

Scientific names, drugs, culture media	Vocabulary and concepts
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	Opportunistic vs. primary (obligate) pathogens
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	Lacerations
<i>Streptomyces griseus</i>	Plasmids
<i>Streptomyces erythreus</i>	Horizontal gene transfer
<i>E. coli</i>	Virulence factors
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Biofilms
<i>Epidermophyton</i>	Cariogenic
<i>Trichophyton</i>	Snyder test
<i>Microsporum</i>	Gnotobiotic rats
<i>Candida albicans</i>	Peptidoglycan and lipopolysaccharide
EHEC	Limulus amoebocyte assay
<i>Salmonella</i>	Ribosomes (30S, 40S, 50S, 60S, 70S, 80S)
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Biological prospecting
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Half-life of drugs
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Pilus (pili)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Nucleus vs. nucleoid
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Cholesterol
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Ergosterol
<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	Mycoses
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Dermatophytes
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	Tinea infections (tinea pedis, cruris, capita, barbae)
<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	Candidiasis (thrush, yeast infection)
<i>Lactobacillus</i>	Mitochondria and endosymbiotic theory
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	Phagocytosis
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Lysosome
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Peroxisome
<i>Gelidium</i>	Catalase, hydrogen peroxide
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> Typhi	O polysaccharide
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Lipid A
Fluoride	M protein
Penicillin	Mycolic acid and acid-fast test
Erythromycin	Capsules, glycocalyx, biofilm
Streptomycin	Griffith's experiments and bacterial transformation
Clotrimazole ("Lotrimin")	Fimbriae
Miconazole ("Monistat")	Axial filaments
Amoxicillin	Erythema migrans
Doxycycline	Signs vs. symptoms
Clarithromycin ("Biaxin")	Antigens and antibodies
Metronidazole ("Flagyl")	FTA-Abs
Omeprazole ("Prilosec")	Fluorochromes
Pantoprazole ("Protonix")	Flagella (atrichous, monotrichous, amphitrichous, lophotrichous, peritrichous)
Bismuth subsalicylate ("Pepto-Bismol")	Marshall and gastric ulcers
Growth media	Urea breath test
Complex vs. chemically defined	Inclusion bodies
Nutrient agar	

<p>Agar</p> <p>Selective media</p> <p>Bismuth sulfate agar</p> <p>Differential media</p> <p>Blood agar</p> <p>Hemolysis: Gamma, Alpha, Beta</p> <p>Heme, biliverdin, bilirubin, urobilinogen</p> <p>Jaundice/hyperbilirubinemia</p> <p>Bili light</p> <p>Selective and differential media</p> <p>MacConkey agar</p> <p>Chocolate agar</p>	<p>Metachromatic granules/volutin</p> <p>Pseudomembrane</p> <p>Diphtheritic cervical lymphadenopathy</p> <p>DTaP vaccine</p> <p>Psychrophiles, mesophiles, thermophiles, hyperthermophiles</p> <p>Pyrexia: prodromal, chill, flush, and diaphoresis</p> <p>Acidophiles</p> <p>Isotonic, hypertonic, hypotonic</p> <p>Crenation and lysis</p> <p>Halophiles</p> <p>Obligate aerobes, obligate anaerobes, facultative anaerobes</p> <p>Hyperbaric chamber</p> <p>Candle jar, GasPak, sodium thioglycolate</p> <p>Erythrocytes</p> <p>Fecal coliforms</p> <p>Fastidious microbes</p>
---	---