

FOOD BORNE ILLNESS

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Abstract

Foodborne illness (also foodborne disease and colloquially mentioned as food poisoning)[1] is any illness resulting from the spoilage of contaminated food, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites that contaminate food,[2] also as prions (the agents of "mad cow disease", and toxins like aflatoxins in peanuts, poisonous mushrooms, and various species of beans that haven't been boiled for a minimum of 10 minutes.

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms often include vomiting, fever, and aches, and should include diarrhea. Bouts of vomiting are often repeated with an extended delay in between, because albeit infected food was eliminated from the stomach within the first bout, microbes, like bacteria (if applicable), can undergo the stomach into the intestine and start to multiply. Some sorts of microbes stay within the intestine.

CAUSE: Foodborne illness usually arises from improper handling, preparation, or food storage. Good hygiene practices before, during, and after food preparation can reduce the probabilities of contracting an illness. There's a consensus within the public health community that regular hand-washing is one among the foremost effective defenses against the spread of foodborne illness. The action of monitoring food to make sure that it'll not cause foodborne illness is understood as food safety.

Foodborne disease also can be caused by an outsized sort of toxins that affect the environment. Furthermore, foodborne illness are often caused by variety of chemicals, like pesticides, medicines, and natural toxic substances like vomitoxin, poisonous mushrooms or reef fish.

Bacteria: Bacteria are a standard explanation for foodborne illness. Toxins from bacterial infections are delayed because the bacteria need time to multiply. Intoxication are usually not seen until 12–72 hours or more after eating contaminated food. However, in some cases, like Staphylococcal gastrointestinal disorder, the onset of illness is often as soon as half-hour after ingesting contaminated food.

Most common bacterial foodborne pathogens are:

- Campylobacter jejuni which may cause secondary Guillain-Barré syndrome and periodontitis
- Clostridium perfringens, the "cafeteria germ"
- Salmonella spp. – its S. typhimurium infection is caused by consumption of eggs or poultry that aren't adequately cooked or by other interactive human-animal pathogens
- Escherichia coli O157:H7 enterohemorrhagic (EHEC) which may cause hemolytic-uremic syndrome

Enterotoxins: In addition to disease caused by direct bacterial infection, some foodborne illnesses are caused by enterotoxins (exotoxins targeting the intestines). Illness even when the microbes that produced them are killed.

- Clostridium botulinum
- Clostridium perfringens
- Bacillus cereus

Preventing bacterial gastrointestinal disorder Proper storage and refrigeration of food help within the prevention of gastrointestinal disorder Prevention is especially the role of the state, through the definition of strict rules of hygiene and public services of veterinary surveying of animal products within the organic phenomenon, from farming to the transformation industry and delivery (shops and restaurants).

This regulation includes:

- Traceability: during a final product, it must be possible to understand the origin of the ingredients (originating farm, identification of the harvesting or of the animal) and where and when it had been processed; the origin of the illness can thus be tracked and solved (and possibly penalized), and therefore the final products are often faraway from the sale if a drag is detected;
- Enforcement of hygiene procedures like HACCP and therefore the "cold chain";
- Power of control and of enforcement of veterinarians.

Mycotoxins and alimentary mycotoxicoses

• The term alimentary mycotoxicosis refers to the effect of poisoning by mycotoxins through food consumption. The term mycotoxin is typically reserved for the toxic chemical products produced by fungi that readily colonize crops.

Mycotoxins sometimes have important effects on human and animal health.

Ex; Citrinin • Citreoviridin

- Cyclopiazonic acid
- Cytochalasins
- Ergot alkaloids / ergopeptine alkaloids – ergotamine
- Viruses
- Viral infections structure perhaps one third of cases of gastrointestinal disorder in developed countries.
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis E
- Norovirus
- Rotavirus Incubation period The delay between the consumption of contaminated food and therefore the appearance of the primary symptoms of illness is named the time period. This ranges from hours to days (and rarely months or maybe years, If symptoms occur within one to 6 hours after eating the food, it suggests that it's caused by a toxin or a chemical instead of live bacteria. The long time period of the

many foodborne illnesses tends to cause sufferers to attribute their symptoms to gastroenteritis.