

Microbes, diseases, culture media, and drugs	Vocabulary and concepts
<p> <i>Salmonella enterica</i> <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> <i>E. coli</i> <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> <i>Lactobacillus</i> <i>Helicobacter</i> <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and O104:H4 Flesh-eating bacteria MRSA Typhoid fever “strep” throat Scarlet fever Necrotizing fasciitis (NF) Jaundice Hyperbilirubinemia Viral hepatitis Dysuria Caries Leprosy Pyrexia (fever) Pimples Gas gangrene Enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> (EHEC) Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) Complex media Chemically-defined media Nutrient agar Bismuth sulfite agar Blood agar MacConkey agar Chocolate agar Snyder agar Selective media Differential media Selective and differential media </p>	<p> Inoculation Incubation Isolation Inspection Identification Agar Fastidious bacteria Fecal-oral route Erythrocytes Alpha (α) hemolytic Beta (β) hemolytic Gamma (γ) hemolytic Heme Biliverdin Bilirubin Urobilinogen Bili light Fecal coliforms (know the characteristics) Bile salts Cariogenic Gnotobiotic Mesophiles Psychrophiles Thermophiles Hyperthermophiles Prodromal stage Chill stage Flush stage Diaphoresis (crisis) Thermogenesis Vasoconstriction Vasodilation Acidophiles Osmotic pressure Isotonic Hypertonic Hypotonic Crenation Lysis Normal salinity (saline) Obligate aerobes Obligate anaerobes Facultative Binary fission </p>

Fluoride Penicillin Loperamide ("Immodium")	Chromosome Plasmid Horizontal gene transfer DNA, RNA, Amino acids, Proteins Transcription and translation Capsules Griffith's experiments with mice Transformed bacteria Adhesive molecules Biofilm Peptidoglycan Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) Lipid A (verotoxin) O polysaccharide Limulus amoebocyte lysate test (LAL test)
---	---