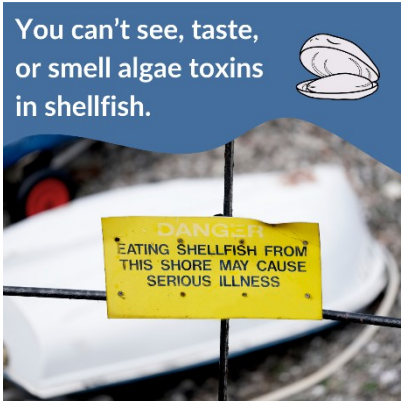
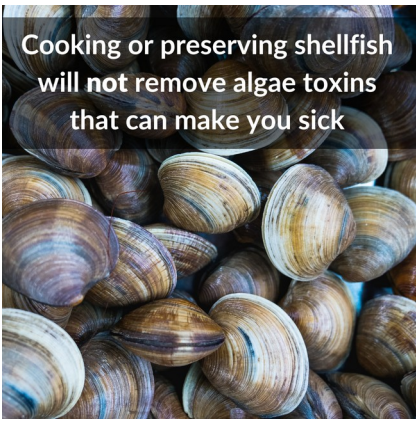


Attachment 9 - Materials to test

Shellfish HAB toxin materials to test

Type of material	Graphic/ Screenshot	Message	Testing presentation
Social media post		You can't see, taste, or smell toxins from algae in shellfish. Check for and follow local shellfish advisories before eating any shellfish you collect yourself. More ways to avoid getting sick: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post		Eating shellfish from waters with harmful algae can make you sick. Check for local advisories from your state government before collecting shellfish. Where to find advisories: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post		You can't see, taste, or smell algae toxins in shellfish. Cooking won't remove them either. Avoid food poisoning by following shellfish guidelines posted on your state's website or near the water. More about algae toxins: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud

Social media post		Before you collect and eat shellfish, check shellfish advisories from your local government. Tasteless and odorless toxins can contaminate shellfish and give you food poisoning. More ways to avoid getting sick: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post		Coastal states test shellfish for algae toxins (poisons). If levels in shellfish are unsafe, they'll close harvesting areas to protect you. Always follow local advisories to avoid getting food poisoning from shellfish you harvest. Where to find advisories: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Eating shellfish with algae toxins can cause: • Diarrhea • Throwing up • Numb mouth • Other symptoms 	Eating contaminated shellfish you've collected yourself can cause mild to life-threatening symptoms. Avoid getting sick by checking your state's website for advisories before collecting shellfish. More possible symptoms: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud

Social media post	Do you collect shellfish? Avoid food poisoning by following shellfish advisories from your local government. 	Seafood sold in U.S. stores or restaurants must meet safety standards. However, these standards don't apply to seafood you collect yourself. Always check for advisories from your local government before eating seafood you collect yourself. Find out why: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Eating shellfish with algae toxins can cause: • Diarrhea • Throwing up • Numb mouth • Other symptoms 	Feel sick after eating shellfish you collected yourself? Contact a healthcare provider or Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222. They can help you feel better. Get more info about symptoms: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Website information	Fishing or collecting shellfish Check for and follow local shellfish and fishing advisories before eating any fish or shellfish you catch or collect yourself. Find advisories on your state's website or posted near the water. Harmful algal bloom toxins in fish or shellfish have no taste or smell. Cooking or preserving food does not remove toxins. You cannot tell if the seafood is safe just by looking at, smelling, or tasting it. Your state government is required to control for toxins in areas where harmful algal blooms are likely to grow and toxins could build up in shellfish. This can include: • Routine monitoring for toxic algae or shellfish • Testing shellfish for toxins before or after harvesting If levels of toxins are unsafe, state authorities will close the area for shellfish harvesting until shellfish are safe to eat.	Information on Preventing Illnesses Caused by Harmful Algal Blooms Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)-Associated Illness CDC	Show webpage content using web link

