

## PATHOGENS: SYMPTOMS, TIMES OF ONSET, DURATION

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> (emetic)	Nausea, vomiting, occasional diarrhea (1901)	1/2 to 5 hours (1901)	Usually 6 to 24 hours (1901)
	Nausea, vomiting, occasionally followed by diarrhea (NZ)	1 to 6 hours (NZ)	12 to 24 hours (NZ)
	Nausea, vomiting; occasionally, abdominal cramps and/or diarrhea (BB)	1/2 to 6 hours (BB)	Less than 24 hours (BB)
	Acute attack of vomiting; generally no diarrhea, but can occur	1 to 6 hours (mean 3 hours [table says 1 to 5 hours] (M&B))	6 to 24 hours (M&B)
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> (diarrheal)	Nausea, abdominal pain, watery diarrhea (Mild, self-limiting) (1901)	8 to 16 hours (mean 12 hours) (1901)	Usually 6 to 24 hours (1901)
	Abdominal pain, watery diarrhea, occasional nausea (NZ)	10 to 12 hours (NZ)	12 to 24 hours (NZ)
	Watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, pain; nausea may accompany diarrhea; vomiting rarely occurs (BB)	6 to 15 hours (BB)	Symptoms persist 24 hours (BB)
	Nausea (rare vomiting), abdominal distress, rectal tenesmus, watery stools; generally no fever (M&B)	8 to 19 hours (M&B)	12 to 24 hours [table says 12 to 14 hours] (M&B)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	<i>C. jejuni</i> : Diarrhea (often times bloody), severe abdominal pain, fever, loss of appetite, general feeling of ill health, headache, vomiting (Mild to moderate) (1901)	2 to 7 days (mean 3 to 5 days) (1901)	1 to 4 days; no longer than 10 days (1901)
	<i>Campylobacter</i> : Muscle pain, headache, fever, followed by watery / bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and nausea (NZ)	1 to 10 days (usually between 2 and 5 days) (NZ)	1 day to 1 week or longer (usually 5 days) (NZ)
	<i>C. jejuni</i> : Watery, sticky, and maybe bloody diarrhea; often fever, abdominal pain, nausea, headache, muscle pain (BB)	2 to 5 days (BB)	7 to 10 days, with 25% relapse rate (BB)
	<i>Campylobacter</i> : Cramping abdominal pain, diarrhea; fever, chills, headache, myalgia, occasional delirium; nausea; vomiting rare; up to 25% asymptomatic (M&B)	<i>Campylobacter</i> : 1 to 7 days (average 3 days) (M&B)	<i>Campylobacter</i> : 2 to 6 days (M&B)
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Nausea, vomiting followed by neurological systems (problems with vision, fatigues, lack of coordination, throat and mouth problems (infant bot constipation followed by lethargy, inability to feed properly, floppiness respiratory arrests) (NZ)	12 to 36 hours, sometimes several days (infant bot 3 to 30 days) (NZ)	8% fatality rate; 80% hospitalization and intensive therapy (infant bot 5% of all SIDS cases in USA, Europe) (NZ)
	Marked lassitude, weakness and vertigo, usually followed by double vision, progressive difficulty speaking and swallowing; also possible difficulty in breathing, weakness of other muscles, abdominal distention, constipation (infant bot constipation following normal development, followed by poor feeding, lethargy, weakness, pooled oral secretions, wail or altered cry, loss of head control) (BB)	18 to 36 hours (can be 4 hours to 8 days) (BB)	A life-threatening disease; high mortality rate if untreated (BB)

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	Mild-double vision, difficulty swallowing for a few days; severe-comatose; complete paralysis; fixed, dilated pupils for months; >1/2-prodromal nausea or vomiting; first symptoms- l-progressive cranial nerve palsies (e.g., double vision, drooping eyelids, slurred, muted speech; inability to swallow; gaze paralysis, dilated pupils); weakness below neck respiratory distress; constipation, urinary retention, hypotension; fatigue (M&B)		Recovery over weeks to months (M&B)
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	Watery diarrhea, fever, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal pain / tenderness; complications pseudomembranous colitis (PMC), toxic megacolon, perforations of colon, sepsis, death rare (CDC)		
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Abdominal pain, diarrhea; rarely vomiting or nausea; fatalities are rare (1901)	8 to 22 hours (10 hours) (1901)	12 to 24 hours (1901)
	Profuse watery diarrhea, severe abdominal pain that subsides with 24 hours; vomiting, nausea rare (NZ)	6 to 24 hours; usually 10 to 12 hours (NZ)	Within 24 hours (NZ)
	Intense abdominal cramps and diarrhea (BB)	8 to 22 hours (BB)	Within 24 hours, less severe symptoms may persist 1 to 2 weeks (BB)
