

Pathogenic microorganisms exploit a number of different routes for transmission and this book demonstrates how the spread of disease can be prevented through the practices of disinfection and control of microbial growth.

The book is organized into four parts. The first part addresses the processes of infectious disease transmission and considers how best to minimize the spread of disease. The second part deals with the prevention of infectious diseases that are transmitted by water or food. Transmission by aerosols, environmental surfaces and medical devices is considered next. The fourth and final part discusses some general mechanisms of disinfection.

This book includes contributions from leading scientists, who provide a wide-ranging synthesis of the problems and prospects for containing the spread of human infectious diseases.



Modeling disease transmission and its prevention by disinfection



Edited by CHRISTON J. HURST

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For Pei-Fung, and our children Rachel and Allen



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Contributors

Dr Gérard Abraham

Laboratoire de Maîtrise des Technologies Agro-Industrielles (LMTAI), Pôle Sciences et Technologie de l'Université de la Rochelle, Avenue Marillac, 17042 La Rochelle Cedex 1, France

Dr Virginia C. Chamberlain

Center for Devices and Radiological Health, US Food and Drug Administration, 20850, Washington DC, USA

Dr Robert M. Clark

Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory, United States of America Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati OH 45268, USA

Dr Scott Clark

Departments of Environmental Health, and Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH 45267-0056, USA

Dr Timothy M. Cusack

Reckitt & Colman Inc., L & F Products Division, One Philips Parkway, Montvale NJ 07645-1810, USA

Dr Donna J. Gaber

Reckitt & Colman Inc., One Philips Parkway, Montvale NJ 07645-1810, USA

Dr Charles N. Haas

Environmental Studies Institute, Drexel University, Building 29-W, Philadelphia PA 19104, USA

Dr Christon J. Hurst

Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory, United States of America

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xii Contributors

Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Martin Luther King Drive West, Cincinnati OH 45268, USA

Dr Mei-Ling T. Lee

Channing Laboratory, Brigham & Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston MA 02115, USA

Dr Guy Le Jean

Laboratoire d'Energetique et de Thermique Industrielle de l'est Francilien (LETIEF), URA CNRS 1508, IUT de Créteil, Université Paris-XII – Val de Marne, 94010 Créteil Cedex, France

Dr John T. Lisle

Department of Marine Sciences, University of South Florida, 140 South 7th Avenue, St Petersburg FL 33701, USA

Dr Aaron B. Margolin

Department of Microbiology, University of New Hampshire, Spaulding Life Sciences Building, Durham NH 03824, USA

Dr Patricia A. Murphy

Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office, United States of America Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Martin Luther King Drive West, Cincinnati OH 45268, USA

Dr Betty H. Olson

Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine CA 92717, USA

Dr Stig E. Regli

Office of Water, United States of America Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington DC 20460, USA

Dr Peter F. Roessler

Analytical Microbiology Research and Development, Amway Corporation, 7575 Fulton Street East, Ada MI 49355-001, USA

Dr Joan B. Rose

Department of Marine Sciences, University of South Florida, 140 South 7th Avenue, St Petersburg FL 33701, USA

Dr Robin A. Ross

Channing Laboratory, Brigham & Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston MA 02115, USA



Contributors xiii

Dr Elizabeth Scott

Consultant in Food and Environmental Hygiene, Newton MA 02159-2535, USA

Dr Syed A. Sattar

Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, 451 Smyth Road, Ottawa Ontario K1H 8M5, Canada

Dr Pasquale Scarpino

Departments of Environmental Health, and Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH 45267–0056, USA

Dr Blaine F. Severin

Director of Environmental Technology, Michigan Biotechnology Institute, 3900 Collins Road, Lansing MI 37610, USA

V. Susan Springthorpe

Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, 451 Smyth Road, Ottawa Ontario K1H 8M5, Canada

Dr Mic H. Stewart

Water Quality Division, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 700 Moreno Avenue, La Verne CA 91750, USA



Preface

We have always had theories about how diseases are transmitted, just as we have always ascribed to methods for preventing disease transmission. Fortunately, our science has progressed to the point that we no longer believe influenza to be caused by the influence of the stars, and we no longer carry nosegays of flowers as protection against the evil vapors once believed to transmit the plague. Instead, we have come to learn that both of these diseases, as well as many others, result from our becoming infected by pathogenic microorganisms. We have also come to understand that not all microorganisms cause disease, and in fact our bodies are naturally colonized by nonpathogenic microorganisms whose presence serves to help protect us against becoming colonized by pathogens. Similarly, we sometimes add nonpathogenic microorganisms as a means of preserving foods against the activity of other organisms that might cause spoilage or disease.

Most of the routes by which pathogens are transmitted involve a period of time when those organisms are exposed to the environment, affording us the opportunity to prevent their transmission through use of disinfection practices. Disinfection can occur naturally since, with the passage of time, any population of microorganisms will die away under conditions that do not favor their replication. The ancient discovery that immersing objects in fire had purifying properties has led to our use of heat treatments to destroy microbial contaminants on objects and in foods. From the knowledge that sunlight had the capability to destroy the causes of infectious diseases, we have progressed to the development of artificial sources of ultraviolet, microwave and gamma irradiation for use in destroying pathogens. Old habits of attempting to purify objects by either burying them in soil, or casting them into water, have led to the development of chemical disinfectants. Our ability to model the processes of disease transmission and disinfection helps us to understand these processes, and affords us knowledge that aids us in achieving our goal of reducing disease-related suffering.



xvi Preface

I wish to thank Gerard N. Stelma and Elizabeth C. Martinson for editing my chapter on diseases associated with foods. The United States of America's Environmental Protection Agency was not involved with the editing of this book.

Christon J. Hurst Cincinnati, Ohio, USA