

pathogen

A specialist in diseases that affect groups of people or animals.

disease outbreak

Government agency that protects the health, safety and security of Americans from disease threats.

To make free from living microorganisms by using physical or chemical agents. When many people or animals in a specific area become ill in greater numbers than normal.

A disease that can spread from animals to people.



Something such as a virus or bacterium that causes disease.

epidemiologist

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

A microscopic living organism that can be single or multi celled.

Sickness caused by food contaminated with bacteria, parasites or viruses. The time between being exposed to a pathogen and when symptoms begin.

The amount of time it takes for medicine given to a production animal to decrease to a safe, acceptable level so the animal can be milked or harvested for food.





microorganism

Small infectious agent that can only reproduce inside the host cell it infects.

A highly contagious respiratory disease.

Bacteria that often cause food poisoning in humans, commonly found in chicken and egg products. Bacteria that often affect the intestinal track (gut) and cause severe diarrhea, and are associated with fecal contamination.



A living organism (usually a biting insect) that can transfer a disease from one animal or plant to another.

Separation and restriction of the movement of people or animals that may have been exposed to an infectious disease to see if they become sick.

blood-borne pathogen



A microorganism in blood that can cause disease, usually transferred by needles or biting insects.





A government agency focused on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition and the public policy related to these issues.



E. Coli (Escherichia coli)

The person in charge of receiving notification of reportable animal diseases from all laboratories and veterinarians in the state.

An object such as a car, boots or even door knobs, that can help carry pathogens from one location to another.

foodborne illness



Multi-celled (Eukaryotic) organisms such as yeasts, molds and mushrooms.



A harmless version of a microorganism that is introduced to humans or animals to help stimulate immunity, making them resistant to infection by that microorganism.

Physical changes in an animal or person caused by a pathogen that are often non-specific (for example, fever, body aches) that may indicate disease being present.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

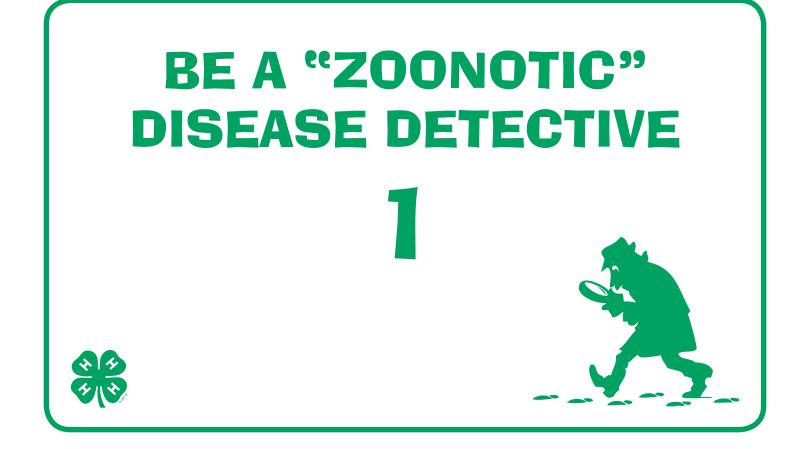


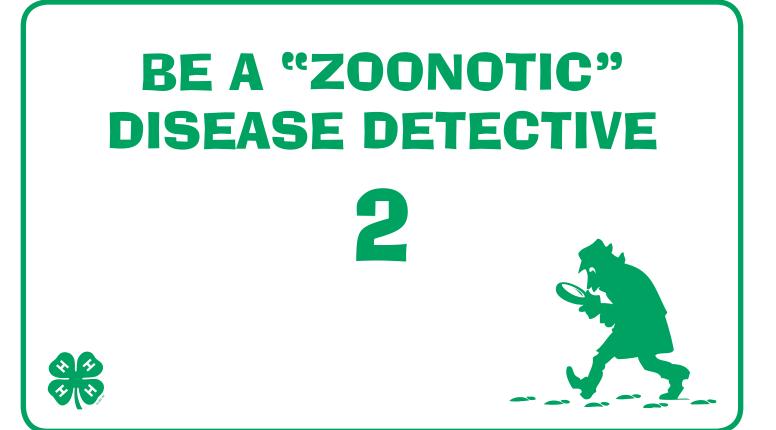
Single-celled (Prokaryotic) living microorganisms that can cause disease.

