are limited [7]. Investigations and subsequent analyses of outbreaks have provided valuable insights into the epidemiological characteristics. This information can aid in the reduction and prevention of future foodborne outbreaks. Additionally, various factors, including geography, climate, local diet, lifestyle, and sanitary conditions, significantly affect the relative frequency of foodborne outbreaks [8].

The Foodborne Diseases Surveillance and Reporting System (FDSRS) and Foodborne Outbreaks Surveillance System (FDOSS) have been established in China to collect, analyse, and report data related to FBD and foodborne outbreaks [9]. These systems can collect data from various sources, including hospitals, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), laboratories, regulatory agencies, and food enterprises. In the Zhejiang Province, FDSRS and FDOSS have been fully implemented since 2010 and comprise active and passive surveillance [10]. This study analysed data related to foodborne outbreaks in Wenzhou, a seashore city in Zhejiang, China, to comprehensively summarise the characteristics of foodborne outbreaks from 2012 to 2022. Wenzhou has a subtropical climate characterised by warm and humid weather. Temperatures in the third quarter peak, often exceeding 30.0 °C and occasionally reaching 38.0°C to 40.0°C. These elevated temperatures and increased rainfall, result in higher humidity, particularly during July and August, when humidity can exceed 80.0% or even increase further. The unique geographical location and climate of Wenzhou are closely linked to outbreaks. Basic epidemiological situations were characterised, including the general characteristics of the outbreaks, population distribution, time and regional distribution, setting, aetiology, and food. Further analysis may improve the identification of foods responsible for and causes of outbreaks. Ultimately, these statistical analyses contribute to a better understanding of the transmission rules and characteristics of FBD and provide technical support for ongoing control and prevention.

Methods

Definitions

Foodborne outbreaks are defined as two or more similar diseases resulting from consuming a common food source [11]. In 1996, the Ministry of Health published the diagnostic criteria and principles for managing foodborne outbreaks of different aetiologies, which continue to be in use [12]. The year is divided into four quarters: the first quarter encompasses the months of January to March, the second quarter includes April to June, the third quarter spans July to September, and the fourth quarter covers October to December. Outbreaks were assigned to quarters based on the date of exposure. The terms used in this study are defined in the Supplementary Material.

Data Source

The official statistics used in this study were obtained from the FDOSS of the Wenzhou. Medical institutions were required to report FBD case information to the FDSRS within two working days after the FBD case was treated. The CDC reported case information to this system daily, and once two or more suspected cases were found, the information was verified promptly. In addition, according to the Food Safety Law, the units where suspected foodborne outbreaks occurred were responsible for reporting them to the CDC. After an outbreak was confirmed, the CDC organised professional staff to conduct epidemiological investigations, which included the

number of cases, hospitalisations and deaths, onset date, outbreak setting, aetiology, clinical features and foods served. An epidemiological investigation report was uploaded to FDOSS in a uniform format. Population data from 2012 to 2022 were obtained from the Statistical Yearbook of Wenzhou.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were conducted using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS), version 9.4. A chi-square test was used to compare the differences in attack rates among annual quarters and aetiologies. A two-sided P-value less than 0.050 was considered statistically significant. Pairwise comparison was conducted to compare any two-attack rate in different quarters and aetiologies by the partitions of χ^2 method and Z-test for comparing column proportions. The basic idea of partitions of χ^2 method is to divide a crosstable into smaller four-cell tables for multiple comparisons, thereby increasing the probability of making a type I error. Therefore, adjusting the test level(α) to account for this increased probability of error is recommended. The adjusted test level (α') is calculated as follows: $\alpha' = (2\alpha)/[k(k-1) + 1]$, where k refers to the number of sample rates. When the attack rate of different quarters or aetiologies were compared pairwise, α' was reduced to 0.008 and 0.003, respectively. Distribution fitting was performed using the MATLAB R2023a software. All figures and tables were designed using Origin version 2022 and Microsoft Word software version 2019.

Results

General characteristics

From 2012 to 2022, Wenzhou reported 198 outbreaks to the FDOSS, averaging 18 outbreaks annually. As shown in Table 1, these outbreaks included 2216 cases, averaging 11.2 cases per outbreak, 208 hospitalisations, and eight deaths over the 11 years. In addition, the morbidity from foodborne outbreaks ranged from 1.0 to 3.6 cases per 100,000 people.

Time distribution

Foodborne outbreaks showed a seasonal pattern, with the highest number of outbreaks, cases, hospitalisations, and deaths occurring in the third quarter. Compared with the other three quarters, the third quarter accounted for 42.9%, 41.0%, 26.9%, 87.5%, respectively (Table 2). Outbreaks occurred mainly between May and September, whereas November, January, and February had the fewest outbreaks (Fig. 1). There was a significant difference in attack rates among the four annual quarters. According to $\alpha' = 0.008$ test level, differences in attack rate were significant in all quarter pairwise comparisons ($p < 0.008$) except between the first and fourth quarters ($p = 0.028$) and between the second and fourth quarters ($p = 0.707$). The pairwise comparison results were consistent with partitions of χ^2 method by Z-test for comparing column proportions.

