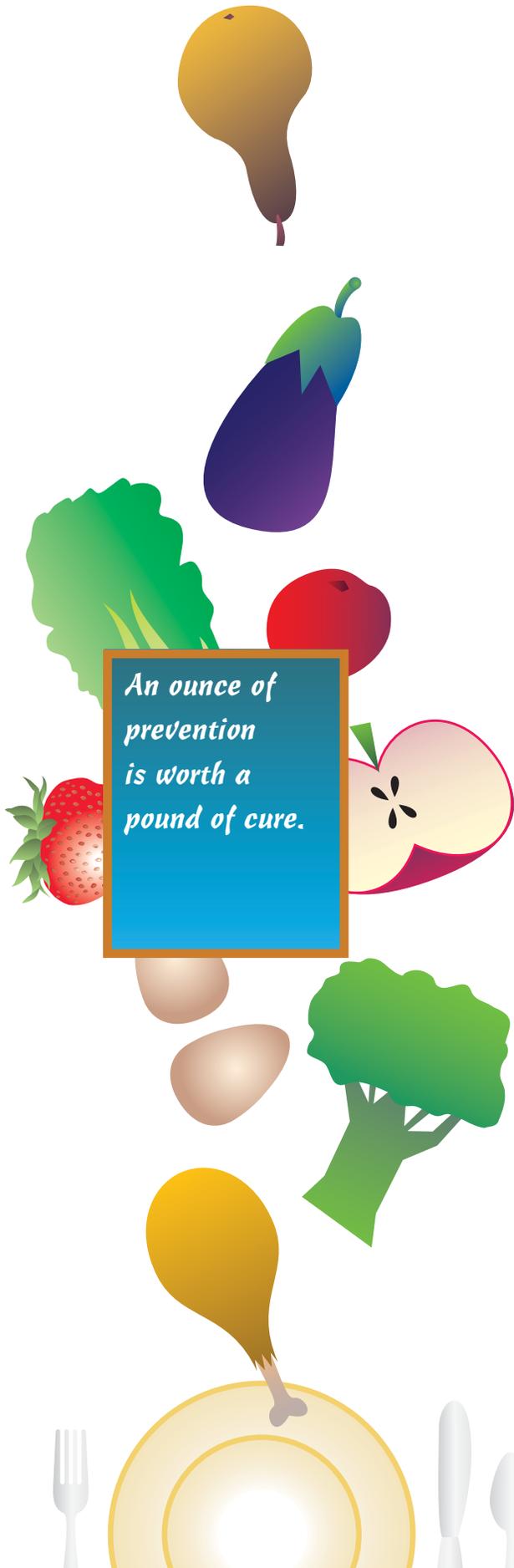


To Your Health!
Food Safety
for Seniors

October 2000
Slightly Revised November 2011

To Your Health! Food Safety for Seniors



Seniors have a lifetime of experience shopping for, preparing and eating food. And fortunately, Americans enjoy one of the safest most healthful food supplies in the world. But a lot has changed over your lifetime— from the way food is produced and distributed, to the way it is prepared and eaten.

What is also changing is your ability to fight-off dangerous bacteria that may invade your body through the food you eat.

The good news is that well-known saying — “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” — remains true. Preventing the growth of dangerous microorganisms in food is the key to reducing the millions of illnesses and thousands of deaths each year.

You may already know a lot about how to prevent illness from mishandled food. Federal studies show that older adults do a better job of handling food safely than any other age group. Even so, when it comes to staying safe, you can never know too much.

This publication will help you learn more about what many of us call “food poisoning”—the experts call it foodborne illness. We’ll look at:

- 2 **How Times Have Changed**
- 2 **Why Some People Face Special Risks**
- 3 **Recognizing Foodborne Illness**
- 4 **Food Safety at Home**
 - **A Cooking Temperature Chart**
 - **Refrigerator Storage Chart**
- 12 **Special Foods, Special Advice**
- 13 **Eating Out, Bringing In**

How Times Have Changed:

Today food in your local grocery store comes from all over the world.



A lot has changed over your lifetime—including the way food is produced and distributed. It used to be that food was produced close to where people lived. Many people shopped daily, and prepared and ate their food at home. Eating in restaurants was saved for special occasions. Today, food in your local grocery store comes from all over the world. And nearly 50 percent of the money we spend on food goes to buy food that others prepare, like “carry out” and restaurant meals.

Another thing that has changed is our awareness and knowledge of illnesses that can be caused by harmful bacteria in food:

- Through science, we have discovered new and dangerous bacteria and viruses that can be found in food—bacteria we didn’t even know about years ago.
- Science has also helped us identify illnesses that can be caused by bacteria and viruses in food—illnesses we didn’t recognize before. Today, for instance, we realize that some illnesses, like some kinds of arthritis, can be traced to foodborne illness.

