

§ 27.153. Restrictions on food handlers.

A person with the following diseases or conditions may not work as a food handler, see, also, 3 Pa.C.S. Chapter 65 (relating to the Food Employee Certification Act) and 7 Pa. Code § § 78.41—78.43 (Reserved), except as follows:

- (1) *Amebiasis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antiparasitic treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.156 (relating to the special requirements for amebiasis).
- (2) *Enterohemorrhagic E. coli*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.157 (relating to the special requirements for enterohemorrhagic E. coli).
- (3) *Shigellosis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.158 (relating to the special requirements for shigellosis).
- (4) *Typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever*. Until the etiologic organism has been eradicated as proven by three negative successive stool specimens collected at intervals of at least 24 hours nor earlier than 48 hours after receiving the last dose of a chemotherapeutic drug effective against Salmonella typhi or paratyphi, and no earlier than 1 month after onset. See § 27.159 (relating to the special requirements for typhoid and paratyphoid fever).
- (5) *Hepatitis A, viral hepatitis, or jaundice of unspecified etiology*. Until 1 week following the onset of jaundice, or 2 weeks following symptom onset or IgM antibody positivity if jaundice is not present, as verified by a physician.
- (6) *Persistent diarrhea*. Until resolved or judged to be noninfective by a physician.

Source

The provisions of this § 27.153 adopted January 25, 2002, effective January 26, 2002, 32 Pa.B. 491.

Cross References

This section cited in 28 Pa. Code § 1151.33 (relating to sanitation and safety in a facility); and 28 Pa. Code § 1161.34 (relating to sanitation and safety in a facility).

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§ 27.154. Restrictions on caregivers in a child care group setting.

A person with the following diseases or conditions may not work as a care giver in a child care group setting if the caregiver attends or works in a capacity which requires direct contact with children except as follows:

(1) *Amebiasis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.156 (relating to the special requirements for amebiasis).

(2) *Enterohemorrhagic E. coli*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.157 (relating to the special requirements for enterohemorrhagic E. coli).

(3) *Shigellosis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.158 (relating to the special requirements for shigellosis).

(4) *Typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by three negative successive stool specimens collected at intervals of no less than 24 hours nor earlier than 48 hours after receiving the last dose of a chemotherapeutic drug effective against Salmonella typhi or paratyphi, and no earlier than 1 month after onset. See § 27.159 (relating to the special requirements for typhoid and paratyphoid fever).

(5) *Hepatitis A, viral hepatitis or jaundice of unspecified etiology*. Until 1 week following the onset of jaundice, or 2 weeks following symptom onset or IgM antibody positivity if jaundice is not present, as verified by a physician.

(6) *Persistent diarrhea*. Until resolved or judged to be noninfective by a physician.

Source

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§ 27.155. Restrictions on health care practitioners.

Persons with the following diseases or conditions may not work as health care practitioners who provide direct patient care:

(1) *Amebiasis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antiparasitic treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.156 (relating to the special requirements for amebiasis).

(2) *Enterohemorrhagic E. coli*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given, the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.157 (relating to the special requirements for enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*).

(3) *Shigellosis*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by two consecutive negative stool specimens, obtained at least 24 hours apart, as verified by a physician. If antibacterial treatment has been given the specimens may not be collected sooner than 48 hours after treatment was completed. See § 27.158 (relating to the special requirements for shigellosis).

(4) *Typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever*. Until the etiologic organism is eradicated as proven by three negative successive stool specimens collected at intervals of no less than 24 hours nor earlier than 48 hours after receiving the last dose of a chemotherapeutic drug effective against *Salmonella typhi* or *paratyphi*, and no earlier than 1 month after onset. See § 27.159 (relating to the special requirements for typhoid or paratyphoid fever).

(5) *Hepatitis A, viral hepatitis or jaundice of unspecified etiology*. Until 1 week following the onset of jaundice, or 2 weeks following symptom onset or IgM antibody positivity if jaundice is not present, as verified by a physician.

(6) *Persistent diarrhea*. Until resolved or judged to be noninfective by a physician.

Source

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§ 27.156. Special requirements for amebiasis.

