



Shown on the following pages is a list of harmful microorganisms our protective coating will help eliminate when SteriTouch[®] additives are incorporated.

Microbe	Source of infection:	Symptoms
Human coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 	Primarily transmitted when someone with COVID-19 breathes, talks coughs or sneezes releasing droplets containing the COVID-19 virus for another to inhale. It can also be transmitted indirectly through contact with particles which have landed on hard surfaces.	The main symptoms may include a high temperature, a continuous cough, and / or a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste.
Serratia marcescens	Found in: A harmful human pathogen which can be spread through hand to hand contact by healthcare workers. An opportunistic bacteria.	Urinary tract infections, wound infections, respiratory infections and Pneumonia.
CRE klebsiella	Found in: Humans, animals and the environment. Spread through: Patients whose care requires ventilators, urinary catheters, or intravenous catheters.	Meningitis, Pneumonia, Urinary tract infections.
MRSA 	Found in: The skin, nose and throat of colonised individuals Spread through: Skin-to-skin contact and contaminated objects e.g towels, sheets, clothes, dressings, surfaces, door handles and floors.	Wound infection, skin infection, Septicaemia, Endocarditis.
VRE	Found in: The human intestine, our skin and urinary tract. Spread through: Most commonly through the hands of Healthcare workers..	In a wound: Red, inflamed and tender skin In the urinary tract: Back pain burning sensation and increased urination. Others symptoms include diarrhoea, weakness, chills, and fever.
Chaetomium globosum	Found in: A common indoor fungal contaminant of water damaged buildings.	Causes health effects such as skin and nail infections. In some cases it can produce mycotoxins that are especially dangerous to individuals with compromised immune systems.
Bacillus subtilis	Found in: Soil and water. Spread by: Spore producing microbes, it is a cause of food spoilage.	Can cause nausea, vomiting and abdominal cramps.
Campylobacter	Found in: Raw meat (usually poultry), raw milk. Spread by: Consumption of undercooked meat or contaminated surfaces.	Diarrhoea (often with blood), Abdominal pain and cramping, fever, headache, nausea and/or vomiting Symptoms take 3-6 days to develop.
Streptococcus mutans	Found in: The human oral cavity.	A significant contributor to tooth decay, It can be identified by chalky white spots on the surface of the tooth, indicating an area of demineralisation of enamel, and is the earliest sign of tooth decay.
E. coli & E. coli 0157	Found in: Intestines of animals, environments infected with E. coli containing faeces. Spread by: Consumption of contaminated food and drink, and contaminated surfaces.	Diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach cramps, high temperature and aching muscles. O157 causes more severe infections. For example, kidney complications.
Micrococcus luteus	Found in: Soil, dust, water and air, and as part of the normal microbiota of the mammalian skin. The bacterium also colonises in the human mouth, mucosae, oropharynx and upper respiratory tract. The main transmission path is direct or indirect contact with contaminated persons or objects.	Generally harmless but can cause illnesses such as Meningitis, Septic arthritis, Endocarditis, chronic cutaneous infections in HIV positive patients and catheter infections. In immunocompromised people it can lead to skin infections.
Enterococcus faecalis	Found in: Human intestines, female genital tract and is also often in the environment. Spread by: Intravascular or urinary catheters.	In a wound: Red, inflamed and tender skin. In the urinary tract: Back pain, burning sensation and increased urination.
Legionella pneumophila	Found in: Water - especially warm water such as hot tubs, cooling systems (e.g. air con) Spread by: Inhaling contaminated water droplets.	Coughing & shortness of breath, high fever, muscle aches, headaches. Symptoms can take 2 weeks to develop.

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Listeria monocytogenes	Found in: Chilled ready-made food - such as deli meat, smoked salmon, soft cheese and pâté. Spread by: Consumption of contaminated food. If pregnant, mothers can pass the infection to their baby.	Headache, stiff neck, confusion & loss of balance, Fever and muscle aches.
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Found in: Soil and water. Spread by: Infections after surgery and urinary tract infections by catheterisation etc.	Skin: rash, ulcers, headaches, Ear: pain, itching, ear discharge, Eye: swelling, redness, and discharge, Blood: fever, chills, fatigue, muscle pain, Lungs: pneumonia.
Salmonella spp	Found in: Poultry, pigs and cattle. Reptiles also carry the bacteria. Spread by: Consumption of contaminated food or drink, person to person or animal to person.	Diarrhoea, fever, nausea, abdominal cramps. Symptoms usually last around 4-7 days.
Paecilomyces variotii	Found in: common environmental mould widespread in air and food products.	Associated with many types of human infections, such as Fungemia, Endocarditis, Peritonitis and Osteomyelitis
Staphylococcus aureus	Found in: The skin, nose and throat of colonised individuals. Spread by: Skin-to-skin contact and contaminated surfaces.	Wound infection, skin infection, Septicaemia, Endocarditis.
Staphylococcus epidermidis	Found in: The skin, nose and throat of colonised individuals. Spread by: Biofilms growing on catheters and intravenous lines.	Wound infection, skin infection, Septicaemia, Endocarditis.
Streptococcus faecalis	Found in: Human intestines, female genital tract and is also the environment Spread by: Intravascular or urinary catheters devices.	In a wound: Red, inflamed and tender skin. In the urinary tract: Back pain, burning sensation and increased urination.
Aspergillus niger	Found in: Soil, indoor and outdoor environment Spread by: Mould spores in the air.	Can cause Aspergillosis diseases: Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, Allergic Aspergillus sinusitis, Aspergilloma (fungus ball), Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis.
Candida albicans	Found in: The mucoid membranes and on the skin. Spread by: Usually an opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised patients and those receiving certain therapies.	Thrush, fever and chills, invasive infections.
Penicillium sp.	Found in: Common cause of food spoilage by microbial contamination Spread by: Mould spores in the air.	Endocarditis: heart murmur, fever and chills, fatigue, Mycotic keratitis: eye pain, redness, blurred vision.
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Found in: A fungus found in moist, carbon-rich environments.	Known to cause a skin infection known as Dermatophytosis or Ringworm. The invasion of the skin, hair and nails can cause diseases such as tinea pedis or athlete's foot.
Proteus rettgeri	Found in: Water, soil and animal reservoirs and are opportunistic pathogens in hospitalised patients and elderly residents in care homes.	Causes infections usually confined to the urinary tract.
Aureobasidium pullulans	Found in: Soil, water and air, bathrooms, laundry rooms. A black yeasty mould.	Causes infections of the eye, skin and nails and should never be touched directly with bare skin. It is a major allergen and irritant and should never be tolerated in the house.
Aspergillus flavus	Globally found in soil, cereal grains and tree nuts.	Although rare, it can cause fever, coughing blood, wheezing, fatigue and severe asthma are the commonest symptoms. Severe cases can be life threatening.
Sphingomonas paucimobilis	Found in: both wet and dry environments. Spread through: hospital equipment, humidifiers, water, air, bedside water bottles, sinks and temperature probes.	Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, aching muscles.

