



Department of Public Health and Human Services

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Technical Guidance Regarding Official Rule Change

Shiga-toxin E.coli & Typhoid Fever Exclusion Rules for Child Care Attendees

The Department of Public Health and Human Services adopted the Control of Communicable Disease Manual (CCDM) for control measures per 337.114.501. The CCDM expresses the need to exclude employees in sensitive occupations (including child care employees) from work while ill with Shiga-toxin *E.coli* (STEC) and Typhoid Fever. However, the CCDM does not explicitly state any exclusion rules for attendees of child care.

Based on literature reviews, review of other states' laws, risk of disease transmission and severity, the Department found that children attending child care should also be required to obtain negative stool samples when infected with STEC and Typhoid Fever.

Both conditions can be severe especially for young children, require a low infectious dose and persons can shed these organisms for extended periods of time. Per the CCDM, up to one third of children may shed STEC for 3 weeks, about 10% of untreated patient can shed *Salmonella typhi* bacilli for 3 months and persons can become carriers regardless of treatmentⁱ. The Committee on Infectious Diseases of American Academy of Pediatrics recommends children infected with Typhoid Fever or STEC have three and two negative stool samples, respectively before returning to careⁱⁱ.

To create consistency and guidance across the State of Montana and to provide protection for this vulnerable population, the Department added these recommended measures to children attending child care.

37.114.526 ESCHERICHIA COLI ENTERITIS (SHIGA-TOXIN PRODUCING) (1)

The local health officer or the department must ensure that a child attending day care or child care as defined in ARM 37.95.102 must be excluded from such care until diarrhea resolves and two stool cultures collected at least 24 hours apart, obtained at least 48 hours after antimicrobial therapy has been discontinued, are negative.

37.114.590 TYPHOID FEVER (1) The local health officer or the department must ensure that a child attending child care in facilities defined in ARM 37.95.102 must be excluded from such care until diarrhea resolves and three stool cultures collected at least 24-hours apart, obtained at least 48 hours after antimicrobial therapy has been discontinued, are negative. (History: 50-1-202, 50-2-118, MCA; IMP, 50-1-202, 50-2-118,

MCA; NEW, 1980 MAR p. 1579, Eff. 6/13/80; AMD, 1987 MAR p. 2147, Eff. 11/28/87; TRANS, from DHES, 2002 MAR p. 913; AMD, 2006 MAR p. 2112, Eff. 9/8/06; REP, 2013 MAR p. 967, Eff. 6/7/13.)

ⁱ Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual: An Official Report of the American Public Health Association*. Washington, DC: APHA, an Imprint of the American Public Health Association, 2015. Print.

ⁱⁱ *Red Book: 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015. Print.