

## Glossary

**1:Aflatoxins** :Aflatoxins are naturally occurring mycotoxins that are produced by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*, fungi. The name, aflatoxin, was created around 1960 after the discovery that the source of "Turkey 'X' disease" was *Aspergillus flavus* toxins.

**2:Gas gangrene**, also known as clostridial myonecrosis, is a fast-spreading and potentially life-threatening form of *gangrene* caused by a bacterial infection. The infection causes toxins to release *gas*, which leads to tissue death.

**3:Listeria monocytogenes** is the bacterium that causes the infection listeriosis. It is a facultative anaerobic bacterium, capable of surviving in the presence or absence of oxygen  
In epidemiology, an *outbreak* is a sudden increase in occurrences of a disease in a particular time and place. It may affect a small and localized group or impact upon thousands of people across an entire continent. Two linked cases of a rare infectious disease may be sufficient to constitute an *outbreak*.

**4:E. coli O157:H7** is a pathogenic bacterium that causes human illness that can lead to HUS and kidney failure. Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 is a major foodborne pathogen causing severe disease in humans worldwide. Healthy cattle are a reservoir of *E. coli* O157:H7 .

**5:Ergotism** is the effect of long term ergot poisoning, traditionally due to the ingestion of the alkaloids produced by the *Claviceps purpurea* fungus that infects rye and other cereals, and more recently by the action of a number of ergoline-based drugs

**6:Citrinin**: Citrinin is a toxin that was first isolated from *Penicillium citrinum*,. Citrinin is associated with yellow rice disease in Japan and acts as a nephrotoxin in all animal species tested. Although it is associated with many human foods .

**7:Scombrotxin** (fish-derived histaminic agent) caused the majority of outbreaks attributable to a chemical etiology.

**8:Infant botulism** If infant botulism is related to food, such as honey, problems generally begin within 18 to 36 hours after the toxin enters the baby's body

**9:***A. hydrophila* is widely considered a major fish and amphibian pathogen, and its pathogenicity in humans has been recognized for decades.

**10:Hepatitis A** is a viral disease contracted when shellfish are harvested from polluted water is eaten raw. Usually include fatigue, fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and appetite loss, followed by liver enlargement, jaundice and darkened urine and death.