One of the other things that we know today is that some people—including people over 65—can be more susceptible to getting sick from bacteria in food.

But seniors who take care to handle food safely can help keep themselves healthy.

Why Some People Face Special Risks:

Some people are more likely to get sick from harmful bacteria that can be found in food. And once they are sick, they face the risk of more serious health problems, even death.

A variety of people may face these special risks—pregnant women and young children, people with chronic illnesses and weakened immune systems and older adults, including people over 65.

Why are older adults more susceptible to foodborne illness?

Everyone's health is different, including his or her ability to fight off disease. But immune systems weaken as we age. In addition, stomach acid also decreases as we get older—and stomach acid plays an important role in reducing the number of bacteria in our intestinal tracts—and the risk of illness.

Plus underlying illnesses such as diabetes, some cancer treatments, and kidney disease may increase a person's risk of foodborne illness.

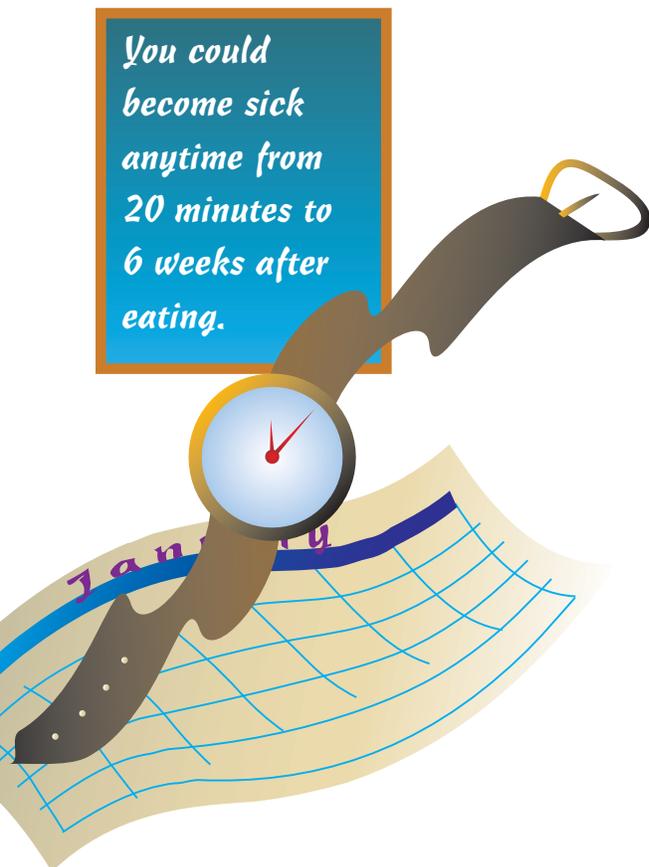
Recognizing Foodborne Illness:

You could become sick anytime from 20 minutes to 6 weeks after eating.

It can be difficult for people to recognize when harmful bacteria in food have made them sick. For instance, it's hard to tell if food is unsafe, because you can't see, smell or taste the bacteria it may contain.

Sometimes people think their foodborne illness was caused by their last meal. In fact, there is a wide range of time between eating food with harmful bacteria and the onset of illness. Usually foodborne bacteria take 1 to 3 days to cause illness. But you could become sick anytime from 20 minutes to 6 weeks after eating some foods with dangerous bacteria. It depends on a variety of factors, including the type of bacteria in the food.

Sometimes foodborne illness is confused with other types of illness. If you get foodborne illness, you might be sick to your stomach, vomit, or have diarrhea. Or, symptoms could be flu-like with a fever and headache,



and body aches. The best thing to do is check with your doctor. And if you become ill after eating out, also call your local health department so they can investigate.

Foodborne illness can be dangerous, but is often easy to prevent. By following the basic rules of food safety, you can help prevent foodborne illness for yourself and others.

Food Safety at Home

Check your steps for food safety by following four basic rules—**Clean, Separate, Cook** and **Chill**. Tell your friends, family and grandchildren what it takes to be a “Food Safe Family.”

Clean: Wash hands and surfaces often

Bacteria can be present throughout the kitchen, including on cutting boards, utensils, sponges and counter tops. Here’s how to check your steps for food safety:

