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<THE TOPIC OF THIS MONTH>

Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* Infection in Japan, as at March 2026

Pathogenesis and clinical presentation: Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) infection is caused by infection with *E. coli* producing Vero toxin (Vero toxin: VT or Shiga toxin: Stx), and the main symptoms are abdominal pain, diarrhea, and bloody diarrhea. Vomiting and fever may also accompany the illness. VT and related factors can induce hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), characterized principally by thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, and acute kidney injury, and encephalopathy and other complications may occur, potentially leading to death.

Administrative and laboratory response: EHEC infection is designated as a Category III Infectious Disease under the Infectious Diseases Control Law. A physician who diagnoses this infection must immediately notify the public health center (PHC) (<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekaku-kansenshou11/01-03-03.html>), and the information is reported to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) through the prefecture or subnational authority. When a physician notifies the case as food poisoning, or when the director of the PHC recognizes as so, the prefecture or subnational authority conducts a food poisoning investigation and reports the results to MHLW in accordance with the Food Sanitation Act. Public health institutes (PHIs) and PHCs perform isolation and identification of EHEC, serotyping, and VT typing (VT type confirmed by toxin production or VT genotyping), and report the results to the Infectious Agents Surveillance System (IASS) of the infectious disease surveillance system (see p.77 of this issue). The Department of Bacteriology I, National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID), Japan Institute for Health Security (JIHS) confirms and identifies the serotypes and VT types of strains submitted from PHIs and PHCs, and simultaneously conducts multilocus variable-number tandem-repeat analysis (MLVA), pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis using whole-genome sequencing (see pp.79, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 86 of this issue). The results of these analyses are fed back to each PHI and PHC, and information is provided to local governments and others through the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Foodborne Disease (NESFD), as necessary.

National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases: According to the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases, in 2025, 2,472 patients (symptomatic cases) and 1,866 asymptomatic cases (identified through active epidemiological investigations at the time of case occurrence or through routine stool examinations of food handlers and others) with EHEC infection, totaling 4,338 cases, were notified (Table 1, Fig. 1), representing the highest annual total number of notified cases since 2011. By prefecture, the number of notified cases (including asymptomatic cases) was 150 or more in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Osaka, Aichi,

Table 1. Number of notified cases of EHEC infection by year of diagnosis

Year of diagnosis*	Notified cases**	(Symptomatic cases)	(%)***
2011	3,940	(2,658)	(67)
2012	3,768	(2,363)	(63)
2013	4,044	(2,623)	(65)
2014	4,152	(2,837)	(68)
2015	3,573	(2,341)	(66)
2016	3,648	(2,247)	(62)
2017	3,904	(2,606)	(67)
2018	3,854	(2,583)	(67)
2019	3,744	(2,514)	(67)
2020	3,094	(1,987)	(64)
2021	3,246	(2,028)	(62)
2022	3,369	(2,253)	(67)
2023	3,825	(2,547)	(67)
2024	3,748	(2,293)	(61)
2025	4,338	(2,472)	(57)

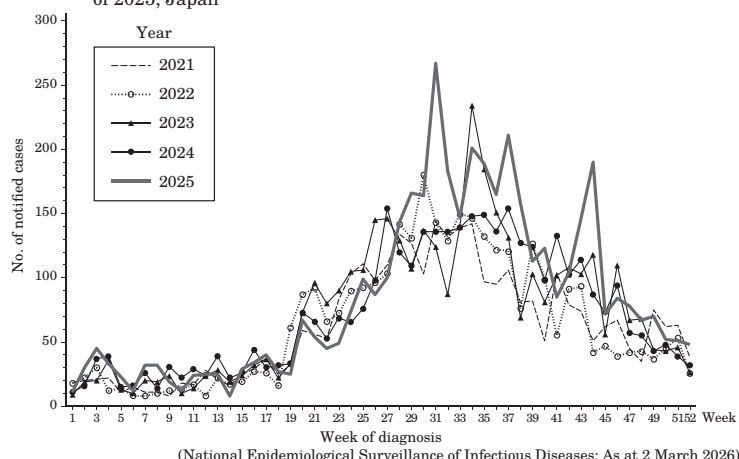
* Aggregated from week 1 to week 52/53 of each diagnostic year

