



# ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY

**OUR MICROBIAL ADDITIVE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TESTED ON OVER 50 DIFFERENT ORGANISMS IN OVER 2,000 APPLICATIONS. THE LIST BELOW HIGHLIGHTS THE MAIN STRAINS TESTED AND THEIR PROPERTIES.**

**ASPERGILLUS AMSTELODAMI:**

Anamorphic state of Eurotium amstelodami: Yellow mould fungus found in soil and house-dust. May be pathogenic. Has been found in cases of pulmonary infection.

**ASPERGILLUS NIDULANS:**

Yellow mould fungus. Pathogenic, causing chronic granulomatous disease.

**ASPERGILLUS NIGER:**

Black mould fungus. Irritant spores with mycotoxins. Pathogen, Causing respiratory diseases and cutaneous and subcutaneous infections. Commonly found in bathrooms.

**CANDIDA ALBICANS:**

Saprophytic yeast found in the nasopharynx and faeces. Causes thrush and skin infections.

**CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE:**

Gram positive anaerobic spore-forming bacteria. Pathogenic, causing colitis in the human gut. (Please see separate Addmaster information sheet)

**CORYNEBACTERIUM MINUTISSIMUM:**

Gram-positive non spore-forming bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with acne.

**CORYNEBACTERIUM SPP:**

Gram-positive, non spore-forming bacilli. Pathogenic, causing a variety of cutaneous and mucocutaneous human diseases such as diphtheria, mastitis, vaginitis etc.

**ENTEROBACTER GERGOVIAE:**

Gram-negative bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with hospital-acquired urinary tract infections.

**ESCHERICHIA COLI 0157 H7:**

Facultative anaerobic gram-negative bacillus serotype, found in animal intestines and faeces. Strain 0157 H7 is particularly pathogenic, causing gastroenteritis, sometimes fatal.

**KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus, part of the normal intestinal flora of animals and humans. Pathogenic, causing hospital and community acquired infections.

**LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES:**

Gram-positive aerobic non spore-forming bacillus, found in the intestinal tract of humans. Pathogenic if it enters the bloodstream, causing Listeriosis.

**MESOPHILIC AEROBES:**

Most bacteria are mesophiles, i.e. capable of living and replicating at a wide range of temperatures. Those found in or on the human body have a temperature optimum of 37 to 44C, but many others in found in nature have an optimum of 30C.

**(MRSA) METHICILLIN RESISTANT**

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS:**

At the moment there are 27 known pathogenic serotypes of MRSA, each particularly contagious, and resistant to most antibiotic treatments. Common in hospital acquired infections.

**MUCOR RACEMOSUS:**

Spoilage mould fungus found in soil and house dust. Allergenic spores, causing hypersensitivity.

**MYCELIOPHTHORA THERMOPHILA:**

Fungus, tolerant to exposure to high temperatures, commonly found in garden compost heaps. Used for production of thermostable enzymes for industrial processes. Has been implicated in rare fungal infections in humans.

**PENICILLIUM CHRYSOGENUM:**

Commonly occurring blue mould fungus, used industrially for antibiotic production.

**PROTEUS MIRABILIS:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus, part of the normal human intestinal flora. Pathogenic, causing urinary tract and intestinal infections.

**PROTEUS VULGARIS:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus, part of the normal human intestinal flora. Pathogenic, causing urinary tract and intestinal infections.

**PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus, colonies forming a characteristic blue-green pigment with a urine-like odour. Ubiquitous in nature. Pathogenic, being a major cause of hospital-acquired infections.

**PSEUDOMONAS CEPACIA:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with many hospital-acquired infections, and closely associated with cases of cystic fibrosis.

**PSEUDOMONAS PUTIDA:**

Aerobic Gram-negative bacillus. Some strains occasionally isolated as opportunistic pathogens.

**SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE:**

Yeast, capable of aerobic and anaerobic fermentation. Used in the food industry for brewing and baking.

**SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS:**

Gram-negative bacillus, with over 1000 known pathogenic serotypes, causing enteric or typhoid fever in humans. Found in the gut of animals, birds, and human carriers. Infection is passed through poor.

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS:**

Aerobic Gram-positive coccus. Part of the normal flora of the skin, intestinal and genital tracts and mucous membranes of warm blooded animals. An opportunistic pathogen causing a wide variety of infections.

**TRYCHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES:**

Saprophytic fungus causing dermatophytosis, athletes foot and other chronic skin infections.