

To estimate the economic cost due to illness associated with this outbreak, FDA used the range for the average cost per case. For 224,000 people, this is a total cost of between \$3,187,744,000 and \$5,629,792,000 from this accidental food disaster.

b. *Shigella sonnei* in tofu salad. In 1988, a tofu salad at an outdoor music festival was contaminated with *Shigella sonnei* and sickened an estimated 3,175 people. Over 2,000 volunteer food handlers served communal meals at the festival (Ref. 23). Shigellosis causes similar symptoms and is of similar duration to salmonellosis. It also is associated with short term and chronic reactive arthritis; thus FDA assumed the average case of shigellosis has the same cost as salmonellosis. This gives a total cost of \$45,183,000 to \$79,797,000.

c. *Salmonella typhimurium* in salad bars. During September and October of 1984, two outbreaks of *Salmonella typhimurium* occurred in association with salad bars in restaurants in The Dalles, OR. At least 751 people were affected. Members of the local Rajneeshpuram commune intentionally

caused the outbreak by spraying *Salmonella typhimurium* on the salad bars in local restaurants. Their apparent motivation was to influence a local election by decreasing voter turnout. Intentional contamination was not suspected immediately and no charges were brought until a year after the attacks (Ref. 24).

The 751 people affected primarily were identified through passive surveillance; thus the true number of people actually sickened is undoubtedly much higher. The Dalles is located on Interstate 84 in Oregon and is a frequent stop for travelers who were unlikely to be identified by passive or active surveillance for salmonellosis. However, since we do not have any estimates of the true size of the outbreak, we estimated the costs associated with known cases, recognizing this is an underestimate of the true cost of the outbreak. We use the cost estimates for salmonellosis as ranging from \$14,231 to \$25,133. This gives an estimated cost of known cases for the outbreak of \$10,687,000 to \$18,875,000.

d. *Shigella dysenteriae* type 2 among laboratory workers. Twelve people working in a laboratory who consumed muffins left in the laboratory break room contracted shigellosis. Affected workers had diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal discomfort. Investigators concluded that the outbreak likely was the result of deliberate contamination. All twelve affected workers were treated by, or consulted with, a physician. Nine affected workers went to the emergency room, four of whom were hospitalized (Ref. 25).

To estimate the cost of this outbreak, FDA assumed that the eight cases requiring consultation with a doctor, but not requiring hospitalization, had the same cost as a moderate case of salmonellosis. The four cases requiring hospitalization were estimated to have the same cost as a severe case of gastroenteritis resulting from salmonellosis. This gives a cost of \$83,000 for illnesses associated with the event. Table 46 summarizes the costs associated with this outbreak.

TABLE 46.—SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR CASES OF SHIGELLOSIS

| Severity | Number of cases | Cost per case (dollars) | Total cost (dollars) |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Mild | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moderate | 8 | 2,593 | 21,000 |
| Severe | 4 | 15,516 | 62,000 |
| Grand total | | | 83,000 |

e. *Cyclospora cayatanensis* in imported raspberries. In 1996, 1,465 cases of cyclosporiasis were linked to consumption of raspberries imported from Guatemala. Nine hundred and seventy eight of these cases were laboratory confirmed. No deaths were confirmed and less than 20 hospitalizations were reported (Ref. 26). Case control studies indicated that raspberries imported from Guatemala were the source of the illnesses. Fifty-five clusters of cases were reported in 20 states, two Canadian provinces, and the District of Columbia (Ref. 27).

Cyclosporiasis typically causes watery diarrhea, loss of appetite, weight loss, and fatigue. Less common symptoms include fever, chills, nausea, and headache. The median duration of illness associated with the outbreak was more than 14 days and the median duration of diarrheal illness was 10 days (Ref. 27). We estimated the cost of a mild case of cyclosporiasis as two and a half times higher than the cost of a mild case of gastroenteritis from salmonellosis due to the longer duration. The reports of cyclosporiasis outbreaks did not include information

on the number of physician visits. We assumed that the percentage of total cases that result in physician visits would be larger than the corresponding percentage for salmonellosis illnesses, due to the longer duration of illnesses. We assumed, therefore, that 40 percent of those infected with cyclosporiasis visited a physician. Less than 20 hospitalizations were reported from the cyclosporiasis outbreak (Ref. 26). No deaths were confirmed. Table 47 summarizes the costs associated with this outbreak.

TABLE 47.—SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR CASES OF CYCLOSPORIASIS

| Severity | Number of cases | Cost per case (dollars) | Total cost (dollars) |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Mild | 879 | 1,650 | 1,450,000 |
| Moderate | 586 | 3,748 | 2,196,000 |
| Severe | 19 | 15,516 | 295,000 |
| Grand total | | | \$3,941,000 |