

| Disease                                   | Abbreviation | Fact  |
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| Acinetobacter infections                  | AI           | Bacterial pathogen associated with hospital-acquired infections   |
| Actinomycosis                             | AC           | <i>Subacute-to-chronic bacterial infection</i>  |
| African sleeping sickness                 | AS           | Insect-borne (tsetse fly) parasitic disease   |
| AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) | AE           | Harms immune system by destroying white blood cells   |
| Amebiasis                                 | AM           | Infection of the intestines with a parasite (amoeba)  |
| Anaplasmosis                              | AN           | Parasite transmitted by ticks and infects red blood cells   |
| Angiostrongyliasis                        | AG           | Infection by a roundworm; a cause of meningoencephalitis  |
| Anisakiasis                               | AK           | Parasitic infection of GI tract caused by undercooked seafood containing nematode <i>Anisakis</i> larvae                                |
| Anthrax                                   | AT           | Infection caused by bacterium <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> ; four forms: skin, lungs, intestinal, and injection                            |
| Arcanobacterium haemolyticum              | AH           | Cause head and neck infections, pharyngitis, and sinusitis  |
| Argentine hemorrhagic fever               | AF           | Hemorrhagic fever and zoonotic infectious disease; caused by the Junin virus; vector is drylands vesper mouse                           |
| Ascariasis                                | AA           | Infection of the small intestine caused by <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> , species of roundworm   |
| Aspergillosis                             | AP           | Infection of lungs caused by fungus; fungus fibers, blood clots, and white blood cells aggregate form in lungs                          |
| Astrovirus                                | AV           | Cause of gastroenteritis in children and elderly adults; 28–35 nm diameter; icosahedral viruses that have a 5 or 6 point star structure |
| Babesiosis                                | BB           | Parasitic disease caused by transmitted by tick; co-infection with Lyme disease possible  |
| Bacillus cereus infection                 | BC           | Food and soil pathogen produces toxins; GI sickness: vomiting or diarrhea   |
| Bacterial pneumonia                       | BP           | Can be gram positive, gram negative or atypical; <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> is most common bacterial cause of pneumonia in lungs   |

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| Bacterial vaginosis         | BV | Disease of the vagina caused by excessive growth and imbalance of bacteria; increases risk of infection by STD's including HIV/AIDS; reacting vagina discharge with a base (i.e. potassium hydroxide) results in a fishy odor (aka the whiff test) |
| Bacteroides                 | BI | Bacteroides species are mutualistic, the beneficial interaction between two or more species; major component of GI microfauna  |
| Balantidiasis               | BA | Zoonotic disease acquired by humans via the fecal-oral route from a pig; protozoan infection; treated with tetracycline  |
| Bartonellosis               | BR | Cause bacterial infections/diseases, trench fever, cat-scratch disease, hepatitis, chronic bacteremia, endocarditis and neurological problems  |
| Baylisascaris infection     | BY | Roundworms that infect dozens of animal species; can infect heart, lungs and brain, and be fatal in some cases   |
| BK virus infection          | BK | Member of the polyomavirus family; rarely causes disease but found in kidney transplant patients   |
| Black piedra                | BL | Formation of abnormal tissue on the hair, cannot be removed by brushing; caused by <i>Piedraia hortae</i> , a superficial fungus that is found in tropical soils   |
| Blastocystosis              | BO | Infection with Blastocystis, a protozoal parasite that inhabits the GI tracts of humans  |
| Blastomycosis               | BM | Fungal infection from inhaling <i>Blastomyces dermatitidis</i> spores; only involves the lungs   |
| Bolivian hemorrhagic fever  | BV | Also called black typhus or Ordog Fever; is a zoonotic infectious disease  |
| Botulism                    | BB | Associated with undercooked food; can be fatal; bacteria produces a toxin; Botulinum toxin (Botox) is a neurotoxic protein; infant botulism called floppy baby syndrome  |
| Brazilian hemorrhagic fever | BF | Arenavirus infection that can cause hemorrhagic fever; less than 10 documented cases of this lethal disease  |
| Brucellosis                 | BP | Caused by the bacteria <i>Brucella</i> ; it can affect both humans and animals; it is often spread when people eat contaminated food; the bacteria can be spread through the air or contact with an open wound                                     |

