



Public Health Update

Sacramento Environmental Commission Meeting

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BOTULISM OUTBREAK

- Sacramento County investigation of botulism outbreak linked to cheese sauce sold at a gas station.



Background

Sacramento County Public Health (SCPH), in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and neighboring county public health departments, conducted an investigation to determine the cause of illness in ten patients hospitalized with foodborne botulism. These patients became ill between 4/20/2017 and 5/14/2017 and most (80%) confirmed consuming nacho cheese sauce within a week of illness onset from the Valley Oak Food and Fuel (VOFF) gas station – the only gas station in Walnut Grove, CA in Sacramento County along a well-traversed thoroughfare.

What is botulism?

- Rare disease (199 cases reported in US 2015)
- Bacteria *Clostridium botulinum* found in soil, forms spores
- In anaerobic conditions, may germinate and produce toxin
- Illness caused by lethal neurotoxin
- Incubation period: 1-3 days (may be as short as 6 hrs. or long as 10 days)

Diagnosis/ Treatment

- Risks – canned foods, IV drug use, honey (infants)
- Lab test done at State lab, use blood or stool (foodborne)
- Treat with anti-toxin and supportive care

Symptoms

- double / blurred vision
- drooping eyelids
- slurred speech
- difficulty swallowing
- a thick-feeling tongue
- dry mouth
- muscle weakness/ paralysis
- Nausea, vomiting abdominal pain
- Difficulty breathing

Case Definition Sacramento Outbreak

Confirmed

Laboratory-confirmed *Clostridium botulinum* toxin type A with exposure to Valley Oak Food and Fuel (VOFF) in Walnut Grove, CA between April 1, 2017 and May 5, 2017.

Probable

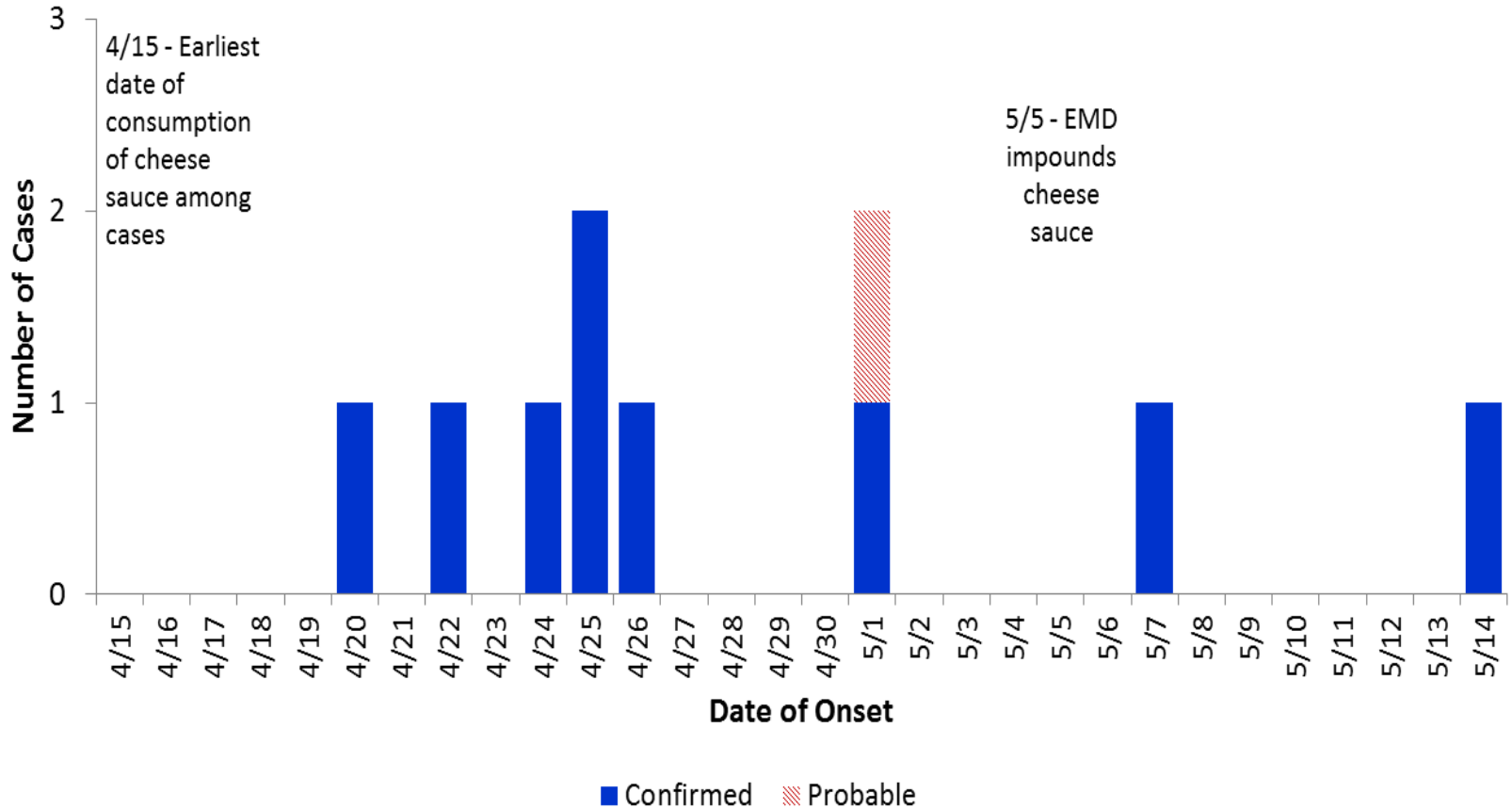
Laboratory-confirmed *Clostridium botulinum* toxin type A with unknown exposure to VOFF between April 1, 2017 and May 5, 2017 and no other more likely source of exposure identified.

