



Answers:

- | | SICK | NOT SICK |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1: Not sick. This employee may have vomited for a number of reasons that have little to do with foodborne illness and as long as they do not show other symptoms and do not vomit again, they should be allowed to work. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2: Sick. Yellow eyes or skin are a sign of Hepatitis A infection and the employee should not be allowed to work until they have been evaluated by a physician. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3: Not sick. Not sick, but more questionable. A runny nose can signal a respiratory infection, but a lack of fever or sore throat likely means they have allergies or a type of allergic reaction. They can be allowed to work, but should be monitored to ensure they do not transfer respiratory secretions and should be expected to follow good respiratory hygiene practices (use of a tissue to blow their nose, scrupulous hand washing after blowing their nose, covering their nose/mouth with their elbow when coughing or sneezing). Consider restricting the employee from food preparation until their symptoms resolve. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4: Sick. Fever over 100°F (38°C) and sore throat indicates the start of a cold or flu or what could be some other infection. Any employee with a high fever should see a physician and stay away from work for at least 24 hours after the fever stops (without needing medicine to control the body temp). | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5: Sick. While the employee may not feel very sick, more than one instance of diarrhea in a 24 hour period indicates a gastrointestinal infection (stomach bug) and they should not be allowed to work for at least 24 hours after the diarrhea stops. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6: Sick. The cut is likely infected and they need to see a physician to determine if they need antibiotics. Even if the bandage can contain the drainage, the bandage is likely to become saturated and start to drip at some point during the day. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7: Sick. Foodborne illness can have a sudden onset and this worker should be sent home. Also the bathroom they used (stall, sink, and other touch surfaces) and the station they were working at should be immediately cleaned with disinfectant to ensure they don't infect someone else. Some foodborne illnesses are highly contagious, so monitor other employees to see if they develop symptoms of illness as well. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8: Not sick. Coughing is a common reaction to many things. As long as they are using good respiratory hygiene, and are using hand sanitizer/soap and water and tissues as needed, they can be allowed to work. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9: Not sick. The employee most likely is dehydrated and should drink several glasses of water. If they start to feel sick, develop a fever or start coughing up phlegm, they should be reassessed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10: Not sick. If the employee does not have symptoms, they can be allowed to work. However they should be monitored to see if they develop symptoms of illness. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

How did you do?

- 1-3 correct** New to the role. You will want training on how to determine when workers are too sick to work.
- 4-6 correct** Needs additional training. You will want refresher training on how to determine when workers are too sick to work.
- 7-9 correct** Excellent. You may want to review the questions you got wrong, but otherwise you are highly knowledgeable.
- 10 correct** Superstar. You are ready to be a trainer.