Setting

Outbreaks were likely to occur in households (30.8%, 61), restaurants (29.6%, 60), and school canteens (18.7%, 37). Notably, school canteens (34.1%, 755) accounted for the highest number of cases, followed closely by restaurants (30.7%, 701) and households (13.1%, 290). Hospitalisations and deaths occurred mainly in households, accounting for 36.7% and 87.5%, respectively (Table 3).

Food and transmission pathway

More than 10 kinds of food have been associated with foodborne outbreaks. A total of 122 outbreaks had confirmed food sources, and 106 outbreaks were linked to a single food source, accounting for 61.6% and 53.5%, respectively (Table 3). Aquatic products had the highest number of outbreaks (17.7%, 35), followed by poisonous plants (10.6%, 21) and cereals (10.1%, 20) (Table 3). Meanwhile, the majority of cases were attributed to aquatic products (19.6%, 434), followed by meat and products (9.1%, 201) and cereals (8.4%, 185). The single food source that resulted in the most hospitalisations was cereals (25.5%, 53), followed by aquatic products (13.9%, 29) and poisonous plants (13.5%, 28). Notably, certain foods, such as liquor (100.0%), dairy (92.3%), mushrooms (91.0%), and flavourings (87.5%), exhibited higher morbidity rates. Mushrooms were the main cause of death from foodborne outbreaks (75.0%, 6).

Accidental ingestion was the primary mode of transmission (40, 20.2%),

followed by multi-pathway and improper processing, which account for 12.1% and 11.1%, respectively. The leading contributing factors were personnel or equipment contamination (8285, 17.8%) and multi-pathway (7101, 15.3%). Notably, accidental ingestion was responsible for 69 hospitalisations (33.2%) and all eight deaths (Table 3).

Aetiology

The aetiologies were classified as microbiological, chemical, poisonous plants and animals, and mushroom toxins. Among these, microbiological aetiologies accounted for the highest number of outbreaks at 46.0%, followed by unconfirmed aetiologies, mushroom toxins, chemical aetiologies, and poisonous plants and animals accounting for 31.8%, 9.6%, 7.1%, 4.0%, and 1.5%, respectively (Table 4). Significant differences were observed in the attack rates of the six aetiologies ($p < 0.001$). According to $\alpha' = 0.003$ test level, differences in attack rates were significant in all pairwise comparisons of aetiology categories ($p < 0.003$) except between microbiological aetiologies and poisonous plants ($p = 0.101$) and between chemical aetiologies and poisonous animals ($p = 0.168$). The pairwise comparison results were consistent with partitions of χ^2 method by Z-test for comparing column proportions.

Microbiological foodborne outbreaks were predominantly caused by bacteria with 82 (90.1%, 82/91) outbreaks; a smaller number were caused by viruses with 9 (9.9%, 9/91) outbreaks. The main bacterial species that led to foodborne outbreaks

were *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Salmonella ssp.*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. In contrast, viral foodborne outbreaks were caused by norovirus (Fig. 2A). In cases of chemical foodborne outbreaks, nitrite was the main cause, with rancidity, herbicides and rat poison being the specific aetiologies (Fig. 2B). Mushroom poisoning led to 19 outbreaks, 88 cases, and 22 hospitalisations. A total of 63 outbreaks, involving 512 cases and 27 hospitalisations, did not have an identified aetiology. Of the eight recorded deaths, six were caused by mushroom toxins, one by poisonous plants, and one by poisonous animals.

Incubation period

The incubation period of foodborne outbreaks was analysed and depended mainly on the aetiology and severity of poisoning (Table 5). For instance, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* has an incubation period of 2 to 43 hours; *Salmonella ssp.* has a median of 15 hours and 33 minutes, with a maximum of 669 hours; symptoms caused by *Bacillus cereus* usually develop within 2 to 22 hours; whereas FBD caused by norovirus develops within 4 to 70 hours. Certain aetiologies such as rancidity, nitrite, herbicides, poisonous animals and plants can cause symptoms to develop within a few minutes to a few hours after ingestion of food. Additionally, symptoms of mushroom poisoning can occur in as little as 30 minutes, as long as 24 hours, or even days.

Gamm, Weibull, and Lognormal distribution were used to fit the probability distribution of the incubation period of confirmed cases, with the optimal distribution

model being the one with the maximum R-square and the minimum AIC values (Fig. 3). The results showed that the incubation period of confirmed cases was best fitted with a Lognormal distribution (R-square 0.998), which was superior to the Weibull (R-square 0.978) and Gamma (R-square 0.902) distributions. Furthermore, comparing the AIC values of the three models, the Lognormal distribution model had the best goodness of fit.

Food and Aetiology

Our analysis demonstrated that the aetiologies of the outbreaks varied depending on the type of food consumed (Fig. 4A). The foods most often responsible for microbiological outbreaks are aquatic products (27.5%, 25/91). Chemical foodborne outbreaks are caused by cereals (42.9%, 6/14), flavouring (14.3%, 2/14), vegetables (7.1%, 1/14), and beans (7.1%, 1/14), mainly involving nitrite poisoning. Outbreaks from poisonous animals have been attributed to aquatic products (100.0%, 3/3) contaminated with tetrodotoxins. Mushroom toxin outbreaks are mostly caused by poisonous mushrooms (100.0%, 19/19). At the same time, cereals (12.5%, 1/8), bean (25.0%, 2/8), liquor (25.0%, 2/8), vegetables (12.5%, 1/8) and poisonous plants (25.0%, 2/8) were the foods responsible for outbreaks caused by poisonous plants. Moreover, certain foods exhibited a common aetiology (Fig. 4B). For example, outbreaks from dairy and beverages are both caused by microbiological aetiologies. In contrast, outbreaks from liquor are caused by poisonous plants, and those from

flavourings are caused by chemical aetiologies. Certainly, certain foods can cause outbreaks of various aetiologies. The aetiologies of outbreaks caused by cereal consumption include microbiological (40.0%, 8/20) and chemical (30.0%, 6/20) aetiologies, and poisonous plants (5.0%, 1/20).

