

Foodborne Illness & ReA

Joint pain, a sign of ReA, may occur 1- 3 weeks after experiencing a foodborne illness.

Foodborne illness often presents with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (which can be bloody), mild fever, and "flu-like" symptoms.

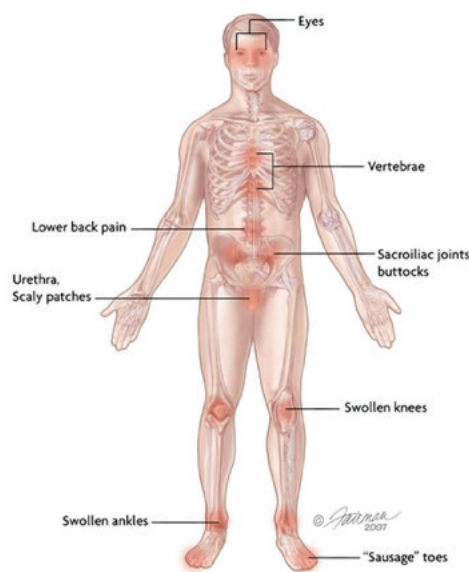
Causes of foodborne illness:

- Contaminated food.
- Inadequate cooling or heating of food.
- Poorly washed produce.

If you or a loved one suffers from acute or chronic joint pain and/or inflammation, and you had a preceding case of foodborne illness or "food poisoning", seek professional treatment and ask about ReA.

What is Reactive Arthritis?

Reactive Arthritis (ReA) is an arthritic response to an infectious agent. ReA can also be accompanied by eye, skin, and urinary tract symptoms. It can come upon suddenly and is usually self-limiting. Men and women are equally likely to develop ReA in response to a foodborne illness.



Symptoms can present together or alone and include:

- Joint pain, stiffness, and inflammation primarily in the lower region of the body including hips, knees, lower back, ankles and feet.
- Infections of the eyes, including uveitis and conjunctivitis - presenting with redness and irritation of the eye.
- Urogenital symptoms including urinary tract infections.

Traditional Treatment Options

Acute (one-time) Inflammation

Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) -- used to treat joint pain, stiffness, and inflammation. NSAIDs do not make ReA go into remission, they merely treat the symptoms.

*ASK YOUR DOCTOR
about the latest ReA
treatment options.*

Chronic (recurring) Inflammation

Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) -- used to treat long lasting joint pain and inflammation. DMARDs take time to become fully effective against ReA, but may help ReA go into remission.

Corticosteroid injections for severe pain and inflammation in a specific joint.