

BROAD-CIDE 128**Summary of Antimicrobial Efficacy - Etiology²**

Pathogenic Microorganism	Description
Brevibacterium ammoniagenes	Gram positive bacteria environmental contaminant. Associated with industrial contamination.
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.
Chlamydia psittaci	Once believed to be a large virus but later found to be a parasitic bacterium. Infection causes fever, malaise and hacking cough. Most infections are occupational; poultry workers and other keepers of birds.
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.
Escherichia coli	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection, resulting in diarrhea outbreaks. Associated with urinary tract infections and bacteremia.
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).
Influenza A/PR	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA virus. Causative agent in viral flu. Causes flu epidemics in nearly 2 of every 3 years.
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Gram negative bacteria associated with severe pneumonia, bacteremia and urinary tract infections.
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.
Rubella	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA togavirus. The causative agent of German measles.
Salmonella choleraesuis	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and septicemia. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Salmonella schottmuelleri	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea.
Salmonella typhi	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea, the causative agent for typhoid fever.
Salmonella typhimurium	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea.
Serratia marcescens	Gram negative bacteria associated with urinary tract infections, meningitis and septicemia.
Shigella dysenteriae	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 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 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, endocarditis, meningitis, osteomyelitis and pneumonia. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Streptococcus (Enterococcus) faecalis	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis.
Streptococcus (Enterococcus) pyogenes	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis.
Tichophyton mentagrophytes	Athlete's foot fungus. Found in shower and dressing rooms.
Vaccinia	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA poxvirus; causes poxvirus infections.

²Microbiology, D. Kingsbury and G. Wagner Harwal Publishing 1990