Signs and symptoms of cases (10)

Table 4. Signs and Symptoms (N=10)

Signs and Symptoms	Yes	No	Unknown
Slurred Speech	9	1	0
Weakness	8	0	2
Diplopia	7	0	3
Fatigue	7	0	3
Dizziness	6	0	4
Dysphagia	6	1	3
Nausea	5	2	3
Vomiting	4	4	2
Shortness of Breath	4	1	5
Abdominal Pain	3	4	3
Hoarseness	2	1	7
Constipation	2	4	4
Voice Change	1	1	8
Diarrhea	1	4	5
Paresthesia	1	2	7
Thick Tongue	1	2	7
Dry Mouth	0	2	8

Walnut Grove Botulism Outbreak 2017 Epi-Curve (N=10*)



*Includes cases from the following counties: Sacramento (4), San Joaquin (4), Solano (1), and Colusa (1).
‡ Deceased patient.

Public Health Measures

- Doctors required by law to report botulism to Public Health
- County reports to State Public Health for the release of toxin
- County investigates to determine cause and mitigate
 - Interview patients & family members
 - Identify common food/location
 - Impounded cheese bag, sent for testing
 - Message to public and to providers

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A



...WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

FAST FACTS ABOUT HEPATITIS A

HEPATITIS A is a contagious liver disease caused by the **HEPATITIS A** virus (HAV).

The disease causes inflammation (swelling) of the liver that can last up to a few months.

Almost everyone recovers from **HEPATITIS A** with lifelong immunity but a small amount of people may die due to liver failure.

HEPATITIS A can be prevented by getting the vaccine and washing your hands regularly for at least 20 seconds.

WHAT PUTS YOU AT RISK FOR HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A is spread by swallowing food or liquids contaminated with infected feces (poop).

Most infections result from close personal contact with an infected household member or sex partner.

SYMPTOMS OF HEPATITIS A



Fever



Fatigue



Nausea



Loss of appetite



Jaundice
(yellowing of the skin or eyes)



Stomach pain



Vomiting



Dark urine,
pale stools, and
diarrhea

YOU CAN PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS A

GET THE HEPATITIS A VACCINE.

WASH YOUR HANDS

with soap and water after using the bathroom or before preparing food.

NEVER SHARE

towels, toothbrushes, utensils or other personal hygiene items.

Hep A Outbreak Southern CA

- A large hepatitis A outbreak is ongoing in California. The majority of patients in this outbreak report experiencing homelessness and/or using illicit drugs, particularly in the setting of limited sanitation. The outbreak is being spread person-to-person and through contact with a fecally contaminated environment.

Outbreak associated Hepatitis A infections by CA jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths
San Diego	490	342	18
Santa Cruz	71	33	0
Los Angeles	8	6	0
Other	7	5	0
Total	576	386	18

San Diego, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles have declared local health emergencies

Control Measures

- **Hepatitis A vaccine** is extremely effective: more than 95% of adults are protected after one of the two recommended doses (nearly 100% of adults are protected after two doses). Hepatitis A vaccination has been recommended for all children in California since 1999, therefore, most adults in California have not been routinely vaccinated against Hepatitis A.
- **Provision of handwashing stations and access to toilets** are two additional prevention and control measures, in addition to other methods being employed by local health departments, that are being used to help reduce the risk of transmission from infected people to susceptible people in the population.

CDPH recommendations for vaccination

Statewide

- People who are homeless, use illicit drugs (injected and noninjected), have chronic liver diseases (including alcoholic cirrhosis or hepatitis B or C infection), or are men who have sex with men.

Outbreak jurisdictions

- Anyone who has close contact with people who are homeless and/or use illicit drugs; anyone who has close contact with environments near or are serving people who are homeless and/or use illicit drugs. Contact may include through their job, volunteer activities.

Sanitation Measures

SANITATION PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS

UPDATED SEPTEMBER 6, 2017



OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this document is to provide operating procedures and recommendations for the sanitation of public right-of-ways (e.g., sidewalks, streets, and gutters).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Public notification must adhere to the respective City regulations prior to the cleanup, removal, and storage of personal property found on city streets and property.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

For the safety of everyone working in the area to be sanitized, it is recommended that a hazard assessment be conducted to identify any hazardous or otherwise unsafe items prior to conducting any sanitation activities. These items can include, but are not limited to hazardous chemicals, infectious waste (e.g., hypodermic needles/sharps), drug paraphernalia, firearms, live ammunition, explosives, or weapons. All employees or contractors should be properly trained prior to conducting a hazard assessment or any activities included in this sanitation procedure. Training should include, but is not limited to:

- 40 hour HazWoper training with current refresher training
- [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#) (OSHA) Universal and Standard Precautions for Bloodborne pathogens and other Potentially Infectious Materials

Other training may be required for the safe handling of hazardous and biohazardous wastes

SANITATION PROCEDURE

Disinfectants used must be registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Only EPA-registered disinfectant products approved for Hepatitis A are recommended for use. Application of the disinfectant must be in accordance with label specifications.

High concentration chlorine (sodium hypochlorite) solutions are effective and universally available products for the disinfection of a wide range of surfaces. For the purposes of sanitizing public right-of-ways, it is recommended, and consistent with the 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation Operation Healthy Streets Protocol, that the following procedures be followed after conducting a hazard assessment:

Questions?