

Scientific names, diseases, and drugs	Vocabulary and concepts
<i>Staphylococcus</i> <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> <i>E. coli</i> (O157:H7 and O104:H4) <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> <i>Limulus</i> <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> <i>Bacillus</i> <i>Clostridium</i> <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> <i>Trichophyton</i> <i>Epidermophyton</i> <i>Microsporum</i> <i>Candida albicans</i> <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> (amoebiasis, amoebic dysentery) <i>Balantidium coli</i> (balantidiosis, balantidial dysentery) <i>Giardia lamblia</i> (giardiasis) <i>Cryptosporidium</i> (cryptosporidiosis) <i>Trypanosoma</i> (trypanosomiasis) <i>Leishmania</i> (leishmaniasis, vector: sand fly) <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> (toxoplasmosis) <i>Plasmodium</i> <i>Anopheles</i> <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> Diphtheria (respiratory disease) Diphtheritic cervical lymphadenopathy Tetanus (muscle contraction) Pertussis (whooping cough) Food poisoning Hemolytic uremic syndrome Gonorrhea (STD) Dental caries Tuberculosis (respiratory disease) Leprosy (cutaneous disease) Walking pneumonia (respiratory disease) Infant botulism/hypotonia Tinea pedis Tinea cruris Tinea capitis Tinea corporis	Monomorphic Pleomorphic Pseudomembrane Bullneck Symptoms Signs Toxin Nucleoid Plasmids Horizontal gene transfer Organelles Peptidoglycan Motility Flagella Peritrichous Monotrichous Lophotrichous Amphitrichous Strains Enterohemorrhagic O and H Verotoxin Fimbriae Capsules Glycocalyx Biofilms Cariogenic Hydrolysis Snyder test Gnotobiotic rats Cell wall Lipopolysaccharide Endotoxin Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate test Mycolic acid Acid-fast test Endospores Desiccation Biological weapon Peroxisomes Catalase Hydrogen peroxide (H ₂ O ₂) Lysosomes

<p>Ringworm</p> <p>Mycoses</p> <p>Yeast infection/oral thrush</p> <p>Dysentery</p> <p>Diarrhea</p> <p>Gastroenteritis</p> <p>Dehydration</p> <p>Chaga's disease (vector: kissing bug, bed bug)</p> <p>Sleeping sickness (vector: tsetse fly)</p> <p>Anemia</p> <p>Encephalitis</p> <p>Malaria (vector: mosquito)</p> <p>Sickle-cell anemia</p> <p>Brain-eating amoeba</p> <p>Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis</p> <p>Penicillin</p> <p>Fluoride</p> <p>Streptomycin</p> <p>Erythromycin</p> <p>Clotrimazole ("Lotrimin")</p> <p>Miconazole ("Monistat" and "Desenex")</p> <p>Amphotericin B</p> <p>Loperamide ("Immodium")</p> <p>Chloroquine</p> <p>Mefloquine</p> <p>"Malarone"</p> <p>Doxycycline</p>	<p>Phagocytosis</p> <p>Ribosomes (30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80S)</p> <p>Svedberg units</p> <p>Half-life</p> <p>Dermatophytes</p> <p>Ergosterol</p> <p>Cholesterol</p> <p>Protozoan cyst</p> <p>Hypotension</p> <p>Fontanelles</p> <p>Tachycardia</p> <p>Tachypnea</p> <p>Turgor</p> <p>Capillary refill</p> <p>Oral rehydration therapy</p> <p>Tryptophol</p> <p>Romanas eyes</p> <p>Winterbottom's signs</p> <p>Prophylaxis</p> <p>Rapid diagnostic tests</p> <p>Lateral flow immunochromatographic assay</p> <p>Antigen, antibody</p> <p>Carrier</p> <p>Heterozygous dominant</p> <p>Homozygous dominant</p> <p>Homozygous recessive</p>
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