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| Bubonic plague         | BPG | Caused by the bacterium <i>Yersinia pestis</i> ; one to seven days after exposure flu-like symptoms develop; victims in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century often died within 12 hours of being bitten   |
| Burkholderia infection | BU  | Caused by the bacterium <i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> ; was first known as <i>Pseudomonas cepacia</i> ; first described in patients with cystic fibrosis in the late 1970s  |
| Buruli ulcer           | BL  | Cause by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium ulcerans</i> ; can lead to permanent disfigurement and disability   |
| Calicivirus infection  | CI  | Caused by a family of viruses named <i>Caliciviridae</i> ; as many as 50% of cats will still be shedding FCV for 75 days after recovery   |
| Campylobacteriosis     | CA  | A foodborne illness produces an inflammatory, bloody diarrhea or dysentery syndrome; complications include toxic megacolon, dehydration, and sepsis   |
| Candidiasis            | CH  | A fungal infection; when infects mouth it is called thrush; white patches on the tongue or other areas of mouth and throat  |
| Capillariasis          | CP  | Caused by nematodes; two different forms intestinal and hepatic; one form transferred through fecal matter of animals and can lead to hepatitis   |
| Carrion's disease      | CD  | Caused by the probacterium <i>Bartonella bacilliformis</i> ; occurs in two different phases acute or chronic; chronic patients develop a cutaneous rash produced by a proliferation of endothelial cells and is known as "Peruvian warts" |
| Cat-scratch disease    | CS  | Results from a scratch or cat bite; symptoms include a non-painful bump or blister; cat recognized as the natural reservoir of the disease; lymphadenopathy or inflamed lymph nodes may persist for several months                        |
| Cellulitis             | CE  | A bacterial infection involving the dermis and subcutaneous fat; symptoms include red, hot, painful area of skin, and fever; complications include abscess formation  |
| Chagas Disease         | CZ  | A tropical parasitic disease spread by infection with the bite of triatomine bugs, aka called kissing bugs; up to 30% of chronic infections develop cardiomyopathy  |

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| Chancroid                     | CR  | A bacterial STD with painful sores on the genitalia; females develop dysuria and dyspareunia; swollen lymph nodes may develop; considered highly infectious  |
| Chickenpox                    | CX  | Infection with varicella zoster virus; airborne disease, successful varicella vaccine, corrected to shingles; can result in encephalitis, microcephaly, hydrocephaly, aplasia of brain, and other problems   |
| Chikungunya                   | CK  | Virus is spread by two types of mosquitos: is a RNA virus; largest outbreaks in Africa and Asia; Chikungunya virus replicates in epithelial and endothelial cells (human)                                    |
| Chlamydia                     | CL  | A bacterial STD that impacts over 4% of women worldwide; over 50% of women are asymptomatic, and may develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID); impacting reproductive organs                                |
| Chlamydophila pneumoniae      | CY  | Bacterial infection; species of chlamydia, obligate intracellular pathogen, or capable of growing inside host cells; aka Taiwan acute respiratory agent (TWAR)   |
| Cholera                       | CO  | Bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> infects small intestine; affects up to 5 million people an up to 130,000 deaths/yr; Cholera toxin protein (CTX) complex secreted by the bacterium, causes some side effects |
| Chromoblastomycosis           | CH  | Fungal infection of skin; builds over years; treated with anti-fungal or cryosurgery using liquid nitrogen (boiling point is -320 °F)  |
| Chytridiomycosis              | CHD | An infectious disease in amphibians caused by nongypal zoosporic fungus oospores use flagella for locomotion through water systems   |
| Clonorchiasis                 | CLO | Caused by the Chinese liver fluke, a trematode; worm lives in bile ducts of liver for up to 25 years; parasitic infection from undercooked freshwater fish   |
| Clostridium difficile colitis | CDC | Bacterial infection spread by feces; tests now exists to detect <i>C. difficile</i> toxins, use to utilize colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy; can result in gastrointestinal perforation, a hole in GI tract wall |
| Coccidioidomycosis            | CF  | Fungal disease found in western U.S.; can cause of community-acquired pneumonia; also called Valley Fever; can cause osteomyelitis in a dog  |

