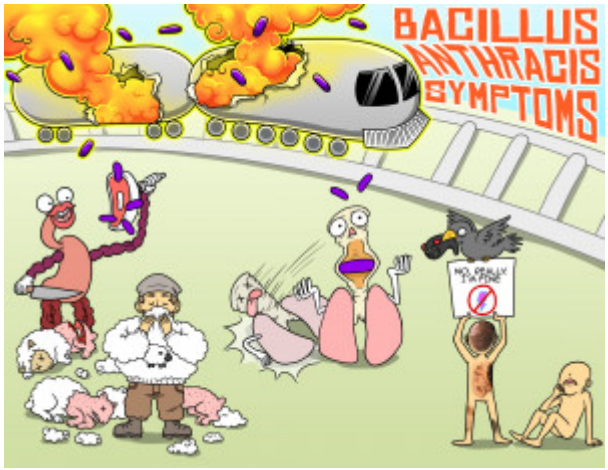
Bacillus Anthracis (Anthrax) Disease

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.



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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.

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