Discussion

The findings of the present study provide novel and valuable information for identifying aetiologies, a fundamental objective in outbreak investigations. In this study, we investigated 198 reported foodborne outbreaks that occurred from 2012 to 2022 in the Wenzhou of China. Survey data demonstrated that the rates of foodborne outbreaks were significantly higher in the third annual quarter than in the other three quarters. As for the setting, the outbreaks were mainly located in households and restaurants. Aquatic products caused the most outbreaks. Microbiological aetiologies were the main aetiologies of foodborne outbreaks, with bacteria being the most common pathogens.

For foodborne outbreaks, effective identification of the relationships among the crucial factors contributing to outbreaks can help guide appropriate measures to prevent future outbreaks, as well as help contain and reduce economic losses during outbreaks. Therefore, the necessity to analyse the epidemiological characteristics of foodborne outbreaks has been recognised for years [13].

The number of outbreaks remained steady between 2012 and 2014, followed by

a substantial increase in 2015, after which there was a slight fluctuation. This surge in cases might be attributed to the gradual improvement of the FDSRS and FDOSS and the increased awareness among reporters from hospitals and units where suspected foodborne outbreaks occurred [14]. In 2015, the Food Safety Law was revised to improve the supervision of outbreak investigations and reduce under-reporting and cover-ups [15]. Complete coverage of the FDSRS and FDOSS has improved the sensitivity and timeliness of reporting related to FBD, enabling early detection of potential food safety risk and timely measures to prevent further exposure and infection.

The surveillance data revealed a seasonal pattern of foodborne outbreaks in Wenzhou, with a higher occurrence during the third quarter, consistent with previous reports [16]. The hot and wet conditions in Wenzhou during the third quarter create favorable conditions for the proliferation of bacteria, fungi, and plants, thereby increasing the likelihood of exposure to various aetiologies. Furthermore, households and restaurants were particularly vulnerable to foodborne outbreaks, which is consistent with previous research findings [4]. The summer vacation coincided with the third quarter, leading to an increase in the frequency of children and parents dining in households and restaurants instead of school and staff canteens. Consequently, focusing on preventing foodborne outbreaks during the third quarter is crucial, particularly regarding microbiological aetiologies, mushroom toxins, and poisonous plants [17].

More than one-third of the foods responsible for the outbreak were not identified.

This complexity is because people may be exposed to various mixed foods, or cross-contamination may occur in several foods [18] during outbreaks. Thus, it is often difficult to directly link specific foods to outbreaks. The main foods suspected of causing foodborne outbreaks vary greatly in different regions owing to dietary habits and geographical conditions. A survey of foodborne outbreaks in China found that poisonous mushrooms were the main food source [19]. However, in Wenzhou, poisonous mushrooms caused only a small proportion of outbreaks, had the highest fatality rate, and were more commonly implicated in households. Foodborne outbreaks are primarily caused by aquatic products, which often carry *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

Food can cause diseases through various contamination pathways and improperly cooked foods that carry pathogens. Among the contamination pathways, accidental ingestion due to the poor ability to distinguish poisonous food, such as mushrooms and the difficulty distinguishing nitrite from salt accounts for the largest number of foodborne outbreaks. Moreover, a lack of hygiene awareness leads to contamination from personnel or equipment, and improper processing or cooking significantly contributes to foodborne outbreaks. Research has shown that food contamination by ill or infectious food workers contributes to approximately 40.0% of outbreaks with identified contamination routes [20]. More attention should be paid to multi-pathway contamination, which is attributed to food storage and processing complexity. Consequently, raising awareness about toxic foods among residents and improving hygiene habits among food processors should be prioritized to cut off

transmission pathways and prevent foodborne outbreaks [21].

Surveillance results showed that microbiological aetiologies resulted in nearly half of foodborne outbreaks occurring widely in various settings [22]. Bacterial food poisoning is a common cause of outbreaks, with *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* being the leading bacterium, followed by *Salmonella ssp.* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is generally found in seawater and aquatic products [23], with a detection rate ranging from 47.5% to 66.5% in the coastal waters of East China and an average bacterial colonisation rate of 48.0% in aquatic products. During the third quarter, this rate exceeded 90.0%, confirming the high attack rate of foodborne outbreaks during this period. The coastal location and relatively developed aquaculture industry in Wenzhou are directly linked to the prevalence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

Conversely, research conducted in Europe has indicated that *S. Enteritidis* remains the most frequently reported pathogen in foodborne outbreaks [24], which may be attributed to its relatively underdeveloped marine industry and low production of aquatic products [25]. This disparity may be explained by differences in eating habits and the development of the marine industry across regions. Given the significant association between *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, aquatic products, and Wenzhou, clear guidelines for health education should be developed to prevent foodborne outbreaks caused by this pathogen. These guidelines should include recommendations to avoid consuming raw aquatic products, particularly during the third quarter, and to employ alternative sterilisation methods, such as vinegar pickling,

before consuming raw aquatic products. Mushroom toxins are another important cause of foodborne outbreaks. There are many types of poisonous mushrooms, and a large proportion of them are similar in appearance to edible mushrooms, which can easily cause accidental ingestion [26]. In addition, pathogens and chemicals and the severity of poisoning can lead to different symptoms and incubation periods. Rapid determination of the incubation period and symptom profile can help guide the search for the aetiology and track the source of infection.