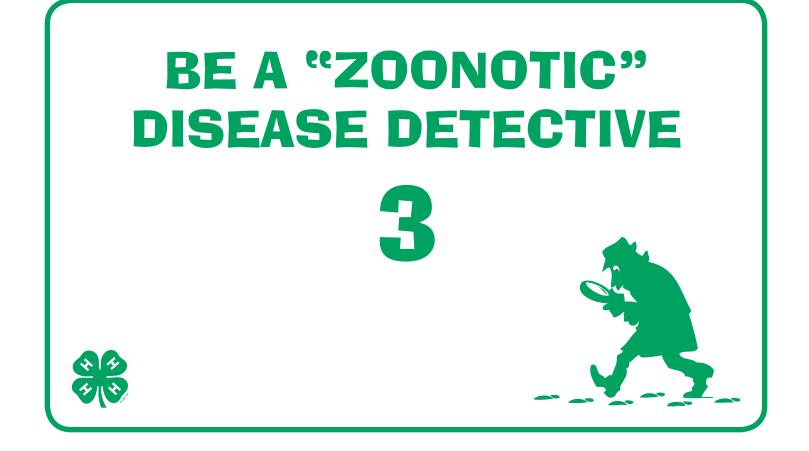
incubation period

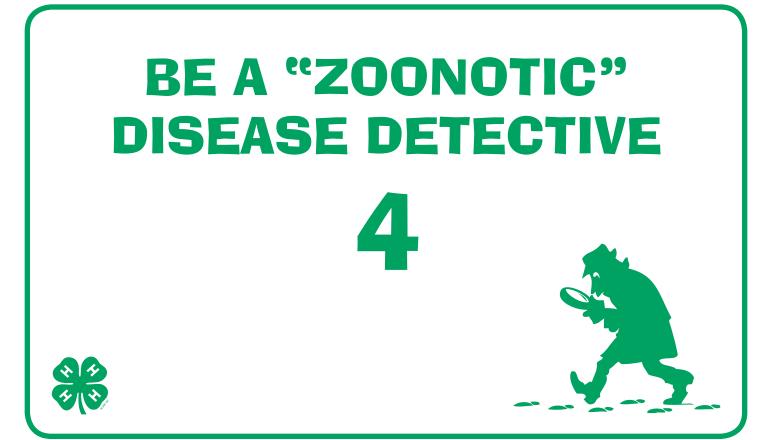
withdrawal period

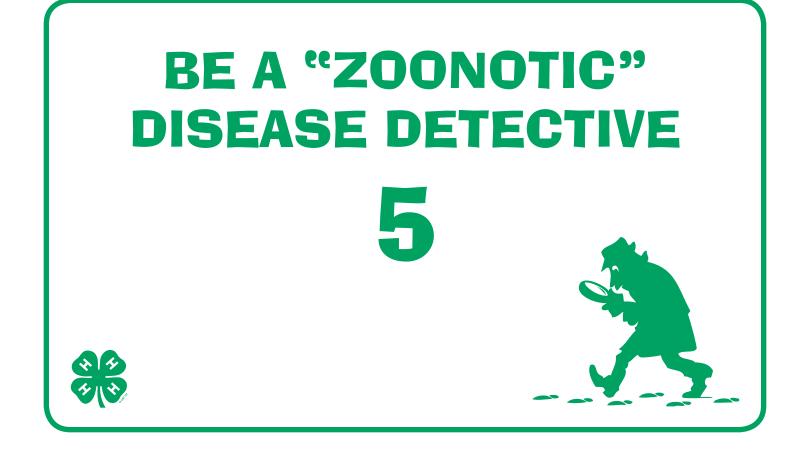
state veterinarian

