

食物事故報表 Food Incident Post



Heading	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – A notice regarding a recall of Berlin Seeds brand Alfalfa sprouting seeds in the US by Berlin Seeds due to the potential contamination with <i>Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)</i> and/or <i>Salmonella</i> .
The incident	The U.S. FDA issued a notice regarding a recall of Berlin Seeds brand Alfalfa sprouting seeds in the US by Berlin Seeds due to the potential contamination with <i>Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)</i> and/or <i>Salmonella</i>. Recalled product: ■ Alfalfa sprouting seeds of Berlin Seeds ● packaged under the Berlin Seeds label in 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lb., and 50 lb. sizes. ● The 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. sizes are packaged in resealable bags, while the 50 lb. size is packaged in a non-resealable poly woven bag. ● The 5 lb. and 50 lb. packages bear lot code SAL2-24JB located on the bottom right-hand corner of the label. The 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb. packages do not bear a lot code. Details of product being recalled are listed in the website of the FDA.
Source	Website of the U.S. FDA https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/berlin-seeds-recalls-alfalfa-sprouting-seed-because-possible-health-risk
Position of CFS	• Information on product distribution outside the United States is not available from the websites of the FDA of the US. The Centre for Food Safety (CFS) is investigating whether the affected product has been imported to Hong Kong and is contacting

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the relevant authority for further information. Preliminary investigation did not identify local sale or import of the affected product.

- Acquisition of the product through online purchase or international travel cannot be excluded.
- Consumers should discard the product and not consume it.
- CFS will remain vigilant and monitor for any new development and take appropriate actions when necessary.
- Investigation by CFS is ongoing.
- Some strains of *E. coli* can cause diseases through the production of a toxin called Shiga toxin. These strains are called STEC. STEC infection is transmitted by faecal-oral route through contaminated food and water, or direct contact with STEC carrying animals. Moreover, due to poor personal hygiene, person-to-person transmission of this pathogen is possible through oral-faecal route. Symptoms of STEC infection include abdominal pain and watery diarrhoea that may in some cases progress to bloody diarrhoea. Fever and vomiting may also occur. Intestinal bleeding and serious complications such as haemolytic uraemic syndrome may also develop in some people. *E. coli*, including STEC, cannot survive under high temperature and can be killed by thorough cooking.
- *Salmonella* infection may cause fever and gastrointestinal upset such as abdominal pain and diarrhoea. People with lowered immunity such as infants and the elderly could present with more severe and even life-threatening infection.

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