The liquor that causes food poisoning is medicinal wine, which is fermented at home and adulterated with herbal products containing aconitine, an extract of wolfsbane (genus *Aconitum*). Fifteen cases of poisoning, including five deaths, were reported at a hotel in Chongqing and were most likely caused by homemade unlabelled medicinal liquor containing extremely high concentrations of toxic *Aconitum* alkaloids [27]. It is an aconitine component that causes food poisoning. Incidents of poisoning from homemade medicinal wines are common. To reduce the risks and chaos associated with producing homemade medicinal wine, relevant departments should strengthen their supervision and conduct popular science education for the general public.

It is worth mentioning that 63 outbreaks (31.8%) were found without a confirmed aetiology, likely due to the complexity of the outbreaks, difficulty in collecting suspected foods, and limitations in laboratory testing capacity. Regular training courses on foodborne outbreaks surveillance techniques, including the investigation of work processes, specification requirements, and technical points,

should be conducted to improve the skills of investigators. Laboratories should enhance their ability to identify different aetiologies by prioritising the introduction of equipment and training personnel and broadening their detection range for *Campylobacter*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Aeromonas*. In addition, simultaneous high-throughput detection of multi-pathogen is a direction for future development. The prevention and control of foodborne outbreaks is about improving the ability to inspect finished products for hazardous effects or presence and avoiding hazards. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) is a preventive approach to ensuring food safety, and its research and applications in China are increasing [28-29]. It is mostly applied in production and post-production processes to ensure that no contaminants are present to make finished products unsafe and to design measures to reduce the risks of contaminants to a safe level.

This study analysed the epidemiological characteristics of foodborne outbreaks, including population, seasonal and setting distributions. It also identifies high-risk suspected foods and pathogens, providing valuable information for establishing a better foodborne outbreaks surveillance system. Targeted measures should be implemented to prevent and control foodborne outbreaks, such as health education for the general public, food safety training for catering staff, and enhancing professionalism among investigators. More detailed personnel training and health education programs are provided in the Supplementary Materials.

This study has several limitations. First, under-reporting cases and foodborne outbreaks including sporadic and self-cured mild cases, is inevitable when relying on

hospital data and active reporting through the FDOSS. To address under-reporting, an openly accessible Internet-based crowd-sourcing platform has been promoted in the United States and 89 other countries to supplement existing programs on FBD reporting [30], reflecting our ongoing efforts focus. Second, although our surveillance system detected the outbreak, the investigation may not have been conducted smoothly, and the gathered information may have been incomplete because the patients ignored the instructions. Furthermore, the epidemiological characteristics of foodborne outbreaks vary depending on environmental factors, dietary habits, and other variables; thus, the conclusions drawn from our study may not be universally applicable to all outbreaks.

Conclusions

This analysis provides a comprehensive summary of the characteristics of foodborne outbreaks and analyses the distribution of high-risk foods and their aetiologies in Wenzhou since 2012. Foodborne outbreaks are mainly caused by microbiological aetiologies, particularly bacterial contamination. This emphasises that any stage of food production can contaminate food, leading to outbreaks. Therefore, effective prevention of foodborne outbreaks requires improved dissemination of food safety knowledge and implementation of HACCP principles. In addition, the government should focus on strengthening management and improving the FDSRS and FDOSS to enhance the detection, investigation, and prevention of foodborne outbreaks.

Statement

The Wenzhou Centre for Disease Control and Prevention Institutional Review Board determined this study was exempt because it used available data without personal identifiers (approval no. WZCDCLLSC2023-002).

Funding

Subsidy Funds of Public Health Programs of China

Data Availability Statement: The study of the data are available from the Foodborne Disease Outbreaks Surveillance System, and these data are not publicly available.

Acknowledgments: We thanked the members in all participating CDCs for the efforts of more than ten years.

