

INFECTIONS OF THE AXOLOTL: SUMMARY OF DATA

Agent	Symptoms	Treatment	Investigator
<u>Salmonella</u> sp.	Anemia. At times, foci of inflammation in internal organs. Lethal.	Terramycin, 1 g/ 100 liters, once a day for 5 days, then 6% salt for 6 weeks, then repeat both.	Verhoeff-de Fremery
Gram-positive coccus and/or gram-positive bacillus	Deterioration of skin (tail-tip and digits). Lethal.	Tetracycline, 50 mg. (once only).	Alico and Forbes
<u>Mimea</u> , <u>Alcali- genes</u> , <u>Aeromonas</u> , <u>Vibrio</u> , or <u>Pseudomonas</u> sp.	Secondary infections following appearance of raised epidermal ridges, in animals aged 2 - 6 months.	Gentamycin, rifam- picin, and chlor- amphenicol (see article). Resistant to nitro- furazone, tetracycline, and penicillin.	Fox
Unknown bacterium or virus.	Abnormalities of regeneration; hypertrophy of epidermis into plaques, ridges or papillae; loss of weight. Sometimes lethal.	Gentamycin, rifampicin.	Stocum
<u>Dermocystidium</u> sp.	Skin pustules. Lethal.	Warm animals to 25° over a 48-hour period.	Beetschen, p. 13 below.
<u>Aeromonas</u> <u>hydrophila</u>	Reddening of subcutaneous tissue, sluggishness, anorexia, and edema. Lethal and highly contagious.	Cooling to 4° for 2 weeks, or tetracycline.	Boyer <u>et al</u> , in "Introduction" above.
Unknown, pre- sumed bacterial	Listlessness, accumulations of mucuous on skin. Lethal.	Sodium sulfadiazine, 20 g/ 5 liters, for up to a week.	B. Carlson, Univ. of Michigan. (Not described elsewhere.)