## Food Poisoning

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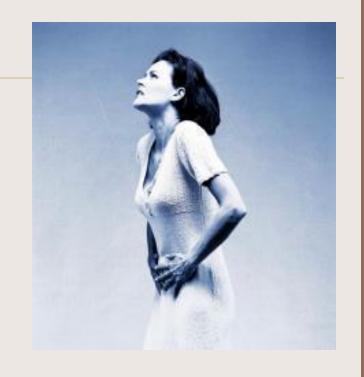
## Did you know? According to the Center for Disease Control:

- 76 million become ill due to food / year
- 325,000 hospitalized
   5000 die / year
- > 250 known foodborne diseases



## Stomach Pain Diarrhea Vomiting

Not the flu!?



These are symptoms of a **FOODBORNE ILLNESS** 

### Food Poisoning and Foodborne Illness

Can be caused by eating food contaminated with:

- □ BACTERIA
- □ VIRUS
- □ TOXINS
- CHEMICALS

### BACTERIA

The Most Common Foodborne
Bacterial Illnesses are Caused by:

- x E-coli 0157:H7
- **x** Campylobacter
- × Salmonella

#### E-coli 0157:h7



- Lives in cattle & other similar animals.
- Found in raw meat, non-pasteurized milk, apple cider, sprouts.

#### E-coli 0157:h7

- Causes severe bloody diarrhea & cramps.
- Causes hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
  - Kidneys fail
  - Red blood cells are destroyed
- Onset of illness 2-5 days.
- Lasts 5-10 days.

#### Campylobacter

Found in the intestinal tract of birds, sheep, cattle and on the surface of raw poultry.

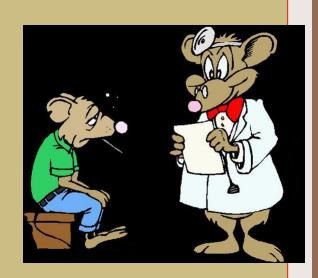


#### Campylobacter

 Causes abdominal cramps, diarrhea and fever

Onset is 2-5 days

Lasts 7-10 days



#### Salmonella

Found in the intestines of birds, reptiles, & mammals.



#### Salmonella

Causes fever, diarrhea & abdominal cramps.

Can cause severe dehydration in infants and elderly.

Onset is 6 hours - 2 days

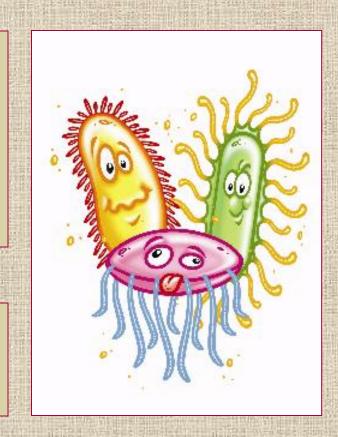
Lasts 1- 3 days.



#### **Biological Toxins**

Biological Toxins are produced by some pathogens found in food contamination.

They could also come from a plant or animal.



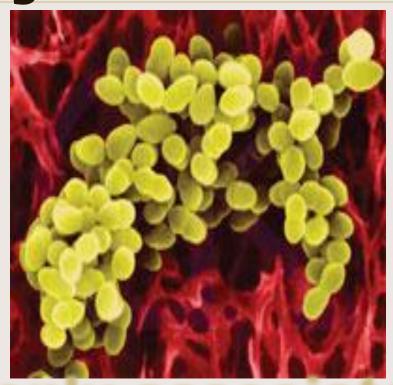
#### **Bacterial Toxins**

Some bacteria produce poisons or toxins that cause:

#### **FOODBORNE ILLNESS**

(sometimes intentional)

#### Staphylococcus aureus



Commonly associated with food service.

#### Staphylococcus Aureus

- If toxin onset of illness is as quickly as 30 minutes
- If infectious onset can take
   6 hours or longer to appear.

#### Staphylococcus Aureus

produces a toxin that causes

serious vomiting and stomach cramps.

