

Pathogenic Microorganism	Description
Bordetella bronchiseptica	Gram negative (spherical shape) bacteria. Causative agent for “puppy cough” in dogs. Bordetella pertussis is the causative agent for whooping cough in children.
Bovine rhinotracheitis	An acute, infectious, febrile, disease of cattle marked by inflammation and ulceration of the upper respiratory tract, which may be followed by pneumonia, coughing, profuse discharge from the eyes and nose, excessive salivation, anorexia, and, in pregnant cows, abortion.
Candida albicans	Fungi, yeast. This organism exhibits dimorphism; exists both as fungi and yeast. Causes skin rashes. Common cause for diaper rash. Can infect both oral and vaginal cavities. Causes itching and discomfort.
Canine Distemper	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA virus. Highly contagious among dogs, causes fever, gastrointestinal and respiratory symptoms.
Enterobacter aerogenes	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection. Associated with bacteremia, respiratory, wound and urinary tract infections.
Enterobacter cloacae	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection. Associated with bacteremia, respiratory, wound and urinary tract infections.
Enterococcus faecalis	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis.
Escherichia coli	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection, resulting in diarrhea outbreaks. Associated with urinary tract infections and bacteremia.
Feline Leukemia Virus	Enveloped RNA virus. One of the causative agents of lymphosarcoma in cats.
Fusobacterium necrophorum	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria. Causative agent of “hoof rot” in sheep, cattle and horses.
HBV (Hepatitis B virus)	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus of the Hepadnaviridae family. Causative agent of Hepatitis B (serum hepatitis).
Hepatitis C (HCV)	A frequent cause of post-transfusion hepatitis. The virus is spread both by blood and sexually. Inadequate screening procedures for the blood supply has contributed to the spread of the virus. The disease is similar to hepatitis B, but the inflammatory response is less and the symptoms are usually milder.
Herpes Simplex Type 1&2	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus may result in oral mucocutaneous lesions. Associated with most orofacial herpes and HSV encephalitis.
HIV-1 (AIDS Virus)	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA retrovirus. Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Known to be the etiologic agent of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
HIV-2	Both HIV-1 and HIV-2 have the same modes of transmission and are associated with similar opportunistic infections and AIDS. In persons infected with HIV-2, immunodeficiency seems to develop more slowly and to be milder.
Influenza A2/Hong Kong	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA virus. Causative agent in viral flu. Causes flu epidemics in nearly 2 of every 3 years.
Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae	Gram negative bacteria associated with severe pneumonia, bacteremia and urinary tract infections.
Listeria monocytogenes	Gram positive (rod shape) bacteria. Considered a potent food pathogen. Found in raw meat and poultry. Infections can result in meningitis or sepsis.
Pasteurella multocida	Gram negative (spherical shape) bacteria. Human infections are a result of an animal bite. Indigenous flora of many animals respiratory tracts.
Proteus mirabilis	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria. Highly motile bacteria. Opportunistic pathogen causes bacteremia, urinary tract infections, especially with the chronically ill.
Proteus vulgaris	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria. Highly motile bacteria. Opportunistic pathogen causes bacteremia, urinary tract infections, especially with the chronically ill.
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Gram negative bacteria identified as a major cause of hospital acquired (nosocomial) infections. Causes wound infections (especially burn), meningitis, pneumonia and eye infections. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Pseudorabies	A highly contagious viral disease primarily affecting the central nervous system. It is endemic in pigs; older pigs usually have a mild respiratory infection but piglets often have convulsions and die. It sometimes spreads to cattle, dogs, cats, and other mammals.
Rotavirus	One of the most common causes of diarrhea in the world. Rotaviruse affects primarily children and is often a problem in day care centers because it can be transmitted by fecal to oral transfer.
Salmonella choleraesuis	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and septicemia. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Salmonella choleraesuis subsp. choleraesuis serotype paratyphi B	Causative agent of paratyphoid fever.
Salmonella choleraesuis subsp. choleraesuis serotype pullorum	The cause of Pullorum Disease, an infectious, egg-transmitted disease of poultry. Infection mainly affects young chicks (under 3 weeks) and turkey poultry, causing high mortality and a white diarrhea.
Salmonella choleraesuis subsp. choleraesuis serotype typhi	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea, the causative agent for typhoid fever.
Salmonella choleraesuis subsp. choleraesuis serotype typhimurium	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea.
Serratia marcescens	
Shigella dysenteriae	Gram negative bacteria associated with urinary tract infections, meningitis and septicemia.
Shigella flexneri	Gram negative bacteria directly spread by anal/oral route of infection; indirectly (including food, hands, flies) spread by contaminated food and inanimate objects resulting in bacillary dysentery.
Shigella sonnei	Gram negative bacteria directly spread by anal/oral route of infection; indirectly (including food, hands, flies) spread by contaminated food and inanimate objects resulting in bacillary dysentery.
Staphylococcus aureus	Gram positive bacteria identified as a major cause of hospital acquired (nosocomial) infections. Colonizes food and secretes enterotoxins which cause food poisoning after ingestion. Causes wound infections, septicemia,