** Including asymptomatic pathogen carriers

*** Symptomatic cases/No. of notified cases

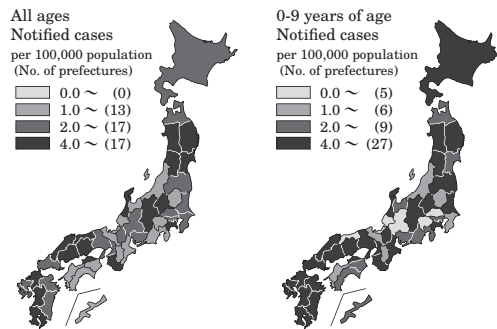
(National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases:
As at 2 March 2026)

Figure 1. Weekly number of notified EHEC infection cases, week 1 of 2021 to week 52 of 2025, Japan



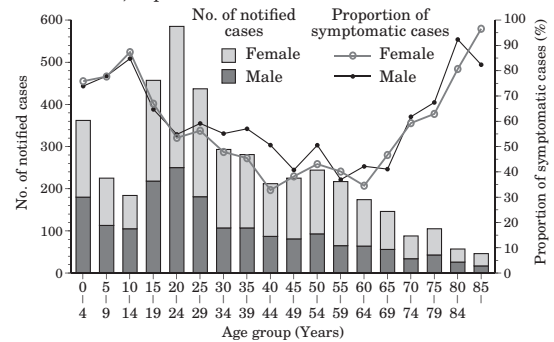
(THE TOPIC OF THIS MONTH-Continued)

Figure 2. Number of notified cases of EHEC infection per 100,000 population by prefecture among all ages and children aged <10 years, 2025



(National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases: As at 2 March 2026)

Figure 3. Age distribution of notified EHEC infection cases, 2025, Japan



(National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases: As at 2 March 2026)

Chiba, Hokkaido, Saitama, Hyogo, and Gunma prefectures, in descending order, and these 10 prefectures accounted for 57.7% of all notified cases. The number of notified cases per 100,000 population was highest in Shimane (11.8), followed by Akita (9.7), Iwate (8.7), and Yamagata (8.5) prefectures (Fig. 2 left). Among the population aged 0-9 years, the number of notified cases per 100,000 population was high in Iwate (33.3), Kagoshima (33.1), and Kumamoto (28.4) prefectures (Fig. 2 right). The proportion of symptomatic cases among notified cases was high among those aged <15 years and those aged ≥80 years in both males and females (Fig. 3).

There were 59 HUS cases (2.4% of symptomatic cases), among which EHEC was isolated from 46 cases. Among these, O157 accounted for 41 cases, and for the VT type, 37 strains were VT2-positive (VT2 alone or both VT1 and VT2) (Table, p.90 of this issue). The 13 HUS cases in which EHEC was not isolated were diagnosed either by detection of O-antigen agglutinating antibodies in patient serum or by detection of VT from patient stool specimens. Among symptomatic cases, the proportions developing HUS were highest in the 0-4-year age group (7.4%) and the 5-9-year age group (6.3%) (Fig., p.90 of this issue).

EHEC detections reported from PHIs and PHCs: In 2025, the number of EHEC detections reported from PHIs and PHCs to IASS was 2,117 (see p.77-79 of this issue). This number is smaller than the number of notified EHEC infection cases, since it represents the sum of strains investigated at PHCs and other facilities and strains submitted upon request to medical institutions and private laboratories (Table 1 on p.75). Among all detections, the major O serogroups were O157 (51.8%), O26 (10.0%), and O103 (9.1%) (see p.77-79 of this issue). Regarding VT types, among O157, VT1 & VT2 was the most frequent type, accounting for 60.5% of O157, whereas VT2 alone accounted for 39.1%. Among O26 and O103, VT1 alone was the most frequent type, accounting for 92.9% and 96.9%, respectively. Among 1,232 symptomatic cases from which EHEC was isolated, the major symptoms were diarrhea (84.0%), abdominal pain (79.5%), bloody diarrhea (55.4%), and fever (27.9%).