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| Colorado tick fever             | CZ  | Viral infection from tick bit; Coltivirus infects vertebrates and invertebrates; 2 types of viruses, DNA and RNA; Coltivirus (short for Colorado Tick virus)   |
| Common cold                     | CC  | Viral infection can be caused by hundreds of virus strains, the rhinoviruses being common; rhinovirus only 30-40 nm in diameter; airborne transmission; no vaccine; antibiotics discourages, NSAIDS treat pain; zinc might reduce some aspects |
| Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJD) | CJD | A fatal brain disease caused by prions, or miss performing proteins; no treatment for disease, just symptoms; transmitted by transplanted human brain products, eating animals with BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy)                     |
| Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever | CHF | A viral disease that is a type of hemorrhagic fever; transmitted by tick bites, or contact with livestock; common in central Asia and Africa; Ribavirin is used for treatment and WHO considers it essential medicine                          |
| Cryptococcosis                  | CTO | Fungal disease correlated with AIDS; believed to be infected by inhalation of basidiospore; also found in cats and dogs  |
| Cryptosporidiosis               | CSP | Commonly called crypto; is a parasitic disease induced by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> worldwide responsible for over half of parasitic diseases contracted from water; 1993 Milwaukee epidemic made international news                              |
| Cutaneous larva migrans         | CM  | Hook worm infection in humans that can be contracted from household animals; worms are visible in skin; infection is extremely itchy and is treated with Thiabendazole, a fungicide for fruit and vegetable diseases (mold, blight, etc.)      |
| Cyclosporiasis                  | COR | A parasite that impacts the small intestine; outbreaks in US have been correlated with spoiled food; can be found in soil, water, sewage and animal stool  |
| Cysticercosis                   | CY  | Caused by tapeworm; can reside within patient for years before being diagnosed; MRI one diagnostic tool; fine-needle aspiration (FNA) is diagnostic procedure used to remove cells and identify them   |
| Cytomegalovirus                 | CG  | A DNA virus that has 150-200 nm diameter; a herpes viruses can be latent in human for long periods of time; its replication is nuclear and lysogenic (insertion of its nucleic acid into the new host - bacterium's – genome                   |

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| Dengue fever            | DE  | RNA virus transmitted by mosquitos; it enters and reproduces in white blood cells; blood can leak from organs resulting in a dangerous low blood pressure; a vaccine called Dengvaxia came to market in 2016                       |
| Desmodesmus             | DS  | A green algae commonly found in fresh water plankton; chlorophyll containing organism is unique because it causes infection in humans  |
| Dientamoebiasis         | DB  | A single-cell parasite infects the lower GI tract; it is the cause of traveler's diarrhea; caused by <i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i> , the parasite is found worldwide and past surveys provide incidence rates up to 19%              |
| Diphtheria              | DP  | Bacterial infection that has dropped from over 100,000 cases 4 decades ago to 4,500 in recent years; Diphtheria toxin is small 60,000 Da-protein; its toxic level in humans is 0.1 micrograms of toxin per kilogram of body weight |
| Diphyllobothriasis      | DL  | Caused by tapeworms; eggs in human stool method of identification; can live in human host for decades  |
| Dracunculiasis          | DR  | Parasitic infection caused by Guinea worm; infection is caused by water that has water fleas infected with guinea worm larvae; no symptoms initially, but after a year the female worm forms a painful blister on lower limb       |
| Ebola hemorrhagic fever | EBO | Caused by Ebola viruses; disease has a high risk of death from 25% to 90%  |
| Echinococcosis          | ECH | Tapeworm infection; common infection in dogs; transmitting by consuming eggs in food or water; in humans considered a neglected tropical disease   |
| Ehrlichiosis            | ER  | A tick-borne bacterial infection; infects and kills white blood cells; commonly treated with doxycycline; can be fatal   |
| Enterobiasis            | EN  | Infection caused by ingestion of pinworm eggs; causes itching of the anal area; the most common type of worm infection in the developing world; human to human infection   |
| Enterococcus infection  | EC  | Lactic acid bacteria that causes urinary tract infections, healthcare-associated bacteremia, and rarely, meningitis  |
| Enterovirus infection   | EV  | Transmission through the intestine; numerous diseases and symptoms; causes poliomyelitis, hand, foot and mouth disease   |

