



## SilverGuard Ag+ Efficacy:

SilverGuard Ag+ has been successfully tested on over 50 different organisms in over 2,000 applications. The list below highlights the main strains tested and their properties.

**Aspergillus amstelodami:** Anamorphic state of Eurotium amstelodami: Yellow mould fungus found in soil and house dust. May be pathogenic. Has been found in cases of pulmonary infection.

**Aspergillus nidulans:** Yellow mould fungus. Pathogenic, causing chronic granulomatous disease.

**Aspergillus niger:** Black mould fungus. Irritant spores with mycotoxins. Pathogen, causing respiratory diseases and cutaneous and subcutaneous infections. Commonly found in bathrooms.

**Candida albicans:** Saprophytic yeast found in the nasopharynx and faeces. Causes thrush and skin infections.

**Clostridium difficile:** Gram positive anaerobic spore-forming bacteria. Pathogenic, causing colitis in the human gut. (Please see separate Addmaster information sheet)

**Corynebacterium minutissimum:** Gram positive non spore-forming bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with acne.

**Corynebacterium spp:** Gram positive, non spore-forming bacilli. Pathogenic, causing a variety of cutaneous and mucocutaneous human diseases such as diphtheria, mastitis, vaginitis etc.

**Enterobacter gergoviae:** Gram negative bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with hospital acquired urinary tract infections.

**Escherichia coli:** Facultative anaerobic gram negative bacillus serotype, found in animal intestines and faeces. Strain 0157 H7 is particularly pathogenic, causing gastroenteritis, sometimes fatal.

**Klebsiella pneumoniae:** Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, part of the normal intestinal flora of animals and humans. Pathogenic, causing hospital and community acquired infections.

**Listeria monocytogenes:** Gram positive aerobic non spore-forming bacillus,

found in the intestinal tract of humans. Pathogenic if it enters the bloodstream, causing Listeriosis.

**Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA):** Aerobic Gram positive coccus. Part of the normal flora of the skin, intestinal and genital tracts and mucous membranes of warm blooded animals. An opportunistic pathogen causing a wide variety of infections. At the moment there are 27 known pathogenic serotypes of MRSA, each particularly contagious, and resistant to most antibiotic treatments. Common in hospital acquired infections.

**Mucor racemosus:** Spoilage mould fungus found in soil and house dust. Allergenic spores, causing hypersensitivity.

**Myceliophthora thermophila:** Fungus, tolerant to exposure to high temperatures, commonly found in garden compost heaps. Used for production of thermostable enzymes for industrial processes. Has been implicated in rare fungal infections in humans.

**Penicillium chrysogenum:** Commonly occurring blue mould fungus, used industrially for antibiotic production.

**Proteus mirabilis:** Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, part of the normal human intestinal flora. Pathogenic, causing urinary tract and intestinal infections.

**Proteus vulgaris:** Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, part of the normal human intestinal flora. Pathogenic, causing urinary tract and intestinal infections.

**Pseudomonas aeruginosa:** Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, colonies forming a characteristic blue green pigment with a urine like odour. Ubiquitous in nature. Pathogenic, being a major cause of hospital acquired infections.

**Pseudomonas cepacia:** Aerobic Gram negative bacillus. Pathogenic, associated with many hospital-acquired infections, and closely associated with cases of cystic fibrosis.

**Saccharomyces cerevisiae:** Yeast, capable of aerobic and anaerobic fermentation. Used in the food industry for brewing and baking.

**Salmonella enteritidis:** Gram negative bacillus, with over 1000 known pathogenic serotypes, causing enteric or typhoid fever in humans. Found in the gut of animals, birds, and human carriers. Infection is passed through poor hygiene.

**Trichophyton mentagrophytes:** Saprophytic fungus causing dermatophytosis, athlete's foot and other chronic skin infections.