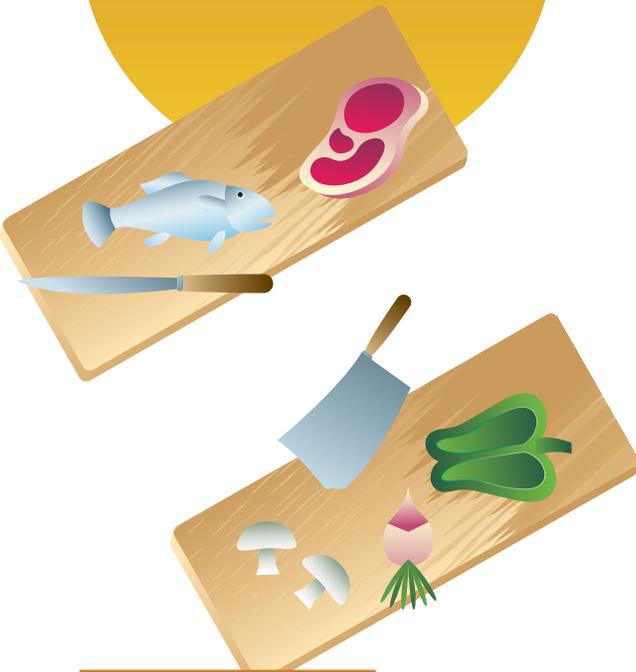
- Wash your hands with warm water and soap before and after handling food and after using the bathroom, changing diapers and handling pets.
- Wash your cutting boards, dishes, utensils and counter tops with hot water and soap after preparing each food item and before you go on to the next food. Periodically, kitchen sanitizers (including a solution of 1 tablespoon of unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to 1 gallon of water) can be used for added protection.



Rule

2

SEPARATE



Separate raw meat, poultry and seafood from other foods.

- Once cutting boards (including plastic, non-porous, acrylic and wooden boards) become excessively worn or develop hard-to-clean grooves, you should replace them.
- Consider using paper towels to clean up kitchen surfaces. If you use cloth towels, wash them often in the hot cycle of your washing machine.
- Also Important: Rinse raw produce in water. Don't use soap or other detergents. If necessary — and appropriate — use a small vegetable brush to remove surface dirt.

Separate: Don't cross-contaminate

Cross-contamination is the scientific word for how bacteria can be spread from one food product to another. This is especially true when handling raw meat, poultry and seafood, so keep these foods and their juices away from foods that aren't going to be cooked. Here's how to check your steps for food safety:

- Separate raw meat, poultry and seafood from other foods in your grocery-shopping cart and in your refrigerator.
- If possible, use a different cutting board for raw meat, poultry and seafood products.
- Always wash cutting boards, dishes and utensils with hot soapy water after they come in contact with raw meat, poultry, seafood, eggs and unwashed fresh produce.
- Place cooked food on a clean plate. If you put cooked food on the unwashed plate that held raw food (like meat, poultry or seafood), bacteria from the raw food could contaminate your cooked food.



Foods are properly cooked when they are heated for a long enough time and at a high enough temperature to kill the harmful bacteria

Cook: Cook to the right temperatures

Food safety experts agree that foods are safely cooked when they are heated for a long enough time and at a high enough temperature to kill the harmful bacteria that cause foodborne illness. To check your steps for food safety:

- Use a clean food thermometer, which measures the internal temperature of cooked foods, to make sure meat, poultry, casseroles and other foods are safely cooked all the way through.
- Cook beef, pork, veal, and lamb roasts, steaks and chops to at least 145°F with a 3-minute “rest time” after removing from the heat source. Cook all poultry to a safe minimum internal temperature of 165°F or to higher temperatures according to personal preference.
- Cook ground meat, where bacteria can spread during processing, to at least 160°F. Check the temperature with a food thermometer.
- Cook eggs until the yolk and white are firm. Don’t use recipes in which eggs remain raw or only partially cooked.
- Fin fish should reach 145°F or be opaque and flake easily with a fork.
- When cooking in a microwave oven, make sure there are no cold spots in food where bacteria can survive. To do this, cover food, stir and rotate the dish by hand once or twice during cooking. (Unless you have a turntable in the microwave.) Use a food thermometer to make sure foods have reached a safe internal temperature.
- If you are reheating food, leftovers should be heated to 165°F. Bring sauces, soup and gravy to a boil.

Apply the Heat! Cooking food—especially raw meat, poultry, fish and eggs—to a safe minimum internal temperature kills harmful bacteria. Thoroughly cook food as follows*:

| Raw Food | Internal Temperature |
|----------|----------------------|
|----------|----------------------|

Ground Products

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork | 160°F |
| Chicken, Turkey | 165°F |

Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb

| | |
|---|-------|
| Roasts, steaks and chops with a 3-minute “rest time” after removing from the heat source. | 145°F |
|---|-------|

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Ham, fully cooked | 140°F |
| Ham, fresh | 145°F |
| Sausage, fresh | 160°F |

Poultry (Turkey & Chicken)

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Whole bird | at least 165°F |
| Breast | at least 165°F |
| Legs & thighs | at least 165°F |
| Stuffing (cooked alone or in bird) | 165°F |

Eggs

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Fried, poached | yolk & white are firm |
| Casseroles | 160°F |
| Sauces, custards | 160°F |
| Leftovers | 165°F |

