HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF AND MY BABY FROM *LISTERIA*?



CLEAN

• Wash all fruit, vegetables and salad fully just before you eat them.



COOK

• Cook food right through and serve it when it is still very hot.



CHILL

- Make sure that your fridge is at 5°C or below.
- Put chilled food in the fridge straight away and eat it as soon as possible.
- Throw out food that has passed the 'use by' or the 'best before' date.



SEPARATE

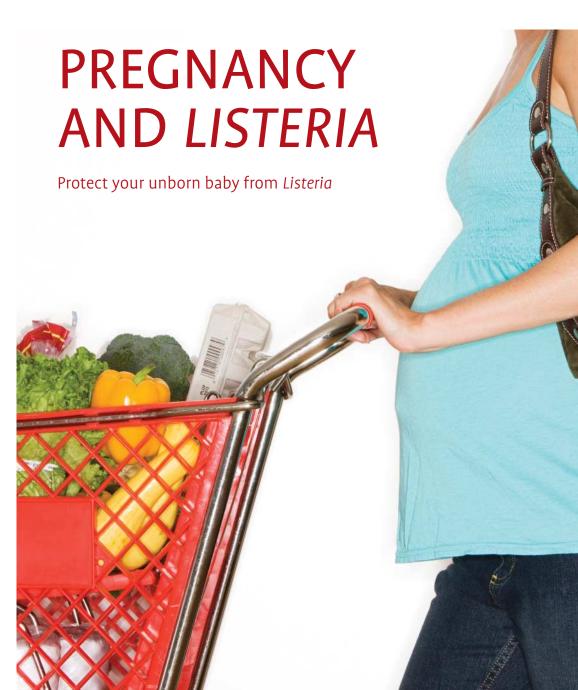
• Keep cooked food and raw food away from each other.

WHERE CAN I GO FOR MORE INFORMATION?

If you are worried or have any questions, talk to your doctor.

HELPLINE NI 0800 085 1683 ROI 1850 40 4567 www.safefood.eu





WHAT IS LISTERIA?

Listeria is a bug that can cause an illness like the flu. It can be dangerous for a number of groups including pregnant women, unborn babies and new babies.

A person with a *Listeria* infection can have symptoms such as fever, tiredness and headache. Sometimes the symptoms are mild, so you might not know you have it.

It is important to avoid getting infected with *Listeria*, because your unborn baby can get infected too. Even a mild illness can cause you to have a miscarriage or a premature birth or your baby to get meningitis. If you have any concerns about symptoms or illness please consult your General Practitioner.

HOW CAN I AVOID GETTING INFECTED?

You can stay safe from infection by eating freshly cooked or freshly prepared foods and avoiding foods that could contain *Listeria*.

Listeria can live in meat, milk, butter, cream, yogurt and vegetables. Food that is not cooked, such as salads or food from the fridge, can have Listeria in it.

Food that has been cooked before being sold can also contain Listeria.



EAT FRESHLY COOKED OR FRESHLY PREPARED FOODS

• Eat only freshly cooked food and well-washed freshly prepared fruit and vegetables

FOODS TO AVOID

- Soft cheeses that are ripened by mould, such as Brie, Camembert, Stilton and Danish Blue
- Paté made from meat, vegetables or fish*
- Pre-packed salads, coleslaws, and ready-to-eat foods from salad bars and delicatessens.
- * Tinned paté is ok

COOK FOOD THOROUGHLY

- Thorough cooking of food kills Listeria bacteria
- Ensure food is cooked thoroughly and piping hot all the way through
- If eating out, order hot meals

FOODS TO EAT ONLY IF THEY ARE HOME COOKED OR REHEATED FULLY

- Smoked fish, such as salmon
- Chilled pre-cooked meat, such as ham, chicken, spam
- Cured and smoked meats, such as salami and Parma ham
- Cooked chilled meals that are ready to eat
- Unpasteurised milk and food made from unpasteurised milk

Reducing the risk of listeriosis to vulnerable groups



Listeriosis is caused by eating food contaminated with the bacterium Listeria monocytogenes



Vulnerable groups are at higher risk of hospitalisation and fatality

Older adults (>65 years old)	Pregnant women
Unborn and newly delivered infants	People with diabetes
Patients undergoing immunosuppressive or cytotoxic treatment	Cancer patients

Vomiting and nausea

Persistent fever

Symptoms appear between 3 and 70 days after infection

Muscle aches, neck stiffness and severe headache Pregnant women at risk of premature labour, meningitis in the newborn and miscarriage

Chilled ready-to-eat (RTE) foods are more likely to be contaminated













Sandwiches

Salads

Smoked salmon

Deli meats and pâtés

Soft or semi

or semi Coleslaw

Practical steps to reduce the risk of listeriosis

Ensure all chilled RTE food is properly stored at ≤5°C

Minimise the time that food spends out of the cold chain Serve chilled RTE food within its use-by date

Use a "first in, first out" system for chilled RTE foods Consume chilled

RTE food as soon as

possible after

serving

Remove uneaten chilled RTE foods promptly from patients

Agree a more stringent microbiological specification of "L. monocytogenes not detected in 25 g" with your suppliers of chilled RTE food