

Scientific Names, Diseases, Antimicrobial Control	Antibiotics and Vocabulary
<p><i>Trichinella</i>  <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>            MRSA (Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)  <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (TB)</p> <p>Acne            Gonorrheal neonatal ophthalmia            Dandruff            Cavities            Hospital-acquired infections            TB (tuberculosis)</p> <p>Bird flu (H5N1)            Swine flu (H1N1)            Oral herpes (HSV-1)            Genital herpes (HSV-2)            Chickenpox/shingles (HSV-3)            Mononucleosis (HSV-4 or EBV)            Viral hepatitis (HepA, HepB, HepC)            Warts, papillomas, genital warts, cervical cancer (HPV)            Poliomyelitis (Polio virus)            Flu (Influenza virus)            Cold (Rhinovirus)            Measles (Measles virus)            Rubella (Rubella virus)            Mumps (Mumps virus)            Rabies (Rabies virus)            Winter vomiting bug (Norwalk virus)            AIDS (HIV)            COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)</p> <p>Sterilization            Antisepsis            Disinfection            Degerming            Sanitization            Moist heat vs. dry heat            Autoclave            Lyophilization            Radiation            Filtration            Alcohols (isopropyl and ethyl alcohol)</p>	<p>Sulfa drugs → target bacterial enzymes            - Sulfamethoxazole</p> <p>Penicillins → target bacterial cell wall (β-lactam ring)            - Penicillin G            - Penicillin V            - Methicillin            - Amoxicillin            - Ampicillin</p> <p>β-lactam antibiotics            β-lactamase            Penicillinase            Methicillinase</p> <p>Peptides → target bacterial cell wall            - Isoniazid → targets mycolic acid</p> <p>Macrolides → target 50S ribosome            - Erythromycin            - Azithromycin (“Z-pak”)            - Clarithromycin</p> <p>Aminoglycosides → target 30S ribosome            - Streptomycin            - Gentamycin</p> <p>Tetracyclines → target 30S ribosome            - Tetracycline</p> <p>Quinolones → target bacterial DNA            - Ciprofloxacin</p> <p>Viruses (definitions and characteristics)            Capsid            Capsomere            Envelope            Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA)            Intracellular parasite</p> <p>Lytic cycle (know steps)            Latency (know steps)            Provirus            Virions            Lysis            Budding            Phage/ phage therapy            Reverse transcription            Mutation, antigenic shift</p>

<p>Tinctures</p> <p>Chlorhexadine (“Nolvasan”)</p> <p>Oxidizing agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hydrogen peroxide</li> <li>- Benzoyl peroxide</li> <li>- Ozone</li> </ul> <p>Heavy Metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Silver nitrate</li> <li>- Zinc</li> <li>- Mercury (“Mercurochrome”)</li> <li>- Copper</li> </ul> <p>Halogens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Iodine (“Betadine”)</li> <li>- Chlorine</li> <li>- Sodium hypochlorite (“Clorox”)</li> </ul> <p>Quaternary ammonium compounds (Quats)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benzalkonium chloride (“Bactine”)</li> </ul>	<p>Hemagglutinin</p> <p>Neuraminidase</p> <p>Protein spikes</p> <p>Jaundice</p> <p>URT/LRT</p> <p>Koplik’s spots</p> <p>Conjunctivitis</p> <p>Coryza</p> <p>MMR vaccine</p> <p>Encephalitis</p> <p>Gamma radiation</p> <p>Ultraviolet light</p> <p>HEPA filter</p> <p>Tincture of iodine</p> <p>Oligodynamic action</p>
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