

## **What is shigellosis?**

Shigellosis is a bacterial infection. Approximately 300 to 400 cases are reported in Wisconsin each year. Most cases are seen in the summer and early fall and occur as single cases or outbreaks.

## **Who gets shigellosis?**

Anyone can get shigellosis but it is recognized more often in young children. Those who may be at greater risk include children in day care centers, foreign travelers to certain countries, institutionalized people, and active homosexuals. Animals are not infected with nor do they carry *Shigella*.

## **How is shigellosis spread?**

*Shigella* bacteria are found in the intestinal tract of infected people who in turn may contaminate food or water. The bacteria are spread by eating or drinking contaminated food or water or by direct or indirect contact with fecal material from an infected person.

## **What are the symptoms?**

Individuals infected with *Shigella* may experience abdominal cramping, fever and mild or severe diarrhea, often with fever and traces of blood or mucous in the stool. Some infected people may not show any symptoms.

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

The symptoms may appear 1 to 7 days after exposure but usually within 2 to 3 days.

## **When and for how long is a person able to spread shigellosis?**

*Shigella* bacteria can be spread for as long as the organism can be isolated from a person's stool. Most people pass *Shigella* in their feces (stool) for one to two weeks. Certain antibiotics may shorten the carrier phase.

## **Should infected people be isolated or excluded from school or work?**

Since the bacteria is passed in the feces of an infected person, people with active diarrhea or those who are unable to control their bowel habits should be isolated. Most infected people may return to work or school when their diarrhea ceases, provided that they carefully wash their hands after toilet visits.

Food workers, children or staff in day care and health care workers must obtain the approval (this includes 2 negative stool cultures) of the local or state health department before returning to their routine activities. Ill household members of a case that are food workers, health care workers, or who are in day care should also be cultured.

## **How is shigellosis treated?**

Most people with shigellosis will recover on their own. Some may require fluids to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics are occasionally used to treat severe cases or to shorten the carrier phase that may be important for food workers, children in day care, or institutionalized individuals.

**What can be done to prevent the spread of shigellosis?**

Hand washing with soap and running water is the single most important preventive measure to interrupt the transmission to shigellosis, especially during an outbreak. Because young children are most likely to be infected with *Shigella* and are also most likely to infect others, a strict policy of supervised hand washing for young children after toileting and before eating is particularly important.