

Facsimile Cover Sheet Wharangi Nama Waea

Date/Te Ra: 17 October 2014

To/Kia: General Practitioners, Practice Nurses, Pharmacists, After-Hours Centres, ID Physicians and Emergency Departments in the greater Wellington and Wairarapa region	From/Na: Dr Craig Thornley
Name of Agency/Wahi Mahi:	Fax Number/Nama Waea:

Public Health Alert

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis outbreak investigation: update

I would be grateful if you could distribute the following information to relevant staff in your organisation.

If you would also like to receive this by email for ease of distribution, storage and retrieval please advise RPH of your email on rph@huttvalleydhb.org.nz.

Kind regards,

Dr Craig Thornley

Medical Officer of Health [designation forthcoming]

Regional Public Health

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Public Health Alert



Date: 17 October 2014

To: General Practitioners, Practice Nurses, Paediatricians, ID

Physicians, Pharmacists, After-hours Centers and Emergency Departments in the greater Wellington and Wairarapa regions

From: Dr Craig Thornley

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis outbreak investigation: update

As you will be aware from media reports, the investigation into the large nationwide outbreak of *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* is continuing. This update provides information on the current outbreak situation both from the regional and national perspectives.

Outbreak update for the greater Wellington and Wairarapa regions

From 1 September 2014 until 16 October there have been 37 cases of yersiniosis notified in the greater Wellington and Wairarapa regions. 22 of these were culture-confirmed as *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, 14 were *Y. enterocolitica*, and one was notified following a diagnosis based on serology only therefore does not yet have a *Yersinia* species identified. Seven patients have been hospitalised. The most recent date of illness onset among cases notified to RPH was 28 September.

National update from the Ministry of Health

From 1 September until 15 October there have been 186 reported cases of *Y. pseudotuberculosis*. Cases have mainly been notified from the Auckland, Canterbury, Wellington, Waikato, Bay of Plenty/Lakes, and Southern regions. Of these cases, 58 have required hospital assessment or treatment. Some patients have undergone surgery for suspected appendicitis. This is the biggest outbreak of *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* to date in New Zealand.

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis typically causes abdominal pain and/or diarrhoea. Fever and vomiting, usually in children, and post-infection sequelae of reactive arthritis and erythema nodosum may also occur.

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Epidemiological investigations into this outbreak have indicated a foodborne source and have highlighted lettuce and carrots as products for further investigation. MPI is leading the further investigations and information is available on the MPI website (see Further Information, below)

Request for assistance from clinical colleagues

Regional Public Health has retained investigation of yersiniosis cases as a high priority to support the national outbreak investigation. We are requesting your assistance to enable the public health interview of ill people to occur as soon as possible after yersiniosis is identified from laboratory testing. We would be grateful if you could prioritise advising ill people of their positive yersiniosis result and for the person to expect a telephone call from Public Health. RPH staff will do a telephone interview that day to identify where they have been, where and what they have eaten and other possible risk factors during their incubation period.

Returning to work, school and child care centres

Food handlers, staff of health care or early child care centres, children <5 years who attend early childcare must not return until they have been free of symptoms for at least 48 hours. Anyone else can go back to work as long as they do not have symptoms

Additional information for adult blood donors following Yersiniosis

Please remind people recovering from Yersiniosis not to donate blood for 3 months after recovering due to the concern of asymptomatic bacteremia leading to infection in collected blood. Yersinia organisms can continue to multiply slowly at refrigerator temperatures. In addition contacts of people with yersiniosis shouldn't donate blood for 4 weeks from last contact.

Further information:

- The report on the case control study undertaken by the Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR) as part of the investigation has been released by MPI: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/food/food-safety/yersinia-pseudotuberculosis
- The latest MPI press release: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/news.aspx
- Yersinia information for the public: http://www.health.govt.nz/yersinia
- Information on minimising the risks of foodborne infections can be found at: http://www.foodsmart.govt.nz/food-safety/foodborne-illnesses/

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