Outbreaks: According to the Pathogen Report for Outbreaks reported to IASS, four outbreaks caused by restaurant and nursery schools were reported in 2025 (Table 2 on p.77). Outbreak cases caused by O145 were also confirmed (see p.79 of this issue). Meanwhile, according to reports submitted by prefectures and other local authorities to the MHLW under the Food Sanitation Act, there were 10 EHEC food poisoning outbreaks and 362 patients (including culture-negative cases) in 2025 (78 patients in 8 outbreaks in 2022, 265 patients in 19 outbreaks in 2023, and 124 patients in 16 outbreaks in 2024), and no deaths were reported (see pp.81 and 82 of this issue). Analyses conducted by the Department of Bacteriology I, NIID, JIHS revealed that strains with identical MLVA types were isolated across wide geographic areas among sporadic cases with no known epidemiological linkage (see pp.82, 83, 84 and 86 of this issue).

Prevention and control: Because EHEC infection can be established with a small number of bacteria (approximately 10-100), in addition to transmission from food, food materials, and the environment to humans, transmission can easily spread through person-to-person routes or through routes involving various fomites from infected persons.

Following outbreaks of food poisoning events caused by consumption of raw beef, the MHLW revised the standards and criteria for raw meat intended for raw consumption (MHLW Notification No. 321, October 2011). Furthermore, because EHEC O157 was isolated from the internal portions of bovine liver, the sale of bovine liver for raw consumption was prohibited (MHLW Notification No. 404, July 2012). In 2012, following an outbreak of EHEC O157 associated with pickled vegetables, the hygiene code for pickled vegetables was revised (MHLW Shokuan-Kan No. 1012-1, October 2012).

As in previous years, food poisoning outbreaks caused by restaurants and other facilities also occurred in 2025 (see p.79 of this issue). To prevent hazards caused by food, including EHEC infection, the implementation of food hygiene management based on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) has been mandated in principle for all food business operators since June 2020, and business operators are required to implement hygiene management based on plans they formulate themselves (https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/haccp/index.html). In addition, to prevent food poisoning caused by EHEC, it is important to continue adhering to the three basic principles of food poisoning prevention, namely, "prevention of bacterial contamination, growth, and survival" and to continue warning against consumption of raw meat or insufficiently cooked meat products (<https://www.gov-online.go.jp/useful/article/201005/4.html>, https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/syokuchu/index.html).

Furthermore, many EHEC outbreaks have been occurring in nursery schools (see p.79 of this issue), and for their prevention, promotion of handwashing and hygiene management when using portable swimming pools is important (<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/seikatsu-eisei01/02.html>). If an EHEC infection in a patient occurs within a household, welfare facility, or similar setting, PHCs and related authorities need to provide thorough guidance for infection prevention to prevent secondary transmission.

Figures and tables included in the articles of the Infectious Agents Surveillance Report (IASR) are analyzed and prepared based on: (1) data on reported cases and detected pathogens from the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases, operated based on the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases; and (2) data on infectious diseases other than those described in (1). These data were provided through the cooperation of the following institutions: Public Health Institutes; Public Health Centers; subnational Infectious Disease Surveillance Centers; the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's quarantine stations and the Public Health Bureau. The articles published herein were commissioned by IASR.

Department of Infectious Disease Surveillance, JIHS NIID

Toyama 1-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8640, JAPAN Tel (+81-3)5285-1111

(特集つづき) (THE TOPIC OF THIS MONTH-Continued)

Table 2. Outbreaks of EHEC infection in 2025

(Infectious Agents Surveillance System: As at 19 March 2026, based on reports from prefectural and municipal public health institutes)

No.	City	Period	Suspected route of infection	Setting of outbreak	Serotype	VT type	No. of symptomatic cases	No. of consumers	No. of positives/ examined	Secondary household transmission (No. infected)	MLVA type	MLVA complex
1	Fukuoka	7 May - 8 Jun	Person-to-person	Nursery school	O103:H2	VT1	3	—	6/ 63	Yes (3)	16m4038	—
2	Fukuoka	6 Jun - 8 Jun	Foodborne	Restaurant	O157:H7	VT1&VT2	3	8	4/ 8	No	25m0061	—
3	Fukuoka	23 Aug - 20 Sep	Person-to-person	Nursery school	O26:H11	VT1	6	—	10/157	Yes (3)	25m2046	25c209
4	Kawasaki	27 Aug - 10 Sep	Foodborne	Nursery school	O157:H7	VT1&VT2	34	68	36/152	Yes (10)	25m0548*	25c040

No. of consumers —: Not applicable because person-to-person infection was suspected.

