
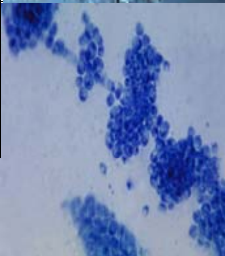

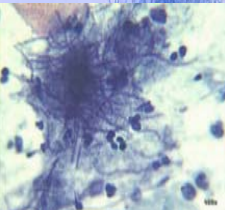


GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY FACT SHEET

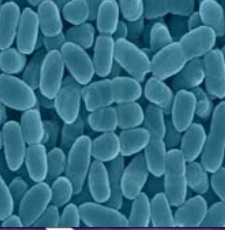



Pathogen	Genus species	Disease	Host Range	Transmission	Signs & Symptoms	Incubation	Fact	Prevention/Treatment	Photo
Fungi	Aspergillus spp.	Aspergillosis	Humans	Inhalation of airborne conidia, direct inoculation of skin	Acute pneumonia with multifocal infiltrates expanding to consolidation; disseminated aspergillosis extends to other organs (ie., Skin, CNS, liver kidney heart); most common cause of otomycosis.	a few days to weeks	Widely distributed in nature; in soil, cereal grains, hay and other plant material or food stuff. Spores survive in soil and decaying matter for a long time	Amphotericin B; reduce immuno-suppressive therapy where possible; surgical intervention in unusual "solid" lesion cases.	
Fungi (Yeast)	Candida albicans	Candidiasis; Thrush	Humans (normal human flora)	Endogenous spread (part of normal human flora); by contact with excretions of mouth, skin, and feces from patients or carriers; from mother to infant during childbirth.	Symptoms: Mycosis of superficial layers of skin or mucous membranes; ulcers or pseudomembranes in esophagus, GI tract or bladder; hematogenous dissemination may produce systemic invasive disease with lesions in kidney, spleen, lung, liver, prosthetic cardiac valve, eye, meninges, brain.	variable	Survives outside of host, especially in moist, dark areas. Opportunistic pathogen.	Sensitive to nystatin, clotrimazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole, amphotericin B for invasive candidiasis.	
Fungi	Nocardia asteroides	Nocardiosis	Humans, animals	Nocardiosis - Inhalation of contaminated dust; Mycetoma - subcutaneous contamination by a penetrating wound (thorns, splinters); rarely nosocomial post surgical transmission occurs.	Fever, cough, chest pain, CNS disease, headache, lethargy, confusion, seizures, sudden onset of neurologic deficit. Chronic disease originating in lungs; 80% of cases present as invasive pulmonary infection, disseminated disease or brain abscess. 20% as cellulitis.	months	10% of pulmonary disorders are fatal; Not directly transmitted from person-to-person.	Sensitive to sulfonamides (TMP-SMX, sulfisoxazole, sulfadiazine).	
Bacteria	Actinomyces spp. Actinomyces israeli	Actinomycosis	Humans, cattle, horses	Person-to-person by contact of mouth, aerosols, fomites	Opportunistic pathogen. Chronic bacterial disease localized in jaw, thorax, or abdomen. Characterized by persistent swelling, suppuration and formation of abscesses or granulomas.	variable- days to months following exposure	Fatality rate of 5-20% if untreated. Opportunistic pathogen.	Susceptible to penicillin, cephalosporin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, carbenicillin	



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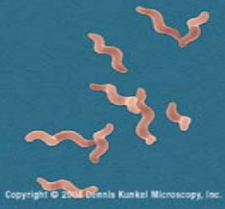


