

UFPA 2021

Background calculations to estimate the number of samples needed to detect a positive (and reject the "lot") for an outbreak affecting 62 people (confirmed) associated with a 45 acre growing area

	Approach #1	Approach #2	Comments	Trial consensus		
Reported cases	62	62	Given input	62		
Multiplier (Mead)		22	CDC multiplier			
Multiplier (Scallan)	26.1		Alternate CDC multiplier	26		
Actual cases	1618.2	1364	#1 used Scallan; #2 used Mead	1618		
Acres	45	45	Given input	45		Assume 150 grams samples for perfect testing
Heads per acre	26,000	25333.33	Romaine lettuce is about 1.5			
Pounds per acre	39,000	38000	pounds per head,	38000	Number of tests	Percent detection
					0	0
Servings per head	4				1	0.235221
Servings implicated	4,680,000				2	0.415113
					3	0.552691
					4	0.657907
Assumed conc per serving	1 CFU				5	0.738375
Dose response alpha	0.267				6	0.799914
Dose response beta	229.2928				7	0.846979
Prob of illness	0.12% percent				8	0.882973
Servings to cause 1 illness						
	861				9	0.9105
infectious dose		100-1000 cfu		861	10	0.931552
Servings to cause actual cases			Total CFU and servings to cause outbreak are similar numbers			
total cfu	1,393,506	1364000		1387932	11	0.947653
					12	0.959966
Average CFU/pound				0.811656	13	0.969383
					14	0.976584
					15	0.982092
					16	0.986305
					17	0.989526
					18	0.99199
					19	0.993874
					20	0.995315

perfect testing of nine 150 g samples will give a 91% chance of detecting this outbreak with an estimated level of contamination of less than 1 cell per pound of romaine