

Scientific names and diseases	Vocabulary, concepts, drugs
Neonatal ophthalmic gonorrhoea	Heavy metals (copper, zinc, silver, mercury)
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	“Mercurochrome”
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> (chlamydia)	Silver nitrate
PID, uterine infection, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, hysterectomy	Oligodynamic effect
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (gonorrhoea)	Peroxygens (hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, ozone)
Ophthalmic, anal, pharyngeal gonorrhoea	Quats (quaternary ammonium compounds)
Gonorrhoeal endocarditis and arthritis	“Bactine” (benzalkonium chloride)
<i>Treponema pallidum</i> (syphilis)	Halogens (iodine, chlorine)
Primary syphilis (chancre)	“Betadine” (iodine)
Secondary syphilis (rash)	“Clorox” (sodium hypochlorite)
Tertiary syphilis (gummas)	Aldehydes (formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde)
Argyll Robertson pupil (prostitute’s eye)	Ethylene oxide (gaseous sterilizer)
HSV-2 and HSV-1 (genital herpes)	Relative resistance of microbes
HepA and HepB (viral hepatitis)	Notifiable disease
HPV (human papillomavirus)	“Z-pak” (Azithromycin)
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> (bacterial vaginitis)	“Valtrex” (Valacyclovir)
<i>Candida albicans</i> (fungal vaginitis)	“Zovirax” (Acyclovir)
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> (protozoal vaginitis)	Papanicolaou (Pap smear)
HIV and AIDS	Metronidazole
ADIs: Kaposi’s sarcoma (HSV-8)	Clotrimazole
ADIs: Candidiasis	Miconazole
ADIs: Tuberculosis	Symptoms, signs, and syndrome
ADIs: Cryptosporidiosis	1 st line of immune defense
ADIs: Influenza	2 nd line of immune defense
Allergy	3 rd line of immune defense
Atopy	Phagocytes
Anaphylaxis	Inflammation (dolor, rubor, tumor, calor)
Contact dermatitis	Fever
Lupus	B cells and antibodies
Rheumatoid arthritis	T cells (T _H , T _C , T _{REG})
Type I diabetes	CD4 and CD8 receptors
Multiple sclerosis	Antihistamines
<i>Plasmodium</i> (malaria)	“Epi-pen” (Epinephrine)
<i>Staphylococcus</i> (endocarditis)	Neutralization, opsonization, agglutination
<i>Yersinia pestis</i> (plague)	“AZT” (Azidothymidine)
Bacteremia, septicemia, sepsis, septic shock	Nucleoside analogs
<i>Francisella tularensis</i> (tularemia)	“Copegus” (Ribavirin)
<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> (Lyme disease)	IFNs (interferons)
Ebola (hemorrhagic fever)	“Pegasys” (pegylated interferon- α -2a)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (impetigo)	PEG (polyethylene glycol)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (cellulitis)	Erythema migrans
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (SSSS)	Epidemiology
Maculopapular rash (measles, rubella)	Lysozyme, sweat, sebum, peptides, normal microbiota, sloughed skin
Vesicular / pustular rash (chickenpox)	

Warts Leishmaniasis Anthrax Cutaneous mycoses (tinea infections) <i>Trichophyton</i> (tinea infections) <i>Microsporum</i> (tinea infections) <i>Epidermophyton</i> (tinea infections) Conjunctivitis Keratitis <i>Acanthamoeba</i> (keratitis) <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> (pertussis/whooping cough) URT infections LRT infections	Competitive exclusion Desquamation Cryosurgery, salicylic acid, duct tape Eschars Tears, lysozyme, lactoferrin, flow of tears Photophobia Conjunctiva Cornea Ciliary escalator
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