

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

The Chain of Infection



E. coli

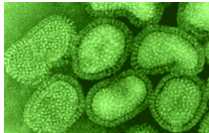
(www.familydoctor.org)

E. coli is short for *Escherichia coli*—a germ that causes severe cramps and diarrhea. *E. coli* is a leading cause of bloody diarrhea. The symptoms are worse in children and older people, and especially in people who have another illness. *E. coli* infection is more common during the summer months and in northern states.

Healthy beef and dairy cattle may carry the *E. coli* germ in their intestines. The meat can get contaminated with the germ during the slaughtering process. When beef is ground up, the *E. coli* germs get mixed throughout the meat.

The most common way to get this infection is by eating undercooked hamburgers. You can be infected with the *E. coli* germ if you don't use a high enough temperature to cook your beef, or if you don't cook it long enough. When you eat undercooked beef, the germs enter your stomach and intestines.

1. causative agent = _____
2. reservoir = _____
3. portal of exit = _____
4. mode of transmission = _____
5. portal of entry = _____
6. susceptible host = _____



Influenza (flu)

(www.mayoclinic.com)

The flu is caused by three types (strains) of viruses—influenza A, B, and C. Anyone can get influenza, a viral infection that attacks your respiratory system, including your nose, throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. You're especially at risk if you are an older adult, have diabetes, chronic heart or lung disease, or an impaired immune system.

You're exposed to the flu when someone who is infected with the influenza virus coughs or sneezes, or you touch something they've handled. That's why the flu spreads rapidly anywhere people congregate—schools, childcare centers, offices, nursing homes, buses, even luxury cruise ships.

1. causative agent = _____
2. reservoir = _____
3. portal of exit = _____
4. mode of transmission = _____
5. portal of entry = _____
6. susceptible host = _____