

<b>DISEASES COMMONLY RESULTING FROM UNSANITARY LAVATORY FACILITIES AND PRACTICES</b>		
<b>Bacteria</b>	<b>Mode of Transmission</b>	<b>Related Disease</b>
Chlamydia Trachomatis	Urine	Genital infection; lymphogranuloma; pneumonia; neonatal conjunctivitis
Neisseria gonorrhoea	Urine	Gonorrhoea
Proteus sp.	Urine	Urinary tract inflammatory disease
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Feces	Diarrhea; cystitis; septicemia; meningitis
Helicobacter pylori	Feces	Stomach cancers; stomach ulcers; gastric & duodenal ulcers
Salmonella sp.	Feces	Typhoid and related fevers; gastroenteritis; septicemia
Shigella sp.	Feces	Dysentery
Other enterics (i.e., intestinal bacteria) such as Enterobacter, Citrobacter, Serratia, Yersinia	Feces	Various forms of diarrhea & dysentery; some cause systemic disease and local inflammations
<b>Viruses</b>	<b>Mode of Transmission</b>	<b>Related Disease</b>
Adenoviruses	Feces	Acute respiratory disease from colds to pneumonia; conjunctivitis; diarrhea
Hepatitis A, B & E	Feces	Hepatitis
Rotavirus	Feces	Gastroenteritis

Source: American Public Health Association & California State Department of Health Services (1983). Control of Communicable Diseases in California (8th ed.) California State Department of Health Services: Sacramento.  
 Schaechter, M., Medoff, G. & Eisenstein, B. (1993). Mechanisms of Microbial Disease (2nd ed.). Williams & Wilkins: Baltimore.