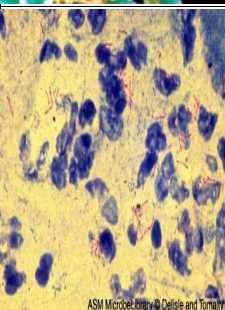


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Bacteria	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Whooping Cough	Humans	Direct contact with discharges from respiratory mucous membranes of infected persons by the airborne route.	Stage 1: Catarrhal: Irritating cough, lasts 1 to 2 weeks; Stage 2 Paroxysmal; violent coughs followed by a high pitched inspiratory whoop, lasts 2 to 6 weeks; Stage 3: Convalescent; the cough gradually decreases in frequency and severity, lasts several weeks	6-20 days	Common in children worldwide; pertussis is among the most lethal infant diseases- Treatment with dTaP (acellular pertussis vaccine, a preventive vaccine) is now available for adults	Sensitive to erythromycin or TMP-SMX. Whole cell adsorbed vaccine; recommended for children at 2 months, boosted at 2 and 5 years.	
Bacteria	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Food Poisoning	Humans	Ingestion of foods kept at ambient conditions after cooking; emetic form frequently associated with cooked rice. Not communicable from person to person	Opportunistic pathogen; intoxication characterized by two forms: an emetic form with severe nausea and vomiting and a diarrheal form with abdominal cramps and diarrhea. Usually mild and self-limiting (24 hrs)	1-6 hours, average 4 hours; diarrheal form 6-24 hours (average 17 hours)	Infectious dose is greater than 10e6 organisms by ingestion (>10e5 organisms/g of food)	Antibiotic treatment not usually given but sensitive to chloramphenicol, aminoglycosides, vancomycin, clindamycin, erythromycin	
Bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i> -Enterotoxigenic (ETEC)	Travellers Diarrhea / Gastroenteritis	Humans, most mammals (livestock)	Fecal-oral route; fecal contamination of water, food or fomites; poor sanitation and hygiene. Produces a heat labile enterotoxin (ST).	Low grade fever, profuse watery diarrhea without blood or mucous; abdominal cramping, vomiting, acidosis, prostration, malaise and dehydration. Self-limiting cholera-like disease in man.	24-72 hours	Leading cause of traveller's diarrhea and a major cause of diarrheal disease in underdeveloped nations.	Sensitive to wide range of antibiotics; Quinolone is the first choice of treatment..	
Bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i> -Enteropathogenic (EPEC); Enteroadherent (EAEC)	Acute Diarrhea	Humans, most mammals (livestock)	Fecal-oral route; fecal contamination of water, food or fomites; poor sanitation and hygiene. Produces an enterotoxin.	Intestinal disease accompanied by watery diarrhea, fever, cramps and vomiting; bloody stool in some cases; serious disease in infants	12-72 hours	Highly infectious for infants; Adults by ingestion - 10,000 to 1e10 organisms needed for infection. In developing countries, the EPEC are highly prevalent and are a cause of childhood diarrheal disease and dehydration associated deaths.	Drug of choice is ampicillin.	



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Bacteria	Escherichia coli- Enteroinvasive	Bacillary Dysentery	Humans	Fecal-oral route; fecal contamination of water, food or fomites; poor sanitation and hygiene	Fever; mucoid, occasionally bloody diarrhea, generally self-limiting; most severe form may result in hypotension with severe toxemia; sometimes associated with food poisoning.	12-72 hours	Communicable for duration of fecal excretion (several weeks). Low infectious dose, approx. 10 organisms by ingestion	Drug of choice is ampicillin or TMP-SMX	
Bacteria	Escherichia coli- Enterohemorrhagic	Hemorrhagic Colitis	Humans, animals (O157-H7 piglets, calves and cattle)	Ingestion of contaminated food (undercooked hamburger meat, unpasteurized milk); fecal- oral transmission; person-to- person transmission (extremely high)	Low grade fever, cramps, abdominal pain, watery diarrhea followed by bloody diarrhea, leading to hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic uremic syndrome. In most patients, the disease is self-limited. However, 10% of children and a lesser number of adults may develop HUS (hemolytic uremic syndrome).	2-8 days	Communicable for duration of fecal excretion (7-9 days).	Sensitive to a wide variety of antibiotics but antibiotics are usually only given for severe cases.	
Bacteria	Listeria monocytogenes	Listeriosis	Mammals, birds, fish, crustaceans and insects	Transmitted from mother to fetus in utero; direct contact with infectious material or contaminated soil; ingestion of contaminated food (vegetables and dairy products)	A flu-like illness with gastrointestimal symptoms. Perinatal infections can result in abortion or stillbirth in utero; In adults infection can cause meningitis, endocarditis, septicemia, and disseminated granulomatous lesions.	3-70 days; mean incubation period is 3 weeks.	Mothers of infected newborn infants may shed the agent for 7-10 days after delivery; infected patients can shed organism in the stool for months.	Penicillin or ampicillin alone or together with aminoglycosides; resistant to cephalosporins	
Bacteria	Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Mycobacterium bovis	Tuberculosis	Primarily humans, cattle, primates, other animals (rodents).	Inhalation of aerosols (droplet nuclei); direct invasion of mucous membranes or breaks in skin; bovine tuberculosis from exposure to infected cattle.	TB can be in a latent or active phase. Individuals with latent Tb do not have clinical symptoms but show sensitivity on screening. Active disease is present in those with clinical symptoms. An imm- unocompromised state increases likely- hood of developing active disease. MTb can cause several clinical illnesses one of which is pulmonary Tb (fatigue, fever, cough with bloody sputum, chest pain).	4-12 weeks from infection to primary lesion or significant tuberculin reaction.	Infectious dose is 10 bacilli by inhalation. Tb bacilli can survive for 6-8 months in contaminated sputum outside of the host. Prompt diagnosis and treatment of active disease is important to prevent severe disease of surrounding population.	Combination therapy with: Isonicotin acid hydrazide (INH), isoniazid, rifampin, streptomycin, and ethambutol, pyrazin- amide.	