*Other MLVA types detected in outbreak No. 4, in descending order of frequency, were 25m0547, 25m0550, 25m0545, 25m0546, 25m0549, 25m0577, 25m0578, and 25m0343 (25c040p).

<特集関連資料1> 腸管出血性大腸菌検出例の血清型別臨床症状, 2025年

Clinical manifestation of EHEC cases in Japan, according to bacterial serotype, 2025

(病原体検出情報サブシステム: 2026年3月19日現在報告数)

Serotype VT type	臨床症状* Clinical manifestation*											No. of cases	%
	無症状 ¹⁾	発熱 ²⁾	下痢 ³⁾	嘔気嘔吐 ⁴⁾	血便 ⁵⁾	腹痛 ⁶⁾	意識障害 ⁷⁾	脳症 ⁸⁾	HUS ⁹⁾	腎機能障害 ¹⁰⁾	その他 ¹¹⁾		
Total	885	344	1,035	199	683	980	1	2	17	16	99	2,117	100.0
O157:H7 VT1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O157:H7 VT2	87	79	246	47	192	259	1	2	9	7	16	372	17.6
O157:H7 VT1&VT2	88	147	394	88	296	388	—	—	7	5	34	551	26.0
O157:H- VT1	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O157:H- VT2	10	7	16	4	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	1.2
O157:H- VT1&VT2	22	17	59	12	40	57	—	—	—	1	4	90	4.3
O157:HNT VT2	10	5	13	3	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	24	1.1
O157:HNT VT1&VT2	1	—	9	3	15	11	—	—	—	2	3	17	0.8
O157:HUT VT2	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O157:HUT VT1&VT2	—	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O157:VT2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O157:VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O157 subtotal	223	257	747	160	564	750	1	2	16	15	57	1,096	51.8
O26:H11 VT1	82	27	86	13	41	75	—	—	—	—	9	181	8.5
O26:H11 VT2	2	3	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.4
O26:H11 VT1&VT2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O26:H- VT1	6	1	7	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	14	0.7
O26:H- VT2	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	0.1
O26:HUT VT1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O26:H-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O26 subtotal	90	32	105	15	53	93	—	—	—	—	11	212	10.0
O103:H2 VT1	83	19	61	4	18	40	—	—	—	—	9	158	7.5
O103:H2 VT1&VT2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O103:H8 VT1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O103:H8 VT1&VT2	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O103:H11 VT1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O103:H21 VT1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O103:H25 VT1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O103:H- VT1	7	1	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.6
O103:HNT VT1	3	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O103:HUT VT1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O103 subtotal	98	22	76	7	22	53	—	—	—	—	9	192	9.1
O111:H8 VT1	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O111:H8 VT1&VT2	1	2	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O111:H- VT1	16	5	14	4	6	11	—	—	—	—	4	36	1.7
O111:H- VT1&VT2	1	—	9	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	2	13	0.6
O111:HUT VT1	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O111 subtotal	21	7	31	5	16	29	—	—	—	—	6	61	2.9
O91:H14 VT1	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.3
O91:H14 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O91:H14 VT1&VT2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O91:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O91:H51 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O91:H- VT1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.6
O91:H- VT1&VT2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O91:HUT VT1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O91 subtotal	33	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	1.7
O8:H7 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O8:H7 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:H9 VT2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O8:H16 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:H19 VT2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.4
O8:H19 VT1&VT2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	0.05
O8:H21 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:H28 VT2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O8:H49 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8:HNT VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O8:HUT VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O8:VT2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O8 subtotal	28	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	32	1.5
O146:H21 VT2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.4
O146:H21 VT1&VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	0.2
O146:H28 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O146:H- VT1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O146:H- VT2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.3
O146:H- VT1&VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O146:HNT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O146:HUT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O146 subtotal	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	1.4
O166:H15 VT2	13	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.9
O166:H21 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O166:H28 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O166:HNT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05