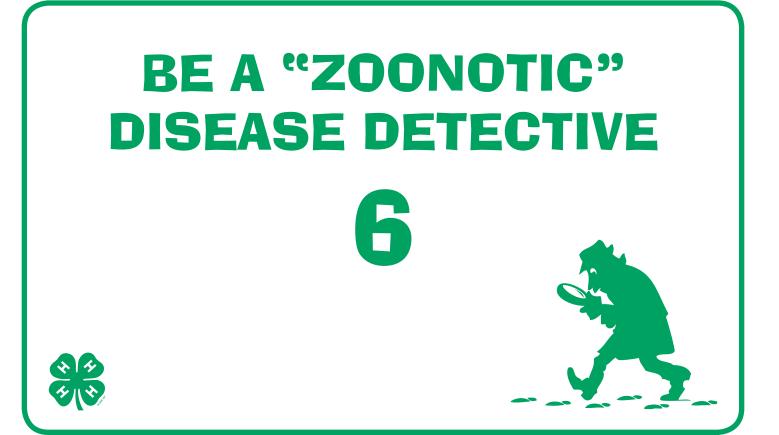


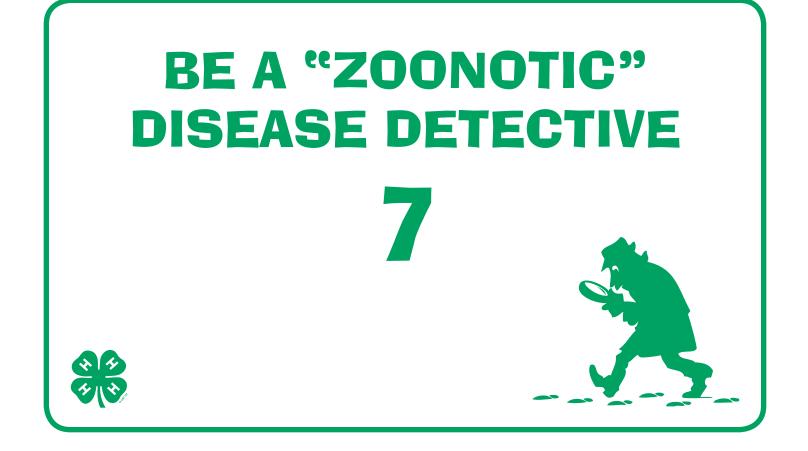


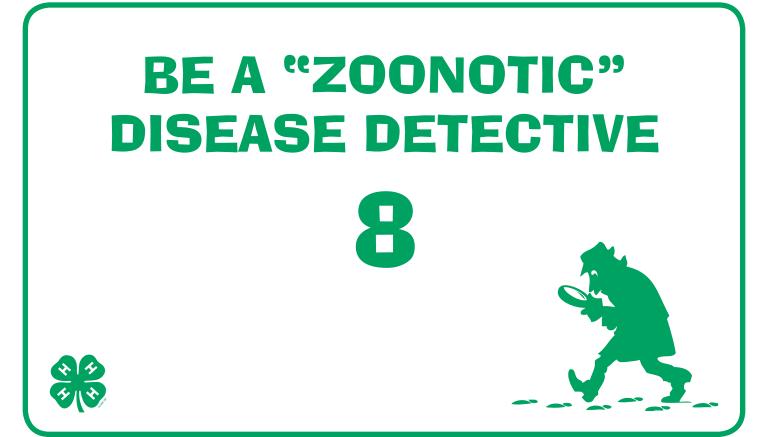


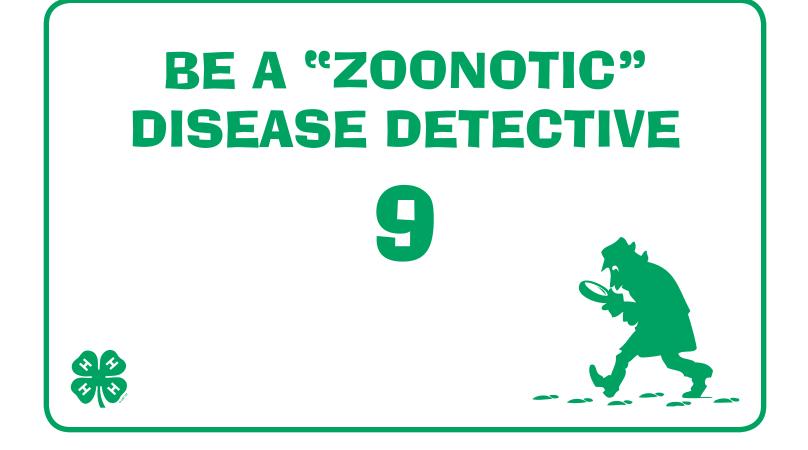




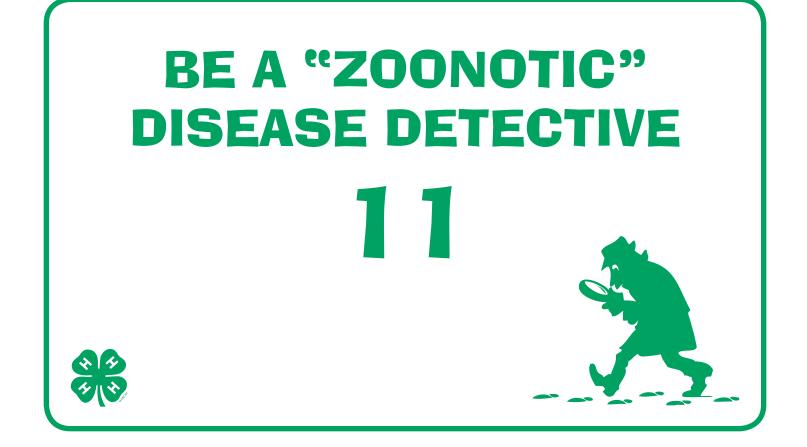




