

Table of Contents:

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Evolution of virulence
2. General principles of diagnosis
3. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing and principles of antimicrobial therapy

SECTION 2: VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY

Gram positive aerobic cocci

4. Staphylococcus
5. Streptococcus and Enterococcus

Gram positive aerobic rods

6. Actinomyces and Arcanobacterium
7. Bacillus
8. Corynebacterium

9. Dermatophilus and Nocardia
10. Listeria and Erysipelothrix

11. Mycobacterium

12. Rhodococcus

Gram negative bacteria

Enterobacteriaceae

13. Escherichia and Shigella
14. Klebsiella
15. Proteus
16. Salmonella
17. Yersinia
18. Bordetella
19. Burkholderia and Pseudomonas
20. Aeromonas and Vibrio
21. Moraxella and Neisseria
22. Actinobacillus

23. Mannheimia and Pasteurella

24. Haemophilus and Taylorella

25. Brucella

26. Francisella

27. Infrequently-encountered Gram-negative rods: Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale, Streptobacillus moniliformis, Legionella spp, Riemerella spp, Bartonella spp, and Chromobacterium spp

Curved and spiral-shaped bacteria

28. Campylobacter, Helicobacter, and

Arcobacter

29. Brachyspira and Serpulina

30. Lawsonia

31. Leptospira

32. Treponema and Borrelia

Anaerobic bacteria

Anaerobic Gram positive rods and cocci

33. Clostridium

34. Other Gram-positive anaerobes

Anaerobic Gram negative rods

35. Bacteroides

36. Dichelobacter

37. Fusobacterium

38. Prevotella and Porphyromonas

Bacteria without cell walls

39. Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma

Obligate intracellular bacteria

40. Anaplasma, Eperythrozoon, and Hemobartonella

41. Chlamydia and Chlamydophila

42. Coxiella and Cowdria

43. Ehrlichia

44. Rickettsia and Neorickettsia

SECTION 3: VETERINARY MYCOLOGY

45. Introduction to veterinary mycology

46. Cutaneous mycoses

47. Subcutaneous mycoses

48. Systemic mycoses

49. Opportunistic mycoses

50. Fungal-like agents