Food and water-borne diseases

Objectives

- Define food and water-borne diseases
- Transmission mode
- Who is at risk
- Possible causes
- Symptoms
- Prevention modes

Food-borne Diseases

Foodborne disease is caused by consuming contaminated foods.
Pathogenic Microbes, poisonous chemicals, or other harmful substances
can cause foodborne diseases if they are present in food

Factors involved in a food safety

ITS ESTIMATED THAT UP TO OF FOODBORNE ILLNESS CAN BE TRACED TO POOR PERSONAL HYGIENE*

Epidemiology of FBD

- WHO estimates that one in three people worldwide suffer from a food-borne disease every year,
- 1.8 million die from severe food and waterborne diarrhea, related illness
- Campylobacter and Salmonella species account for over 90% of all reported cases of bacteria related to food poisoning worldwide.

Water-borne Diseases

- Diseases caused by ingestion of water contaminated by human or animal excrement, which contain pathogenic microorganisms
 - Include cholera, typhoid, amoebic and bacillary dysentery and other diarrheal diseases
 - Schistosomiasis
 - dengue, filariasis, malaria, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and yellow fever

Water-borne Diseases

 In addition, water-borne disease can be caused by the pollution of water with chemicals that have an adverse effect on health

Such as:

- Arsenic
- Flouride
- Nitrates from fertilizers
- Carcinogenic pesticides (DDT)
- Lead (from pipes)
- Heavy Metals

Common causes

- The most commonly recognized food and water-borne infections:
 - Campylobacter
 - Salmonella
 - *E. coli* 0157:H7
 - Calicivirus, also known as the Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses
 - Hepatitis A
 - Rotavirus
 - Cryptosporidium
 - Roundworms such as Trichinella spp.
 - Tapeworms such as Taenia spp

Common causes

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Waterborne Diseases				
Disease	Pathogen	Symptoms	Causes	Incubation
Adenovirus Infection	Adenoviridae virus	Vary depending on which part of the body is infected	Drinking contaminated water	5-8 days
Amebiasis	Entamoeba histolytica parasite	Diarrhea, stomach pain, and stomach cramping	Fecal matter of an infected person (usually ingested from a pool or an infected water supply)	2 to 4 weeks
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter</i> <i>jejuni</i> bacteria		Chicken, unpasteurized milk, water	2 to 10 days
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> parasite	Stomach cramps, dehydration, nausea, vomiting, fever, weight loss	Fecal matter of an infected person (can survive for days in chlorinated pools)	2 to 10 days
Cholera	Vibrio cholerae bacteria	Watery diarrhea, vomiting, and leg cramps	Contaminated drinking water, rivers and coastal waters	Two hours to 5 days
E. Coli 0157:H7	<i>Escherichia coli</i> bacteria	Diarrhea (may be bloody), abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever, HUS	Undercooked ground beef, imported cheeses, unpasteurized milk or juice, cider, alfalfa sprouts	1 to 8 days
Giardiasis	<i>Giardia lamblia</i> parasite	Diarrhea, excess gas, stomach or abdominal cramps, and upset stomach or nausea	Swallowing recreational water contaminated with <i>Giardia</i>	1 to 2 weeks
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A virus	Fever, fatigue, stomach pain, nausea, dark urine, jaundice	Ready-to-eat foods, fruit and juice, milk products, shellfish, salads, vegetables, sandwiches, water	28 days
Legionellosis	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> bacteria	Fever, chills, pneumonia, anorexia, muscle aches, diarrhea and vomiting	Contaminated water	2-10 days
Salmonellosis	Salmonella bacteria	Abdominal pain, headache, fever, nausea, diarrhea, chills, cramps	Poultry, eggs, meat, meat products, milk, smoked fish, protein foods, juice	1-3 days
Vibrio Infection	Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio vulnificus bacteria	Nausea, vomiting, headache (a quarter of patients experience dysentery-like symptoms)	Raw shellfish, oysters	1 to 7+ days
Viral Gastroenteritis	Calicivirus virus	Diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, cramps, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, slight fever	Water, ready-to-eat foods (salad, sandwiches, bread) shellfish	24 to 48 hours

Common symptoms of Food and water-borne diseases

• The most commonly symptoms:

(depending on the particular organism and burden of infection)

- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Fever

 Some parasitic infection cause: muscle pain, cough, skin lesions, malnutrition, weight loss, neurological and many other symptoms

Control & Prevention

Global

Governments

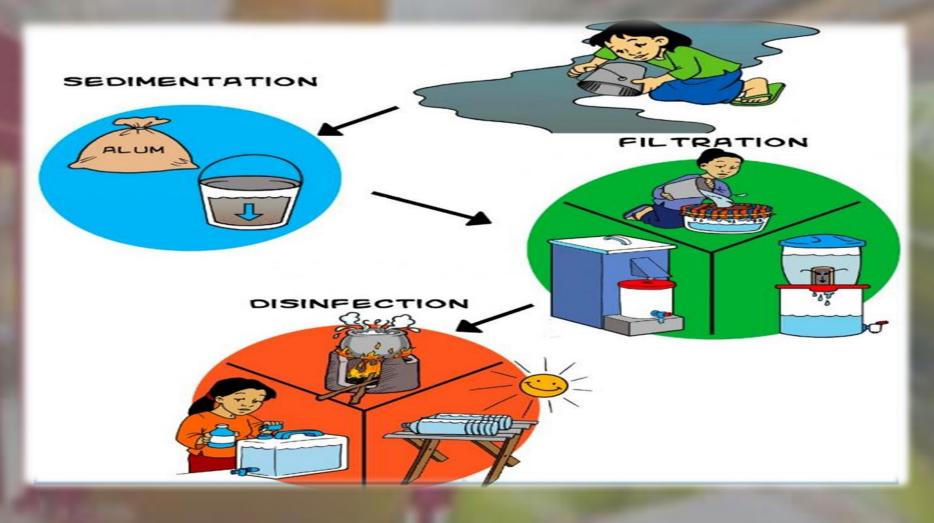
Communities



General Guidelines

- Avoid contacting soil that may be contaminated with human feces
- Do not defecate outdoors
- Dispose of diapers properly

General Guidelines



General Guidelines

A Simple Rule of Thumb

"Boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it"