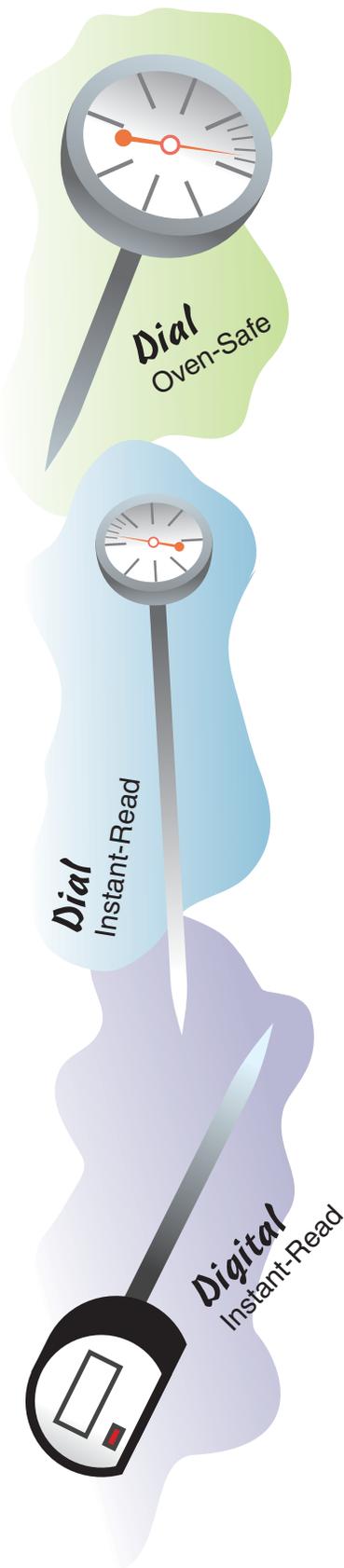
| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Fin Fish | 145°F and flakes with a fork |
|----------|------------------------------|

Use a food thermometer to make sure foods have reached a safe internal temperature.



*This chart provides guidance for cooking foods at home.

Thermometer Tips



Use a food thermometer to make sure foods have been properly cooked to a safe internal temperature. Plus you won't over cook your food.

There are several types of thermometers available:

- **Dial oven-safe:** This type of thermometer is inserted into the food at the beginning of the cooking time and remains in the food throughout cooking.

By checking the thermometer as the food cooks, you will know exactly when thick cuts of meat, such as roasts or turkeys, are cooked to the safe temperature. This type of thermometer is not appropriate for use with food that is thin, like boneless chicken breast.

- **Dial instant-read:** This thermometer is not designed to stay in the food during cooking.

When you think the food is cooked to the safe temperature, you check it with the instant-read thermometer. To do this, insert the instant-read thermometer into the thickest part of the food. Insert to the point marked on the probe—usually to a depth of 2 inches. About 15 to 20 seconds are required for the tem-

perature to be accurately displayed.

This type of thermometer can be used with thin food, such as chicken breasts or hamburger patty—simply insert the probe sideways, making sure that the tip of the probe reaches the center of the meat.

- **Digital instant-read:** This type of thermometer does not stay in the food during cooking—you check the temperature when you think the food is cooked.

The advantage of this type of thermometer is that the heat-sensing device is in the tip of the probe. Place the tip of the probe in the center of the thickest part of the food—at least 1/2 inch deep. About 10 seconds are required for the temperature to be accurately displayed.

This type of thermometer is good to use for checking the temperature of a thin food like a hamburger patty. Just insert the probe from the top or sideways to a depth of 1/2 inch.

(FYI: Pop-up timers are reliable within 1 to 2 degrees, but it's best to check with a food thermometer.)

Refrigerate foods quickly because cold temperatures keep most harmful bacteria from growing.

Chill: Did You Know?

At room temperature, bacteria in food can double every 20 minutes. The more bacteria there are, the greater the chance you could become sick.

So, refrigerate foods quickly because cold temperatures keep most harmful bacteria from multiplying. A lot of people think it will harm their refrigerator to put hot food inside—it's not true. It won't harm your refrigerator and it will keep your food—and you—safe.

Set your home refrigerator to 40°F or below and the freezer unit to 0°F or below. Check the temperature occasionally with an appliance thermometer.

Then, check your steps for food safety:

- Refrigerate or freeze perishables, prepared food and leftovers within 2 hours.
- Divide large amounts of leftovers into shallow containers for quick cooling in the refrigerator.

• Safe Thawing:

Never thaw foods at room temperature. You can safely thaw food in the refrigerator. Four to five pounds takes 24 hours to thaw.

You can also thaw food outside the refrigerator by immersing in cold water. Change the water every half hour to keep the water cold. Cook immediately after thawing.

