Cheatography

Medical Bacteriology Cheat Sheet by BeeBooBopNerd via cheatography.com/131975/cs/46147/

Terms Used in Medical Bacteriology		
Pathogenic	organism that can cause disease	
Opport- unistic pathogen	microbes that generally do not cause harm> ex:// HIV, AIDS, chemo patients, long- term antibiotics	
Normal microbiota	microbes that generally do not cause harm> ex:// <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., <i>E. coli</i> (gut)	
Virulence	severity of disease/degree of harm> quantitave measure of the ability to cause disease	
Toxicity/- toxigenicity	ability to produce toxins	
Invasi- veness	ability to enter into host tissues, multiply and spread	
LD_50	Measure of virulence> number of organisms or number of ug toxin needed to kill 50% of animals	
Virulence factor	properties of bacteria that can contribute to the ability of the bacteria to cause disease> ex:// toxins, lipopolysacc- haride (LPS), flagella	

Terms Used in Medical Bacteriology (cont)

Overview of Steps to Infection and Disease	
Disease	host cells are damaged
Discoss	follows infection accurs when
	has entered host and replicated)
Infection	colonization of bacteria (microbe

1.) How do pathogens enter human host?

respiratory tract, GI tract, bloodstream (through broken skin), sexually transmitted, transplacental, eyes

2.) Pathogens penetrate host defenses and multiply

sd

3.) Some basic host defense mechanisms

Resistance of host depends on age,
immune system health, antibiotic/drug
use, and lifestyle of host
normal flora --> takes up space,
compete w/ pathogens for space and
nutrients, some secrete inhibitory
compounds that prevent growth of
pathogens

Factors that Influence Potential Risk of Infection

- 1.) Host immune system and host defenses
- strong vs. compromised
- infects --> weak, poorly developed
- immune systems

2.) Ability of pathogen to adhere to, colonize and replicate

- can it remain in host?
- 3.) Ability of organism to cause disease

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Factors That Influence Potential Risk of Infection

- 1.) Host immune system and host defenses
- strong vs. compromised infects --> weak, poorly developed immune systems

2.) Ability of pathogen to adhere to, colonize and replicate

- can it remain in host?
- 3.) Ability of organism to cause disease
- are the appropriate virulence factors expressed?
- ex:// Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- causes diptheria when it has a gene
- encoding DT (diphtheria toxin)
- 4.) Number of pathogens
- highly virulent pathogen vs. avirulent pathogen
- ex:// Salmonella needs 1000s of cells to cause disease vs. Shigella which only needs 10 cells

Normally Sterile Areas of the Body

Central nervous system, bone/marrow, organs (brain, heart, spleen, liver, kidney, pancreas, ovary), fluids (joint, pericardial, peritoneal, pleural) muscle

Urinary Tract

Vagina

- *Lactobacillus* spp. is part of the normal microbiota

- *Lactobacillus* produces lactic acid, which lowers pH

- it also produces hydrogen peroxide
 (H2O2) (decomposes into toxic oxygen radicals)

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