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## Salmonella Questions and Answers

### **What are *Salmonella*?**

*Salmonella* are bacteria that make people sick. They were first discovered by an American scientist named Dr. Daniel E. Salmon in 1885.

### **What illness do people get from *Salmonella* infection?**

Most types of *Salmonella* cause an illness called salmonellosis, which is the focus of this website. Some other types of *Salmonella* cause [typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever](#).

### **What are the symptoms of infection?**

Most people with *Salmonella* infection have diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps.

Symptoms usually begin six hours to six days after infection and last four to seven days. However, some people do not develop symptoms for several weeks after infection and others experience symptoms for several weeks.

*Salmonella* strains sometimes cause infection in urine, blood, bones, joints, or the nervous system (spinal fluid and brain), and can cause severe disease.

### **Salmonella are a diverse group of bacteria.**

Scientists classify *Salmonella* into serotypes (types) by identifying structures on the bacteria's surfaces. Although more than 2,500 serotypes have been described, fewer than 100 are known to cause human infections.

### **How is *Salmonella* infection diagnosed?**

*Salmonella* infection is diagnosed when a laboratory test detects *Salmonella* bacteria in a person's stool (poop), body tissue, or fluids.

### **How is infection treated?**

Most people recover from *Salmonella* infection within four to seven days without antibiotics. People who are sick with a *Salmonella* infection should drink extra fluids as long as diarrhea lasts.

Antibiotic treatment is recommended for:

- People with severe illness
- People with a weakened immune system, such as from HIV infection or chemotherapy treatment
- Adults older than 50 who have medical problems, such as heart disease
- Infants (children younger than 12 months).
- Adults age 65 or older

### **Can infection cause long-term health problems?**

Most people with diarrhea caused by *Salmonella* recover completely, although some people's bowel habits (frequency and consistency of poop) may not return to normal for a few months.

Some people with *Salmonella* infection develop pain in their joints, called reactive arthritis, after the infection has ended. Reactive arthritis can last for months or years and can be difficult to treat. Some people with reactive arthritis develop irritation of the eyes and pain when urinating.

### **How do people get infected?**

*Salmonella* live in the intestines of people and animals. People can get *Salmonella* infection from a variety of sources, including

- Eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated water
- Touching infected animals, their feces, or their environment

### **Who is more likely to get an infection and severe illness?**

- Children under 5 years old are the most likely to get a *Salmonella* infection.
- Infants (children younger than 12 months) who are not breastfed are more likely to get a *Salmonella* infection.
- Infants, adults aged 65 and older, and people with a weakened immune system are the most likely to have severe infections.
- People taking certain medicines (for example, stomach acid reducers) are at increased risk of infection.

### **What should I know about antibiotic resistance and *Salmonella*?**

Resistance to essential antibiotics is increasing in *Salmonella*, which can limit treatment options for people with severe infections. One way to slow down the development of antibiotic resistance is by appropriate use of antibiotics.

### **What can be done to prevent antibiotic resistance and resistant bacteria?**

Appropriate use of antibiotics in people and animals (use only when needed and exactly as prescribed) can help prevent antibiotic resistance and the spread of resistant bacteria.

### **How common is *Salmonella* infection?**

CDC estimates *Salmonella* cause about 1.35 million illnesses, 26,500 hospitalizations, and 420 deaths in the United States every year.

Article Source

Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

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<https://www.cdc.gov>

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