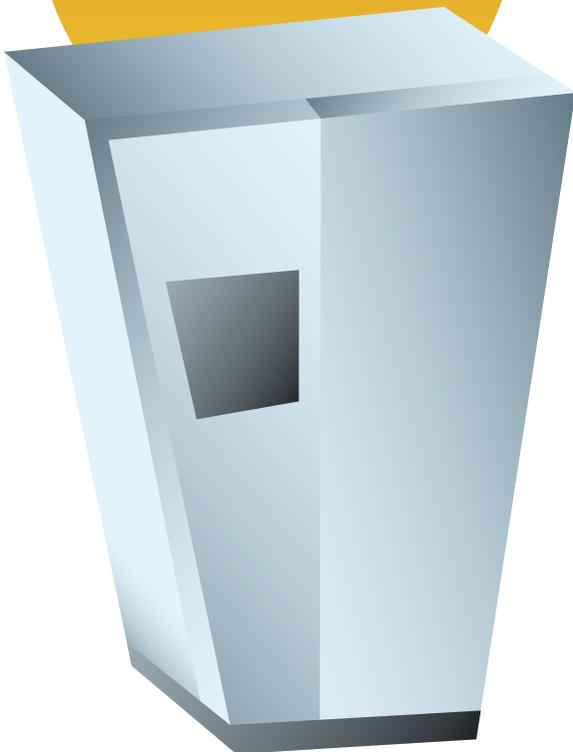
You can thaw food in the microwave, but if you do, be sure to continue cooking right away.

- Marinate foods in the refrigerator.
- Don't pack the refrigerator too full. Cold air must circulate to keep food safe.

Rule

4

CHILL



Refrigerator and Freezer Storage Chart

| | Refrigerator (40°F) | Freezer (0°F) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Eggs | | |
| Fresh, in shell | 4-5 weeks | Don't freeze |
| Hardcooked | 1 week | Doesn't freeze well |
| Egg substitutes, opened | 3 days | Don't freeze |
| Unopened | 10 days | 1 year |
| Dairy Products | | |
| Milk | 1 week | 3 months |
| Cottage cheese | 1 week | Doesn't freeze well |
| Yogurt | 1-2 weeks | 1-2 months |
| Commercial mayonnaise | 2 months | Don't freeze |
| Vegetables | | |
| | Raw | Blanched/cooked |
| Beans, green or waxed | 3-4 days | 8 months |
| Carrots | 2 weeks | 10-12 months |
| Celery | 1-2 weeks | 10-12 months |
| Lettuce, leaf | 3-7 days | Don't freeze |
| Lettuce, iceberg | 1-2 weeks | Don't freeze |
| Spinach | 1-2 days | 10-12 months |
| Squash, summer | 4-5 days | 10-12 months |
| Squash, winter | 2 weeks | 10-12 months |
| Tomatoes | 2-3 days | 2 months |
| Deli Foods | | |
| Entrees, cold or hot | 3-4 days | 2-3 months |
| Store prepared or homemade salads | 3-5 days | Don't freeze |
| Hot dogs & Luncheon Meats | | |
| Hotdogs, opened package | 1 week | |
| Unopened package | 2 weeks | 1-2 months in freezer wrap |
| Luncheon meats, opened | 3-5 days | 1-2 months |
| Unopened | 2 weeks | 1-2 months |
| Frozen Dinners and Entrees | | |
| Keep frozen until ready to heat | | 3-4 months |

Refrigerator and Freezer Storage Chart (Continued)

| | Refrigerator (40°F) | Freezer (0°F) |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Fresh Meat | | |
| Beef—steaks, roasts | 3-5 days | 6-12 months |
| Pork—chops, roasts | 3-5 days | 4-6 months |
| Lamb—chops, roasts | 3-5 days | 6-9 months |
| Veal—roast | 3-5 days | 4-6 months |
| Fresh Poultry | | |
| Chicken or turkey, whole | 1-2 days | 1 year |
| Chicken or turkey pieces | 1-2 days | 9 months |
| Fresh Fish | | |
| Lean fish (cod, flounder, etc.) | 1-2 days | 6 months |
| Fatty fish (salmon, etc.) | 1-2 days | 2-3 months |
| Ham | | |
| Canned ham (label says "keep refrigerated") | 6-9 months | Don't freeze |
| Ham, fully cooked (Half & slices) | 3-5 days | 1-2 months |
| Bacon & Sausage | | |
| Bacon | 1 week | 1 month |
| Sausage, raw (pork, beef or turkey) | 1-2 days | 1-2 months |
| Pre-cooked smoked breakfast links/patties | 1 week | 1-2 months |
| Leftovers | | |
| Cooked meat, meat dishes, egg dishes soups, stews and vegetables | 3-4 days | 2-3 months |
| Gravy & meat broth | 3-4 days | 2-3 months |
| Cooked poultry and fish | 3-4 days | 4-6 months |

Fresh Produce

- The quality of certain perishable fresh fruits and vegetables (such as strawberries, lettuce, herbs and mushrooms) can be maintained best by storing in the refrigerator. If you are uncertain whether an item should be refrigerated to maintain quality, ask your grocer.
- All produce purchased pre-cut or peeled should be refrigerated for safety as well as quality.
- Produce cut or peeled at home should be refrigerated within two hours.
- Any cut or peeled produce that is left at room temperature for more than two hours should be discarded.