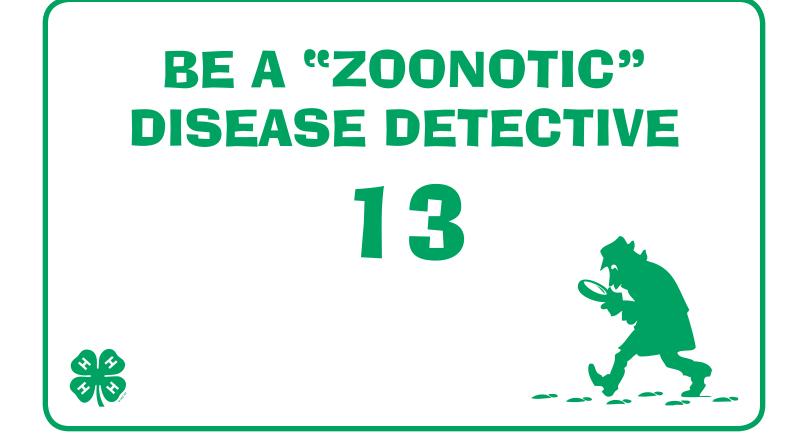




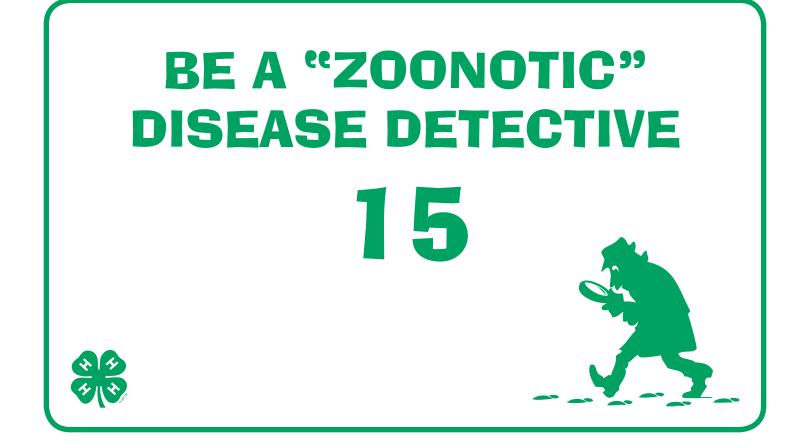
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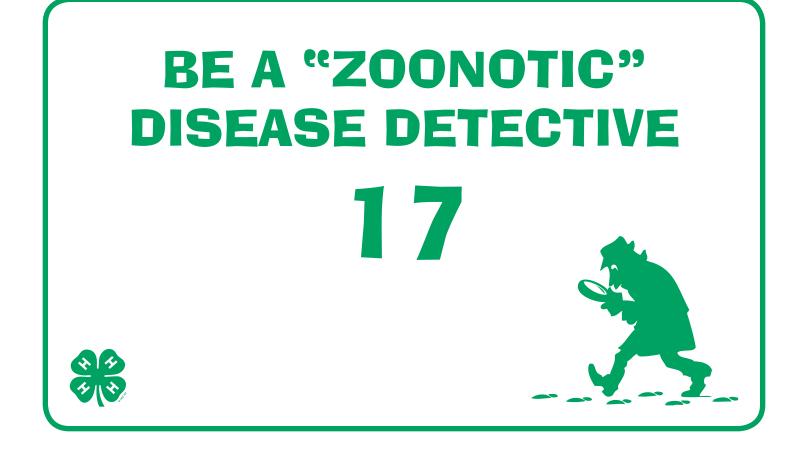