#### Clostridium Botulinum

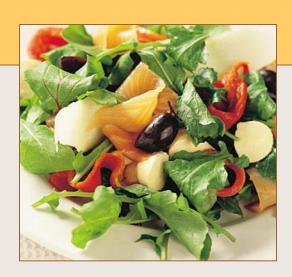
- Toxin producing bacteria
- Causes botulism
- Symptoms are nerve related and can cause muscle paralysis
- Symptoms typically occur
  - 8 to 36 hours after
  - or as late as 10 days
- Lasts several days to 1year



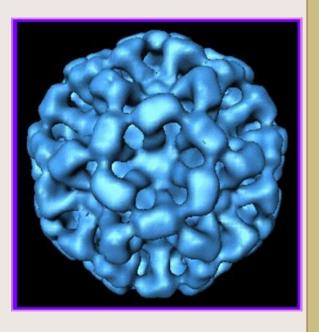
#### Norovirus

- The cause of <u>HALF</u> of all foodborne illness.
- Spread by
  - hand contact with food
  - food placed on a surface that is contaminated by the virus
  - or when virus is airborne.

Cold foods such as sandwiches & salads are often associated with Norovirus.



#### Norovirus



- Starts suddenly.
- Causes diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, headache, low-grade fever, chills & muscle aches.
- Often called the flu.
- Symptoms begin 12 to 48
   hours after ingestion of the
   virus.
- Recovery in 2-3 days but may remain ill for up to 2 weeks.

### Another Foodborne Illness Virus

### Hepatitis A

- Possible sources include by shellfish, salads, deli meats fruits, milk and milk products
- Symptoms include sudden onset of fever, general discomfort, fatigue, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, abdominal pain & jaundice after several days.
- Lasts 1 to 2 weeks (severe cases up to several months).



#### CHEMICAL POISONING

- Careless or improper storage of chemicals
- Improper use of chemicals
- ATTACK

  ATTACK
- Improper labeling
- Sometimes intentional addition of poison



#### CHEMICAL POISONING

Always store cleaners and chemicals below your food or food surfaces.

Choose pesticides that are approved for use in the kitchen.

## Protecting Vourself I





#### WASH YOUR HANDS OFTEN

#### **Especially:**

- When preparing food.
- After using the bathroom.
- Avoid direct contact with public restroom doorknobs. (use paper towel to open door)

### WHEN WASHING YOUR HANDS

Use warm, soapy running water.



 Rub your hands thoroughly, scrubbing between fingers, and nails for:

10-15 SECONDS.

### Safe Preparation of Fruits & Vegetables



Clean any items that come into contact with fresh foods:

- knives
- cutting boards
- × hands

### Fruits & Vegetables <u>Do's & Don'ts</u>

- Do <u>wash your hands</u> with soap and water before preparing food.
- Do rinse fresh fruits & vegetables with cold water.
- Do refrigerate at a temperature of 40° F or less.
- Do throw away items that have come into contact with raw meat or chemicals.

- Do not prepare food for others if you yourself have diarrhea.
- Do not use bleach or soap on fruits & vegetables.
- Do NOT eat fresh cut items left un-refrigerated for > 2 hours.
- Do not eat bruised or damaged fruits & vegetables.

### Safe Preparation of Raw Meats

A few simple precautions can reduce the risk of foodborne diseases:

- COOK
- SEPARATE
- CHILL
- REPORT

### It's Getting Hot in here.... COOK:

- Meat, poultry, and eggs thoroughly.
- Use a thermometer to measure the internal temperature of meat to be sure that it is cooked sufficiently to

kill bacteria.

#### For example:

Ground beef should be cooked to an internal temperature of 160° F.

Eggs should be cooked until the yolk is firm.



#### **SEPARATE:**

Don't crosscontaminate one food with another.



Avoid cross-contaminating foods by washing hands, utensils, and cutting boards after they have been in contact with raw meat or poultry.

Put cooked meat on a clean platter rather than back on one that held the raw meat.

#### CHILL OUT.....

Refrigerate leftovers promptly:

Bacteria grows quickly at room temperature, so refrigerate leftover foods within 2 hours.



Food will cool more quickly if divided into several shallow containers for refrigeration.

# If in doubt as to the safety of your food,



#### THROW IT OUT!!





### I'm Telling.... REPORT:





Foodborne illnesses to your LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.











Your local health department works hard to track down the causes of the foodborne illness.

#### **Prevent Food Poisoning**

#### The Bottom Line

- Keep Hot Food Hot
- Cold Food Cold

- Keep Everything Clean
- Especially: Wash Your Hands
- Don't go to work sick.

What you can't see can harm you

### Assemble a Team Everyone Has a Role in the Safety of Food



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