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| Epidemic typhus                         | ET | Caused by <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i> transmitted by human body louse; common following wars and natural disasters   |
| Erythema infectiosum                    | EI | Known as fifth disease or “slapped cheek syndrome” caused by virus; characterized by red rash   |
| Exanthem subitum                        | ES | Known as sixth disease; usually affects children < 3 years old; rash/fever caused by two herpesviruses  |
| Fasciolasis                             | FS | Parasitic infection by the liver fluke; chronic state causes inflammatory bile duct disease   |
| Fasciolopsiasis                         | FP | Infection by the trematode <i>Fasciolopsis buski</i> ; most infections asymptomatic, but heavy infections cause GI symptoms                                   |
| Fatal familial insomnia                 | FI | Prion disease; characterized by progressive insomnia resulting in dementia and eventually death   |
| Filariasis                              | FR | Caused by roundworms and spread by blood-feeding insects; infection of lymph tissue causes elephantiasis  |
| Clostridium perfringens                 | CP | Gram-positive bacterium; one of the most common causes of food poisoning from poorly prepared meat or food left to stand too long                             |
| Fusobacterium infection                 | FB | Anaerobic, gram-negative bacteria causing several human diseases such as periodontal diseases, Lemierre’s syndrome, and skin ulcers                           |
| Gas gangrene                            | GG | Caused by exotoxin-producing <i>Clostridium</i> species; causes myonecrosis, gas production, and sepsis; large, blackened sores                               |
| Geotrichosis                            | GE | Caused by fungal member of microflora; forms include pulmonary, bronchial, oral, vaginal, gastrointestinal and cutaneous                                      |
| Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome | GS | Rare heritable neurodegenerative disease caused by prions; first signs are difficulty speaking and unsteadiness   |
| Giardiasis                              | GD | “Beaver fever;” caused by protozoan; causes severe diarrhea and difficulty absorbing vitamin B12, folate, vitamin A, and lactose                              |
| Glanders                                | GL | Bacterial zoonotic disease with chronic form resulting in nodular lesions of the lungs and ulceration; found in horses and mules; eradicated in North America |

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| Gnathostomiasis                       | GN | Nematode infection acquired through ingestion of raw freshwater fish, poultry, or frogs; causes painful swellings  |
| Gonorrhea                             | GO | Sexually transmitted bacterial infection; if untreated in women can cause pelvic inflammatory disease; aka the clap; can impact organs, joints, skin, etc. if left untreated; up 100 million cases per year worldwide; coinfections with chlamydial are common |
| Granuloma inguinale                   | GI | Bacterial disease characterized by genital ulcers; common in countries where medical treatment is scarce; untreated can result in ulcers with leakage of mucus and blood   |
| Group A streptococcal infection       | GA | GAS is most common bacterial infections include strep throat and cellulitis; severe infections can occur in blood, lungs, deep tissue; treated with penicillin   |
| Group B streptococcal infection       | GB | Bacteria of the normal microbiota; particularly affect children, causing pneumonia, bacteremia, and sepsis   |
| Haemophilus influenzae infection      | HI | Opportunistic pathogen, part of normal microflora; originally thought to cause influenza   |
| Hand, foot and mouth disease          | HM | Highly contagious viral infection characterized by bumps of the hands, feet, and mouth; nail loss may occur temporarily  |
| Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome         | HV | Infection occurs through contact with rat urine or feces; causes sudden onset of shortness of breath   |
| Heartland virus disease               | HL | Transmitted by the lone star tick; uncommon disease with symptoms related to ehrlichiosis  |
| Helicobacter pylori infection         | HP | Bacterial infection affecting the stomach lining; causes GI symptoms such as pain when stomach is empty  |
| Hemolytic-uremic syndrome             | HU | Blood disorder characterized by low red blood cells, acute kidney failure and low platelets  |
| Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome | HF | Caused by hantavirus species; five phases: febrile, hypotensive, oliguric, diuretic, and convalescent  |
| Hepatitis A                           | HA | Disease of the liver; spread through contaminated water or shellfish; vaccine available  |
| Hepatitis B                           | HB | Viral infection affecting the liver; transmitted through blood/body fluids; progresses to jaundice; vaccine available  |

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| Hepatitis C                     | HC | Viral infection affecting the liver; spread by blood-to-blood contact; can cause fatty liver and cirrhosis; infects only humans and chimps   |
| Hepatitis D                     | HD | Viral infection that only occurs where hepatitis B is present; increases risk of liver failure   |
| Hepatitis E                     | HE | Viral infection affecting the liver; transmitted through fecal-oral route; can lead to problems of other organs  |
| Herpes simplex                  | HS | Viral infection causing cold sores/blisters in affected area; two main types—one being a STI   |
| Histoplasmosis                  | HT | Fungal infection primarily affecting the lungs; common among AIDS patients; associated with bat guano  |
| Hookworm infection              | HO | Parasitic roundworm infection acquired from contaminated soil; enter lungs; can cause anemia   |
| Human bocavirus infection       | HR | Mostly pediatric virus; four known genotypes; general respiratory symptoms; no antiviral treatment known to be helpful   |
| Human ewingii ehrlichiosis      | HW | Bacterial infection of neutrophils; transmitted by the lone star tick; immunodeficient patients at risk  |
| Human granulocytic anaplasmosis | HG | Transmitted to humans by the bite of the deer tick and western black-legged tick, treated with a tetracycline antibiotic for 10 to 14 days   |
| Human metapneumovirus infection | HI | Leading cause of acute respiratory infection, particularly in children; replication of the virus occurs in the nasal and lung tissues, and airway epithelial cells   |
| Human monocytic ehrlichiosis    | HM | Signs and symptoms of ehrlichiosis typically begin within 1-2 weeks after the bite of an infected tick, treated with an antibiotic for two weeks   |
| Human papillomavirus            | HV | Most commonly spread during vaginal or anal sex; in most cases, it goes away on its own and does not cause any health problems; when it does not go away, it can cause health problems like genital warts and cancer |
| Human parainfluenza virus       | HP | Four virus types that cause upper and lower respiratory illnesses; can be spread by close contact, coughing/sneezing or touching virus contaminated objects  |
| Hymenolepiasis                  | HY | Ingestion of dwarf tapeworm or the rat tapeworm larvae; in addition to being spread by insects, the disease can be spread directly from person to person by eggs in feces  |