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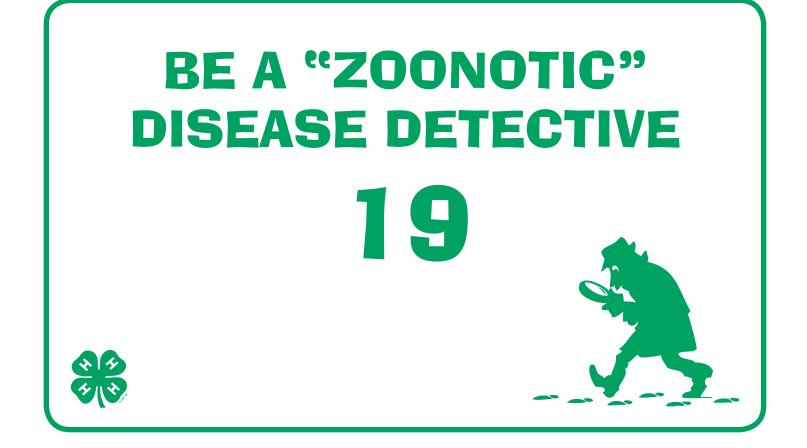


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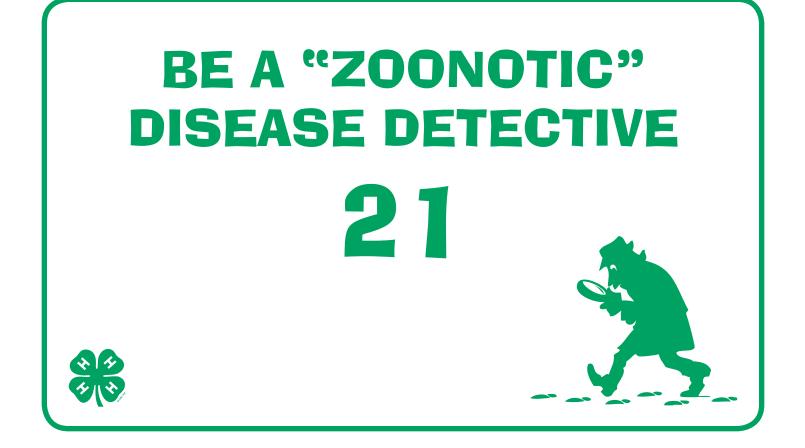




