

### **What is giardiasis?**

Giardiasis is an intestinal illness caused by a microscopic parasite called *Giardia lamblia*. It is a very commonly reported cause of diarrheal illness in Wisconsin. Cases may occur sporadically or in outbreaks.

### **Who gets giardiasis?**

Anyone can get giardiasis but it tends to occur more often those in institutional settings, in day care centers, foreign travelers, and individuals who consume improperly treated surface water (lakes, rivers, streams, etc).

### **How is this parasite spread?**

The giardia parasite is passed in feces (stool) of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. It can also be spread by direct or indirect contact with fecal material from an infected person or animal. This may occur in day care centers or any settings where hand washing practices are poor.

### **What are the symptoms of giardiasis?**

Many people with giardiasis do not experience any symptoms. Those who become ill have symptoms that include mild to severe diarrhea, increased flatulence, abdominal cramps, weight loss and bloating. Fever is rarely present.

### **How soon do symptoms appear?**

The symptoms may appear from 3-25 days after exposure but usually within 7-10 days.

### **How long can an infected person carry *Giardia*?**

The carrier stage generally lasts from a few weeks to months. Treatment with specific antibiotics may shorten the carrier stage.

### **Should an infected person be excluded from work or school?**

People with active diarrhea need to be excluded from settings where they may spread the illness as in schools, daycare centers or other groups, until the diarrhea stops. Some local health departments may require follow-up stool testing to confirm the person can no longer spread the illness.

### **What is the treatment for giardiasis?**

Doctors treating giardiasis often prescribe specific antibiotics. However, some individuals may recover on their own without medication.

### **What can a person or community do to prevent the spread of giardiasis?**

Three important preventive measures are:

- Wash hands thoroughly after toilet visits.
- Carefully dispose of sewage and disposable diaper wastes so as not to contaminate surface or groundwater.
- Avoid consuming improperly treated water. Emergency water supplies are best boiled or treated with hypochlorite or iodine (2-4 drops of household bleach or 0.5 ml of 2% tincture of iodine per quart for 20 minutes or longer if the water is cold or turbid.)