CDC estimates that each year roughly 1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die of foodborne diseases. We have been investigating a number of foodborne related outbreaks in Massachusetts this summer and decided to use our June ePostcard to highlight some points to keep in mind when completing foodborne disease case investigations.

**Always determine a case’s occupation.** It is not sufficient to ask *only* if someone is a food handler. Someone may have an occupation they may not consider to be food handling, such as a pharmacist, but that would require additional public health follow-up.

A food handler is defined in 105 CMR 300.020 as:
- Any person directly preparing or handling food. This could include the food establishment owner, individual having supervisory or management duties, person on the payroll, family member, volunteer, person performing work under contractual agreement, or any other person working in a food handling facility.
- Any person who dispenses medications by hand, assists in feeding, or provides mouth care. In health care facilities, this includes those who set up trays for patients to eat, feed or assist patients in eating, give oral medications or give mouth/denture care. In day care facilities, schools and community residential programs, this includes those who prepare food for clients to eat, feed or assist clients in eating, or give oral medications.

Occupation should be noted in the MAVEN Demographic question package in the Employment Information section.

There is an option for currently unemployed. If your case has an occupation not listed in the drop down, select “Other” and you will be able to enter it. You can also enter more than one occupation by clicking the “Add New” hyperlink.
For children and minors who do not work, please select “Child/minor/infant” for occupation.

Once occupation has been determined, you must also answer the question “Is case a food handler?” (as defined by 105 CMR 300.020) found in the Risk/Exposure/Control & Prevention question package. This is important not only for the case, but also for any household or close contacts of the case.

If, during the course of your investigation, you suspect someone became infected through food or drink, remember to create a Foodborne Illness Complaint (FBI) event in MAVEN. As shown below, when you enter a suspect food or drink in the Risk/Exposure/Control & Prevention question package, a reminder will pop up to create the FBI event. It is important to enter food information in this question package and not just in the notes section of your event.

If you have questions about MAVEN, please email isishelp@state.ma.us or contact the MAVEN help desk at 617-983-6801. If you have questions about foodborne disease investigation, please contact the Epidemiology Program at 617-983-6800.