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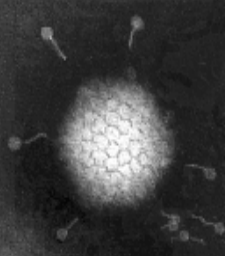
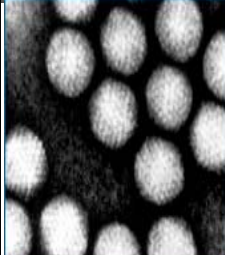


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Bacteria	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Meningitis	Humans	By direct contact, including droplets and discharges from nose and throat of infected persons, more often carriers than cases.	Sudden onset with fever, intense headache, nausea and often vomiting, stiff neck, and frequently a petechial rash with pink macules; delirium and coma.	2-10 days	Personnel working with high concentrations or large quantities of organisms should be immunized with tetra-valent polysaccharide vaccine (A,C Y, and W-135);	Prophylactic antibiotic of choice is rifampin; ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin are reported to be effective. Early diagnosis reduces case fatality rate from 50% to less than 10%.	
Bacteria	<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. (<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Pseudomonas capacia</i>)	Respiratory and Urinary Infections, Pneumonia, Bacteremia	Humans, animals and plants	Direct contact with contaminated water or aerosols, or contact of mucous membranes with infectious discharges from conjunctivae or upper respiratory tract of infected persons.	Skin and soft tissue infections may be mild as in hot tub folliculitis or severe as in necrotizing fasciitis. <i>Pseudomonas</i> can cause a variety of severe clinical illness to include: UTI's, malignant otitis externa, bone infections, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, and endocarditis.	24-72 hours	Opportunistic pathogen in the immunocompromised host;	Aminoglycoside with a beta-lactam penicillin is the first line of treatment; also sensitive to penicillins, cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, polymyxins and monobactams	 <small>Copyright Dennis Kunkel</small>
Bacteria	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Salmonellosis	Humans; domestic and wild animals, birds.	Ingestion of contaminated food, from infected animals; fecal-oral transmission from person to person; direct contact with pets (reptiles, birds, turtles, tortoises).	Food borne disease with sudden onset of abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting; dehydration may be severe in infants and elderly. May progress to more serious septicemia, endocarditis, pneumonia; and typhoid like enteric fever.	6-72 hours	Communicable throughout course of infection; several days to several weeks; temporary carriers can continue for several months.	Sensitive to ampicillin, amoxicillin, TMP-SMX, chloramphenicol, fluoroquinolones; many strains are antibiotic, or multi-drug resistant.	
Bacteria	<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> , <i>Shigella sonnei</i> , <i>Shigella flexnerii</i> , <i>Shigella boydii</i>	Shigellosis, Bacillary Dysentery	Humans and primates	Direct or indirect fecal-oral transmission; poor hygiene practices by direct contact or indirectly by contaminated food; water, milk, cockroach, and fly-borne transmission.	Diarrhea, fever, nausea, and sometimes toxemia, vomiting, cramps and tenesmus; stools contain blood, mucus and pus. <i>S. dysenteriae</i> infections have up to 20% case fatality rate. Infectious dose is 10-200 organisms by ingestion.	1-7 days	Communicable during acute infection and until agent is no longer present in feces, usually within 4 weeks after illness.	Sensitive to one or more of TMP-SMX, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin; multi-drug resistant (MDR) strains are common.	

