

Microbe names, historical names, and drug names	Vocabulary and concepts
<p><i>Dracunculus medinensis</i> Influenza Mad cow disease <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> Cowpox Smallpox <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> EHEC <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 <i>E. coli</i> O104:H4 <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MRSA <i>Penicillium</i> <i>Acetobacter</i> <i>Lactobacillus</i> <i>Candida albicans</i> <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> <i>Clostridium difficile</i> <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> <i>Homo sapiens</i> <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> <i>Clostridium tetani</i> <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> Leeuwenhoek Jenner Koch Fleming Semmelweis Pasteur Lister Penicillin Miconazole ("Monistat") Metronidazole ("Flagyl") Loperamide ("Imodium") "Botox"</p>	<p>Microbes Microscope Prokaryotes and eukaryotes Bacteria Protists (protozoa), Fungi, Helminths Rod of Asclepias Viruses, Viroids, Prions Immunocompromised Pandemic Vaccine Germ theory of disease Enterohemorrhagic Diarrhea, dysentery, gastroenteritis Fomites Pathogens Nosocomial infections Pasteurization Aseptic techniques Septic Spontaneous generation Biogenesis Antiseptic Phenol Infectious disease Pathogenicity Virulence Virulence factors Epidemiology Host defenses Inflammation (rubor, calor, dolor, turgor) Normal microbiota Acidophile Competitive exclusion Microbial antagonism Fecal transplants Probiotics Biological control Food production via microbes Bioremediation Oleophiles Wastewater treatment Relative sizes of microbes Electron microscope Light microscope Simple stain</p>

	Differential stain Gram stain Primary and secondary stains Mordant Decolorizer Peptidoglycan Lipopolysaccharide Negative stain Capsules Glycocalyx Flagella stain Flagella Motility Strains Verotoxin Hemolytic-uremic syndrome Renal failure Anemia Hansen's disease Endospore stain Endospores Dessication Sporulation Germination Infant botulism Floppy baby syndrome Hypotonia
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