Competing interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

1. **Russini V, et al.** (2022) Foodborne Toxigenic Agents Investigated in Central Italy: An Overview of a Three-Year Experience (2018–2020). *Toxins*; **14**: 40.
2. **Kirk MD, et al.** (2015) World Health Organization Estimates of the Global and Regional Disease Burden of 22 Foodborne Bacterial, Protozoal, and Viral Diseases, 2010: A Data Synthesis. *PLOS Medicine*; **12**: e1001921.
3. **WHO** (2015) WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases: Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group 2007–2015.
4. **Li H, et al.** (2021) Characteristics of Settings and Etiologic Agents of Foodborne Disease Outbreaks — China, 2020. *China CDC Weekly*; **3**: 889–893.
5. **Lai YH, et al.** (2020) Disease burden from foodborne illnesses in Taiwan, 2012–2015. *Journal of the Formosan Medical Association*; **119**: 1372–1381.
6. **Magalhães AEV, et al.** (2019) Food traceability technologies and foodborne outbreak occurrences. *British Food Journal*; **121**: 3362–3379.
7. **Brown LG, et al.** (2017) Outbreak characteristics associated with identification of contributing factors to foodborne illness outbreaks. *Epidemiology and Infection*; **145**: 2254–2262.
8. **Li Y, et al.** (2018) Bacteria and poisonous plants were the primary causative hazards of foodborne disease outbreak: a seven-year survey from Guangxi, South China. *BMC Public Health*; **18**: 519.
9. **Li W, et al.** (2018) National molecular tracing network for foodborne disease surveillance in China. *Food Control*; **88**: 28–32.
10. **Liu J, et al.** (2018) Trends of foodborne diseases in China: lessons from laboratory-based surveillance since 2011. *Frontiers of Medicine*; **12**: 48–57.
11. **Dewey-Mattia D** (2018) Surveillance for Foodborne Disease Outbreaks — United States, 2009–2015. *MMWR. Surveillance Summaries*; **67**: 10.
12. **Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China** (1996) Diagnostic Criteria and Principles of Management for Food Poisoning, China, 1996.
13. **Wu Y, et al.** (2018) Surveillance for foodborne disease outbreaks in China, 2003 to 2008. *Food Control*; **84**: 382–388.
14. **Liu X** (2014) International perspectives on food safety and regulations – a need

- for harmonized regulations: perspectives in China. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*; **94**: 1928–1931.
15. **Zhang Z, Chen Y and Wu L** (2021) Effects of Governmental Intervention on Foodborne Disease Events: Evidence from China. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*; **18**: 13311.
 16. **Li W, et al.** (2020) Surveillance of foodborne disease outbreaks in China, 2003–2017. *Food Control*; **118**: 107359.
 17. **Wang S, et al.** (2019) Consumer's risk perception of foodborne diseases and high-risk food safety practices in domestic kitchens. *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*; **22**: 707–716.
 18. **Chen L, et al.** (2022) An 11-Year Analysis of Bacterial Foodborne Disease Outbreaks in Zhejiang Province, China. *Foods*; **11**: 2382.
 19. **Li W, et al.** (2021) Mushroom Poisoning Outbreaks — China, 2010–2020. *China CDC Weekly*; **3**: 518–522.
 20. **Moritz ED, et al.** (2023) Foodborne Illness Outbreaks at Retail Food Establishments-National Environmental Assessment Reporting System, 25 State and Local Health Departments. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries*; **72**: 1.
 21. **Aquino HVA, et al.** (2021) Food safety knowledge, attitudes, practices and training of fast-food restaurant food handlers: a moderation analysis. *British Food Journal*; **123**: 3824–3840.
 22. **He S and Shi X** (2021) Microbial Food Safety in China: Past, Present, and Future | Foodborne Pathogens and Disease. *Foodborne Pathogens and Disease*; **18**: 510–518.
 23. **Li Y, et al.** (2019) Prevalence of foodborne pathogens isolated from retail freshwater fish and shellfish in China. *Food Control*; **99**: 131–136.
 24. **European Food Safety Authority and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control** (2022) The European Union One Health 2021 Zoonoses Report. *EFSA Journal*; **20**: 7666.
 25. **Lofstedt A, de Roos B and Fernandes PG** (2021) Less than half of the European dietary recommendations for fish consumption are satisfied by national seafood supplies. *European Journal of Nutrition*; **60**: 4219–4228.

26. **Sun L, et al.** (2021) Epidemiology of foodborne disease outbreaks from 2011 to 2016 in Shandong Province, China. *Foodborne Pathogens and Disease*; **18**: 880–886.
27. **Zhou C, et al.** (2022) Poisoning Associated with Consumption of a Homemade Medicinal Liquor—Chongqing, China, 2018. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*; **71**: 569 – 573.
28. **Radu E, et al.** (2023) Global trends and research hotspots on HACCP and modern quality management systems in the food industry. *Heliyon*; **9**: e18232.
29. **Shi X, et al.** (2017) Current status and frontier tracking of the China HACCP system. *Frontiers in Nutrition*; **10**: 1072981.
30. **Quade P and Nsoesie EO** (2017) A Platform for Crowdsourced Foodborne Illness Surveillance: Description of Users and Reports. *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*; **3**: e7076.

Accepted Manuscript

Table 1 Number of outbreaks, cases, hospitalisations and deaths by year, Wenzhou, China, 2012-2022.

