

<b>Pathogenic Microorganism</b>	<b>Description</b>
Staphylococcus epidermidis	A common member of the normal flora of skin and mucous membranes. It is one of the most important agents of hospital acquired infections. It can be the cause of urinary tract infections in catheterized patients, prosthetic implant infections and can also cause endocarditis in individuals with previous heart valve damage.
Streptococcus pyogenes (Clinical-Flesh Eating Strain BIRD M3)	Cause of Streptococcal Gangrene (The Flesh-eating Bacterial Disease). This is a rare infection of the skin and deeper tissues characterized by extensive and rapidly spreading death of tissue and underlying structures. Unless appropriate medical treatment is undertaken the process may quickly march over large areas of the body. The patient is very ill and death rates are high even with appropriate medical treatment.
Streptococcus pyogenes group A	Invasive group A streptococcal infections may manifest as any of several clinical syndromes, including "strep" throat, scarlet fever, pneumonia, bacteremia in association with cutaneous infection and others.
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Athlete's foot fungus. Found in shower and dressing rooms.
Vaccinia	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA poxvirus; causes poxvirus infections.