

Microbes, Diseases, Conditions, and Drugs	Vocabulary and Concepts
<p>           HSV-1 (oral herpes)            HSV-2 (genital herpes)            HSV-3 (chickenpox and shingles)            Varicella-zoster virus            HSV-4 (mononucleosis, "mono")            Epstein-Barr virus            HPV (human papillomavirus, warts)            Hep A, Hep B, Hep C viruses (hepatitis)            Rhinovirus (common cold)            Influenza virus (swine flu, bird flu, seasonal flu)            HIV (AIDS)            Measles virus (measles, rubeola)            Rubella virus (German measles, rubella)            Mumps virus (mumps)            Norwalk virus (winter vomiting bug, stomach virus)            Rabies virus (rabies, encephalitis)            Poliovirus (polio)  <i>Plasmodium</i> (malaria)  <i>Anopheles</i> (mosquito that spreads malaria)            Sickle cell anemia (SCA)  <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> (toxoplasmosis)  <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> (amebiasis)  <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> (trichomoniasis)  <i>Trypanosoma</i> (trypanosomiasis; sleeping sickness and Chagas' disease)  <i>Treponema pallidum</i> (syphilis)  <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (gonorrhea)  <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> (chlamydia)  <i>Candida albicans</i> (vaginal yeast infection)  <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> (bacterial vaginitis)         </p> <p>           Cold sores            Papillomas            URT (upper respiratory tract) infections            Conjunctivitis            Coryza            Koplik's spots            Anemia            Jaundice            Renal failure            Dysuria            Primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis            Chancre            Maculopapular rash         </p>	<p>           Nucleoside analogs (drug type)            Competitive enzyme inhibitors (drug type)            Interferons (drug type)            Neuraminidase            Phagocytose/phagocytosis/phagocytic            Live attenuated vaccines            LAIV            Inactivated ("killed") vaccines            Subunit vaccines            Vectors            Portals of entry            Parenteral route            Oncoviruses            Transmission vs. dissemination            Definitive host vs. intermediate host            Prophylaxis            Lateral flow immunochromatographic assay            Antigen            Antibody            Test and control lines on test strip            Positive and negative results for test strip            hCg (human chorionic gonadotropin)            SCA - homozygous dominant            SCA -heterozygous dominant            SCA -homozygous recessive            Heterozygote advantage            Carrier            Inheritance of SCA            Fecal-oral route            Symptoms and signs of dehydration            Fontanelles            Skin turgor            Capillary refill            Tachycardia            Tachypnea            Hypotension            Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)            Tsetse fly            Winterbottom's sign            Kissing bug            Romañas eyes            Opportunistic infections            Nonspecific vs. specific immunity            Mucociliary escalator         </p>

<p>Gummas</p> <p>Neurosyphilis</p> <p>Argyll Robertson pupil (“prostitute’s pupil”)</p> <p>Purulent</p> <p>Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)</p> <p>Ectopic pregnancy</p> <p>Gonorrheal ophthalmia</p> <p>Gonorrheal endocarditis</p> <p>Gonorrheal arthritis</p> <p>Gonorrheal pharyngitis</p> <p>Gonorrheal meningitis</p> <p>Vesicular rash/lesions</p> <p>Acute phase and latency of herpes</p> <p>Kaposi’s sarcoma (HSV-8)</p> <p>Azidothymidine (AZT, “Retrovir”)</p> <p>Acyclovir (“Zovirax”)</p> <p>Valacyclovir (“Valtrex”)</p> <p>Ribavirin (“Copegus”)</p> <p>Oseltamivir (“Tamiflu”)</p> <p>Pegylated interferon <math>\alpha</math>-2a (“Pegasys”)</p> <p>Chloroquine (“Aralem”)</p> <p>Mefloquine (“Lariam”)</p> <p>Atovaquone and proguanil (“Malarone”)</p> <p>Pyrimethamine (“Daraprim”)</p> <p>Metronidazole (“Flagyl”)</p> <p>Loperamide (“Immodium”)</p>	<p>Inflammation</p> <p>Rubor, calor, turgor, dolor</p> <p>Thymus</p> <p>T cells</p> <p>Lymphocytes</p> <p>Helper T cells</p> <p>Cytotoxic (“killer”) T cells</p> <p>Regulatory T cells</p> <p>CD4 and CD8 receptors</p> <p>Perforin</p> <p>B cells</p> <p>Bone marrow</p> <p>Plasma cells</p> <p>Neutralization by antibodies</p> <p>Opsionization by antibodies</p> <p>Complement activation by antibodies</p> <p>Complement</p>
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