Year	No. (%) of outbreaks	No. (%) of cases	No. (%) of hospitalisations	No. (%) of deaths	Morbidity (1/100000)
2012	11(5.6)	106(4.8)	23(11.1)	1(12.5)	1.2
2013	10(5.1)	190(8.6)	20(9.6)	0(0.0)	2.1
2014	11(5.6)	118(5.3)	6(2.9)	0(0.0)	1.3
2015	17(8.6)	143(6.5)	38(18.3)	7(87.5)	1.6
2016	29(14.7)	266(12.0)	13(6.3)	0(0.0)	2.9
2017	19(9.6)	138(6.2)	15(7.2)	0(0.0)	1.5
2018	25(12.6)	290(13.1)	7(3.4)	0(0.0)	3.1
2019	21(10.6)	271(12.2)	46(22.1)	0(0.0)	2.8
2020	20(10.1)	251(11.3)	19(9.1)	0(0.0)	2.6
2021	21(10.6)	350(15.8)	12(5.8)	0(0.0)	3.6
2022	14(7.1)	93(4.2)	9(4.3)	0(0.0)	1.0
total	198	2216	208	8	2.2

Table 2 Number of outbreaks, exposed, cases, hospitalisations and deaths of quarters, Wenzhou, China, 2012-2022

^a Quarter	No. (%) of outbreaks	No. (%) of exposed	No. (%) of cases	No. (%) of hospitalisations	No. (%) of deaths	^b Attack rate	P value
1	26(13.1)	6990(15.0)	321(14.5)	42(20.2)	0(0.0)	4.6%	
2	47(23.7)	15055(32.4)	575(26.0)	41(19.7)	1(12.5)	3.8%	< 0.001
3	85(42.9)	13934(30.0)	909(41.0)	56(26.9)	7(87.5)	6.5%	
4	40(20.2)	10508(22.6)	411(18.6)	69(33.2)	0(0.0)	3.9%	

^aDifferences in attack rates among quarters were compared by Chi-Square test;

^bAttack rates were calculated by the ratio of new cases to the number of people exposed.

Table 3 Number of outbreaks, exposed, cases, hospitalisations and deaths of settings, foods and transmission pathways, Wenzhou, China, 2012-2022

Characteristic	No. (%) of outbreaks	No. (%) of exposed	No. (%) of cases	No. (%) of hospitalisations	No. (%) of deaths
Setting					
Household	61(30.8)	650(1.4)	290(13.1)	75(36.1)	7(87.5)
Staff canteen	18(9.1)	2822(6.1)	276(12.5)	36(17.3)	0(0.0)
School canteen	37(18.7)	33587(72.3)	755(34.1)	13(6.3)	0(0.0)
Restaurant	60(29.6)	6472(13.8)	701(30.7)	54(26.0)	1(12.5)
Street stall	7(3.5)	28(0.1)	25(1.1)	4(1.9)	0(0.0)
Rural banquet	4(2.0)	307(0.7)	46(2.1)	5(2.4)	0(0.0)
Collective meal delivery provider	5(2.5)	202(0.4)	41(1.9)	13(6.3)	0(0.0)
Other	6(3.0)	2419(5.2)	82(3.7)	8(3.9)	0(0.0)
Food					
Cereal	20(10.1)	1975(4.3)	185(8.4)	53(25.5)	1(12.5)
Egg	2(1.0)	385(0.8)	36(1.6)	8(3.9)	0(0.0)
Bean	3(1.5)	312(0.7)	61(2.8)	1(0.5)	0(0.0)
Flavouring	2(1.0)	8(0.0)	7(0.3)	3(1.4)	0(0.0)
Liquor	3(1.5)	20(0.0)	20(0.9)	14(6.7)	0(0.0)
Meat and products	13(6.6)	4035(8.7)	201(9.1)	2(1.0)	0(0.0)

Dairy	1(0.5)	13(0.0)	12(0.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Vegetables	6(3.0)	1199(2.6)	72(3.2)	8(3.8)	0(0.0)
Aquatic product	35(17.7)	10857(23.4)	434(19.6)	29(13.9)	1(12.5)
Beverages	1(0.5)	2048(4.4)	28(1.3)	4(1.9)	0(0.0)
Poisonous <i>plants</i>	1(0.5)	11(0.0)	5(0.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Mushroom	19(9.6)	100(0.2)	91(4.1)	25(12.0)	6(75.0)
Mixed food	16(8.1)	3879(8.3)	193(8.7)	33(15.9)	0(0.0)
Unconfirmed food	76(38.4)	21648(46.6)	874(39.4)	31(14.9)	0(0.0)
Transmission pathway					
Material contamination and deterioration	10(5.0)	3392(7.3)	77(3.5)	17(8.2)	0(0.0)
Personnel or Equipment contamination	5(2.5)	8285(17.8)	126(5.7)	5(2.4)	0(0.0)
Improper storage	9(4.6)	1672(3.6)	138(6.2)	8(3.9)	0(0.0)
Improper processing	22(11.1)	2235(4.8)	183(8.3)	3(1.4)	0(0.0)
Improper cooking	4(2.0)	438(0.9)	96(4.3)	31(14.9)	0(0.0)
Cross contamination	10(5.1)	2293(4.9)	192(8.7)	16(7.7)	0(0.0)
Accidental ingestion	40(20.2)	364(0.8)	217(9.8)	69(33.2)	8(100.0)
Deliberate	1(0.5)	2(0.0)	2(0.1)	1(0.5)	0(0.0)
Multi-pathway	24(12.1)	7101(15.3)	381(17.2)	23(11.1)	0(0.0)
unknown cause	73(36.9)	20705(44.5)	804(36.3)	35(16.8)	0(0.0)

Table 4 Number of outbreaks, exposed, cases, hospitalisations and deaths of aetiologies, Wenzhou, China, 2012-2022

