



NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
Michelle Morse, MD, MPH
Acting Commissioner

2025 Health Advisory #4: Possible Exposure to Hepatitis A at a Manhattan Restaurant and Routine Hepatitis A Vaccine Recommendations to Prevent Infection

Please share this advisory with all emergency medicine, family medicine, primary care physicians, infectious disease, and internal medicine staff in your facility

- A case of hepatitis A was recently identified in a food handler at ilili Restaurant in Manhattan. Anyone who ate food from the restaurant during January 17 to February 9, 2025 may have been exposed to the virus.
 - Providers should be prepared to administer hepatitis A post-exposure prophylaxis to people within 14 days of exposure, and to test for hepatitis A in anyone who develops symptoms consistent with the disease up to 7 weeks after exposure.
 - Certain groups are at increased risk for hepatitis A or for severe disease from hepatitis A. Vaccination is the best way to protect against the disease.
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February 19, 2025

Dear Colleagues,

The New York City (NYC) Health Department was recently notified about a case of hepatitis A in a food handler at ilili Restaurant (236 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001). No additional cases of illness have been identified to date. However, anyone who ate food from the restaurant during January 17 to February 9, 2025, may have been exposed to the virus. **Over the next several weeks, you may see people in your clinic or hospital who were exposed to hepatitis A at the restaurant.**

Be prepared to:

1. **Administer post-exposure prophylaxis** (hepatitis A vaccine and possibly immune globulin, depending on the person's age and underlying health conditions) within 14 days of exposure to restaurant workers or patrons who have not previously completed the hepatitis A vaccination series, or have not previously had hepatitis A infection.
 - Post-exposure prophylaxis vaccine and immune globulin dosing recommendations can be found [here](#).
 - If vaccine or infection history is unknown, do not perform hepatitis A antibody testing; proceed with post-exposure prophylaxis.
2. **Test for hepatitis A** in restaurant workers or patrons who develop symptoms consistent with the disease (jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhea), as hepatitis A

infection can occur up to 7 weeks after exposure.

- Testing should include serum Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibodies to hepatitis A virus.

Routine vaccination to prevent hepatitis A is recommended for all children ages 12 months and older and any adult who requests vaccination who has not been vaccinated and has no history of previous disease. The following groups of people are at increased risk for hepatitis A or severe disease from hepatitis A:

- People at increased risk for hepatitis A
 - International travelers
 - Men who have sex with men
 - People who use injection or non-injection drugs
 - People who work with hepatitis A in a laboratory
 - People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee who has not been vaccinated for hepatitis A
 - People experiencing homelessness
- People at risk for serious disease from hepatitis A virus
 - People with chronic liver disease
 - People with HIV
 - People with a weakened immune system
 - Pregnant people

Vaccine dosing recommendations and intervals can be found [here](#).

Please contact the NYC Health Department's Provider Access Line at 866-692-3641 to report cases of hepatitis A in people who may have been exposed at the restaurant, or to ask any questions.


For more information:

- [CDC: Clinical Care of Hepatitis A](#)
- [MMWR: Prevention of Hepatitis A Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2020](#)
- [NYC Health Department: Hepatitis A](#)
- [Press Release: Hepatitis A exposure at a Manhattan restaurant](#)

Sincerely,



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Bureau of Communicable Disease



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