

Microbes, Historical People, Diseases, Chemicals	Vocabulary and Concepts
Bacteria Fungi Protozoa Helminths Viruses Viroids Prions Brain-eating amoeba Guinea worm Pinworms Vaginal yeast EHEC Influenza (flu) Zika virus <i>Dracunculus medinensis</i> <i>E. coli (Escherichia coli)</i> <i>E. coli O157:H7</i> <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> <i>Acetobacter</i> <i>Cdiff (Clostridium difficile)</i> <i>Candida albicans</i> <i>Lactobacillus vaginalis</i> <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> <i>Penicillium</i> <i>Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)</i> <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Leeuwenhoek Jenner Koch Semmelweis Fleming Lister Pasteur Malaria Influenza Mad cow disease	Microbiology Binomial nomenclature Prokaryotes vs. eukaryotes Unicellular vs. multicellular Rod of Asclepias Genus and species Vaccine and vacca Pathogen and pathogenic Germ Theory of Disease Koch's postulates Enterohemorrhagic Strains Antibiotic Antiseptic Pasteurization Spontaneous generation Biogenesis Aseptic techniques Probiotic Fecal transplants Vaginal microbiota Competitive exclusion Biological control Bioremediation Oleophilic Relative sizes of microbes Micrometer, millimeter, meter (conversions) Simple stain Differential stain Gram stain Gram-positive and Gram-negative Peptidoglycan LPS (Lipopolysaccharide) H and O (flagella protein and LPS lipid) Negative stain Capsules Glycocalyx Flagella stain Flagella Motility Monotrichous Amphitrichous Lophotrichous

<p>Cowpox Smallpox Vaginitis Yeast infection HUS (Hemolytic uremic syndrome) Anemia Kidney failure Tuberculosis Leprosy (Hansen's disease) Anthrax</p> <p>Penicillin Phenol "Lysol" Acetic acid Methylene blue Crystal violet Iodine Alcohol Safranin "Imodium" (Loperamide)</p>	<p>Peritrichous Verotoxin Acid-fast stain Endospore stain Disinfectants Dessication</p>
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