^a Aetiology	No. (%) of outbreaks	No. (%) of exposed	No. (%) of cases	No. (%) of hospitalisations	No. (%) of deaths	^b Attack rate	P value
Microbiological	91(46.0)	29456(63.4)	1397(63.0)	80(38.5)	0(0.0)	4.7%	
Chemical	14(7.1)	363(0.8)	130(5.9)	48(23.1)	0(0.0)	35.8%	
Mushroom toxins	19(9.6)	97(0.2)	88(4.0)	22(10.6)	6(75.0)	90.7%	< 0.001
Poisonous animals	3(1.5)	55(0.1)	25(1.1)	10(4.8)	1(12.5)	45.5%	
Poisonous plants	8(4.0)	1100(2.4)	64(2.9)	21(10.1)	1(12.5)	5.8%	
Unconfirmed	63(31.8)	15416(33.2)	512(23.1)	27(13.0)	0(0.0)	3.3%	

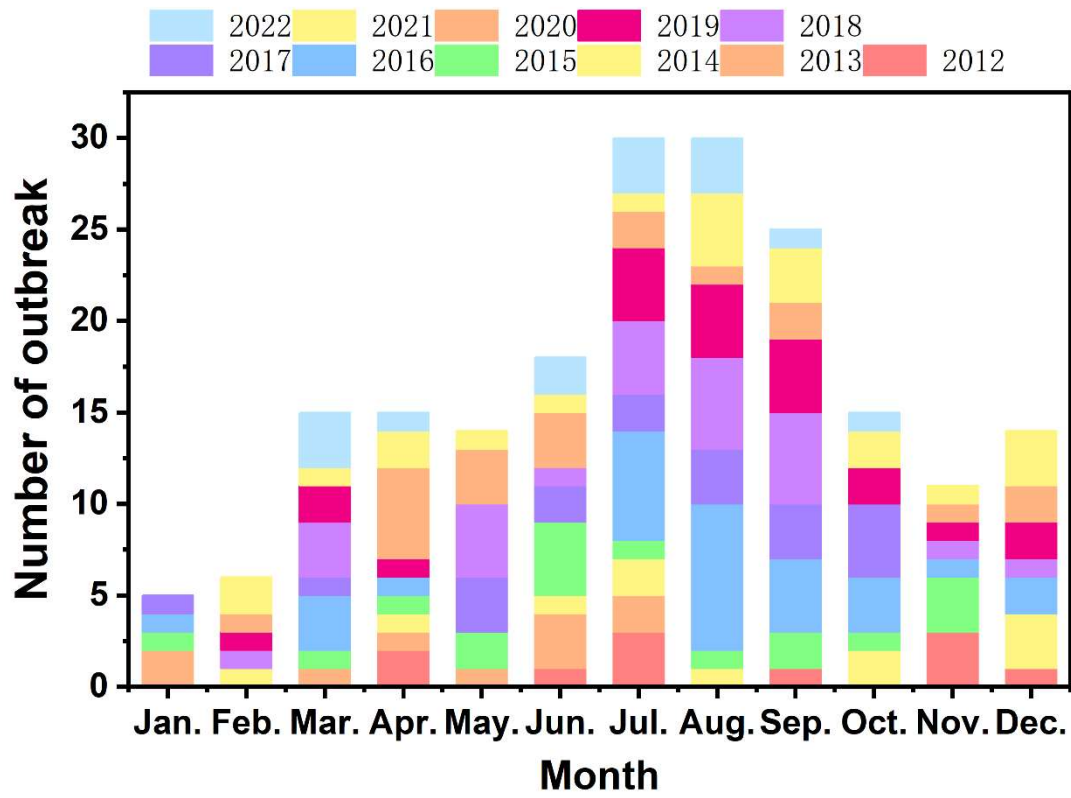
^aDifferences in attack rates among aetiologies were compared by Chi-Square test;

^bAttack rates were calculated by the ratio of new cases to the number of people exposed.

Table 5 The incubation period of cases of foodborne diseases

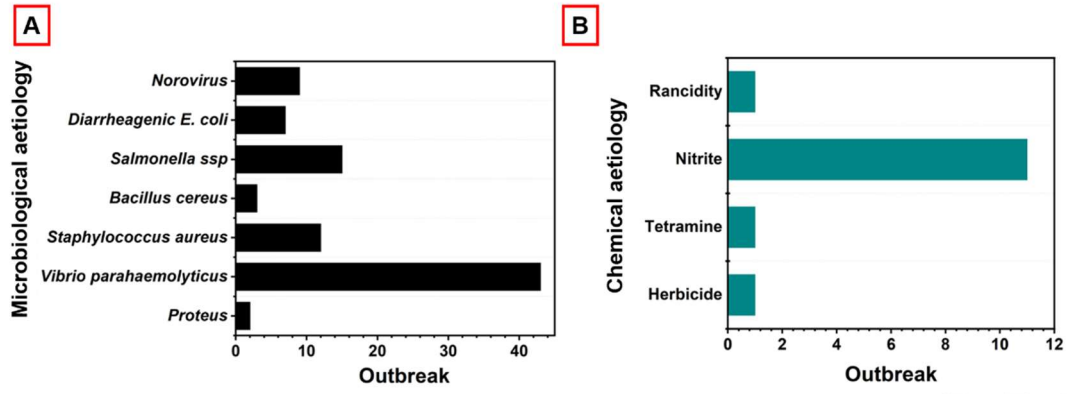
Aetiology	No. (%) of cases	Incubation period (hour:minutes)		
		Min	Median	Max
Microbiological aetiology	1397(63.0)			
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	623(28.1)	2:00	13:00	43:00
<i>Salmonella ssp</i>	210(9.5)	2:00	15:33	669:00
<i>Diarrheagenic E. coli</i>	158(7.1)	2:00	13:00	96:00
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	120(5.4)	00:30	3:36	40:00
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	30(1.4)	2:00	7:00	22:00
<i>Proteus</i>	31(1.4)	00:30	15:00	23:00
Norovirus	225(10.2)	4:00	32:30	70:00
Chemical aetiology	130(5.9)			
Rancidity	18(0.8)	00:05	00:36	1:10
Nitrite	105(4.7)	00:12	00:54	4:00
Herbicide	5(0.2)	2:00	2:12	2:30
Tetramine	2(0.1)	-	-	-
Mushroom toxins	88(4.0)	00:30	2:30	100:00
Poisonous animals	25(1.1)	1:00	1:00	10:00
Poisonous plants	64(2.9)	00:18	1:51	5:30
Unconfirmed aetiology	512(23.1)	00:12	8:45	62:00