Special Foods/ Special Advice

Foods Seniors are Advised Not to Eat

To reduce risks of illness from bacteria in food, seniors (and others who face special risks of illness) are advised not to eat:

- Raw fin fish and shellfish, including oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops.
- Hot dogs and luncheon meats, unless they are reheated until steaming hot.
- Raw or unpasteurized milk or soft cheeses (such as feta, Brie, Camembert, blue-veined, and Queso Fresco) unless they are labeled "made with pasteurized milk."
- Unpasteurized refrigerated pates or meat spreads. Canned or shelf-stable pates and meat spreads may be eaten
- Refrigerated smoked seafood unless it is contained in a cooked dish, such as a casse-role. Refrigerated smoked seafood, such as salmon, trout, whitefish, cod, tuna, or mackerel, is most often labeled as "nova-style," "lox," "kippered," "smoked," or "jerky." These products are found in the refrigerator section or sold at deli counters of grocery stores and delicatessens. Canned or shelf-stable smoked seafood may be eaten.
- Do not eat salads purchased from a store or deli, such as ham salad, chicken salad, egg salad, tuna salad, or seafood salad.
- Raw or lightly cooked eggs or products containing raw eggs such as salad dressings, cookie or cake batter, sauces, and beverages such as egg nog. (Such foods made from commercially pasteurized eggs are safe to eat.)
- Raw meat or poultry.
- Raw sprouts (alfalfa, clover, and radish)
- Unpasteurized or untreated fruit or vegetable juice (These juices will carry a warning label.)
- New information on food safety is constantly emerging. Recommendations and precautions are updated as scientists learn more about preventing foodborne illness. You need to be aware of and follow the most current information on food safety. See page 17 for ways to learn about food safety updates.

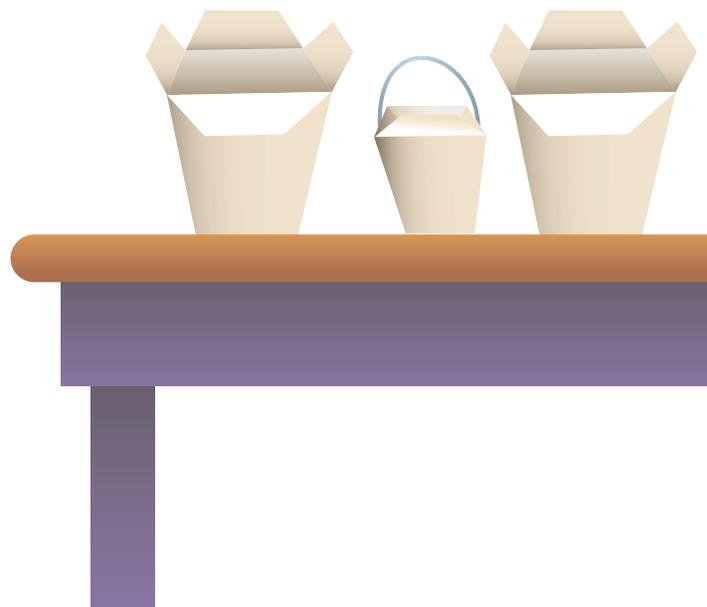
Some foods may contain bacteria that can be especially harmful to older adults and cause serious illness. This section highlights foods older adults are advised not to eat. It also explains important safe food handling tips for some ready-to-eat foods commonly found in the refrigerated section of your grocery store.

Reheating ready-to-eat foods:

It's important to reheat some refrigerated foods that you buy pre-cooked. That's because these foods can become re-contaminated with bacteria after they have been processed and packaged at the plant.

These foods include: hot dogs, luncheon meats, cold cuts, and other deli-style meat and poultry products that are kept refrigerated.

- Reheat these foods until they are steaming hot or 165°F. If you cannot reheat these foods, do not eat them.
- Wash your hands with warm, soapy water after handling these types of ready-to-eat foods. (Wash for at least 20 seconds.) Also wash cutting boards, dishes and utensils with hot, soapy water. Thorough washing helps eliminate any bacteria that might get on your hands or other surfaces from the food before it's been reheated.



Eating Out, Bringing In

Hot or cold ready-prepared meals are perishable and can cause illness when mishandled.

Let's face it. Sometimes it's just easier and more enjoyable to let someone else do the cooking. And for today's older adults there are many eating options. All of these options, however, do have food safety implications that you need to be aware of.

Bringing In: Complete Meals to Go and Home Delivered Meals

When you want to eat at home but don't feel like cooking or aren't able to, where do you turn?