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Serotype VT type	臨床症状* Clinical manifestation*											No. of cases	%
	無症状 ⁽¹⁾	発熱 ⁽²⁾	下痢 ⁽³⁾	嘔気嘔吐 ⁽⁴⁾	血便 ⁽⁵⁾	腹痛 ⁽⁶⁾	意識障害 ⁽⁷⁾	脳症 ⁽⁸⁾	HUS ⁽⁹⁾	腎機能障害 ⁽¹⁰⁾	その他 ⁽¹¹⁾		
O166:HUT VT2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.3
O166 subtotal	22	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	27	1.3
O121:H19 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O121:H19 VT2	6	3	8	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	3	17	0.8
O121:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O121:HNT VT2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O121 subtotal	8	3	9	3	9	9	—	—	—	—	3	20	0.9
O145:H34 VT2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O145:H- VT1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O145:H- VT2	2	3	11	2	4	10	—	—	—	—	1	14	0.7
O145:HUT VT1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O145 subtotal	3	6	14	3	4	11	—	—	—	—	1	19	0.9
O115:H10 VT1	12	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.7
O115:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O115:HUT VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O115:HUT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O115 subtotal	15	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.9
O128:H2 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O128:H2 VT1&VT2	7	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.4
O128:H- VT1&VT2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.3
O128:H- VT2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.05
O128 subtotal	15	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	17	0.8
O76:H7 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O76:H19 VT1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.5
O76:H19 VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O76:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O76 subtotal	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.7
O159:H19 VT2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
O159:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O159:HUT VT2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O159 subtotal	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.5
O55:H2 VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O55:H12 VT1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O55:HUT VT1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O55:HUT VT2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O55:VT1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O55 subtotal	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.5
O3:H8 VT1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O3:H21 VT1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	0.1
O5:H9 VT1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O5:H- VT1	1	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O5:H- VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O6:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O9:H7 VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O9:H- VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O16:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O20:H7 VT2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O20:H41 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O22:H16 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O25:HUT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O28ac:HUT VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O36:H14 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O38:H21 VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O38:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O43:H2 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O43:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O48:H45 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0.1
O48:H49 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O63:H6 VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O66:H45 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O66:H45 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O69:H11 VT1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O71:H11 VT1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O74:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O75:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O78:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O81:H6 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O81:H31 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O82:H8 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O82:H19 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O84:H14 VT1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.05
O85:HUT VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O86a:H- VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O93:H28 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O93:H46 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O98:H49 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O98:H- VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O100:H- VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O104:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O105:H7 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O106:H16 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O108:H25 VT1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O109:H5 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O109:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O110:H28 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O112:H19 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O112ac:H16 VT2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.05
O113:H4 VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	0.2
O113:H21 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O113:H- VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O124:H11 VT1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O126:H20 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O126:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O126:HNT VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05

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Serotype VT type	臨床症状* Clinical manifestation*											No. of cases	%
	無症状 ¹⁾	発熱 ²⁾	下痢 ³⁾	嘔気嘔吐 ⁴⁾	血便 ⁵⁾	腹痛 ⁶⁾	意識障害 ⁷⁾	脳症 ⁸⁾	HUS ⁹⁾	腎機能障害 ¹⁰⁾	その他 ¹¹⁾		
O130:H11 VT2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O130:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O136:H16 VT1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O139:HUT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O142:H- VT2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O148:H8 VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O148:H18 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O148:H18 VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O150:H8 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O150:H10 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O150:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O152:H7 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O152:H8 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O156:H25 VT1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.2
O156:H- VT1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O163:H- VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O165:H- VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O168:H7 VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O168:H8 VT2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O168:H8 VT1&VT2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.05
O168:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O168:HNT VT2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.05
O168:HUT VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O174:H- VT1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O174:H21 VT2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.3
O177:H- VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O177:H- VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O179:H8 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O179:H- VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O181:H16 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O181:H16 VT1&VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O181:H49 VT1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O181:H49 VT2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
O181:H49 VT1&VT2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O182:H25 VT1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O183:H18 VT1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
O185:H7 VT2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05
O185:H16 VT2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.4
O other	24	1	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	29	1.4
O untypable	113	6	22	2	8	15	—	—	—	—	3	141	6.7

