

Quaker Oats recall

Updated 1/12/2024

<p>Trusted people you can call if you have questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your (or your child's) healthcare provider• Your local health department.• The Utah Department of Health and Human Services at 1-888-222-2542.	<p>Helpful links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• List of recalled Quaker Oats products• CDC: Salmonella homepage
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On December 15, 2023 Quaker Oats recalled some granola bars and granola cereals out of concern that the foods could be contaminated with *Salmonella*. On January 11, 2024, Quaker Oats expanded the recall to include Quaker Chewy Granola Bars and Cereals, Cap'n Crunch Bars, select Cap'n Crunch cereals, Gamesa Marias Cereal, Gatorade Peanut Butter Chocolate Protein Bars, Munchies Munch Mix, and Snack Boxes that include these products. No illnesses have been reported as a result of these products, but you're asked to throw them away and visit the recall website for more information and reimbursement.

Potential for *Salmonella* infection from Quaker Oats products

Why has Quaker Oats issued this recall on some of their products?

- Quaker Oats issued this recall because these products have the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*.

How do I know if my Quaker Oats products have been recalled?

- Visit <https://www.quakerrecallusa.com/> for a list of products.
- The list includes the UPC number for each product.

What should I do if I purchased a product from Quaker Oats that has been recalled?

- Throw the product out and do not eat it.
- You can request reimbursement at quakergranolarecall.com

Has anyone gotten sick from eating one of these products?

- No. To date, there have been no reports of illness from these products.

What should I do if I or my family has eaten recalled Quaker Oats products?

- Watch for symptoms of *Salmonella* infection. Symptoms include fever, diarrhea (which may be bloody), nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. In rare cases, infection with *Salmonella* can result in the organism getting into the bloodstream and producing more severe illnesses such as arterial infections (infected aneurysms), endocarditis, and arthritis.
- Contact your healthcare provider if you have:
 - Diarrhea and a fever higher than 102°F
 - Diarrhea for more than 3 days that is not improving
 - Bloody stools
 - Prolonged vomiting that prevents you from keeping liquids down
 - Signs of dehydration, such as:
 - Making very little urine
 - Dry mouth and throat
 - Dizziness when you stand up

Salmonella general information

What are the symptoms of *Salmonella* infection?

- Most people with *Salmonella* infection experience
 - Diarrhea (that can be bloody)
 - Fever
 - Stomach cramps
- Some people may also have nausea, vomiting, or a headache.
- Symptoms usually start within 6 hours to 6 days after infection. Symptoms usually last 4–7 days.

When should I call the doctor about my symptoms?

- Call the doctor if you have:
 - Diarrhea and a fever higher than 102°F
 - Diarrhea for more than 3 days that is not improving
 - Bloody stools
 - Prolonged vomiting that prevents you from keeping liquids down
 - Signs of dehydration, such as:
 - Making very little urine
 - Dry mouth and throat
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How is *Salmonella* infection diagnosed?

- *Salmonella* infection is diagnosed when a [laboratory test](#) detects *Salmonella* bacteria in a person's stool (poop), body tissue, or fluids.

How is *Salmonella* infection treated?

- Most people recover from *Salmonella* infection within 4 to 7 days without antibiotics. People who are sick with a *Salmonella* infection should drink extra fluids as long as diarrhea lasts.
- Antibiotic treatment is recommended for:
 - People with severe illness
 - People with a weakened immune system, such as from HIV infection or chemotherapy treatment
 - Adults older than 50 who have medical problems, such as heart disease
 - Infants (children younger than 12 months).
 - Adults age 65 or older

Who is more likely to get an infection and severe illness?

- Children younger than age 5 are the most likely to get a *Salmonella* infection.
- Infants (children younger than 12 months) who are not breast fed are more likely to get a *Salmonella* infection.
- Infants, adults aged 65 and older, and people with a weakened immune system are the most likely to have severe infections.
- People taking certain medicines (for example, stomach acid reducers) are at increased risk of infection.

Can infection cause long-term health problems?

- Most people with diarrhea caused by *Salmonella* recover completely, although some people's bowel habits (frequency and consistency of poop) may not return to normal for a few months.
- Some people with *Salmonella* infection develop pain in their joints, called reactive arthritis, after the infection has ended. Reactive arthritis can last for months or years and can be difficult to treat. Some people with reactive arthritis develop irritation of the eyes and pain when urinating.

Healthcare providers

What should healthcare providers do?

- Healthcare providers should consider testing patients for *Salmonella* who present with diarrhea, fever, or stomach cramps.

Helpful links for healthcare providers:

- <https://www.quakerrecallusa.com/>
- <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/quaker-recalls-granola-bars-and-granola-cereals-due-possible-health-risk>