

Supplementary information to:

Review article:

A PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE DETECTION OF BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS: CONVENTIONAL APPROACHES TO RECENT DETECTION TECHNIQUES

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Supplementary Table 1: Common human bloodborne pathogens and the diseases they cause

Class	Bloodborne pathogens	Diseases caused
Viruses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Cytomegalovirus- HHV5 • Human Immunodeficiency Virus • Hepatitis B • Hepatitis C • Hepatitis A • West Nile Virus • Dengue Virus • Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infectious mononucleosis • Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome • Chronic liver infection • Chronic liver infection • Contagious liver infection • Encephalitis, meningitis, or meningoencephalitis • Dengue fever • Mononucleosis • Candidiasis • Sepsis and tissue infections • Urogenital tract infections • Cryptococcosis • Histoplasmosis • Aspergillosis • Sepsis and endocarditis • Prosthetic joint infections and valve endocarditis • Sepsis, neonatal meningitis, urinal tract infections
Fungus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Candida albicans</i> • <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> • <i>Candida glabrata</i> • <i>Cryptococcus</i> • <i>Histoplasma</i> • <i>Aspergillus species</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteremia and Endocarditis • Intra-abdominal infection and endocarditis • Pneumococcal disease • Meningitis and Bacteremia • Pneumonia and bacteremia • Brucellosis • Babesiosis • Chagas disease • Leishmaniasis • Malaria • Syphilis
Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (Gram +) • <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (Gram +) • <i>Escherichia coli</i> (Gram -) • <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> • <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> • <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> • <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> • <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> • <i>Brucella abortus</i> 	
Parasites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Babesia microti</i> & <i>Babesia divergens</i> • <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> • <i>Leishmania donovani</i> • <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> • <i>Treponema pallidum</i> 	

Supplementary Table 2: Classification of bloodborne pathogens prevalent in food animals

Food Animals	Blood parasites	Virus	Bacteria	Fungus
Goat	<i>Theileria hirci</i> <i>Theileria ovis</i> <i>Theileria separata</i> <i>Eperythrozoon ovis</i> <i>Babesia ovis</i> <i>Anaplasma ovis</i>	Rift Viral Fever	<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i> <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> COXIELLA BURNETII	<i>Aspergillus sp.</i> <i>Candida sp.</i>
Sheep	<i>Theileria hirci</i> <i>Theileria ovis</i> <i>Theileria separata</i> <i>Eperythrozoon ovis</i> <i>Babesia motasi</i> <i>Anaplasma ovis</i>	Rift Viral Fever	<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i>	<i>Aspergillus sp.</i> <i>Candida sp.</i>
Cattle	<i>Theileria annulate</i> <i>Theileria sp</i> <i>Eperythrozoon wenyonii</i> <i>Babesia bigemina</i>	Bovine leukosis virus	<i>Haemotropic mycoplasma</i> <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> <i>Anaplasma centrale</i>	<i>Trichophyton verrucosum</i>
Chicken	<i>Leucocytozoon caulleryi</i> <i>Leucocytozoon sabrazesi</i> , <i>Leucocytozoon schoutedeni</i> <i>Plasmodium gallinaceum</i> , <i>Plasmodium juxtanucleare</i> <i>Plasmodium durae</i> <i>Isospora</i>	Avian influenza	<i>Aegyptianella pullorum</i>	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> <i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>
Pig	<i>Babesia traubmanni</i> <i>Babesia perroncitoi</i> <i>Eperythrozoon suis</i> <i>Eperythrozoon parvum</i> . <i>Trypanosoma</i> spp <i>Anaplasma</i> spp	African swine fever virus	<i>Brucella suis</i>	<i>Aspergillus sp.</i>
Fish	HAEMOGREGARINA BIGEMINA <i>Cryptobia</i> <i>Trypanosoma</i>	Cyprinid herpesvirus-3 (CyHV-3),	<i>Aeromonas</i> spp., <i>Mycobacterium</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> spp., <i>Streptococcus</i> spp., <i>Vibrio</i> spp	<i>Branchiomyses sanguinis</i> <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i>