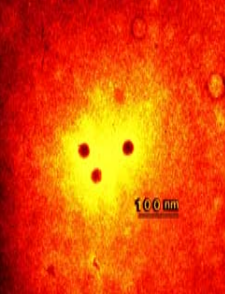
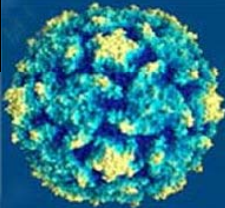
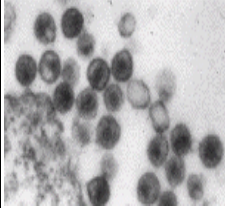
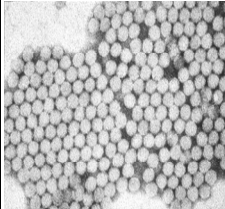


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Bacteria	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Strep throat, skin infections, Impetigo, Food Poisoning, Scarlet Fever, Necrotizing Fasciitis/ Pneumonia	Humans	Via inhalation of respiratory droplets, direct or intimate contact with patient (especially nasal); rarely by indirect contact through objects or hands;	Fever, tonsillitis, pharyngitis), streptococcal skin infections (impetigo or pyoderma), scarlet fever (skin rash, fever, nausea), toxic shock, septicemia and necrotizing fasciitis.	1-3 days	Same strain causes impetigo and strep throat; Fatality rates: Necrotizing fasciitis 20%, Scarlet fever 3%, Toxic shock syndrome 60%	Sensitive to penicillin (benzathine penicillin G); clindamycin or a cephalosporin can be used.	
Bacteria	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Skin Infections, Impetigo, Toxic Shock Syndrome, Food Poisoning	Humans, occasionally cows	Contact with carriers; from draining lesions or purulent discharges; spread person-to-person; ingestion of food containing staphylococcal enterotoxin via contaminated food. Mother to baby during delivery.	Food poisoning is characterized by abrupt/violent onset, severe nausea, cramps, vomiting, and diarrhea; infections may cause impetigo, folliculitis, abscesses, boils, infected lacerations; deep infections include endocarditis, meningitis, septic arthritis, pneumonia and toxic shock.	infections: 4-10 days; food poisoning (ingesting enterotoxin) 2-4 hours.	Many strains are multi-resistant to antibiotics; methicillin resistant (MRSA) strains have caused major outbreaks; vancomycin resistance (VRSA) strains are increasing.	1 st - Penicillin G or V Alternate drugs: cloxacillin, methacillin, nafcillin or oxacillin For penicillin allergy: cephalosporin, clindamycin and vancomycin.	
Virus - Adenoviridae	Adenovirus types 40 and 41	Acute Respiratory Disease	Humans; experimentally infected rabbits, pigs and calves	Direct contact person-to-person by the fecal-oral route; respiratory route	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, malaise; tissues of the eye and respiratory tract; asymptomatic infection common (virus in faeces of healthy individuals). May cause an acute hemorrhagic cystitis infection in immunocompromised hosts.	3-10 days	Ingestion; accidental parenteral inoculation; droplet exposure of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth; inhalation of concentrated aerosolized material.	No vaccines; Treatment directed at maintaining renal function, electrolyte balance and combatting hemorrhage and shock	
Virus - Adenoviridae	Adenovirus types 1,2,3,5 and 7	Acute Respiratory Disease	Humans	Directly by oral contact and droplet spread; indirectly by tissues, eating utensils and other articles freshly soiled with respiratory discharge of an infected person; outbreaks have been related to swimming pools.	Fever, rhinitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, cough and conjunctivitis; common cause of nonstreptococcal exudative pharyngitis among children under 3 years; more severe diseases include laryngitis, croup, bronchiolitis, or severe pneumonia. May cause an acute hemorrhagic cystitis infection in immunocompromised hosts.	1-10 days	A syndrome of pharyngitis and conjunctivitis (pharyngoconjunctival fever) can develop	Vaccine available for adenovirus types 4 and 7 (used for military recruits); mainly supportive therapy.	