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| Epstein–Barr virus infectious         | EB | One of most common human viruses spread through saliva; can cause “mono”   |
| Influenza                             | IF | Antigenic drift causes this virus’ vaccine to not be fully effective, can be spread up to six feet away  |
| Isosporiasis                          | IP | Human intestinal disease caused by the parasite <i>Isospora belli</i> ; found in mostly tropical and subtropical regions   |
| Kawasaki disease                      | KA | Causes swelling in the arteries throughout the body; affects children under five or Asian and pacific islander descent   |
| Keratitis                             | KR | Inflammation in the cornea of the eye, can be caused by bacteria, viruses fungi, or parasites  |
| Kingella kingae infection             | KK | Responsible for lower respiratory tracts infections and meningitis; bacterial infection common amongst children 6-36 months  |
| Kuru                                  | KU | Infectious protein found in human brain tissue; found amongst people who practice cannibalism; known as the laughing sickness  |
| Lassa fever                           | LF | Animal-borne acute viral illness; the “multimammate rat” is the virus’ vector  |
| Legionellosis (Legionnaires' disease) | LG | Severe form of pneumonia caused by infection; caused by inhaling legionella bacteria from water or soil  |
| Leishmaniasis                         | LI | Parasitic spread by the bite of sand flies; kills 20,000 per year worldwide; the visceral form is most deadly; prevention via sleeping nets and insecticides widely used |
| Leprosy                               | LP | <i>Bacterial infection cause by Mycobacterium leprae; the bacteria grow very slowly and can take 20 years to show signs of infection</i>                                 |
| Leptospirosis                         | LE | Considered an operational hazard for people work outdoors or with animals; bacterial infection spread through the urine of infected animals                              |
| Listeriosis                           | LI | Infection caused by the bacteria <i>Listeria</i> ; usually acquired after eating contaminated food   |
| Lyme disease                          | LY | <i>Borrelia spread by ticks; common symptom is the “Classic EM Rash”</i>   |
| Lymphatic filariasis                  | LF | <i>Caused by threadlike worms that only live in the human lymph system; can be spread from person to person by mosquitoes</i>  |
| Lymphocytic choriomeningitis          | LC | Rodent-borne viral infection caused by LCMV; the primary host for the virus is the house mouse   |

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| Malaria                          | MA   | Protozoan parasite invades the red blood cells; transmitted by mosquitoes   |
| Marburg hemorrhagic fever        | MH   | The reservoir host of the Marburg virus is the African fruit bat; there are no validated experimental treatments for humans         |
| Measles                          | ME   | Can be spread through the air after coughing or sneezing and remain active outside the body for about two hours                     |
| Middle East respiratory syndrome | MR   | Originated from the Arabian Peninsula in 2012; considered a coronavirus   |
| Melioidosis                      | ME   | Bacterial disease also called Whitmore's disease; without treatment it can kill within 48 hours                                     |
| Meningitis                       | MN   | Inflammation of the meninges; can occur when fluid surrounding the brain becomes infected   |
| Meningococcal disease            | MG   | Bacterial infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord; two most common types are meningitis and septicemia                 |
| Metagonimiasis                   | MT   | Associated with eating undercooked fish; parasites attach to the small intestinal wall  |
| Microsporidiosis                 | MI   | Usually only affect people with compromised immune systems; caused by small parasites called microsporidia                          |
| Molluscum contagiosum            | MC   | Skin Infection caused by poxvirus; results in round firm painless bumps ranging in size   |
| Monkeypox                        | MPOX | Usually transmitted to people from wild animals; a rash that lasts between 4-6 weeks  |
| Mumps                            | MS   | Viral infection that includes swelling of the salivary glands; best known for its symptoms of puffy cheeks and swollen jaws         |
| Murine typhus (Endemic typhus)   | MT   | Bacterial disease transmitted by fleas; also called "Shoofly Fever"   |
| Mycoplasma pneumonia             | MN   | Referred to as walking pneumonia; may cause permanent lung damage if chronic  |
| Mycetoma (disambiguation)        | MC   | Chronic subcutaneous infection caused by bacteria or fungi; more commonly affect men aged 20-40 who work outdoors                   |
| Myiasis                          | MY   | Parasitic infection by fly larvae in human tissue; not common in the United States unless people have travelled outside the country |
| Neonatal conjunctivitis          | NE   | Most common causes are silver nitrate solution or chlamydial infections; only present in newborn babies                             |

