

Scientific names, diseases, and drugs	Vocabulary and concepts
<p><i>Trichinella</i> <i>E. coli</i> <i>Clostridium</i> <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> MRSA (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>) <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>Plasmodium</i> <i>Anopheles</i> <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> <i>Trypanosoma</i> <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> <i>Taenia</i></p> <p>Pyrexia Acne Neonatal gonorrhoeal ophthalmia Malaria Anemia Jaundice Renal failure Sickle cell anemia Toxoplasmosis Trichomoniasis Trypanosomiasis Chagas' disease Sleeping sickness Amoebiasis Dysentery</p> <p>Sulfa drugs (sulfonamides) Sulfamethoxazole Penicillins Penicillin G Penicillin V Methicillin Amoxicillin Ampicillin Peptides Isoniazid Vancomycin Macrolides Erythromycin</p>	<p>Sterilization Disinfection Antisepsis Sanitization Degerming Moist heat vs. dry heat Autoclave Boiling water Stages of fever Prodromal, chill, flush, diaphoresis stages Vasoconstriction and vasodilation Radiation Ultraviolet light/germicidal lamp Gamma radiation Filtration HEPA filter Alcohols Hand sanitizer Isopropyl alcohol Ethyl alcohol Tinctures Tincture of iodine Chlorhexadine "Nolvasan" Phenol "Lysol" Triclosan Oxidizing agents Hydrogen peroxide Anaerobic bacteria Benzoyl peroxide "Clearasil," Proactiv" Heavy metals Oligodynamic action Copper, silver nitrate, mercury, zinc chloride "Mercurochrome" Halogens Iodine "Betadine" Chlorine "Clorox" Sodium hypochlorite Quats (quaternary ammonium compounds) Benzalkonium chloride "Bactine" Parenteral route β-lactam ring β-lactamase Narrow spectrum vs. broad spectrum</p>

<p> Azithromycin Clarithromycin Aminoglycosides Streptomycin Gentamycin Tetracyclines Tetracycline Quinolones (fluoroquinolones) Ciprofloxacin Chloroquine "Aralen" Mefloquine "Larium" Pyrimethamine "Daraprim" Metronidazole "Flagyl" Loperamide "Immodium AD" "Pin-X" </p>	<p> Eukaryotes (fungi, protists, helminths) Prophylaxis Genotype and phenotype of sickle cell anemia (SCA) Homozygous dominant Heterozygous dominant Homozygous recessive Carrier How to predict inheritance of SCA Romañas eyes Kissing bug Winterbottom's sign Tsetse fly Oral rehydration therapy Severe dehydration Tachycardia Tachypnea Hypotension Capillary refill Skin turgidity Fecal-oral route </p>
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