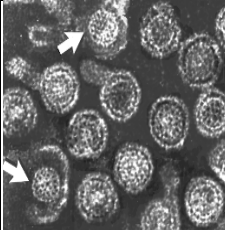
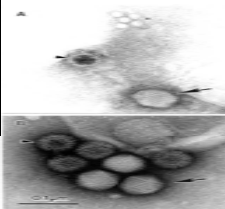
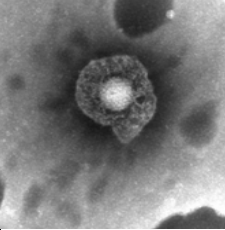



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Virus - Picornaviridae	Coxsackie virus	Devil's Grip, Hand Foot and Mouth Disease, Vesicular Pharyngitis	Humans	Direct contact with nasal and throat secretions from an infected person, fecal-oral route, inhalation of infected aerosols.	Abrupt onset of fever, sore throat, anorexia, dysphagia, vomiting and small, discrete vesicular lesions in the oral regions; vesicular stomatitis has more diffuse lesions in the oral region. Group A viruses: aseptic meningitis, colds, acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis and acute myocardio-pathies and group B: acute myocarditis and a polio-like paralysis	3-5 days	Although people of any age can get infected, the majority of patients identified with Coxsackie infection are children. Pregnant women can pass Coxsackie virus to their newborns.	No vaccines; No specific treatment.	
Virus - Herpesviridae	Epstein-Barr virus	Infectious Mononucleosis (MN), Burkitt's Lymphoma (BL)	Humans	MN - person-to-person by oropharyngeal route via saliva, possible spread via blood transfusion (not important route); BL - primary infection occurs early in life or involves immunosuppression and reactivation of EBV later	Infectious mononucleosis - acute viral syndrome with fever, sore throat, splenomegaly and lymphadenopathy; Burkitt's lymphoma - monoclonal tumour of B cells;	IM - 4-6 weeks; BL - 2-12 years from primary infection	IM is communicable for up to 1 year or more, 15-20% of EBV antibody-positive adults are oropharyngeal carriers; tumours are not communicable.	No vaccines; No specific treatment.	
Virus - Retroviridae	Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1 and HIV-2)	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Humans	Person to person through direct exposure to infected body fluids (blood, semen) sexual contact, sharing unclean needles etc.; transplacental transfer can occur.	Insidious onset with non-specific symptoms such as lymphadenopathy, anorexia, chronic diarrhea, weight loss, fever, and fatigue	6 months to 7 years or more: most people seroconvert within 4-10 weeks.	HIV-1 is the predominant form in the US and HIV-2 in Africa. Development of symptoms and progression to AIDS can vary greatly depending on treatment.	Combination therapy with reverse transcriptase, protease and fusion inhibitors. There are no vaccines available yet.	
Virus - Herpesviridae	Hepatitis A virus	Infectious Hepatitis	Humans	Person-to-person by fecal-oral route; ingestion of contaminated food (i.e., shell fish) and water. Rare instances of transmission by blood transfusion.	Many infections are asymptomatic; abrupt onset with fever, malaise, anorexia, nausea and abdominal discomfort, followed within a few days by jaundice. Mild illness (1-2 weeks) to severely disabling (6-9 months period), no carrier state.	10-50 days	Infectious dose is 10-100 HAV particles. Survives in water and sewage for long periods (days-weeks). No carrier state associated with HAV.	Immunization with HAV vaccine for travellers and treatment with IgG for exposure to infected individual can be given within 2 weeks after contact.	

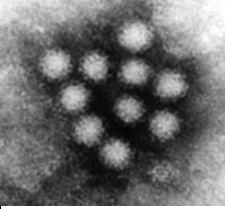
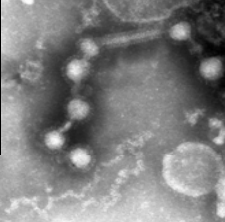