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| Human ewingii ehrlichiosis        | HE | The primary carrier is the Lone Star tick; most reported cases occur in the summer months with peaks in June and July  |
| Human granulocytic anaplasmosis   | HG | Transmitted to humans by the bite of the deer tick and western black-legged tick; treated with a tetracycline antibiotic for 10 to 14 days                     |
| Norovirus                         | NV | Known as the winter vomiting bug; it causes gastroenteritis resulting in dehydration for some; prevented by hand washing and has no vaccine preventive measure |
| Variant Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease | VC | Prion or misshapen protein disease that is linked to spongiform encephalopathy in cows; results in brain deterioration   |
| Nocardiosis                       | NO | Known as a bacterium infection; it's an infectious pulmonary disease characterized by abscesses in the lungs   |
| Onchocerciasis                    | ON | Also called river blindness; it's a disease caused by parasitic infection with the leading to skin disease and blindness                                       |
| Opisthorchiasis                   | OP | Caused by the by the liver fluke; symptoms can be asymptomatic   |
| Paracoccidioidomycosis            | Pd | Fungal infection where majority do not exhibit symptoms but to those who do it affects the lungs causing shortness of breath                                   |
| Paragonimiasis                    | PG | Caused by lung fluke/flatworms that infect the lungs of humans after eating infected raw or undercooked crab or crayfish                                       |
| Pasteurellosis                    | PA | Bacterial infection that causes pockets of pus to form under the skin resulting in open wounds   |
| Pediculosis capitis               | PC | Head lice; can be treated with Malathion   |
| Pediculosis corporis              | PE | Body lice; can be treated with pediculicide  |
| Pediculosis pubis                 | PU | Pubic lice; can also be treated with mousse or lotion containing pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide   |
| Pelvic inflammatory disease       | PI | Complication of woman's reproductive system commonly caused by STDs like chlamydia and gonorrhea   |
| Pertussis                         | PR | Also, called by whooping cough and caused by bacterium; vaccine available for prevention   |
| Plague                            | PG | Can be called "Black Death" and will result in bubonic infection increasing pneumonic or lung infection and later death  |

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| Pneumococcal infection                     | PM        | Infection resulting in fever, bloody cough, and shortness of breath; mild cases treatable by amoxicillin  |
| Pneumocystis pneumonia                     | PP        | Lung infection that can be traced to people of weakened immune systems; treatment includes trimethoprim   |
| Pneumonia                                  | PA        | Lung infection where fluid filled sacs can suffocate the infected; treatable with antibiotics and preventable by vaccines   |
| Poliomyelitis                              | PO        | Caused by poliovirus and has been largely eradicated through vaccination programs worldwide; however, if not prevented causes paralysis   |
| Prevotella infection                       | PR        | Respiratory infection that can result in lung disease with wounds or abscesses; treatable with metronidazole or amoxicillin   |
| Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis        | PM        | Devastating brain disease caused by a single celled ameba that deteriorates the brain through inflammation  |
| Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy | PL        | Neurological disorder where the brain cannot function properly due to destruction of myelin producing cells   |
| Psittacosis                                | PS        | Bacterial infection and zoonotic in nature this disease causes nausea, fever, and vomiting; treatable through antibiotic therapy  |
| Q fever                                    | QF        | Bacterial infection that can be acquired from working with livestock like sheep, goats, and cattle; treatable with antibiotic doxycycline   |
| Rabies                                     | Rb        | Infection brought on through infected animal bite; treatable with fast-acting rabies shot (immune globulin shot)  |
| Relapsing fever                            | <i>Rf</i> | Transmitted by ticks and lice the spirochete that is behind the infection causing headaches to manifest frequently; treatable with erythromycin   |
| Respiratory syncytial virus infection      | RS        | Viral infection with frequent coughing; common in children and if not severe can be overcome with minor supportive care   |
| Rhinosporidiosis                           | RI        | Fungal infection of upper respiratory tract that causes masses in lungs to form; surgical intervention to remove masses is needed to treat and prevent further infection from spreading |
| Rhinovirus infection                       | RV        | Viral infection of upper respiratory tract that can lead to common cold; frequent cough and nasal discharge; alleviated with anti-inflammatory medication.                              |