- Many convenience foods, including complete meals to go, are increasingly popular.
- Purchased from grocery stores, deli stores or restaurants, some meals are hot and some are cold.
- Ordering home delivered meals from restaurants or restaurant-delivery services is an option many consumers like to take advantage of.
- And of course, for those who qualify, there are programs like Meals on Wheels that provide a ready-prepared meal each day.

Hot or cold ready-prepared meals are perishable and can cause illness when mishandled. Proper handling is essential to ensure the food is safe.

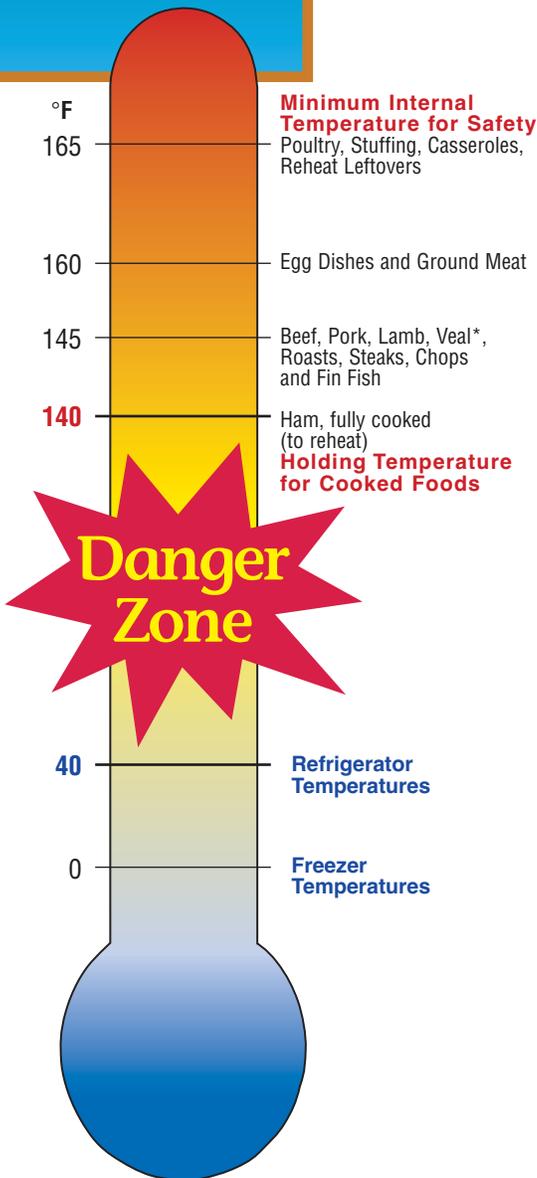
The 2-Hour Rule

Harmful bacteria can multiply in the "Danger Zone" (between 40 and 140°F). So remember the 2-hour rule. Discard any perishable foods left at room temperature longer than 2 hours.

(When temperatures are above 90°F, discard food after 1 hour!)



Harmful bacteria can grow rapidly in the "Danger Zone."



* Allow to rest for at least 3 minutes

Putting the 2-hour rule into action:

HOT FOODS: When you purchase hot cooked food, keep it hot. Eat and enjoy your food with 2 hours to prevent harmful bacteria from multiplying.

If you are not eating within 2 hours—and you want to keep your food hot—keep your food in the oven set at a high enough temperature to keep the food at or above 140°F. (Use a food thermometer to check the temperature.) Side dishes, like stuffing, must also stay hot in the oven. Covering food will help keep it moist.

However, your cooked food will taste better if you don't try to keep it in the oven for too long. For best taste, refrigerate the food and then reheat when you are ready to eat. Here's how:

- Divide meat or poultry into small portions to refrigerate or freeze.
- Refrigerate or freeze gravy, potatoes, and other vegetables in shallow containers.
- Remove stuffing from whole cooked poultry and refrigerate.

COLD FOODS should be eaten within 2 hours or refrigerated or frozen for eating at another time.

Reheating?

You may wish to reheat your meal, whether it was purchased hot and then refrigerated or purchased cold initially.

- Heat the food thoroughly to 165°F.
- Bring gravy to a rolling boil.

- If heating in a microwave oven, cover food and rotate the dish so the food heats evenly and doesn't leave "cold spots" that could harbor bacteria. Consult your owner's manual for complete instructions.

