

[dkpdf-button]

What is salmonellosis?

Salmonellosis is a disease caused by bacteria called *Salmonella*. It usually affects the intestine (bowels) and causes an illness that lasts several days to a week. If the *Salmonella* bacteria spread to the blood, a more serious illness develops.

Who gets salmonellosis?

Any person can get salmonellosis, but it is identified more often in infants and children. Infants, adults aged 65 years or older, and those with weakened immune systems are more likely to experience severe illness.

How are *Salmonella* bacteria spread?

People can get infected with *Salmonella* after swallowing the bacteria. The bacteria can be found in the feces (stool) of animals raised for food (such as poultry, pigs, cows), animals kept as pets (such as lizards, turtles, chicks, ducklings, dogs, and cats), and infected people. The feces can then contaminate raw meats, chicken, eggs, unpasteurized milk and cheese products and other foods, and people can get sick from eating these contaminated foods. Infected persons can spread the bacteria if they do not wash their hands well after going to the bathroom or after touching animals and then touching something (e.g., food, toys) that other people put in their mouth.

What are the symptoms of salmonellosis?

Symptoms of salmonellosis include watery diarrhea that might have blood or mucus and stomach cramps that can be severe. Some people may also experience headaches, nausea, and loss of appetite.

How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

Symptoms of salmonellosis usually appear within 12 to 36 hours after exposure but can develop anywhere from six hours to three days or more after exposure.

How is salmonellosis diagnosed?

Salmonellosis is diagnosed by laboratory testing of feces (stool).

What is the treatment for salmonellosis?

Most people with salmonellosis recover without treatment. Persons with diarrhea should drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics and anti-diarrhea drugs are generally not recommended for mild to moderate illnesses. Persons with severe salmonellosis may require

admission to a hospital for intravenous (I.V.) fluids and antibiotics.

How can salmonellosis be prevented?

Hand Hygiene

- Wash hands carefully with soap and warm water before and after food preparation and after using the bathroom or changing diapers.

Safe Food Handling

- Refrigerate perishable foods promptly; minimize holding foods at room temperature.
- Always treat raw poultry, beef, pork, and egg products as if they were contaminated.
- Wrap fresh meats in plastic bags at the market to prevent fluids from dripping on other foods in the grocery cart.
- Avoid eating raw or undercooked eggs (or foods made with raw eggs), poultry, and meats.
- Avoid drinking raw (unpasteurized) milk.
- Ensure that cooked foods reach the correct internal temperature, especially when using a microwave. See the CDC page on food safety methods at [cdc.gov/food-safety/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/food-safety/index.html) for more information.
- Wash raw fruits and vegetables prior to eating or chopping.
- Disinfect food cutting boards, counters, and utensils after each use (1 tsp. liquid household bleach per gallon of water is effective - prepare the bleach solution fresh daily). Do not rinse. Let air dry.

Contact with animals

- Avoid chicks, ducklings, turtles, and other reptiles as pets for small children.
- Do not allow children to handle pet foods or pet treats.
- Supervise children at farms, petting zoos, and other environments where they may have contact with livestock (e.g., calves, sheep, goats, etc.).
- Assure that children wash their hands with soap and water after touching animals.

How long can an infected person carry the *Salmonella* bacteria?

Most people carry the bacteria for several days to several weeks after illness. A small percentage of infected persons carry the bacteria a year or longer.

Should an infected person be excluded from work or school?

People who have diarrhea should not work as food handlers or provide care for children or patients. Children who have diarrhea should not go to childcare or school. Most infected people may return to work or school when diarrhea stops, provided that they are careful to wash their hands after using the bathroom. In some cases, people with salmonellosis, even if they don't have symptoms, may need

to be excluded from high-risk environments until they no longer have the bacteria in their stool. The local health department should be involved in discussions regarding when persons infected with *Salmonella*, who are in high-risk settings, may safely return to those settings.

How can I get more information about salmonellosis?

- If you have concerns about salmonellosis, contact your healthcare provider.
- Call your local health department. You can find your local health department at vdh.virginia.gov/health-department-locator/.
- Visit the CDC page on *Salmonella* infection at cdc.gov/salmonella/ for more information.

Translations

[Salmonellosis Fact Sheet in Arabic](#)

[Salmonellosis Fact Sheet in Dari](#)

[Salmonellosis Fact Sheet in Haitian Creole](#)

Opens pdf to download

Opens document to download

Opens in a new window

External link will open in new window. Click link to exit Virginia Department of Health Website.