Figure 1



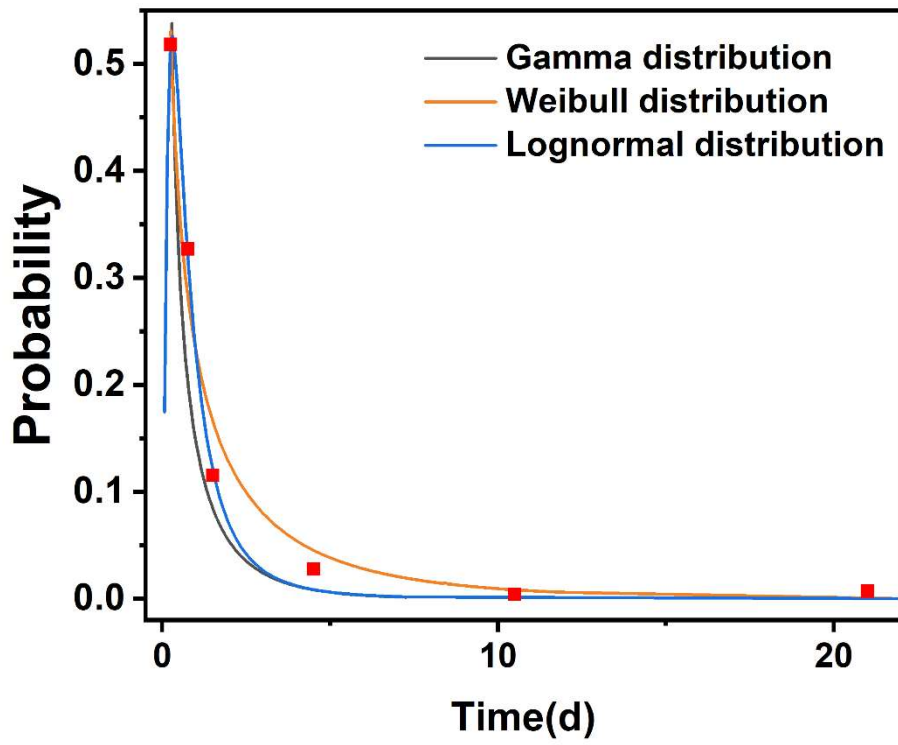
Accepted

Figure 2



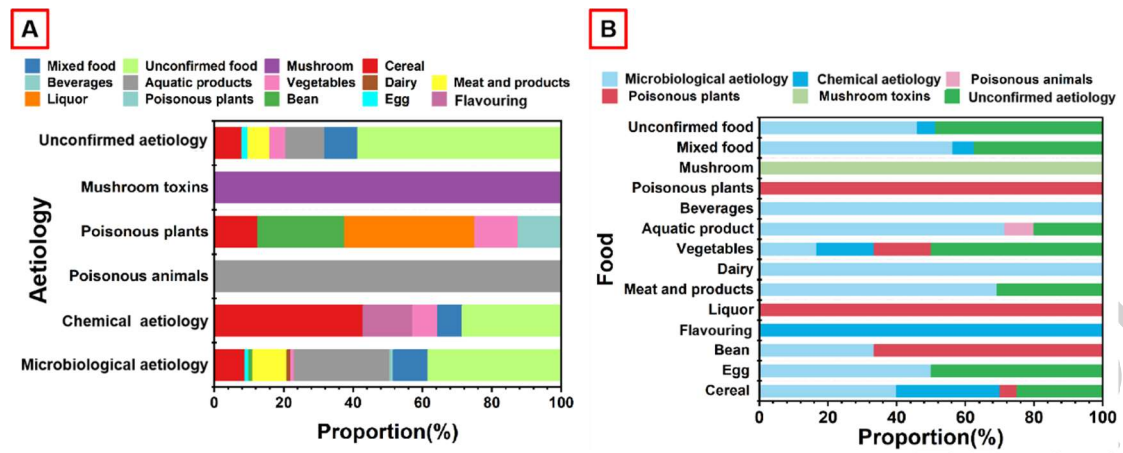
Accepted Manuscript

Figure 3



Accepted

Figure 4



Accepted Manuscript