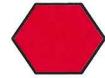


# Campylobacteriosis



## Clinical Description:

Campylobacteriosis is a diarrheal disease caused by the bacteria of the genus *Campylobacter*. The species that most commonly infects humans is *Campylobacter jejuni*. Symptoms can include diarrhea, which is sometimes bloody, stomach cramps, fever, nausea, and vomiting. *Campylobacter* symptoms usually last no longer than one week and medical treatment is not required.

## Incubation Period:

Symptoms usually appear 2 - 5 days after exposure, with a range of 1 - 10 days.

## Mode of Transmission:

*Campylobacter* is transmitted by food, most often from undercooked poultry, unpasteurized milk, or non-chlorinated water or the fecal-oral route.

## Period of Communicability:

A person can spread *Campylobacter* while experiencing symptoms.

## Exclusion/Reporting:

Symptomatic persons diagnosed with *Campylobacter* or symptomatic persons linked by person, place, or time to a case are excluded from attending school until:

- Asymptomatic for at least 24 hours
- Disease prevention education provided by the local health department

For more information on laws and rules regarding campylobacteriosis see the ISDH Communicable Disease Reporting Rule (410 IAC 1-2.3-57) at: [http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/comm\\_dis\\_rule\(1\).pdf](http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/comm_dis_rule(1).pdf).

## Prevention/Care:

Encourage frequent hand washing, particularly after using the restroom, assisting someone with diarrhea and/or vomiting, after contact with animals, after swimming, and before and after food preparation. Please refer to the ISDH Handwashing Campaign at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/24036.htm>. Treatment with antibiotics may shorten the duration of illness.

## Outbreaks:

According to the ISDH Communicable Disease Reporting Rule (410 IAC 1-2.3) the definition of an outbreak means cases of disease occurring in a community, region, or particular population at a rate in excess of that which is normally expected. A Campylobacteriosis outbreak is two or more cases of a similar illness shown by an investigation to have resulted from a common exposure, such as ingestion of a common food. If an outbreak is suspected and/or documented, contact your local health department. For additional information and recommendations regarding the preparation for, and the management of an outbreak situation in a school setting, see Appendix A, "Managing an Infectious Disease Outbreak In a School Setting."

**Other Resources:**

Indiana State Department of Health Quick Facts Page (found on disease/condition page):

<http://bit.ly/12IJLfD>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

<http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/campylobacter/>