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| Rickettsial infection                    | RI | Bacterial infection spread through ticks and fleas causing fever, chills, and headaches; treatable with doxycycline (preferred) or chloramphenicol                  |
| Rickettsialpox                           | RX | Bacterial infection from mite bites causing a black scab to form at bite site with fever and chills following after; treatable with tetracyclines                   |
| Rift Valley fever                        | RV | Viral infection that typically infects animals but causes fever and discomfort in humans; minor supportive care is usually needed                                   |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)      | RM | Bacterial disease from a tick bite resulting in fever that can turn deadly if not treated with appropriate antibiotics  |
| Rotavirus infection                      | RO | Viral infection common among children that causes gastroenteritis and dehydration; no treatment aside from supportive care till virus clears body                   |
| Rubella                                  | RU | Also called German measles with no known treatment that usually presents mild rash and fever in infected  |
| Salmonellosis                            | SA | Bacterial infection from eating uncooked meat that is common among those with weakened immune systems; with proper rehydration and fluids infection can be overcome |
| SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) | SR | Caused by the coronavirus it is a viral illness infecting the respiratory tract and due to no vaccine can be deadly   |
| Scabies                                  | SC | Infection caused by mite bites that lay eggs underneath skin and cause redness and rashes to develop; treatable with Permethrin cream                               |
| Shigellosis                              | SI | Bacteria transmitted through diapers; months before stool is a normal consistency   |
| Shingles                                 | SG | Reactivation of the same virus that causes chicken pox; not contagious  |
| Smallpox                                 | SP | Eradicated in 1980; dates back to the Egyptian Empire due to being found on mummies   |
| Sporotrichosis                           | ST | "Rose Gardner Disease"; caused by the <i>Sporothrix</i> fungus that lives on plant matter such as rose bushes   |
| Staphylococcal food poisoning            | SF | Gram-positive bacteria; toxin produced causes illness; cocci shaped in grape-like clusters  |
| Staphylococcal infection                 | SC | Bacterial infection; commonly inhabit the skin and nose; many strains are antibiotic resistant  |
| Strongyloidiasis                         | SL | Parasitic nematode infection; common in soldiers coming back from tropical regions  |

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| Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis | SS | Rare but fatal CNS disease from measles virus; known as Dawson disease  |
| Syphilis                            | SY | STI cause by bacteria; can transmit from mother to baby during birth; four stages: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary |
| Taeniasis                           | TA | Caused by <i>Taenia</i> tapeworms; can get longer than 10 meters; cause is ingestion of undercooked meat                    |
| Tetanus                             | TE | Bacteria toxin that causes lockjaw; spasm severe enough can cause bone fractures  |
| Tinea barbae                        | TT | Fungal infection of the hair (esp. chin); common among farmers  |
| Tinea capitis                       | TC | Fungal infection of the scalp; known as "ringworm of the hair"  |
| Tinea corporis                      | TO | Fungal infection of the arms and legs; found on glabrous skin   |
| Tinea cruris                        | TR | Ringworm of the groin aka "Jock itch"; fungal infection   |
| Tinea manuum                        | TM | Ringworm of the hands; fungal infection   |
| Tinea nigra                         | TN | Caused by <i>Hortaea werneckii</i> fungus; ringworm of the palms and soles which cause dark patches                         |
| Tinea pedis (Athlete's foot)        | TP | Fungal skin infection of the feet; medically described in 1908; affects 15% of the world's population                       |
| Tinea unguium                       | TU | Known as onychomycosis; fungal infection found under toenails and/or fingernails  |
| Tinea versicolor                    | TV | Fungal infection of the trunk; people with dark skin tones exhibit hypopigmentation   |
| Toxocariasis                        | TO | Zoonotic nematode infection; gastrointestinal roundworm in cats, dogs, and foxes; 3 main syndromes                          |
| Toxoplasmosis                       | TX | Parasitic disease; leading cause of death from foodborne illness; pregnant women can have severe consequences               |
| Trachoma                            | TA | Bacterial infection; leading cause of preventable blindness around the world  |
| Trichinosis                         | TS | Roundworm contracted by eating undercooked pork; pigs raised outside with rodents have an increased chance of infection     |
| Trichomoniasis                      | TI | Caused by <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> (protozoan); an estimated 3.7 million people have this STI                           |