	Type A-diarrhea, abdominal cramps Type C(?) -necrotic enteritis (severe abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, vomiting, obstruction of intestinal mucosa); rare and more serious (M&B)	Type A-8 to 16 hours Type C-1 to 5 days (M&B)	Type A-12 to 24 hours (can be fatal in elderly) (M&B)
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	May be asymptomatic; frequently characterized by severe watery diarrhea. Pulmonary or tracheal cryptosporidiosis is associated with coughing and low grade fever accompanied by severe intestinal distress (moderate to severe) (1901)	1 to 2 weeks (1901)	4 days to 3 weeks (1901)
	Watery diarrhea, vomiting, anorexia, malaise, cramping, weight loss (NZ)	3 to 11 days (NZ)	2 to 4 days (NZ)
	Severe watery diarrhea; may be asymptomatic; pulmonary / tracheal cryptosporidiosis associated with coughing, low-grade fever, accompanied by severe intestinal distress (BB)		
	Acute diarrhea (M&B)	3 to 7 days (M&B)	Self-limiting (M&B)
Enteric viruses: Rotaviruses, Hepatitis E, Pocomnaviruses, Adenoviruses, Parvoviruses	Rotaviruses: acute gastroenteritis; vomiting, watery diarrhea, low-grade fever (mild to severe); temporary lactose intolerance (BB)	Rotaviruses: 1 to 3 days (BB)	Rotaviruses: vomiting first, then 4 to 8 days diarrhea (BB)
	Hepatitis E: shares many characteristics of hepatitis A; mild (M&B)	Hepatitis E: about 6 weeks (M&B)	Hepatitis E: self-limiting (M&B)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Severe abdominal pain, watery diarrhea that may become grossly bloody; occasionally vomiting occurs; maybe fever; may lead to severe complications in young children, elderly and immune-compromised persons. 2 % fatality case ratio (moderate to severe) (1901)	3 to 7 days (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Ranges from asymptomatic to kidney disease and death; with serious cases, bloody diarrhea followed by HUS; TTP in elderly (NZ)	3 to 9 days (mean 4 days) (NZ)	Days to weeks (1901)
	Severe cramping (abdominal pain), diarrhea (at first watery, then grossly bloody); occasionally, vomiting; low-grade or no fever; some only have watery diarrhea (BB)		Average 8 days (BB)
	Severe bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps; may cause only diarrhea or no symptoms; little or no fever; can cause HUS, HC, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and lead to death in young children and elderly (M&B)		5 to 10 days (M&B)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (enteropathogenic) (infection?) (EPEC)	Water or bloody diarrhea; seen in infants, young children of 3 <sup>rd</sup> -world countries; products verotoxin or shiga-like toxin (mild to moderate) (1901)	1 to 6 days (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)
	Infantile diarrhea; Watery or bloody diarrhea (perhaps caused by a verotoxin, <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> ) (BB)		In infants, prolonged, leading to death (50% mortality in 3 <sup>rd</sup> -world countries) (BB)
	Watery diarrhea with vomiting and fever; some cases, protracted chronic enteritis (M&B)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (enteroinvasive) (infection) (EIEC)	Diarrhea or milk dysentery; may be blood or mucous in stools; sometimes mistaken for shigellosis (mild to moderate) (1901)	1 to 3 days (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)
	Mild dysentery, often mistaken for disease caused by <i>Shigella</i> ; abdominal cramps, diarrhea, vomiting, fever, chills, general malaise (BB)	12 to 72 hours (BB)	Self-limiting (BB)
	Similar to disease caused by <i>Shigella</i> ; diarrhea initially acute and watery, with fever, abdominal cramps; may progress to colonic phase with bloody, mucoid stools (M&B)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (enterotoxigenic) (toxicoinfection) (ETEC)	Watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, low-grade fever, nausea, malaise (mild to moderate) (1901)	1 to 3 days (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)
	Cholera-like illness; called gastroenteritis / travelers' diarrhea; watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, low-grade fever, nausea, malaise (BB)	Diarrhea within 24 with high infective dose (BB)	Usually self-limiting (BB)
