

NOTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE HEALTH RISK
Microbiology Courses

A number of biology laboratory courses including, but not limited to, BIO 203 and BIO 320, require students to work with potentially pathogenic organisms. The University abides by local, state, and federal regulations in regards to the handling and disposal of potentially pathogenic materials.

Any individuals taking immunosuppressive drugs, or who have a compromised or defective immune system due to an illness including, but not limited to, HIV infection, cancer or autoimmune diseases, should be aware that these organisms have the potential to produce disease in immunosuppressed individuals.

If you are an individual who falls into one of the above categories, or if you are or may be pregnant, it is imperative that you consult with the physician who is treating your illness or pregnancy to determine if you are placing yourself at risk by continuing in the course noted above. To assist you and your physician in determining whether you should continue in this course, a list of organisms used in your specific course is provided by your instructor at the start of the semester. Additionally, you should consult with the Chair of the Department of Biological Sciences if you cannot continue in the course noted above. Substitute courses or activities may be available depending upon the program in which you are enrolled.

Each student enrolled in a biological sciences course that requires students to work with potentially pathogenic microorganisms will review the general and specific laboratory safety policies as well as this Notification of Possible Health Risk in the Laboratory Safety Resources Course in Blackboard. Each student will be asked to electronically sign and submit forms documenting his/her understanding of the policies and possible health risks.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

LIST OF MICROORGANISMS

BIO 203

Alcaligenes faecalis

Bacillus cereus

Bacillus stearothermophilus

Bacteriophage T4

Clostridium sporogenes

Enterobacter aerogenes

Enterococcus faecalis

Escherichia coli

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Lactococcus lactis (*Streptococcus lactis*)

Micrococcus luteus

Mycobacterium smegmatis

Proteus vulgaris

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Pseudomonas fluorescens

Salmonella typhimurium

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Serratia marcescens

Staphylococcus aureus

Staphylococcus epidermidis

Streptococcus agalactiae

Streptococcus mitis

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Streptococcus pyogenes

BIO 320

Acinetobacter baumannii

Acinetobacter lwoffii

Aeromonas hydrophila

Bacillus megaterium

Bacteroides fragilis

Campylobacter jejuni

Citrobacter freundii

Clostridium perfringens

Edwardsiella tarda

Enterobacter aerogenes

Enterobacter cloacae

Enterococcus faecalis

Escherichia coli

Fusobacterium nucleatum

Haemophilus influenzae

Haemophilus parainfluenzae

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Moraxella catarrhalis

Morganella morganii

Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Neisseria lactamica

Prevotella sp.

Proteus mirabilis

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Pseudomonas fluorescens

Ralstonia picketti

Salmonella typhimurium

Serratia marcescens

Shigella sonnei

Staphylococcus aureus

Staphylococcus epidermidis

Staphylococcus saprophyticus

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Streptococcus agalactiae

Streptococcus gallolyticus

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Streptococcus pyogenes

Vibrio parahaemolyticus

Viridans streptococci

Yersinia enterocolitica

Yersinia ruckeri