A household contact of a case of amebiasis who prepares or serves food for public consumption, who attends or works in a child care group setting in a capacity which requires contact with children, or who provides direct patient care shall be required to cease work until the contact has submitted two consecutive stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after the last dose of any antiparasitic therapy, to an appropriate clinical laboratory for bacteriologic examination and those specimens are determined by the laboratory to be negative for *Entamoeba histolytica*.

Source

The provisions of this § 27.156 adopted January 25, 2002, effective January 26, 2002, 32 Pa.B. 491.

Cross References

This section cited in 28 Pa. Code § 27.153 (relating to restrictions on food handlers); 28 Pa. Code § 27.154 (relating to restrictions on caregivers in a child care group setting); and 28 Pa. Code § 27.155 (relating to restrictions on health care practitioners).

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§ 27.157. Special requirements for enterohemorrhagic E. coli.

A household contact of a case of enterohemorrhagic E. coli, who prepares or serves food for public consumption, who attends or works in a child care group setting in a capacity which requires contact with children, or who provides direct patient care shall be required to cease work until the contact has submitted two consecutive stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after the last dose of any antimicrobial therapy, to an appropriate clinical laboratory for bacteriologic examination and those specimens are determined by the laboratory to be negative for enterohemorrhagic E. coli.

Source

The provisions of this § 27.157 adopted January 25, 2002, effective January 26, 2002, 32 Pa.B. 491.

Cross References

This section cited in 28 Pa. Code § 27.153 (relating to restrictions on food handlers); 28 Pa. Code § 27.154 (relating to caregivers in a child care group setting); and 28 Pa. Code § 27.155 (relating to restrictions on health care practitioners).

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§ 27.158. Special requirements for shigellosis.

A household contact of a case of shigellosis, who prepares or serves food for public consumption, who attends or works in a child care group setting in a capacity which requires contact with children, or who provides direct patient care shall be required to cease work until the contact has submitted two consecutive stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after the last dose of any antimicrobial therapy, to an appropriate clinical laboratory for bacteriologic examination and the specimens are determined by the laboratory to be negative for shigella.

Source

The provisions of this § 27.158 adopted January 25, 2002, effective January 26, 2002, 32 Pa.B. 491.

Cross References

This section cited in 28 Pa. Code § 27.76 (relating to exclusion and readmission of children, and staff having contact with children, in child care group settings); 28 Pa. Code § 27.153 (relating to restrictions on food handlers); 28 Pa. Code § 27.154 (relating to restrictions on caregivers in child care group settings); and 28 Pa. Code § 27.155 (relating to restrictions on health care practitioners).

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§ 27.159. Special requirements for typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

(a) An asymptomatic household contact of a case of typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever who prepares or serves food for public consumption, who attends or works in a child care group setting in a capacity which requires contact with children, or who provides direct patient care shall be required to cease work until the contact has submitted two stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart, to an appropriate clinical laboratory for bacteriologic examination and those specimens are determined by the laboratory to be negative for *Salmonella typhi* or *Salmonella paratyphi*.

(b) A symptomatic household contact of a case of typhoid or paratyphoid fever who prepares or serves food for public consumption, who attends or works in a child care group setting in a capacity which involves contact with children, or who provides direct patient care shall be required to cease work until bacteriologic examination of three consecutive stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart and no sooner than 48 hours after any microbial therapy, and no earlier than 1 month after onset, are reported as negative.

(c) A chronic carrier of typhoid or paratyphoid fever shall be excluded from preparing or serving food for public consumption, attending or working in a child care group setting in a capacity which involves contact with children, and providing direct patient care, until three consecutive negative fecal cultures are obtained from specimens taken at least 1 month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped.

Source

The provisions of this § 27.159 adopted January 25, 2002, effective January 26, 2002, 32 Pa.B. 491.

Cross References

This section cited in 28 Pa. Code § 27.76 (relating to exclusion and readmission of children, and staff having contact with children, in child care group settings); 28 Pa. Code § 27.153 (relating to restrictions on food handlers); 28 Pa. Code § 27.154 (relating to restrictions on caregivers in child care group settings); and 28 Pa. Code § 27.155 (relating to restrictions on health care practitioners).

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