	Watery diarrhea associated with cramps and low-grade or no fever; diarrhea has a lot in common with cholera (M&B)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> : non-O157 shiga toxin-producing (STEC)	USA information estimates these types cause disease at 1/2 the rate as <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 (NZ)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (enterohemorrhagic) (EHEC)	Severe bloody diarrhea (hemorrhagic colitis), HUS, TTP; sometimes only diarrhea (M&B)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (enteroaggregative) (EAEC)	Acute, persistent, bloody diarrhea in children (M&B)		
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	Abdominal pain, mucoid diarrhea, fatty stools (mild to moderate) (1901)	5 to 25 days (1901)	Weeks to years (1901)
	Diarrhea (BB)	Within 1 week (BB)	1 to 2 weeks; chronic infections months to years (BB)

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Severe weight loss, malnutrition to no symptoms; diarrhea accompanied by nausea or vomiting, abdominal bloating and flatulence; greasy, foul-smelling, frothy stools; fatigue; fever in 20% (M&B)	Approximately 1 week; as short as 1 to 2 days to 2 weeks (M&B)	Mean duration in some studies 11 days; average duration 6 to 10 weeks without treatment; can wax and wane, lasting from months to years (M&B)
Hepatitis A virus	Fever, general feeling of ill health, loss of appetite, tiredness, nausea, abdominal pain, jaundice (moderate to severe) (1901)	10 to 50 days (mean 25 days) (1901)	Typically, jaundice lasts 6 to 8 weeks; full recovery usually seen after 3 to 4 months (1901)
	Initially, fever, headache, fatigue, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; then, viraemia, jaundice and hepatitis symptoms 1-2 weeks later; virus present in blood weeks 2 to 4; shed in feces from latter 2 weeks of incubation to 5 weeks; jaundice evident from weeks 4 to 7; overall debility lasting several weeks is common (NZ)	2 to 6 weeks, average 28 days (NZ)	See NZ symptoms); relapses may occur (NZ)
	Sudden onset of fever, malaise, nausea, anorexia, abdominal discomfort, followed in several days by jaundice; illness is usually mild; in severe cases, chronically tired for months (BB)	10 to 50 days (mean 30 days) (BB)	Recovery complete in 1 to 2 weeks in mild cases; convalescence in severe cases several months (BB)
	Initial symptoms pyrexia, malaise, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or pain; followed in a few days by jaundice (M&B)	Approximately 28 days; may vary 15 to 50 days (M&B)	Acute phase 1 to 3 weeks varying convalescence; 10% relapse (M&B)
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea precede complications of stillbirths, meningitis, encephalitis, sepsis; in healthy adults, "flu-like" symptoms may pass within a week; great hazard to pregnant women and their unborn fetuses; stillbirths and abortions; causes death in immune-compromised individuals (mild to severe) (1901)	4 to 21 days (1901)	4 to 21 days (1901)
	Invasive illness (people with weakened immune systems), "flu-like" systems (fever, headache), diarrhea, vomiting, meningitis, septicemia, spontaneous abortion; non-invasive illness (consumption of high number of <i>L. monocytogenes</i> ), diarrhea, fever, muscle pain, headache, less frequently abdominal cramps and vomiting (attack rate 74%) (NZ)	Invasive 1 to 90 days (mean 30 days); non-invasive 11 hours to 7 days (median 18 hours) (NZ)	Invasive mortality rate 30%; hospitalization rate 92%; non-invasive called non-invasive febrile gastroenteritis (NZ)
	Usually influenza-like symptoms and persistent fever, followed by septicemia, meningitis (or meningoencephalitis), encephalitis, intrauterine or cervical infections in pregnant women (spontaneous abortion or stillbirth); nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may precede the more serious forms of listeriosis or may be the only symptoms (BB)	Onset of serious forms unknown, may be from a few days to 3 weeks; onset of gastrointestinal symptom unknown, probably >12 hours (BB)	

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Adult: initial enteric phase-milk flu-like symptoms, occasional diarrhea; invasive phase-septicemia, meningitis, endocarditis (M&B) Neonatal: early onset-abortion, stillbirth, premature delivery of severely infected infant; late onset-meningitis primary symptom (M&B)	Adult enteric phase 1 to 2 days; invasive phase-2 to 4 weeks Neonatal: early onset-1 to 2 days; late onset-7 to 20 days after delivery (M&B)	Human fatality rate 30 to 40%; adult with meningitis-70% fatality if un- or late-treated (M&B)