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Virus- Picornaviridae	Hepatitis B virus	Serum Hepatitis	Humans	Percutaneous or mucosal exposure to infectious body fluids (blood, body fluids, tissues, or cell lines). Direct blood-to-blood contact with an infected person. Mother to child transmission during childbirth.	Disease onset is gradual with anorexia, abdominal discomfort, nausea and vomiting, arthralgia and rash, jaundice and mild to moderate fever. Severity ranges from asymptomatic to fatal hepatic necrosis.	Incubation period ranges from 45-180 days with HBV serum Ag appearing in 2 weeks.	80% of infected individuals will only exhibit acute infection, while 20% will become chronic carriers. HBV vaccine is 95% efficacious pre-exposure.	Post-exposure treatment is with vaccination and treatment with HBIG IgG (antibodies in prepared serum) with HBV vaccine booster.	
Virus- Flaviviridae	Hepatitis C virus	Parenterally transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis	Humans	Primary Route of transmission is via Infected Blood. Percutaneous exposure to contaminated blood and plasma derivatives.	Anorexia, vague abdominal discomfort, nausea and vomiting, progressing to jaundice (less frequently than hepatitis B); severity ranges from unapparent cases in approximately 90% of infections to rare fulminating, fatal cases.	2 wks to 6 mo; chronic infection may persist for up to 20 years before onset of cirrhosis or hepatoma	75-85% of infected persons become chronically infected and 70% of chronic sufferers go on to develop liver disease.	Combined treatment of ribavirin-interferon alpha has been reported to be equally effective or better than alpha interferon alone. No vaccine.	
Virus- Picornaviridae	Herpes simplex virus (HSV) Herpesvirus type 1 Herpesvirus type 2	Fever Blister, Cold Sore, Genital Herpes	Humans	HSV 1 - contact with saliva of carriers, infection of hands of health care personnel (ie dentist); HSV-2 - usually by sexual contact or direct contact of infected secretions.	HSV 1 - infection of the oral mucosa (face & lips); reactivation of latent infection results in fever blisters or cold sores. HSV-2 is genital herpes and is associated with aseptic meningitis. Either can infect both oral mucosa or genital tract. 90% of HSV-1 infections are oral; 85% of HSV 2 are genital.	HSV-1: 7-10 days; HSV-2: 2-12 days.	Virus may be secreted in saliva for up to 7 weeks after recovery and from genital lesions for 7-12 days. 50% - 90% of adults possess antibodies to HSV type 1.	Acyclovir, valcyclovir, famciclovir, and cidofovir are effective. Acyclovir is the first choice of treatment for all clinical syndromes.	
Virus- Arenaviridae	Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus	Lymphocytic meningitis	Humans, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice and monkeys	Aerosols transmission via dust contaminated with rodent excreta; contamination of mucous membranes, cuts with infected body fluids; no evidence of person to person spread.	Bi-phasic febrile illness; mild influenza-like illness or occasional meningeal symptoms. Symptoms include fever, fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting and muscular pain	8-13 days	Infected mice excrete virus in saliva, urine and feces; man is infected through inhalation of infectious aerosolized particles of rodent urine, feces or saliva,	Evidence of ribavirin susceptibility from in vitro studies.	



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Virus- Caliciviridae	Norovirus (formerly Norwalk virus)	Acute Gastroenteritis	Humans	Primarily by fecal-oral route; other sources include water, food (part-icularly shellfish and sal-ads), aerosol and fomites. Communicable during the acute stage of the disease.	Acute onset with vomiting, non-bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps; 25-50% of affected persons report myalgias, malaise, headache, nausea and low-grade fever. Illness usually resolves within 24-48 hours.	10-60 hours	Norovirus is responsible for 50% of all food illnesses..	No specific drug therapy, manage with fluid replenishment/ electrolyte balance.	
Virus- Paramyxoviridae	Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV)	Pneumonia	Humans	Respiratory secretions; inhalation of large droplets; fomites; direct oral contact; indirectly by hands and eating utensils or other articles freshly soiled by respiratory discharges.	Most common cause of common cold-like lower respiratory tract illness in infants and young children; causes common colds in adults; pneumonia in infants, and bronchiolitis in very young babies. Most common cause of viral pneumonia in children < 5 years.	4 to 5 days	Infectious dose is 100-640 infectious organisms when administered intranasally. Viral shedding may persist for several weeks after symptoms subside	Ribavirin is clinically beneficial when delivered as a small aerosol spray	
Virus- Poxviridae	Vaccinia virus (smallpox vaccine)	Vesicular Lesion of the skin	Humans	Ingestion, parenteral inoculation, droplet or aerosol exposure of mucous membranes or broken skin with infectious fluids or tissues; recently vaccinated individuals can transmit the virus to others from the site of inoculation.	Vesicular or pustular lesion, area of induration or erythema surrounding a scab or ulcer at inoculation site; major complications encephalitis, progressive vaccinia (immunocompromised susceptible), eczema vaccinatum - a localized or systemic dissemination of vaccinia virus.	5-10 days Infectious dose is unknown.	Smallpox vaccine is indicated for laboratory workers directly involved with vaccinia and vaccinia virus recombinants. There have been no reported cases since 1979.	No specific drug therapy.	
<p>*Images were obtained from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Image Library (PHIL). 08/2008 Current Diagnosis and Treatment in Infectious Disease 2001 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.</p>									Reference:

