

Paraphrased from the FDA Food Code for Physician's Reference

From §2-201.11(A) Organisms of Concern:

Any foodborne pathogen, with special emphasis on these 4 organisms:

S. Typhi **Shigella** spp. **E. coli** O157:H7 **Hepatitis A** virus

From §2-201.11(B)(1) Symptoms:

Symptoms associated with an acute gastrointestinal illness such as:

Diarrhea **Fever** **Vomiting** **Jaundice** **Sore throat with fever**

From §2-201.11(D) High-Risk Conditions Related to a Person's Activities:

- (1) Suspected of causing a foodborne outbreak or being exposed to an outbreak caused by 1 of the 4 organisms above, at an event such as a family meal, church supper, or festival because the person:
 - Prepared or consumed an implicated food; or
 - Consumed food prepared by a person who is infected or ill with the organism that caused the outbreak or who is suspected of being a carrier;
- (2) Lives with a person who is diagnosed with illness caused by 1 of the 4 organisms; or
- (3) Lives with a person who works where there is an outbreak caused by 1 of the 4 organisms.

From §2-201.12 Exclusion and Restriction:

Decisions to exclude or restrict a food employee are made considering the available evidence about the person's role in actual or potential foodborne illness transmission. Evidence includes:

Symptoms **Diagnosis** **High-risk conditions** **Past illnesses** **Stool/blood tests**

- In facilities serving highly susceptible populations such as day care centers and health care facilities, a person for whom there is evidence of foodborne illness is almost always excluded from the food establishment.
- In other establishments that offer food to typically healthy consumers, a person might only be restricted from certain duties, based on the evidence of foodborne illness.
- Exclusion from any food establishment is required when the person is:
 - Diagnosed with illness caused by 1 of the 4 organisms of concern; or
 - Jaundiced within the last 7 days.

From §8-501.40 Release of Employee from Exclusion or Restriction:

In addition to local law, these requirements must be met in the situations specified:

- For infection with **S. Typhi**, the person's stools must be negative for 3 consecutive cultures taken at least 1 month after onset, no earlier than 48 hours after antibiotics are discontinued, and at least 24 hours apart.
- For **Shigella** spp. or **E. coli** O157:H7 infections, the person's stools must be negative for 2 consecutive cultures taken no earlier than 48 hours after antibiotics are discontinued and at least 24 hours apart.
- For hepatitis A virus infection, the symptoms must cease or at least 2 blood tests must show falling liver enzymes.