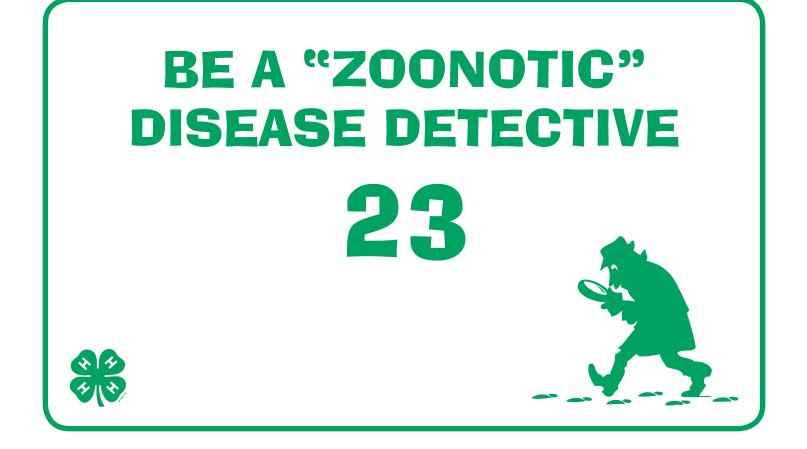
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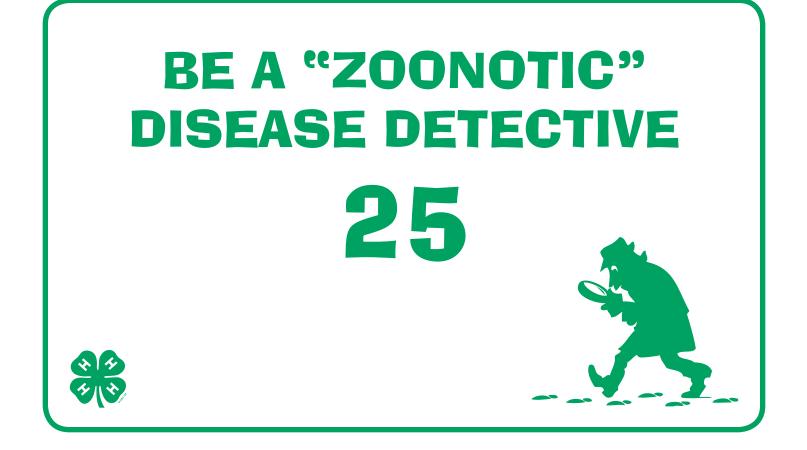


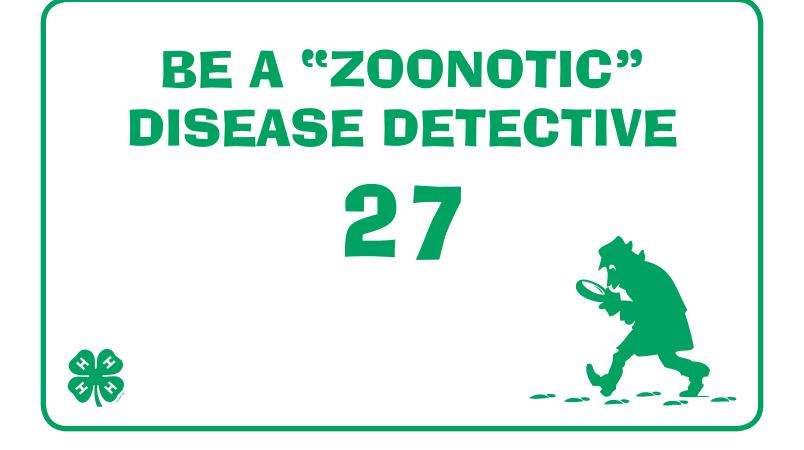
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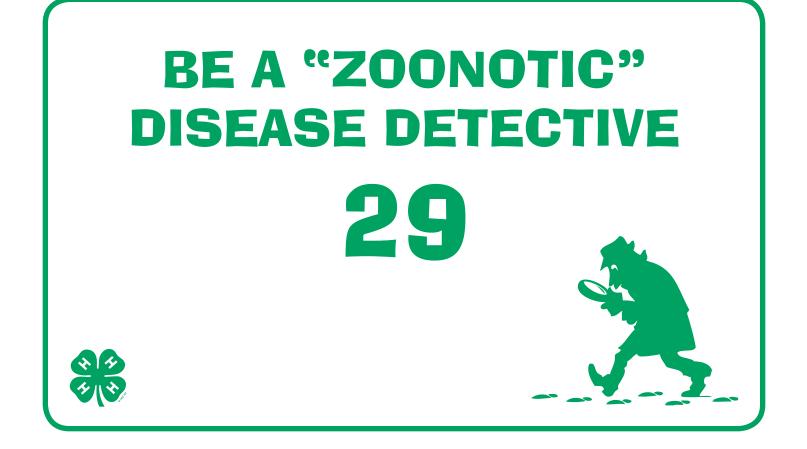


