

Foodworker Exclusion Guidelines

Note: Rule 64D-3 F.A.C. only addresses specific exclusion criteria for Salmonella, Shigella, and Typhoid fever (Salmonella typhi). These foodworker exclusion guidelines are recommendations of the Food and Waterborne Disease Program and are based on rules as defined in Rule 64D-3.040 (4),(6) F.A.C., and Rule 64E-11.011 (1) F.A.C. as well as current scientific literature, Food and Drug Administration, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations.

For other diseases listed below, final decisions regarding exclusion of individual food workers rest with the county health department director or administrator or designee and should be made with consideration given to the personal hygiene of the individual, the specific duties of the food worker, the nature of the food handled, and the level of hygienic conditions and supervision in the food establishment. Additional controls may be considered appropriate in environments where food is being prepared or served to high-risk groups (i.e. young, immune-compromised, pregnant, or the elderly), such as in childcare centers, hospitals, senior living facilities, etc.

Table 1. Exclusion guidelines for food employees

Etiologic Agent	Recommendation for Exclusion from Food Employees
Campylobacter	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{1, 4, 5}
Clostridium perfringens	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{4, 5}
Entamoeba histolytica	Exclude until chemotherapy is completed. ^{1, 4, 5}
*Enterohemorrhagic E. coli and Shiga Toxin-Producing E. coli	Exclude until 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{1, 4, 5}
Cryptosporidium	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{1, 4, 5}
Cyclospora	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{4, 5}
Giardia	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{4, 5}
*Hepatitis A	1) Exclude for an interval extending through day 7 following onset of jaundice . ^{4, 5} 2) Exclude for an interval extending through day 14 following onset of symptoms if no jaundice present. ^{4, 5}
*Norovirus	Exclude until asymptomatic for at least 48-72 hours after symptoms have ceased. ^{2, 4, 5}
Salmonella (Non-typhoid)	Exclude until 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{1, 3, 4}
Salmonella (Non-typhoid) Contact with symptoms during past two weeks	Exclude until 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{3, 4}
*Salmonella typhi (Typhoid fever)	Exclude until 3 negative stools taken at least 24 hours apart and at least 1 week after antibiotics have been stopped, and not earlier than 1 month after onset of symptoms. ^{3, 4}
Salmonella typhi Carriers	Exclude until 3 negative stools taken at least 1 month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped. ^{3, 4}
*Shigella	Exclude until 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{1, 3, 4, 5}
Shigella Contact with symptoms during past two weeks	Exclude until 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{3, 4}
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (Strep Throat)	Exclude until one of the following conditions have been met. ^{4, 5} (1) Has received antibiotic therapy for <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> infection for more than 24 hours; or (2) Has at least one negative throat specimen culture for <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> infection; or (3) Is otherwise determined by a physician to be free of a <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> infection.
Vibrio cholera O1 and O139	Exclude until recovery from illness and 2 consecutive negative stools cultures collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after discontinuance of antimicrobial therapy. ^{4, 6}
Yersinia enterocolitica	Exclude until asymptomatic. ^{1, 4, 5}

Note: Antimicrobials are not usually administered with E. coli infections because of the possibility of hemolytic uremic syndrome, especially in children.

* Big 5 Foodborne Diseases - The CDC has designated the 5 organisms listed in the Food Code as having high infectivity via contamination of food by infected food employees.

References:

1. American Public Health Association. *Control of Communicable Disease Manual*, 18th Ed.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
3. Florida Administrative Code. *Chapter 64D-3, Control of Communicable Diseases and Conditions Which May Significantly Affect Public Health*.
4. Florida Administrative Code. Chapter 64E-11, Food Hygiene
5. Food and Drug Administration. *2005 Food Code*.
6. Guerrant RL, Van Gilder T, Steiner TS, et al. Practice Guidelines for the Management of Infectious Diarrhea. *Clinical Infectious Disease* 2001; 32:331-350.

Acknowledgements: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. *Food and Waterborne Illness Manual*. January 2005.