

# The IPAC Link Letter

A monthly review of highlights and linked updates from the ever-changing world of Infection Prevention and Control to help you stay current and informed.

**September 2020**

## News

### [World Patient Safety Day:](#)

September 17, 2020

### [Virtual SASKPIC Fall Conference and AGM –](#)

September 18, 2020 at 1330 – 1530h

### [National Healthcare Environmental Services Week:](#)

September 13 – 19, 2020

[National Infection Control Week:](#) Infection Prevention and Control Beyond the Horizon – October 19 – 23, 2020

## Highlights from the World of Infection Control

- What are the sources of exposure in healthcare personnel with [COVID-19](#)?
- [NACI guidance on influenza vaccine](#) delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Why are [Indigenous communities](#) seeing so few cases of COVID-19?
- Learn more about major changes to CDC's recommendations for [HCW RTW criteria](#) and [discontinuation of precautions](#) for patients with confirmed COVID-19 and [reasoning behind these changes](#).
- With recent *Salmonella* outbreak, listen to this podcast to learn how to [avoid food-borne illness](#).
- The Marvels of [Mucus and Phlegm](#) – The Slime That Keeps You Healthy
- [Using Schlieren imaging](#), see how well masks work in reducing the spread of COVID-19.
- Blind Spot: Many Hospitalized [Patients Not Encouraged to Wash Their Hands](#)
- [Study](#) shows favorable maternal and neonatal outcomes during COVID-19 pregnancies.
- Why one dangerous [mosquito](#) developed a taste for human blood.
- [Retrospective](#) study shows 1 in 3 UTIs in nursing homes are associated with a resistant pathogen.
- [Grapefruit-based insect repellent](#) developed by the CDC will be available 2022.
- [International survey](#) shows widespread use of antibiotics in COVID-19 patients.
- [Case series](#) shows good outcomes in infants hospitalized with COVID-19.
- [Ingestion of alcohol based hand rubs](#) leads to serious health issues including death.
- Why the novel coronavirus has the power to launch a [pandemic](#).
- Massive COVID-19 Testing: [30 Million Tests/Week](#)
- The 7 Keys to Success for [COVID-19 Contact Tracing](#)

## Upcoming Webber Teleclasses

With our provincial subscription, if you miss the live Teleclass you can always go back and watch it at a later date.

<https://webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php>

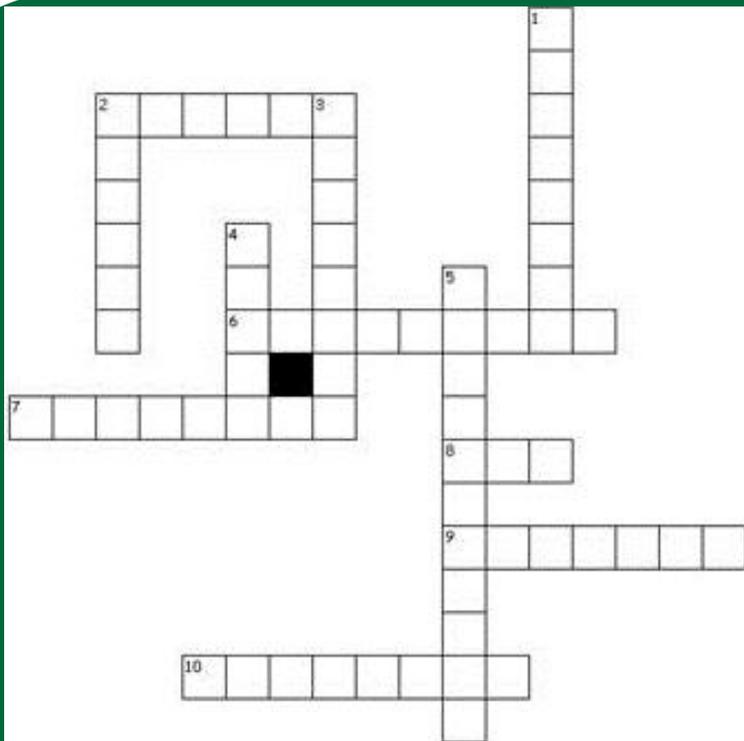
**September 10, 2020:** [Look At What The Cat Scratched In – Pet Associated Zoonoses, What's New and Relevant for Infection Prevention and Control](#)

**September 17, 2020:** [Reprocessing of Critical Foot Care Devices](#)

**September 24, 2020:** [Waterborne Pathogens: Why is Their Profile Changing?](#)

## Did You Know...

- Salmonellosis is an acute gastrointestinal illness caused by bacteria belonging to the family of *Salmonella*.
- Symptoms include fever, headache, abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhea about 6 – 72 hours after eating contaminated food or beverages and can last between 2 – 7 days.
- Outbreak investigations have implicated foods such as meat, poultry, uncooked or lightly cooked eggs and egg products, unpasteurized milk and dairy products and raw fruits and vegetables.
- Salmonellosis was added to the Public Health notifiable disease list in 1959. Paratyphoid Salmonellosis reporting started in 2000.
- According to the Public Health Agency of Canada, in 2017, there were 7133 cases of Salmonellosis identified in Canada. Of them, 3423 positive cases were male, and 3709 were female.  
Health Canada/Public Health of Canada (<https://diseases.canada.ca/notifiable/charts?c=abs>)
- The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial: every year almost 1 in 10 people fall ill and 33 million of healthy life years are lost.
- Diarrheal diseases are the most common illnesses resulting from unsafe food, 550 million people falling ill each year, including 220 million children under the age of 5 years.
- *Salmonella* is 1 of 4 key global causes of diarrheal diseases.
- Antimicrobial resistance is a global public health concern and *Salmonella* is one of the microorganisms in which some resistant serotypes have emerged, affecting the food chain (WHO). Most people recover without specific treatment and should not take antibiotics (CDC).
- Although large *Salmonella* outbreaks usually attract media attention, 60–80% of all salmonellosis cases are not recognized as part of a known outbreak and are classified as sporadic cases, or are not diagnosed as such at all.  
World Health Organization - February 2018 ([https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/salmonella-\(non-typhoidal\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/salmonella-(non-typhoidal)))
- CDC estimates *Salmonella* bacteria causes about 1.35 million infections, 26,500 hospitalizations, and 420 deaths in the United States every year.  
CDC – August 2020 (<https://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/index.html>)



### Across

2. *Salmonella* illness is more common in this season.
6. Common name of food-borne illness is food \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Gram stain of *Salmonella*.
8. Shape of *Salmonella* when seen under a microscope.
9. Life-threatening illness caused by a *Salmonella* serotype. Usually comes with fever.
10. What type of pathogen is *Salmonella*?

### Down

1. Age group most likely to get a *Salmonella* infection.
2. First scientist to discover *Salmonella*.
3. After contracting salmonellosis, a small number of people will develop this type of arthritis. Symptoms also include painful urination and eye irritation.
4. A vaccine is available for this strain of *Salmonella*. It's usually given to travelers before leaving for South Asia.
5. Most common strain of *Salmonella* in our food supply.