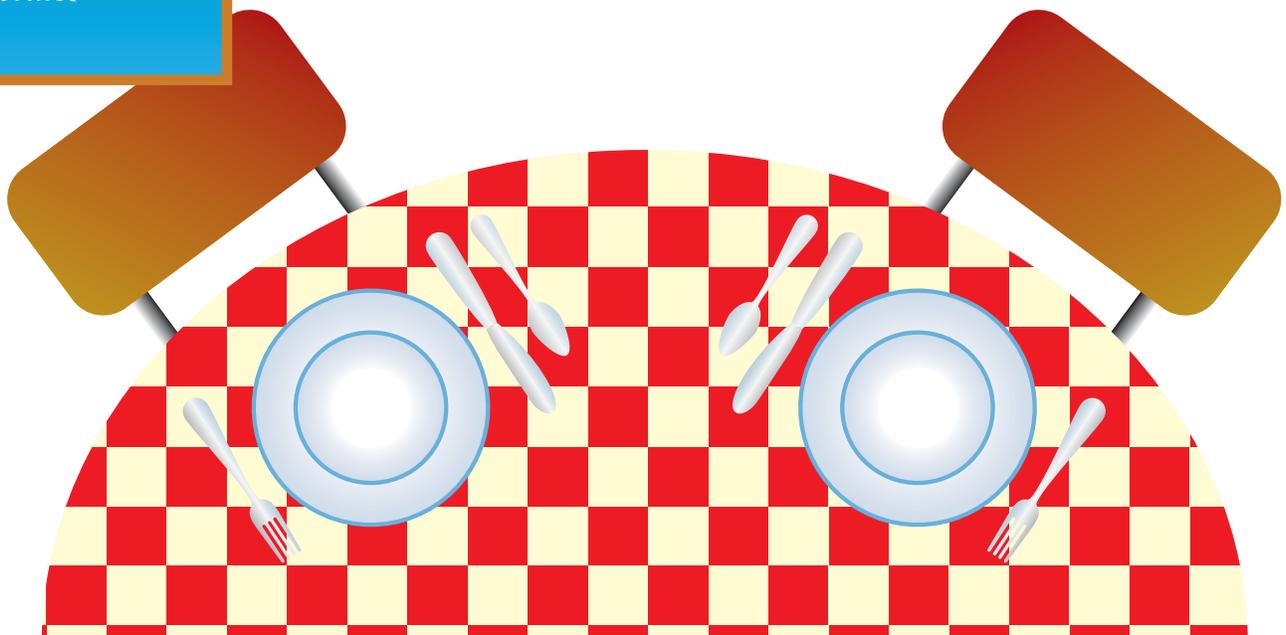
Eating Out

Whether you're eating out at a restaurant, a Senior Center, or a fast food diner, it can be both a safe and enjoyable experience. All food service establishments are required to follow food safety guidelines set by State and local health departments. But you can also take actions to insure your food's safety. Remember to check your steps for food safety: Clean, Cook, Chill.

Clean: When you go out to eat, look at how clean things are before you even sit down. If it's not up to your standards, you might want to eat somewhere else.

Cook: No matter where you eat out, always order your food cooked thoroughly to a safe internal temperature. Remember that foods like meat, poultry, fish, and eggs need to be cooked thoroughly to kill harmful bacteria. When you're served a hot meal, make sure it's served to you piping hot and thoroughly cooked, and if it's not, send it back.

All food service establishments are required to follow food safety guidelines set by State and local health officials.



Don't eat undercooked or raw foods, such as raw oysters or raw or undercooked eggs. Undercooked or raw eggs can be a hidden hazard in some foods like Caesar salad, custards and some sauces. If these foods are made with commercially pasteurized eggs, however, they are safe. If you are unsure about the ingredients in a particular dish, ask before ordering it.

Chill

The Doggie Bag

It seems like meal portions are getting bigger and bigger these days. A lot of people are packing up these leftovers to eat later. Care must be taken when handling these leftovers. If you will not be arriving home within 2 hours of being served (1 hour if temperatures are above 90°F), it is safer to leave the leftovers at the restaurant.

Also, remember that the inside of a car can get very warm. Bacteria may grow rapidly, so it is always safer to go directly home after eating and put your leftovers in the refrigerator.

Some Senior Centers that provide meals do not allow food to be taken away from the site because they know how easy it is for bacteria to multiply to dangerous levels when food is left unrefrigerated too long. Check with your center for its policy on taking leftovers home.

Go directly home after eating and put your leftovers in the refrigerator.



For More Information on Food Safety

You may contact the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service and the HHS Food and Drug Administration to obtain additional food safety information in both English and Spanish.

Online:

Information can be accessed on the FSIS Web site at www.fsis.usda.gov or at the FDA web site at www.fda.gov/food.

- **Food Safety Questions? “Ask Karen”**—The FSIS Virtual Representative—an automated response system is available 24/7 at AskKaren.gov.

By Phone:

Call the **USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at 1-888-MPHotline (1-888-674-6854)** or the **FDA Food Information Line 1-888-SAFE FOOD (1-888-723-3366)**

- These year-round, toll-free hotlines are available Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern Time.
- An extensive selection of timely food safety messages is also available at these numbers, 24 hours a day.



Take Karen with you!

Start using Mobile Ask Karen now!

Go to m.AskKaren.gov, or scan the QR code into your iPhone/iPad or Android-powered device.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Health and Human Services are equal opportunity providers and employers.



Food and Drug Administration



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food Safety and Inspection Service

