

Scientific names, diseases, virus families, drugs	Vocabulary and concepts
<i>Plasmodium</i> (malaria)	Zoonotic
<i>Anopheles</i>	RDT and Lateral Flow Immunochromatographic Assay
Chloroquine	Antigen, antibody
Mefloquine	hCg (human chorionic gonadotropin)
Doxycycline	ELISA
"Malarone"	Homozygous dominant, homozygous recessive
SCA	Heterozygous (carrier)
<i>Taenia</i> (tapeworm)	Virus definition and structure
Hookworm	Capsid
<i>Enterobius</i> (pinworm)	Capsomere
H1N1 (swine flu)	Nucleic acid
Herpesviridae	Envelope
HSV-1 (oral herpes)	Helical, icosahedral, complex
HSV-2 (genital herpes)	Bacterophage / phage
HSV-3 (chickenpox, shingles)	Phage therapy
HSV-4 / EBV (mononucleosis)	Oncovirus
Poxviridae	Evolution
Smallpox (variola)	Mutations
Cowpox (vaccinia)	Antigenic shift
Papovaviridae	Hemagglutinin
HPV (cervical warts, cancer, tumors)	Neuraminidase
Hepadnaviridae	Pandemic
HBV (hepatitis B; liver damage, jaundice)	Vaccines
Filoviridae	LAIV
Ebola (hemorrhagic disease)	Embryonated eggs
Orthomyxoviridae	Cell culture
Influenza (flu)	Lytic cycle (know the steps)
Rhabdoviridae	Lysogenic cycle / latency (know the steps)
Rabies (encephalitis)	Virion
Picornaviridae	Sterilization
Poliomyelitis/polio (paralysis)	Antisepsis
Rhinovirus (common cold, bronchitis)	Disinfection
Hepatitis A (liver damage, jaundice)	Sanitization
Reoviridae	Degerming
Measles (rash)	Nosocomial infections
3 C's (cough, coryza, conjunctivitis)	Dry vs. moist heat
Koplik's spots	Filtration
Togaviridae	HEPA filter
Rubella/German measles (rash)	Dessication
Flaviviridae	Osmotic pressure
West Nile Virus (encephalitis)	Isotonic, hypertonic, hypotonic
Paramyxoviridae	Crenation
Mumps (swollen salivary glands)	Lysis
Coronaviridae	Radiation

SARS (respiratory disease) IBV (bronchitis) Retroviridae HIV (AIDS) Viroids Prions TSEs BSE (mad cow disease) CWD CJD , Kuru Scrapie	Triclosan (bisphenols) “Lysol” (cresol/phenolics) Alcohols Tinctures
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