

## DHS Handwashing Legends Project 2007-2008 Background Information

## **Phase 2 Story:**

Scenario 2: Fecal/Oral w/ Hep A

Addressing obstacles: "Time pressure and poor washing"

A manager of a sub shop in Massachusetts was infected with Hep A, but he didn't know it because he hadn't started to feel sick yet. He went to the bathroom and didn't wash his hands very well because he was in a hurry and there was a rush. He came back and started making sandwiches and a barely visible speck of poop on one finger ended up in the pickle container, thereby spreading the virus. About 3 weeks later, the manager had a fever, was nauseous and then started turning yellow. The doctor told him he had Hepatitis A. Meanwhile more people got sick and the public health officials discovered the manager of the sub shop had Hep A, so they made an announcement over the news telling people who ate at the sub shop during the time the manager had worked to go get a shot to prevent Hep A. This meant that 1,700 people had to get the shot. 46 people who'd eaten there got sick with Hep A, too. These folks got mad and sued the restaurant. It was on the news a lot. The sub shop closed down. I don't know if it has ever opened back up.

Reference: <a href="www.hepatitislitigation.com">www.hepatitislitigation.com</a> (sponsored by MarlerClark). "Class action lawsuit files in hepatitis A outbreak" and "Final report names D'Angelo as main source of hepatitis A".

## **Research References**

- 1. Oregon Statewide Baseline Study (2004). United States Food and Drug Administration.
- 2. Oregon Department of Human Services Foodborne Illness Prevention Program, the Center for Disease Control, & Oregon State University (2003). Handwashing Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and barriers in the Restaurant Environment Focus Group Study.
- 3. Beegle, D. (2004). Oregon Environmental Health Specialist Network 2004 Communication Assessment.
- 4. Lerman, D. (2002, unpublished). Changing Handwashing Behavior in Food Service: An Experiment in Cultural Change.
- 5. Campbell, M, Gardner, C, Dwyer, H, Isaacs, S, Krueger, P & Ying, J. (1998). Effectiveness of Public Health Interventions in Food Safety: A systematic Review. Canadian Journal of Public Health. May-June. 197-202.
- 6. Lewy, J. (2003). Illustrating a solution: Using images to communicate handwashing messages to non-english speaking restaurant workers. APHA Abstract #66783 131<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting.
- 7. Jenkins-McLean, T, Skilton, C, Sellers, C. (2004). Engaging Food service workers in behavioral-change partnerships. Journal of Environmental Health. May.
- 8. Clayton, D, Griffith, C, Price, P & Peters, A. (2002). Food handlers' beliefs and self-reported practices. International Journal of Environmental Health Research, 12. 25-39.
- 9. Lynch, R, Elledge, B, Griffith, C, Boatright, D. (2003). A Comparison of Food Safety Knowledge Among Restaurant Managers, by Source of Training and Experience in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. Journal of Environmental Health, 66(2), 9-14.
- 10. Allwood, P, Jenkins, T, Paulus, C, Johnson, L, & Hedberg, C. (2004). Hand Washing compliance among retail food establishment workers in Minnesota. Journal of Food Protection, 67 (12):2825-2828.