

You probably don't need to worry about flesh-eating bacteria

31 July 2019, by Brian Labus



Cover all open wounds with a waterproof bandages before swimming in the ocean. Credit: lzf/Shutterstock.com

Like humans, many bacteria like to spend time at the beach. The so-called flesh-eating bacteria, *Vibrio vulnificus*, don't just like the beach; they need it, and rely on seasalt for survival. And as with human beachgoers, the warmer the water, the more of them there are.

V. vulnificus is most commonly found in the warm waters of the states bordering the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico but can also be found along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. As ocean temperatures rise, [it will spread with those warming waters to new ocean habitats](#) where [colder waters](#) previously kept it in check. We have seen [outbreaks of disease from similar types of *Vibrio* related to rising ocean temperatures as far north as Alaska](#).

Most cases of [infection](#) occur between May and October, when coastal waters are warmest. This could change, however, as summer weather starts earlier and lasts longer.

I am an infectious [disease](#) epidemiologist

interested in tracking disease, investigating outbreaks and [food safety](#). The first large outbreak I worked on in Las Vegas was caused by contaminated oysters, and it made me realize just how easily food from the ocean can show up in the desert and make people sick if it isn't harvested, handled and prepared properly.

We only hear about the worst cases

News reports tend to focus on people [dying](#) or [losing limbs](#) from the "flesh eating" [bacteria](#). It's not front-page news when someone has a mild skin infection or eats a bad oyster and spends a couple days in the bathroom. We don't often identify the most mild illnesses because people typically don't seek medical care for them.

Even so, *V. vulnificus* infections are rare. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that about [205 infections occur each year](#), of which [124 were reported](#) in 2014, including 21 deaths. To put this in some perspective, over [32,000 people died that year](#) in motor vehicle crashes.

[Most cases](#) tend to be males over 40 years of age and nearly all of them have some sort of underlying chronic health condition, such as liver or kidney disease, alcoholism or diabetes.

Even for high-risk people, simply swimming alongside the bacteria is not enough to make you sick. The bacteria must find a way to get into your body to multiply and cause damage.

For some people, this involves eating food contaminated by the bacteria—typically raw oysters. Oysters eat by filtering out small particles in the water, including bacteria, so they can contain much higher concentrations of *Vibrio* than the ocean itself. When someone eats a raw or undercooked oyster, the bacteria can multiply in the gastrointestinal tract and cause nausea and

abdominal pain.

It can also lead to a life-threatening infection, as bacteria can move from the intestines into the bloodstream and cause an infection throughout the body. Because it spreads so quickly, it can overwhelm the body before the immune system has a chance to stop the infection. Systemic infections are treatable with antibiotics, but it is important that treatment start quickly, as the [death rate can be over 50%](#).

For other people, *V. vulnificus* can enter through broken skin such as cuts, burns or wounds. Bacteria can multiply under the skin and cause a life-threatening illness commonly known as flesh-eating disease, or [necrotizing fasciitis](#), which can appear suddenly and spread quickly. The infections typically cause a fever and cause the skin to become, red, swollen and painful at the site of infection. The bacteria do not actually "eat" the flesh, but this is what the disease can look like. Between the growth of the bacteria, the production of toxins, and collateral damage from an overwhelming immune system response, large areas of tissue under the skin can die. The infection is treatable with antibiotics, but it is important that treatment is swift.

So what can we do about it?

First, avoid eating raw shellfish, especially if you have a weakened immune system due to liver or kidney disease; are on medications, such as steroids, that suppress the immune system; or are diabetic or have cancer. While [raw oysters](#) are a popular delicacy, eating any uncooked animal product carries a risk of disease. If you are preparing oysters at home, handle them just as you would any other raw meat. But keep in mind that lemon juice, hot sauce or alcohol do not kill the bacteria and will not protect you if the shellfish is contaminated and that there is no way to identify the contamination by sight or taste.

Another precaution is not to swim with open cuts or wounds, as this provides a direct path for bacteria to enter your body. Avoid the ocean until you heal or cover the wounds with waterproof bandages.

If you are at high risk for infection because a weakened [immune system](#), wear clothing and shoes that will protect you from cuts and scrapes while swimming.

Finally, if you do wind up with a skin infection after swimming in the ocean or gastroenteritis after eating raw shellfish, tell your doctor, as prompt identification and treatment is necessary for this rare illness.

Remember, you don't need to skip the beach. Just use some common sense measures to protect yourself from infection by *V. vulnificus*, especially if you are at high risk.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

APA citation: You probably don't need to worry about flesh-eating bacteria (2019, July 31) retrieved 24 October 2020 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-07-dont-flesh-eating-bacteria.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.