Norwalk-like viruses (noroviruses)	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, low grade fever, chills, general feeling of ill health, loss of appetite, headache (mild to moderate) (1901)	16 to 48 hours (1901)	48 hours; infected persons may spread disease 2 to 3 days after recovery (1901)
	Vomiting, often projectile (predominant symptom; >50% of cases); stomach cramps, diarrhea, abdominal pain, low-grade fever, headache (NZ)	10 to 55 hours (mean 24 hours) (NZ)	24 to 60 hours; virus in stools from onset to 1 to 2 weeks (NZ)
	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain; headache, low-grade fever possible (BB)	24 to 48 hours (BB)	24 to 60 hours (BB)
	Acute-onset vomiting, watery non-bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps; nausea; low-grade fever occasionally occurs; vomiting more common in children; dehydration a common complication (CDC)	24 to 48 hours (median 33 to 36 hours); can occur within 12 hours (CDC)	24 to 60 hours (CDC)
	Vomiting, non-bloody diarrhea, nausea, abdominal cramps, fever, chills, myalgia, sore throat (M&B)	48 hours (M&B)	24 to 48 hours (M&B)
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	Fever, abdominal cramps, diarrhea; diarrhea can be severe, requiring hospitalization (CDC)	12 to 72 hours (CDC)	4 to 7 days (CDC)
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	Malaise, headache, fever, cough, nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, chills, rose spots, bloody stools; 10% fatalities (severe) (1901)	7 to 28 days (1901)	Weeks to months. Possible relapses (1901)
	Fever, malaise, anorexia, spots on trunk; pea-like diarrhea or constipation; delirium possible (NZ)	7 to 28 days (average 14) (NZ)	Slow recovery, 1 to 8 weeks; hospitalization rate 75% (NZ)
	Typhoid or typhoid-like fever (BB)		
	Life-threatening typhoid fever; fever and other signs and symptoms; sustained high fever 103 to 104°F; weakness, stomach pains, headache, loss of appetite; some have rash (CDC)		Untreated, fever may last weeks or months; 20% death rate from complications (CDC)
	Slow and insidious malaise, weakness, headache, fever; fever rises gradually, is higher at night; in some areas, diarrhea lasting several days may precede systemic illness; respiratory symptoms (dry cough), constipation, abdominal pain, anorexia early in disease; during second week 1/2 exhibit rose spots on body (M&B)	7 to 21 days; may be as long as 5 to 6 weeks (M&B)	Recovery 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of illness; without treatment 10% may die, relapse, or have complications; weight loss and weakness may persist for weeks or months (M&B)
Salmonellae: Non-typhoid	Abdominal pain, diarrhea, chills, fever, nausea, vomiting, general feeling of ill health (mild to severe) (1901)	6 to 72 hours (mean 18 to 36 hours) (1901)	Typically 2 to 5 days; protracted cases 10 to 14 days; stool cultures may be positive for <i>Salmonella</i> for up to 4 weeks after illness (1901)

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, fever; septicemia, non-intestinal infections can occur; reactive arthritis 3 to 4 weeks after gastrointestinal symptoms (NZ)	6 to 48 hours (usually 12 to 36 hours); reactive arthritis 3 to 4 weeks (NZ)	1 to 7 days (NZ)
	Milder symptoms than <i>S. typhi</i> ; acute symptoms-nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, fever, headache; chronic consequences-arthritis symptoms 3 to 4 weeks after onset of acute symptoms (BB)	6 to 48 hours; arthritic symptoms 3 to 4 weeks (BB)	
	Sudden onset of abdominal pain and loose, watery diarrhea, occasionally with mucous or blood; nausea, vomiting; fever, initial chill; mild to severe abdominal pain (M&B)	6 to 72 hours (M&B)	Acute stage resolves within 48 hours in uncomplicated cases; can be more protracted, 10 to 14 days (M&B)
Scombroid (histamine) poisoning	Histamine: rash, localized skin inflammation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, tingling, flushing, severe respiratory distress; most consistent sign-flushing of face and neck, causing heat and discomfort (looks like sunburn); Tyramine: increases blood pressure, pupil dilation; eye swelling, tear production, salivation, increased respiration and blood sugar concentration (NZ)	Several minutes to several hours (mean 1 hour) (NZ)	Few hours; can last days (NZ)