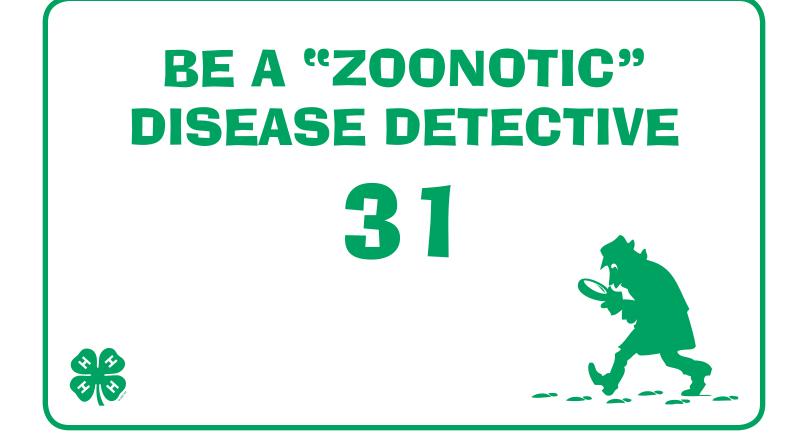
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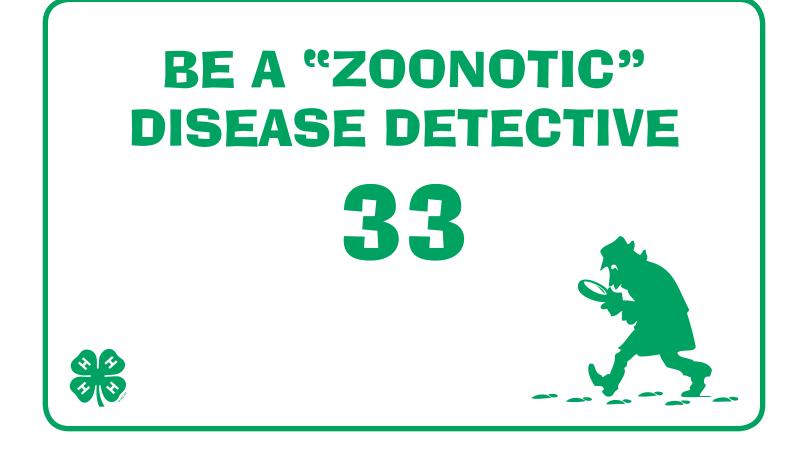


