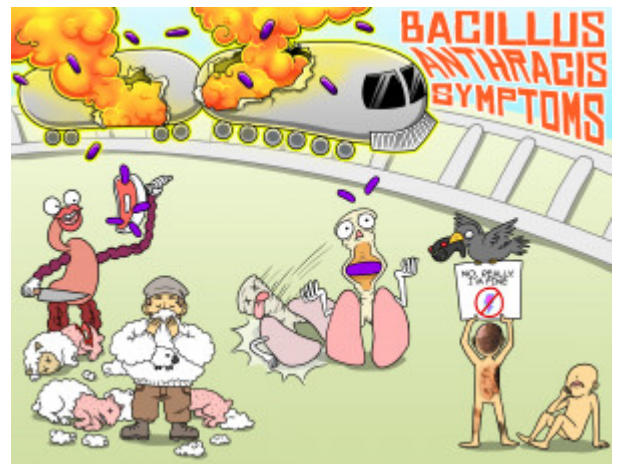


Bacillus Anthracis (Anthrax) Disease

Anthrax is a disease caused by bacillus anthracis, which is a gram-positive bacteria. Anthrax can manifest in several forms; the cutaneous form causes painless, necrotic ulcerations with black eschar. Pulmonary anthrax is rapidly fatal, and begins with mediastinal widening. Gastrointestinal anthrax is rare, but occurs from ingestion of infected meat.



PLAY PICMONIC

Signs and Symptoms

Cutaneous

Skin-suit-man

Cutaneous anthrax causes boil-like lesions in patients, and rarely can progress to bacteremia and death.

Painless Black Eschar (Necrotic Lesion)

Black Eschars on Skin-suit-man with No Pain-bolts sign

Patients display ulcers on the infected areas of the skin, which have a black eschar or crust. These are typically painless, and found to be necrotic when inspected.

Pulmonary

Lungs

Pulmonary anthrax occurs from inhalation of bacterial spores. Patients have flu-like symptoms, which then progresses to fever, pulmonary hemorrhage, shock and death.

Mediastinal Widening

Widened Mediastinum

After mild, flu-like symptoms, patients develop mediastinitis and mediastinal widening.

Rapidly Fatal

Rapid Death

Pulmonary anthrax is rapidly progressing, and patients can progress to pulmonary hemorrhage, shock, and rapid death.

Woolsorter's Disease

Wool-sweater

Woolsorters' disease occurs in the textile industry, when spores are inhaled from contaminated wool of livestock.

Gastrointestinal

GI-guy

Gastrointestinal anthrax is rare, and occurs from ingestion of bacillus anthracis contaminated meat. Patients typically have poor outcomes.

Consuming Anthrax-infected Meat

Eating Infected Meat

Consumption of anthrax-infected meat can lead to gastrointestinal anthrax, which has poor survival outcome.