	Histamine: initial symptoms-tingling / burning in mouth; upper body rash; drop in blood pressure; frequently, headaches, itchy skin; may progress to nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; may require hospitalization (BB)	Rapid onset; immediate to 30 minutes (BB)	Usually 3 hours; may last several days (BB)
<i>Shigella</i>	Abdominal pain, diarrhea, bloody and mucoid stools, fever (moderate to severe) (1901)	1 to 7 days (1901)	Generally less than 7 days; untreated patients may shed <i>Shigella</i> in feces for 2 weeks or more after recovery (1901)
	Abdominal pain, diarrhea, fatigue, malaise, fever; mucus and occasionally blood in feces; may progress within 1 to 3 days to "colonic phase" (intense cramps; frequent and painful bowel movements) (NZ)	12 hours to 4 days; in outbreaks, up to 36 hours observed (NZ)	3 to 14 days (NZ)
	Abdominal pain, cramps, diarrhea, fever, vomiting, blood, pus, or mucus in stools; tenesmus (BB)	12 to 50 hours (BB)	
	Mild diarrhea to severe dysentery; leads to inflammatory diarrhea; begins with watery diarrhea preceding dysentery symptoms; fever, severe abdominal pain, cramping follow with small-volume bloody and mucoid stools (M&B)	1 to 7 days (symptoms commonly show on day 3) (M&B)	Untreated, 1 to 2 weeks (M&B)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Nausea, vomiting, retching, abdominal pain, diarrhea, prostration (1901)	1 to 8 hours; (mean 2 to 4 hours) (1901)	24 to 48 hours; deaths are rare but have been recorded among the aged (1901)
	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps; followed by diarrhea mild cases-nausea, vomiting only or cramps and diarrhea only; severe cases-headaches, sweating, fever (NZ)	30 minutes to 7 hours (mean 2 to 4 hours) (NZ)	Rapid recovery, within 2 days (NZ)

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Nausea, vomiting, retching, abdominal cramping, prostration; not all symptoms demonstrated in everyone; severe cases-headache, muscle cramping, transient changes in blood pressure and pulse rate (BB)	Rapid, often acute onset (BB)	Usually 2 days; sometimes complete recovery in 3 days or longer in severe cases (BB)
	Nausea, vomiting, retching, abdominal cramping, prostration; not all symptoms always present; severe cases-headache, muscle cramping, blood pressure and pulse rate changes (M&B)	Rapid, 2 to 6 hours (M&B)	
<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	Fever, headache, aching muscles, rash; severe complications in pregnant women; can cause birth defects and mental retardation of infants; fatalities occur in infants and adults (mild to severe) (1901)	10 to 13 days (1901)	Weeks to years (1901)
	May be asymptomatic; may include swollen lymph nodes, rash, malaise, fever and "flu"-like symptoms; congenital infections-newborn or later childhood, adulthood; 5-10% babies die, 8-10% brain and eye lesions, 10-13% visually impaired; nearly all born with subclinical disease will develop symptoms later on (NZ)	3 to approximately 20 days (NZ)	Usually self-limiting (NZ)
	Mostly asymptomatic; some have "flu"-like symptoms, swollen lymph glands, or muscle aches and pains; severe toxoplasmosis-damage to brain, eyes, other organs (CDC)		Muscle aches and pains a month or more; if there are symptoms, a few weeks to months (CDC)
	Postnatal-usually asymptomatic; enlargement of single lymph node to generalized lymphadenopathy; may or may not be accompanied by fatigue, fever, malaise, muscular pain, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, abdominal pain, headache, rash, sore throat; pathogen can be dangerous to fetus (M&B)		
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> (O1; cholera)	Profuse watery diarrhea (rice water stools), vomiting, abdominal pain, dehydration, thirst, collapse, reduced skin turgor, wrinkled finger, sunken eyes (may be mild, usually severe) (1901)	1 to 3 days (1901)	Can last 2 to 7 days with appropriate therapy; left untreated, cholera can cause death (1901)
	Mild diarrhea progressing to copious pale gray (rice water) diarrhea; also low blood pressure, nausea, abdominal cramps, occasionally fever; death by fluid loss may occur (NZ)	12 to 72 hours (NZ)	Healthy people recover 1 to 6 days (NZ)
	Asiatic cholera varies from milk, watery diarrhea to acute diarrhea with rice water stools; abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, dehydration, shock; death possible after severe fluid and electrolyte loss (BB)	Sudden onset; incubation 6 hours to 5 days (BB)	