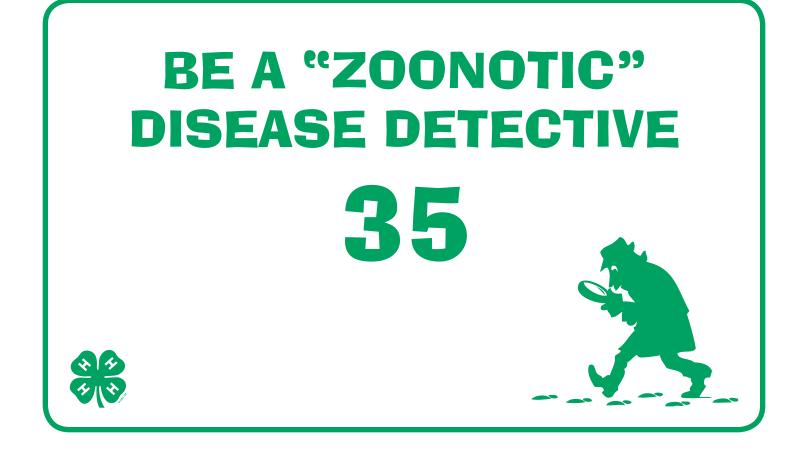


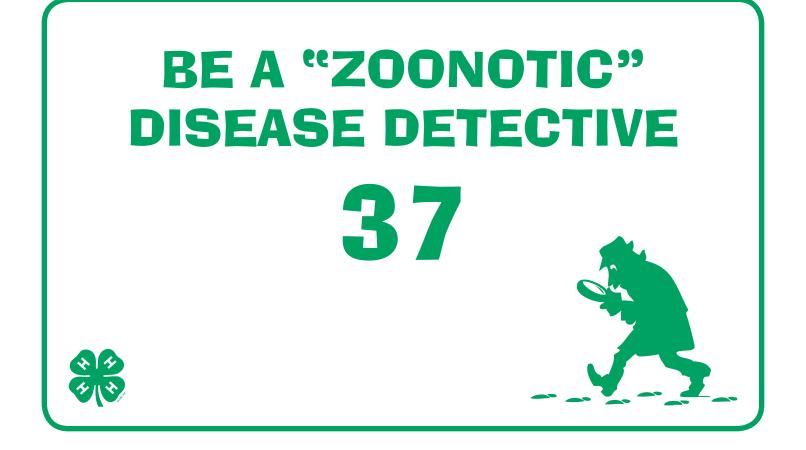


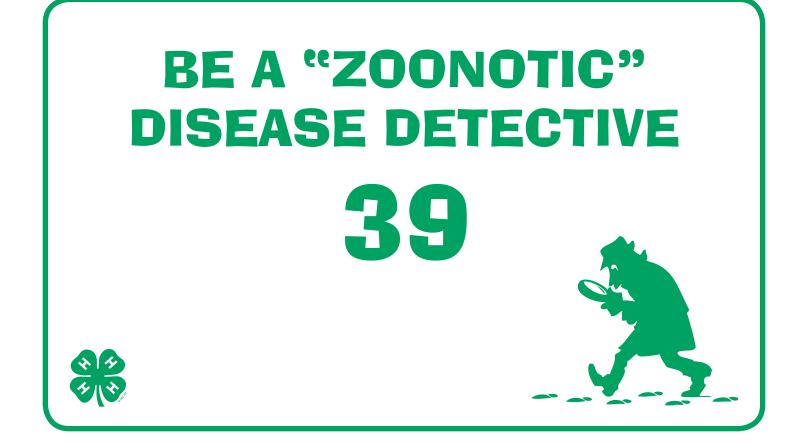


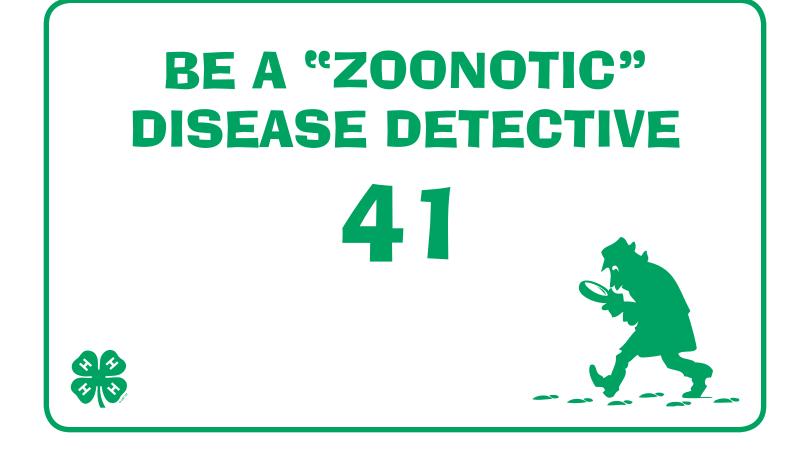


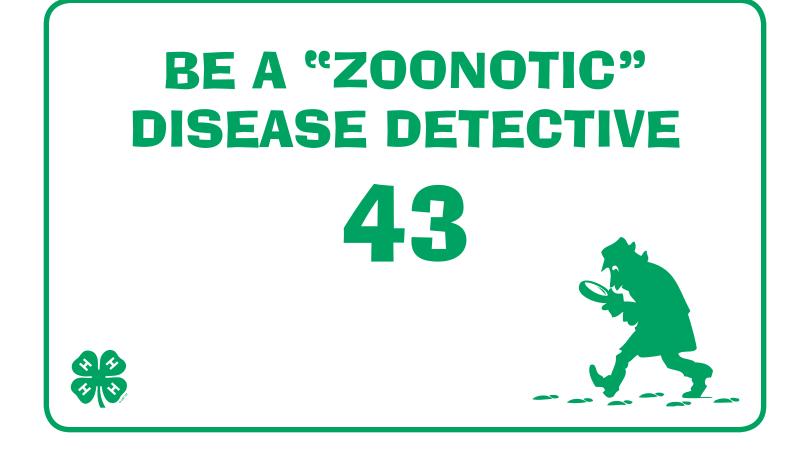












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