



Disease Control and Epidemiology

Recall of Tuna Potentially Contaminated with Hepatitis A Distributed Nationally, Including Orange County

June 2, 2017

A recall has been issued of frozen tuna potentially contaminated with hepatitis A which was sourced from Sustainable Seafood Company, Vietnam, and Santa Cruz Seafood Inc., Philippines. This voluntary recall was issued as part of an ongoing Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) investigation. The complete recall advisory can be found at:

<https://www.fda.gov/Food/RecallsOutbreaksEmergencies/Outbreaks/ucm561199.htm>.

This advisory lists three Orange County restaurants as having received recalled product:

- The Arroyo Trabuco Country Club, located on 26772 Avery Parkway in Mission Viejo, may have served the recalled product to customers since mid-April. The facility is currently reviewing its inventory records.
- The Hotel Irvine, located on 17900 Jamboree Road in Irvine, denies serving the recalled product.
- Ola Mexican Kitchen, located on 21040 Pacific Coast Highway in Huntington Beach, denies serving the recalled product.

To date, CDC has not identified any illnesses associated with this product. However, Orange County health care providers should be aware of this potential exposure in evaluating patients with signs and/or symptoms of hepatitis A and/or in managing patients who may have consumed the potentially contaminated tuna.

Recommendations:

- Consider hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection in persons with signs and/or symptoms of hepatitis, which include jaundice, dark urine, fever, malaise, anorexia, nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort, and increased transaminases (AST/ALT). Many cases, especially children have mild or asymptomatic infection. The incubation period for HAV infection ranges from 15–50 days.
- Send serum for HAV IgM testing in all suspect hepatitis A patients. Testing persons who consumed the recalled tuna but have NO signs or symptoms of hepatitis is NOT recommended. Total HAV Ab is NOT helpful in the diagnosis of acute hepatitis A.
- **Report any suspect or confirmed hepatitis A patients promptly to Orange County Public Health Epidemiology by phone at 714-834-8180 or by fax at 714-834-8196.**
- Advise any suspect or confirmed hepatitis A patients to refrain from food preparation for others and stay home from work if in a sensitive occupation (food service, health care, or child care) for at least one week after jaundice onset or symptom onset (if no jaundice), whichever is later. Public Health will advise persons in sensitive occupations when they can return to work.
- Administer post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to susceptible (non-immune)* close personal contacts, including household and sexual contacts, of persons with hepatitis A as soon as possible within two weeks of the last exposure to the case. See the next page for more information about PEP.

- **Consider PEP in susceptible* persons who have eaten the recalled tuna in the past 14 days.** See below for more information about PEP.
* Immunity against hepatitis A includes history of previous hepatitis A infection, hepatitis A vaccination (at least one dose of single-antigen HAV vaccine), or testing IgG anti-HAV positive.

For general information about hepatitis A, see the HCA website http://www.ochealthinfo.com/phs/about/dcepi/epi/dip/prevention/disease_listing_a_z/hepa, or call Orange County Public Health Epidemiology at 714-834-8180.

Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Recommendations for Hepatitis A
from California Department of PEP Guidance

(https://archive.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Documents/CDPH_HAV%20PEP%20Clinical%20Guidance.pdf)

Post-exposure prophylaxis with single-antigen hepatitis A virus (HAV) vaccine or intramuscular (IM) immune globulin (IG) (0.02 ml/kg), or both, is recommended for susceptible people exposed to HAV within the last two weeks. The following PEP regimens are recommended by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH):

Age/years	<1*	1-40	41-59	60-74*	75+*
Healthy	IMIG	Vaccine preferred	Vaccine and/or IG	IMIG; vaccine if IMIG is in short supply or unavailable	IMIG; vaccine if IMIG is unavailable
Other†	IMIG	IMIG	IMIG	IMIG	IMIG
	Consider vaccine + IMIG for possible longer-term protection				

*If IMIG is in short supply or unavailable, single-antigen HAV vaccine may be used for PEP in healthy people 60-74 years of age and in infants >6 months of age. If IMIG is unavailable, single-antigen HAV vaccine may be used for PEP in healthy people 75 years of age and older.

†People who should receive IG for PEP regardless of age

CDC recommends that the following people, regardless of age, receive IMIG PEP because they are at increased risk of severe hepatitis A infection or may have a decreased immune response to vaccine. Vaccine may be given in addition to IMIG to potentially provide longer-term protection, but vaccine response may be limited. Clinical guidance should be obtained if patient's immune status is unclear.

- Persons with chronic liver disease (e.g., cirrhosis)
 - Immunocompromised persons, including persons:
 - With HIV/AIDS;
 - Undergoing hemodialysis;
 - Who have received solid organ, bone marrow or stem cell transplants;
 - Receiving high dose steroids (>2mg/kg/day);
 - Receiving chemotherapy, immune modulating and/or biologic medications,‡ and
 - Persons who are otherwise less capable of developing a normal response to immunization.
- ‡mercaptopurine, methotrexate, infliximab, adalimumab, etanercept, tacrolimus, mycophenolate, etc.

There is only one manufacturer of IMIG in the United States. GamaSTAN® is available in 2 mL and 10 mL single use vials. One source of IMIG is FFF Enterprises, which can be reached 24/7 at: 1-800-843-7477.

Contact Information

For questions or concerns please contact the **Epidemiology and Assessment Program at 714-834-8180.**

**Screening Tool to Evaluate Patients for Hepatitis A PEP Who Report Consuming Tuna
From Restaurants Involved in the Recall**

(Adapted from California Department of Public Health and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment guidance)

<p>Exposure:</p> <p>Did you eat tuna at a restaurant on the list of facilities with recalled tuna?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p>If yes, did you eat any of the tuna in the last 14 days? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p><i>If person consumed recalled tuna but not within the past 14 days, s/he will not be eligible for PEP. Counsel person on symptoms of hepatitis A and ask them to contact you if they develop symptoms. Discontinue screening and do <u>NOT</u> administer PEP.</i></p>
<p>Immunity:</p> <p>Have you ever been diagnosed with hepatitis A? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p>Have you ever received the hepatitis A vaccine? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p>If yes: When? _____ How many doses? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p>Have you received an immune globulin (IG or gamma globulin) shot in the last 3 months?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure If yes: When? _____</p> <p><i>If person said "yes" to any of the above immunity questions, s/he will NOT need PEP. A previous history of hepatitis A infection or A vaccination (at least one dose of hepatitis A vaccine, at least one month before exposure, is considered protection against hepatitis A). Discontinue screening and do <u>NOT</u> administer PEP.</i></p>
<p>Recent illness:</p> <p>During the past two months have you had:</p> <p>Dark urine (like tea or a cola drink) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p>Yellow skin or eyes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p> <p><i>If person said "yes" to these symptoms questions, s/he should be evaluated for hepatitis A infection before PEP is administered to determine if s/he possibly has hepatitis A. See "Recommendations" on first page of this advisory.</i></p>

PEP eligibility: A person is eligible for PEP (vaccine or IMIG as appropriate) if all of the following criteria are met:

1. The person ate tuna at a restaurant or other facility that served recalled tuna.
2. The person ate the recalled tuna within the last 14 days.
3. The person does not have a previous history of hepatitis A infection or hepatitis A vaccination. At least one dose of hepatitis A vaccine, at least one month before exposure, is considered protection against hepatitis A.
4. The person has not had jaundice (yellow skin or eyes) or dark urine (like tea or cola) within the last two months.

Eligible for PEP: Yes No