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| Trichuriasis                          | TU | Caused by whipworms; in 2002, an estimated 1 billion people were infected worldwide; can cause vitamin A deficiency  |
| Tuberculosis                          | TB | Bacterial infection; spreads through the air; infects the lungs and can spread to various organs; drug resistant forms include MDR (Multidrug resistant), XDR (Extensively Drug Resistant) and TDR (Totally drug resistant); currently 2 billion people are inflicted with latent, active or resistant forms |
| Tularemia                             | TL | “Rabbit fever”; 6 variations of this bacterial disease; transmitted through ticks, deer flies, and handling infected animals   |
| Typhoid fever                         | TF | Bacterial infection; people are commonly infected while traveling abroad; four stages; most common in India  |
| Typhus fever                          | TY | Bacterial infection; spread through body lice, chiggers, and fleas depending on the type of infection  |
| Ureaplasma urealyticum infection      | UU | Bacterial infection; sexually transmitted UTI; Linked to infertility; causes urethritis  |
| Valley fever                          | VF | Fungal infection; found in SW states in the US, Mexico, and S. America; spores are called arthroconidia  |
| Venezuelan equine encephalitis        | VE | Mosquito-borne viral pathogen; second most important arboviral disease in Peru; affects all equine species   |
| Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever          | VH | Caused by the guanarito virus; transmitted through rodents; main host is the short-tailed cane mouse   |
| Vibrio vulnificus infection           | VV | Gram-negative bacillus bacterial infection; leads to cellulitis and/or sepsis; three types of infections: gastroenteritis, necrotizing, and sepsis   |
| Vibrio parahaemolyticus enteritis     | VE | Gram-negative bacterial infection; caused by the consumption of raw shellfish (mostly oysters) or via the fecal-oral route; symptoms usually last 72 hours   |
| Viral pneumonia                       | VP | Viral infection but can be caused by bacterial infection; vaccines of various illnesses are the best preventative  |
| West Nile Fever                       | WN | RNA virus infection; leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in the US   |
| White piedra                          | WP | Caused by the fungus <i>Trichosporon beigeli</i> ; causes nodular deformation of the hair shaft  |
| Yersinia pseudotuberculosis infection | YT | Gram-negative bacterium; causes Far East scarlet-like fever; zoonotic disease  |

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| Yersiniosis                    | YR | Bacterial infection; drinking only pasteurized milk is a form of prevention; often confused with appendicitis   |
| Yellow fever                   | YF | Caused by yellow fever virus; can cause severe liver damage (jaundice)  |
| Zika fever                     | ZF | Virus that can be passed from mother to fetus; causes microcephaly in babies; mosquito vector   |
| Zygomycosis                    | ZY | Known as Mucormycosis; rare fungal infection that cause black lesions on nose or mouth  |
| Alpha Corona virus (HCoV-229E) | VE | Single-stranded RNA virus; enters host cell by binding to the APN receptor; one of the two viruses responsible for the common cold; 1st coronavirus (HCoV) isolated with patients with common cold in 1960's; 2 species first detected: HCoV-229E and HCoV-OC43 |
| NL63 (alpha coronavirus) (NL)  | VL | Virus continually circulates in the human population; originated from infected civets and bats; enters its host cell by the ACE2 receptor   |
| OC43 (beta coronavirus)        | VO | one of the 2 viruses responsible for the common cold; infects humans and cattle   |
| HKU1 (HKU)                     | VK | Most closely related to mouse hepatitis virus (MHV); causes acute respiratory distress; virus that has hemagglutinin esterase (HE) gene   |
| MERS-CoV                       | VM | Originated from camels and bats; closely related to bat coronaviruses such as HKU4 and HKU5; first confirmed case reported in Saudi Arabia in 2012  |
| SARS-CoV (SARS)                | VS | Causes a decrease in the number of lymphocytes circulating in the blood; viral infection with a short incubation period of 2-7 days   |
| SARS-CoV-2 (COVID)             | SC | First discovered in Wuhan, China; also known as the "Wuhan virus"; virion is approximately 50–200 nanometers in diameter  |