

Your child may have been exposed to:

## Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is a bacterial infection of the intestines.

### If you think your child has Campylobacteriosis:

- Tell your childcare provider or call the school.
- **Need to stay home?**

#### Childcare:

**Yes**, until diarrhea has stopped.

#### School:

**No**, unless the child is not feeling well and/or has diarrhea and needs to use the bathroom frequently.

In addition, anyone with campylobacteriosis should not use swimming beaches, pools, water parks, spas, or hot tubs until 2 weeks after diarrhea has stopped.

### Symptoms

Your child may have diarrhea, vomiting, or a fever. Your child's stomach may hurt. These symptoms may last up to 5 days.

If your child is infected, it may take 2 to 5 days for symptoms to start.

### Spread

- By eating or drinking contaminated beverages or food, including undercooked chicken.
- By touching contaminated hands, surfaces, or objects.
- By handling pets and farm animals.

### Contagious Period

The illness can spread as long as *Campylobacter* bacteria are in the stool.

### Call your Healthcare Provider

- ◆ If anyone in your home has symptoms. Your doctor can test for *Campylobacter* and may decide you need to be treated with an antibiotic.
- ◆ Ask how to prevent dehydration. Your child may lose a lot of water due to vomiting and diarrhea.

### Prevention

- Wash hands after using the toilet and changing diapers and before preparing food or eating. Your child may need help with handwashing.
- Clean and disinfect any objects that come in contact with stool. This includes toilets (potty chairs), sinks, toys, and diaper changing areas. Use a product that kills germs.
- Puppies, kittens, or farm animals can cause *Campylobacter* infection. Wash your hands after touching pets and farm animals.
- Cook foods thoroughly and do not drink unpasteurized milk or unpasteurized juice. Always disinfect cooking surfaces, especially after handling or cutting raw chicken.

For more information, call Hennepin County HSPHD-Epidemiology at 612-543-5230 or call your local health department.