	Vomiting, massive rice-watery stool, dehydration, metabolic acidosis, sometimes death; most fluid loss first 24 to 48 hours clinical manifestations of cholera from asymptomatic to severe diarrhea (M&B)		Diarrhea declines after 24 hours; terminates within 1 to 6 days if there is adequate fluid replacement (M&B)
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> (non-O1)	Diarrhea, (may have bloody stools) abdominal cramps, and fever; sometimes nausea and vomiting (mild to moderate) (1901)	1 to 3 days (1901)	Days (1901)

Pathogen	Symptoms	Time of onset / Incubation	Duration
	Milder diarrhea but may be bloody; abdominal cramps, fever; extraintestinal infections may occur, e.g., in wounds exposed to contaminated water (NZ)	12 to 72 hours (NZ)	6 to 7 days (NZ)
	Diarrhea (may be severe), abdominal cramps, fever; vomiting and nausea in 25% of infected people; 25% have blood and mucus in stools (BB)	Diarrhea within 48 hours (BB)	With severe diarrhea, 6 to 7 days (BB)
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fever, chills, headache (mild, self-limiting) (1901)	4 to 96 hours (1901)	2 to 5 days (1901)
	Abdominal cramps, watery diarrhea; sometimes nausea, vomiting, fever; extraintestinal infections may occur (NZ)	4 to 74 hours (mean 12 to 46 hours) (NZ)	1 to 7 days, occasionally longer (mean duration 2.5) (NZ)
	Diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, headache, fever, chills (mild or moderate; some require hospitalization) (BB)	4 to 96 hours (mean 15 hours) (BB)	Median duration 2.5 days (BB)
	Diarrhea accompanied with other symptoms such as abdominal pain, headache, vomiting, fever, weakness, chill, tenesmus, nausea (M&B)	Less than 1 hour to over 76 hours (average 15 to 24 hours) (M&B)	4 to 7 days (M&B)
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	Organism enters blood stream to cause septic shock and death (50% fatality ratio); individuals develop bulbous skin lesions; amputations may be required (severe complications) (1901)	Median time 16 hours (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)
	Wound infections (45% of cases)-swelling, tenderness of limb; septicemia may follow, death in 25% of cases Primary septicemia (45% of cases)-death may occur rapidly in 50% of septicemia cases; initial symptoms-fever, malaise, chills; 2/3 cases, skin lesions; Gastroenteritis alone may occur (5 to 10% of cases)-vomiting, diarrhea or abdominal pain hospitalization in 91% of cases (NZ)	Gastroenteritis 16 hours more serious forms, mean time 38 hours; range of 12 hours to several days; septicemia within 36 hours of initial symptoms; in wound infections, rapidly (e.g., 4 hours) (NZ)	
	Wound infections-from contaminating an open wound or laceration (mortality 24%) Primary septicemia-septic shock, rapidly followed by death (mortality 50%); over 70% have distinctive bulbous skin lesions Gastroenteritis-no deaths associated (BB)	Gastroenteritis 16 hours in healthy people (BB)	
	Primary septicemia-septicemia, fever, chills secondary skin lesions, nausea; wound infections-secondary skin lesions, fever, chills septicemia, or gastroenteritis-diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, chills, nausea (from a table-main symptoms shown found in 50% or more of patients) (M&B)	Septicemias-medium 26 hours; wound infections-medium 14 hours; gastroenteritis-20 hours	
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	Gastroenteritis with diarrhea, and/or vomiting; fever and abdominal pain common symptoms; sometimes mimics appendicitis; longer term effects linked to reactive arthritis and Reiter's syndrome (mild to moderate, self-limiting to chronic) (1901)	1 to 3 days (1901)	Days to weeks (1901)



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	In adults, abdominal pain confused with appendicitis, headache, fever, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting; in children, watery / mucoid diarrhea; people with predisposing conditions, extraintestinal infections that rarely produce septicemia (NZ)	7 days; range 1 to 11 days (NZ)	2 to 3 days, self-limiting; 2/3 of cases over 1 week (NZ)
	Gastroenteritis with diarrhea and/or vomiting; fever and abdominal pain hallmark symptoms; mimics appendicitis and mesenteric lymphadenitis; may cause infections at wound sites, joints, and urinary tract (BB)	24 to 48 hours (BB)	
	Non-specific diarrhea; in children, often with low-grade fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea water to mucoid, can be bloody (M&B)		Self-limiting (M&B)

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