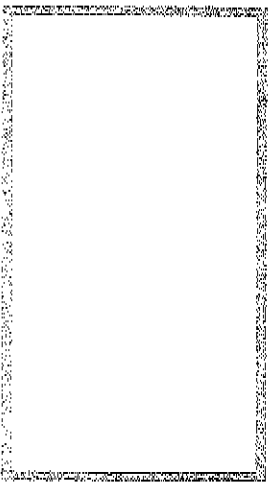


When you travel, be it for pleasure, business or any other reason, contaminated food and drink are often a serious threat to health. In particular, diarrhoea affects a great number of travellers. Physical pain and discomfort, along with the problem of finding suitable medical treatment, especially when there are language barriers, can spoil your entire stay away from home.

This leaflet gives some practical advice and basic hints on how to eat safely, and what to do if you get diarrhoea.

Observation of the advice given in this leaflet is of particular importance for vulnerable groups, i.e. infants and children, the elderly, pregnant women and persons with impaired immune systems.



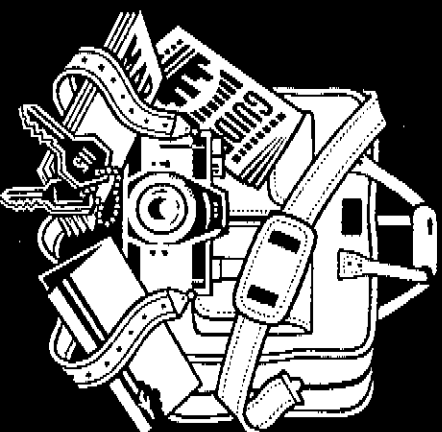
This leaflet has been prepared by the Programmes on Food Safety and Diarrhoeal Diseases Control of the World Health Organization.

This leaflet is endorsed by the World Tourism Organization and the International Tourist Health Association.

A guide on **SAFE FOOD** **FOR**

TRAVELLERS

*How to avoid illnesses caused by
unsafe food and drink
and what to do if you get diarrhoea*



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GENEVA, 1997

BEFORE LEAVING HOME

- Consult your physician for advice on the various diseases to which you may be exposed, and the need for vaccinations or other preventive measures.
- Make sure your medical kit contains Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS).

EATING SAFELY

The following recommendations apply to all situations, from food vendors on the street to expensive hotel restaurants:

- Cooked food that has been held at room temperature for several hours constitutes one of the greatest risks of foodborne illness. **Make sure your food has been thoroughly cooked and is still hot when served.**
- Avoid any uncooked food, apart from fruits and vegetables that can be peeled or shelled. Avoid fruits with damaged skin. Remember the dictum "Cook it, peel it or leave it".
- Dishes containing raw or undercooked eggs, such as homemade mayonnaise, some sauces (e.g. hollandaise sauce) and some desserts (e.g. mousses) may be dangerous.
- Ice cream from unreliable sources is frequently contaminated and can cause illness. If in doubt, avoid it.
- In some countries, certain species of fish and shellfish may contain poisonous biotoxins even when they are well cooked. Local people can advise you about this.
- Unpasteurized milk should be boiled before consumption.
- When the safety of drinking-water is doubtful, bring it to a vigorous boil. In situations where boiling water is not possible, a combination of a well-maintained filtering device and a slow-release disinfectant agent might be considered.
- Avoid ice unless you are sure that it is made from safe water.
- Beverages such as hot tea or coffee, wine, beer, and carbonated soft drinks or fruit juices which are either bottled or otherwise packaged are usually safe to drink.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU GET DIARRHOEA

- Most diarrhoeal attacks are self-limiting and clear up in a few days. The important thing is to avoid becoming dehydrated.
- As soon as diarrhoea starts, **drink more fluids**, such as bottled, boiled or treated water, or weak tea. Fruit juice (diluted with safe water) or soup may also be taken. If diarrhoea continues for more than one day, prepare and drink ORS solution¹ and continue to eat normally.

AMOUNTS OF FLUID OR ORS TO DRINK:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Children less than 2 years: | 1/4-1/2 cup (50-100 ml) after each loose stool |
| 2 years to 10 years: | 1/2-1 cup (100-200 ml) after each loose stool |
| Older children and adults: | unlimited amount |

SEEK MEDICAL HELP IF:

- Diarrhoea lasts for more than 3 days and/or there are very frequent watery bowel movements, blood in the stools, repeated vomiting or fever.
- When there is no medical help available and there is blood in the stools, a course (5 days) of cotrimoxazole may be taken².
- Prophylactic use of antibiotics is not recommended. Anti-diarrhoeals (e.g. loperamide) are not recommended but may be used, in addition to fluids, **by adults only**, for symptomatic relief. They should never be used for children.
- If there are other symptoms, seek medical advice.

¹ If ORS are not available, mix 6 level teaspoons of sugar plus 1 level teaspoon of salt in one litre of safe water. Drink this as indicated above for ORS.

² Dosage for cotrimoxazole (trimethoprim, sulfamethoxazole):

For adults: 160 mg of trimethoprim and 800 mg of

sulfamethoxazole, twice a day, for 5 days

For children: 5 mg of trimethoprim and 25 mg of sulfamethoxazole per kg of body weight, twice a day, for 5 days.