

Vibrio cholerae, toxigenic

Toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* is a Gram-negative pathogen¹ that can cause foodborne disease. A publication by Scallan et al.² in 2011 estimated that 84 human foodborne cholera cases, including 0 deaths, occur annually in the US.

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne cholera in the US and Canada include:

Karla J. Fullner Satchell, Northwestern University, USA

Paula Ivonne Watnick, Harvard & Children's Hospital Boston, USA (<http://www.dfhcc.harvard.edu/membership/profile/member/1075/0/>)

Brian Hammer, University of Michigan, USA (<http://www.biology.gatech.edu/people/brian-hammer>)

E. Fidelma Boyd, University of Delaware, USA (<http://www.bio.udel.edu/people/fidelma-boyd.php>)

Ronald K. Taylor, Dartmouth Medical School, USA

Michelle Dziejman, University of Rochester, USA (<http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/people/?u=20001742>)

John Mekalanos, Harvard, USA (<http://micro.med.harvard.edu/faculty/mekalanos.html>)

Claudia Hase, Oregon State University, USA (http://microbiology.science.oregonstate.edu/fac_Hase)

Anwar Huq, University of Maryland, USA (<http://www.mpri.umd.edu/Huq/>)

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne cholera in Europe include:

Strauch E, Institut für Lebensmittelhygiene, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Deutschland

Sommer R, Institute for Hygiene and Applied Immunology, Water Hygiene, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne cholera in South and Latin America include:

Martínez J, Universidad de Antofagasta, Chile

Centrón D, Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Infecciosas, Argentina

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne cholera in Asia and Australia include:

Nair GB, International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Adib SM, Rafik Hariri University Hospital, Lebanon

Sharma M, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, India

Additional resources on toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* :

A number of key sources on *Vibrio cholerae* and cholera are available.

References

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vibrio_cholerae

²Scallan et al. 2011. Emerging Infectious Diseases 17:7-15 PMID:[21192848](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21192848/)

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