



Public Health
Agency

Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*

An information leaflet for cases

The Public Health Agency (PHA) local Health Protection Team is contacting you because the result of the poo sample submitted by you or your child is positive for a bacterium called Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC), also known as E.coli O157. E.coli O157 is the most common strain of STEC found in the UK.

The local laboratory has sent your sample to a reference laboratory for further investigations and the final results may not be available for several weeks.

In the meantime, because STEC can cause serious illness and can be passed from person to person, we are contacting you to:

- identify potential sources of the infection;
- provide some information on the infection and how you can prevent the spread of infection to others.

Next steps

Along with our colleagues in Environmental Health, we will complete a questionnaire with you to help identify the potential source(s) of your infection and risk to any of your contacts. This will include:

- the activities you have done and food you have eaten in the seven days before your symptoms started;
- information on you and your household/close contacts;
- providing information on the infection and how you can prevent the spread of infection to others.

Your personal identifiable information will be held confidentially and only shared with stakeholders/those directly involved in managing this infection in accordance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679.

Symptoms

Most people get better within five to seven days. Treatment involves drinking plenty of fluids as vomiting and diarrhoea can lead to dehydration. Antibiotics should not be used as there is no evidence that they are helpful to treat STEC infections and they may increase the risk of complications.

Rarely, symptoms may be severe or even life-threatening causing Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS) which may occur up to two weeks after the start of the diarrhoea. If your symptoms do not go away or you develop easy bruising, feel you are passing less urine than usual or your urine is pink/brown in colour please urgently seek medical advice as these symptoms could indicate the start of HUS and you may need further tests.

Staying away from work or school/nursery

You should stay away from work/school or nursery until you have stopped having symptoms for **at least 48 hours** to avoid passing it on to others.

For some people, this time may be longer and further samples may be needed because of the higher chance of spreading the infection to others or spreading it to people who may be more likely to develop severe illness. This may include:

- those that need help with their own personal hygiene at home, work or school;
- children aged five years and under, particularly those attending nursery or pre-school groups;
- those that prepare or serve unwrapped food that is not heated further;
- healthcare workers with direct contact with highly susceptible patients for whom an infection like STEC could have serious consequences.

Children aged five years and under (up to sixth birthday)

Although rare, the risk of HUS is highest in children aged five years and under. Some children aged five years and under have also been shown to continue to pass STEC in their poo for longer than adults, sometimes for many weeks or even months.

For these reasons, children aged five years and under may need to stay away (be excluded) from childcare settings until their poo samples are clear of the infection. If there are other children aged five years and under in the household, they may also be excluded, whether they have symptoms or not, until poo samples show that they have not picked up the infection.

PHA Health Protection or Environmental Health Officers will be in contact to advise you if exclusion is needed for you and/or your contacts. They will provide you with information on this clearance process and aim to support you to get you or your child back to normal activities as quickly as possible.

Please read the rest of this leaflet and in particular follow the advice on *'Preventing others from becoming ill?' to minimise passing the infection on to others.*

General information on STEC

STEC (Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli)

STEC (Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli) can cause illness ranging from mild diarrhoea to life threatening conditions. STEC O157 is the most common type in the UK and in a small number of people can cause very serious illness called Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS). The risk of HUS is highest in children aged five years and under.

We know that STEC is very infectious and can be easily passed to others. It has also been the cause of several outbreaks following eating infected food, contact with infected people and touching infected animals or their poo.

In some European countries, other types of STEC are the cause of serious illness and outbreaks.

Becoming infected

You may become infected with STEC in a variety of ways:

- **eating infected/contaminated food** that has not been cooked all the way through, particularly minced meat products such as burgers and sausages, or salad items that have not been washed properly;
- **handling/preparation of food contaminated with soil** for example, potatoes and leeks where the soil has not been washed away;
- **drinking infected/contaminated water** such as from streams, rivers and lakes etc. which may contain animal poo;
- **close contact with animals**, particularly cattle, sheep and goats. Animal saliva may be infected because of the way animals clean themselves;
- **direct contact with animal poo** on the animal itself, in their pen or on the floor;
- contact with an infected person, particularly if you don't wash your hands thoroughly after using the toilet or before handling food.

Symptoms

It usually takes between two and four days from being infected with STEC to develop symptoms which may include:

- no symptoms;
- very mild diarrhoea;
- stomach pain;
- vomiting;
- fever;
- severe diarrhoea with blood;
- passing less urine than normal;
- haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS).

Preventing others from becoming ill

Normal cooking temperatures kill STEC and it can be easily washed off your hands. For extra reassurance, you can use antibacterial gels/wipes AFTER washing your hands with soap and water.

Key steps you can take include:

- **Wash hands thoroughly** with liquid soap and running water after using the toilet (or helping others including changing nappies), handling raw meat, before meals and after contact with animals. If you have false nails, pay particular attention to cleaning these thoroughly;
- **Clean hard surfaces** including toilet bowls, flush handles, taps and hand basins regularly with hot soapy water followed by a disinfectant/sanitiser;
- **Wash dirty clothes, bedding and towels** on the hottest wash cycle possible and do not share towels or face flannels with someone who is infected;
- **Clean animal faeces from footwear/buggy wheels** after visits to animal attractions and wash your hands after doing so;
- **Stay away from work/school/nursery** until 48 hours after you've stopped vomiting or having diarrhoea and **comply with any additional exclusions** recommended by the Environmental Health and/or Health Protection Teams.

Further information about STEC

Further information relating to STEC can be found on the following websites:

Public Health Agency

www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection/e-coli-o157

Public Health England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vero-cytotoxin-producing-escherichia-coli-vtec-guidance-data-and-analysis>

The UK E.coli Support Group called H.U.S.H (Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome Help)

<http://www.ecoli-uk.com/>



Public Health Agency
12-22 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BS.
Tel: 0300 555 0114 (local rate).
www.publichealth.hscni.net

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