Website information	Eating contaminated food Shellfish get contaminated with harmful algal bloom toxins when they filter and concentrate water that contains toxins. Fish build up toxins by eating toxic algae or other animals that already have toxins in their bodies. People and animals can get sick when they eat these shellfish or fish. Saltwater fish and shellfish Eating shellfish or reef fish contaminated with harmful algal bloom toxins can cause symptoms like vomiting or diarrhea. Symptoms can be serious in some cases. Reef fish include barracuda, grouper, or amberjack. Keep Reading: Symptoms of Illnesses Caused by Saltwater Harmful Algal Blooms	Information on How People and Animals Get Sick From Harmful Algal Blooms Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)-Associated Illness CDC	Show webpage content using web link																																																
PDF	Diseases and conditions caused by eating seafood contaminated with algal toxins Available here: www.cdc.gov/habs/press-releases/2018/08/20180820-habs-symptoms.html  <table> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="5">Disease or Condition</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Open-shell fish poisoning (OSFP)</th><th>Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP)</th><th>Pseudo-tuberculosis poisoning (PTP)</th><th>Toxic shellfish poisoning (TSP)</th><th>Amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Toxin-producing organisms</td><td>Dinoflagellates: <i>Gyrodinium aureolum</i>, possibly others</td><td>Dinoflagellates: <i>Karreriella brevis</i> and other <i>Karreriella</i> spp.</td><td>Dinoflagellates: <i>Gyrodinium aureolum</i>, <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp., <i>Alexandrium</i> spp.</td><td>Dinoflagellates: <i>Dinophysis</i> spp., <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp.</td><td>Dinoflagellates: <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Toxin(s)</td><td>Ciguatera, Saxitoxin</td><td>Brevetoxin</td><td>Saxitoxin</td><td>Domoic acid</td><td>Domoic acid</td></tr> <tr> <td>Foods likely to be contaminated</td><td>Reef fish such as barracuda, grouper, tilefish, and amberjack</td><td>Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops</td><td>Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops, and crustaceans</td><td>Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops</td><td>Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops</td></tr> <tr> <td>Short-term symptoms</td><td>Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Numbness of lips, tongue, and throat, Dizziness</td><td>Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain</td><td>Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain</td><td>Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain</td><td>Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain</td></tr> <tr> <td>Long-term symptoms</td><td>Abnormal heart and cold sweats, Pain, Neurotoxic, Low blood pressure</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Possibly amnesia</td><td>Unknown</td></tr> <tr> <td>Treatment</td><td>Supportive care (treatment of symptoms), Possibly IV fluids</td><td>Supportive care</td><td>Supportive care, Possibly respiratory support</td><td>Supportive care, manually for other organs and then with kidney dialysis</td><td>Supportive care</td></tr> </table>  U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/habs		Disease or Condition						Open-shell fish poisoning (OSFP)	Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP)	Pseudo-tuberculosis poisoning (PTP)	Toxic shellfish poisoning (TSP)	Amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP)	Toxin-producing organisms	Dinoflagellates: <i>Gyrodinium aureolum</i> , possibly others	Dinoflagellates: <i>Karreriella brevis</i> and other <i>Karreriella</i> spp.	Dinoflagellates: <i>Gyrodinium aureolum</i> , <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp., <i>Alexandrium</i> spp.	Dinoflagellates: <i>Dinophysis</i> spp., <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp.	Dinoflagellates: <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp.	Toxin(s)	Ciguatera, Saxitoxin	Brevetoxin	Saxitoxin	Domoic acid	Domoic acid	Foods likely to be contaminated	Reef fish such as barracuda, grouper, tilefish, and amberjack	Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops	Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops, and crustaceans	Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops	Shellfish, primarily mollusks, oysters, scallops	Short-term symptoms	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Numbness of lips, tongue, and throat, Dizziness	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain, Stomach pain	Long-term symptoms	Abnormal heart and cold sweats, Pain, Neurotoxic, Low blood pressure	Unknown	Unknown	Possibly amnesia	Unknown	Treatment	Supportive care (treatment of symptoms), Possibly IV fluids	Supportive care	Supportive care, Possibly respiratory support	Supportive care, manually for other organs and then with kidney dialysis	Supportive care	Diseases and conditions caused by eating seafood contaminated with algal toxins	Show PDF
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