

There have been reports of an increase in illness complaints related to McDonald's in response to the national E.coli O157 investigation linked with McDonald's. Currently Michigan has 2 confirmed cases included in the outbreak. At this time traceback doesn't indicate that Michigan McDonald's locations received the implicated products of interest but further investigation is still ongoing. Below is some information that may be helpful when responding to associated illness complaints. Additionally, specific information on the outbreak, including advice to consumers can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/outbreaks/e-coli-O157.html>

Information to obtain for any complaints associated with the E.coli O157 & McDonald's Investigation

- Do routine foodborne illness complaint follow up
- Information that may be especially helpful related to this investigation for those with illness compatible with Shiga-toxin producing E. coli (STEC) would be:
 - Onset, symptoms, duration of symptoms, recovery date
 - Any McDonald's exposures in the week prior to illness
 - If so, obtain McDonald's meal information including address, meal date, specific food/beverage items consumed (try to verify off of menu) and if any modifications were made.
 - Any travel info for the week prior to onset and if they had any McDonald's meals while traveling. If so, obtain further details on travel and McDonald's meal info outlined above.
 - Recommend seeking medical care & stool testing if they haven't already done so
 - If they sought medical care, where, what date, and stool testing results if performed

When information has been gathered, please forward pertinent documentation (C1/C2, Form A, etc.) to Lauren Edwards at EdwardsL8@michigan.gov.

MDARD is requesting this information for illness complaints associated with McDonald's with meal dates between October 20th, 2024-November 8th, 2024.

Helpful General E.coli/STEC Information

- There are many different types of E.coli. Some are part of a healthy intestinal tract while others make people sick with diarrhea, urinary tract infections (UTIs), pneumonia, sepsis and other illnesses. Shiga-toxin producing E.coli or STEC is one type of E.coli that causes diarrheal illness most often associated with foodborne transmission. This is not the only type of E.coli to cause diarrheal illness.
- Symptoms of STEC may include the following. If you have any of these symptoms seek medical care.
 - Diarrhea or vomiting lasting more than 2 days
 - Bloody poop or pee
 - A fever higher than 102° F
 - Signs of dehydration
 - Signs of dehydration
 - Little or no peeing
 - Having very dark pee
 - Being very thirsty
 - Having a dry mouth or throat
 - Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
 - Crying without tears
 - Signs of hemolytic uremic syndrome which can be a serious complication of STEC.
 - Signs of HUS include:
 - Urinating (peeing) less often or not at all
 - Losing pink color in cheeks and inside the lower eyelids

- Unexplained bruising or tiny red spots on the skin
- Having blood in the urine (pee)
- Feeling very tired or irritable (cranky)
- Decreased awareness (alertness)
- The only way to confirm if you have STEC is through stool testing
- It is generally not recommended to use antibiotics with STEC infections as they can increase the chance of HUS.

CDC Links with information on E.coli, including STEC

CDC General E.coli: <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/about/index.html>

CDC HUS: <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/signs-symptoms/hus.html>

CDC E.coli Treatment: <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/treatment/index.html>