

Glossary:

1. **Immune-compromised patients:** Persons with weakened immune systems include those with AIDS; cancer and transplant patients who are taking certain immunosuppressive drugs; and those with inherited diseases that affect the immune system.
2. **Antibiotics:** Antibiotics, also called antibacterials, are a type of antimicrobial drug used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections. They may either kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria. A limited number of antibiotics also possess antiprotozoal activity.
3. **Drug resistance:** Drug resistance is the reduction in effectiveness of a drug such as an antimicrobial, anthelmintic or an antineoplastic in curing a disease or condition.
4. **Ethnic food:** Pertaining to or characteristic of a people, especially a group (ethnic group) sharing a common. and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the like.
5. **Chitterling:** These are a prepared food usually made from the small intestines of a pig, although the intestines of cattle and other animals are sometimes used.
6. **Parasitic infections:** Also known as parasitosis, is an infectious disease caused or transmitted by a parasite. Many parasites do not cause diseases. Parasitic diseases can affect practically all living organisms, including plants and mammals.
7. **Vector:** In biology, a vector is any organism that facilitates the spread of a disease. Vectors do not inherently cause diseases but are mere vehicles of the germs that cause disease.
8. **Septic arthritis:** Septic arthritis, also known as infectious arthritis or joint infection, is the purulent invasion of a joint by an infectious agent which produces arthritis.
9. **Dehydration:** Dehydration refers to a deficit of total body water, with an accompanying disruption of metabolic processes. Dehydration is also a cause for hypernatremia.
10. **Abdominal cramping:** An abdominal cramp is a sudden, and involuntary muscle contraction or over-shortening; while generally temporary and non-damaging, they can cause mild-to-excruciating pain, and a paralysis-like immobility of the affected muscle(s).
11. **Bacteremia:** Bacteremia (also bacteraemia) is the presence of bacteria in the blood. Blood is normally a sterile environment, so the detection of bacteria in the blood (most

commonly accomplished by blood cultures) is always abnormal. It is distinct from sepsis, which is the host response to the bacteria.

- 12. Shiga toxins:** Shiga toxins are named for Kiyoshi Shiga, who first described the bacterial origin of dysentery caused by *Shigella dysenteriae*. The most common sources for Shiga toxin are the bacteria *S. dysenteriae* and the *shigatoxigenic* serotypes of *Escherichia coli* (STEC), which includes serotypes O157:H7, O104:H4, and other enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC).
- 13. Antitoxins:** An antitoxin is an antibody with the ability to neutralize a specific toxin. Antitoxins are produced by certain animals, plants, and bacteria. Although they are most effective in neutralizing toxins, they can kill bacteria and other microorganisms. Antitoxins are made within organisms, but can be injected into other organisms, including humans.
- 14. Canning:** The act, process, or business of preserving cooked food by sealing in cans or jars.
- 15. Ciguatera:** Ciguatera is a foodborne illness caused by eating certain reef fish whose flesh is contaminated with a toxin made by dinoflagellates such as *Gambierdiscus toxicus* which live in tropical and subtropical waters.