UT: Untypable, NT: Not typed, *2つ以上の臨床症状が報告された例を含む
* Includes cases for whom two or more symptoms were reported
1) no symptoms, 2) fever, 3) diarrhea, 4) nausea/vomiting, 5) bloody diarrhea, 6) abdominal pain, 7) disturbance of consciousness, 8) encephalopathy,
9) 溶血性尿毒症症候群: hemolytic uremic syndrome, 10) renal failure, 11) other
(Infectious Agents Surveillance System: Data based on reports from public health institutes and health centers received before March 19, 2026)

＜特集関連資料2＞腸管出血性大腸菌による食中毒発生事例，2025年

No.	発生場所	発生日	原因食品	原因施設	摂食者数	患者数	死者数
1	福岡県	6月6日	不明（当該施設が令和7年6月2日及び6月3日に提供した食事）	飲食店	8	4	0
2	東京都	6月20日	6月18日に当該施設で調理提供した食事	その他	32	8	0
3	東京都	6月23日	令和7年6月20日及び21日に調理し、提供した食事	飲食店	5	5	0
4	神奈川県	7月19日	不明（7月15日及び16日に調理・提供された食事）	飲食店	3	2	0
5	東京都	8月2日	令和7年7月28日及び7月29日に当該施設が調理提供した食事	飲食店	7	2	0
6	大分県	8月4日	原因施設が令和7年8月1日（金曜日）から8月3日（日曜日）に調理提供した食事	飲食店	77	25	0
7	神奈川県	8月17日	8月13日に当該飲食店で提供された食事（推定：和牛赤身ステーキ肉）	飲食店	14	2	0
8	島根県	9月1日	当該施設が令和7年8月29日から同年9月8日にかけて調理、提供した加熱不十分のハンバーグ等（推定）	飲食店	1,565	102	0
9	沖縄県	10月14日	令和7年10月14日から10月18日に原因施設で調理・提供された食事	飲食店	867	202	0
10	福岡県	11月18日	不明（当該施設で製造、販売されたサンドイッチ）	製造所	24	10	0

厚生労働省・食中毒統計資料「令和7年（2025年）食中毒発生事例」より改変
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/syokuchu/04.html

＜特集関連情報＞

福岡県内の保育園における腸管出血性大腸菌 O145 による集団感染事例

成人男性の腸管出血性大腸菌感染症（O145, VT2）（以下、O145）の発生に続いて、当該患者の子どもが通う保育園（以下、A 保育園）で O145 の集団感染が発生した事例について報告する。

発生状況

本事例における O145 感染者の発生状況を次ページ図に示す。

2025 年 X 日に福岡県内の成人男性【a】が腹痛を呈し（次ページ図-i），入院先の医療機関で O145 が検出された。その後，この患者の子ども 3 名（A 保育園の 1 歳児クラス 1 名【b】，その他のクラス 1 名【d】，小学

生 1 名【c】）からも，同様に O145 の届出がされた。保健所は【b-d】が通う A 保育園や小学校での感染拡大を防ぐため，各施設を通じて保護者に対し，感染対策を伝えるとともに，体調不良の際には，速やかに医療機関を受診するよう注意喚起した。

X + 18 日に【b】と同じ 1 歳児クラスの園児【e】が発症し O145 の届出がされた。また，同クラスには，腹痛や水様性下痢の消化器症状を呈して医療機関を受診している園児が他にも確認されたことから，保健所は園内での集団感染を疑い，1 歳児クラスの職員および園児を対象に検便を実施した。職員からは O145 が検出されなかったが，園児 1 名【j】が陽性となった。加えて，医療機関から 3 名の園児（1 歳児クラス 2 名【f, h】，その他のクラス 1 名【g】）の届出がされた。これまでの疫学調査の結果から，保健所は集団感染と判断