

Pathogenic Microorganism	Description
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus	Gram negative (spherical shape) bacteria. Occurs in soil, water and sewage. A nosocomial infection can cause septicemia, meningitis and urinary tract infections.
Adenovirus Type 4	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus, (one of several) causative agent for colds and other respiratory ailments.
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.
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. Infections cause 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.
HBV (Hepatitis B virus)	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus of the Hepadnaviridae family. Causative agent of Hepatitis B (serum hepatitis).
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/Hong Kong	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.
Legionella pneumophila	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria. Causative agent for "legionnaire disease." First documented outbreak occurred in 1976 at Philadelphia American Legion convention.
Listeria monocytogenes	Gram positive (rod shape) bacteria. Considered a potent food pathogen. Found in raw meat and poultry.
Pasteurella multocida	Infections can result in meningitis or sepsis.
Proteus mirabilis	Gram negative (spherical shape) bacteria. Human infections are a result of an animal bite. Indigenous flora of many animals respiratory tracts.
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 (rod shape) bacteria. Highly motile bacteria. Opportunistic pathogen causes bacteremia, urinary tract infections, especially with the chronically ill.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	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	A paramyxovirus type virus, lipophilic (enveloped). A causative agent of pneumonia and bronchiolitis in small children and infants. Highly contagious, transmitted by person-to-person contact.
Salmonella choleraesuis	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA togavirus. The causative agent of German measles.
Salmonella enteritidis	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.
Salmonella typhimurium	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea, the causative agent for typhoid fever.
Serratia marcescens	Gram negative (rod shape) bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea.
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 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.
Streptococcus (Enterococcus) faecalis	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.
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis.
Vaccinia	Athlete's foot fungus. Found in shower and dressing rooms.