

Microbiology for Health Sciences

Chapter 14 Study Aid

Name:

PRINT AND HANDWRITE YOUR ANSWERS!

1. What are the 4 types of symbiosis? Describe each with a sentence.
2. Define normal microbiota.
3. What are resident microbiota?
4. What are transient microbiota?
5. When does normal microbiota form for an individual? Food for thought – based on this, why is the argument of “giving babies a couple of vaccines at once overwhelms their immune system” a misinformed statement?
6. What are opportunistic pathogens?
7. Can most pathogens survive for long outside the host? _____

8. What are the types of reservoirs? Describe each and give examples.

9. What is the difference between contamination and infection?

10. What are portals of entry? What are the different portals?

11. What is the role of adhesion in infection?

12. Define avirulent.

13. Disease is a result of.....

14. Define morbidity.

15. Define symptoms, signs and syndrome.

16. Define etiology.

17. What are Koch's postulates?

18. What are the exceptions and difficulties to Koch's postulates?

19. List and define the categories of disease (Table 14.7).

20. Define pathogenicity and define virulence.

21. Virulence factors:

- a. Extracellular enzymes – what do they do? Give examples.

b. Toxins – what do they do?

i. What are exotoxins? Give examples

ii. What are endotoxins? Give examples

c. Antiphagocytic factors – what do they do? Why is it important for bacteria to be phagocytized by your immune cells?

22. What are the stages of disease? Describe.

23. What are portals of exit?

24. What are the 3 groups of transmission of disease? Explain each

25. List the terms used to classify disease, explain each.

26. Frequency of disease – what is the difference between incidence and prevalence?

27. Label:



28. Define epidemiology.