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| Type of Infectious Agent | Disease Examples | Modes of Transmission | Methods of Prevention | How the Agent Reproduces | How the Agent is Treated |
| Bacteria | -teburculosis (TB)  -syphilis  -Steptococcus pyogenes | -spread through the air (coughing, etc.)   -contact with a sore during sexual activity  -may enter through small cuts or abrasions  -infected mother to a child during childbirth  -spread through airborne droplets or touching a surface an infected person touched | -wash your hands  - | -binary fission | -antibiotics  -penicillin |
| Viruses | -Rotavirus  -common cold  -flu | -virus is present in stool several days before and after symptoms, and is transmitted easily through person- to person contact at this time  -enters through mouth or nose  -hand- to- hand contact | -wash your hands after using the bathroom or changing a diaper  -avoid contaminated water  - | -replication  -need a host | -prevention of dehydration  -wait for symptoms to subside  -bed rest and hydration |
| Fungus | -Histoplas-mosis  -Ringworm (Tinea corporis)  -athlete’s foot (Tinea pedis) | -spores float into the air when contaminated material is dusturbed  -skin- to- skin contact  -contact with objects infected person has just touched  -contact with infected soil  -sharing clothes or shoes  -walking on public floors | -don’t touch people’s ringworm!!  -don’t share shoes  -don’t walk around barefoot in public  -don’t wear tight shoes | -spores (reproductive cells) | -antifungal drugs for severe cases |
| Protozoa | -Giardiasis  -Cryptospor-idiosis  -Malaria | -Accidental ingestion or person- to person transmission  -touching anything that has come in contact with infected feces  -mosquitoes  -unborn children  -blood transfusions  -infected needles | -avoid dirty water  -don’t touch your mouth  -mosquito nets | -binary fission | -anti- parasitic drugs  -anti- motility agents to slow down movement of intestines  -fluid replacement therapy  -antimalarial drugs |
| Helminthes | -trichnosis  -tapeworm  -Ascariasis | -eating meat such as pork, bear, walrus, or horse that is undercooked  -consumption of contaminated food or water  -ingestion of larval cysts in meat with this infection  -contact with soil mixed with infected feces | -cook all meat thoroughly  -dispose of all feces properly | -mating inside the intestines | -anti- parasite medication  -medicine that is toxic to the adult organism |
| Prions | -Creutzfeldt- Jakob Disease | -no apparent reason  -exposure to infected tissue during medical procedures | - | -proteins called prions become misshapen and infectious | -no treatment |

5.1.2