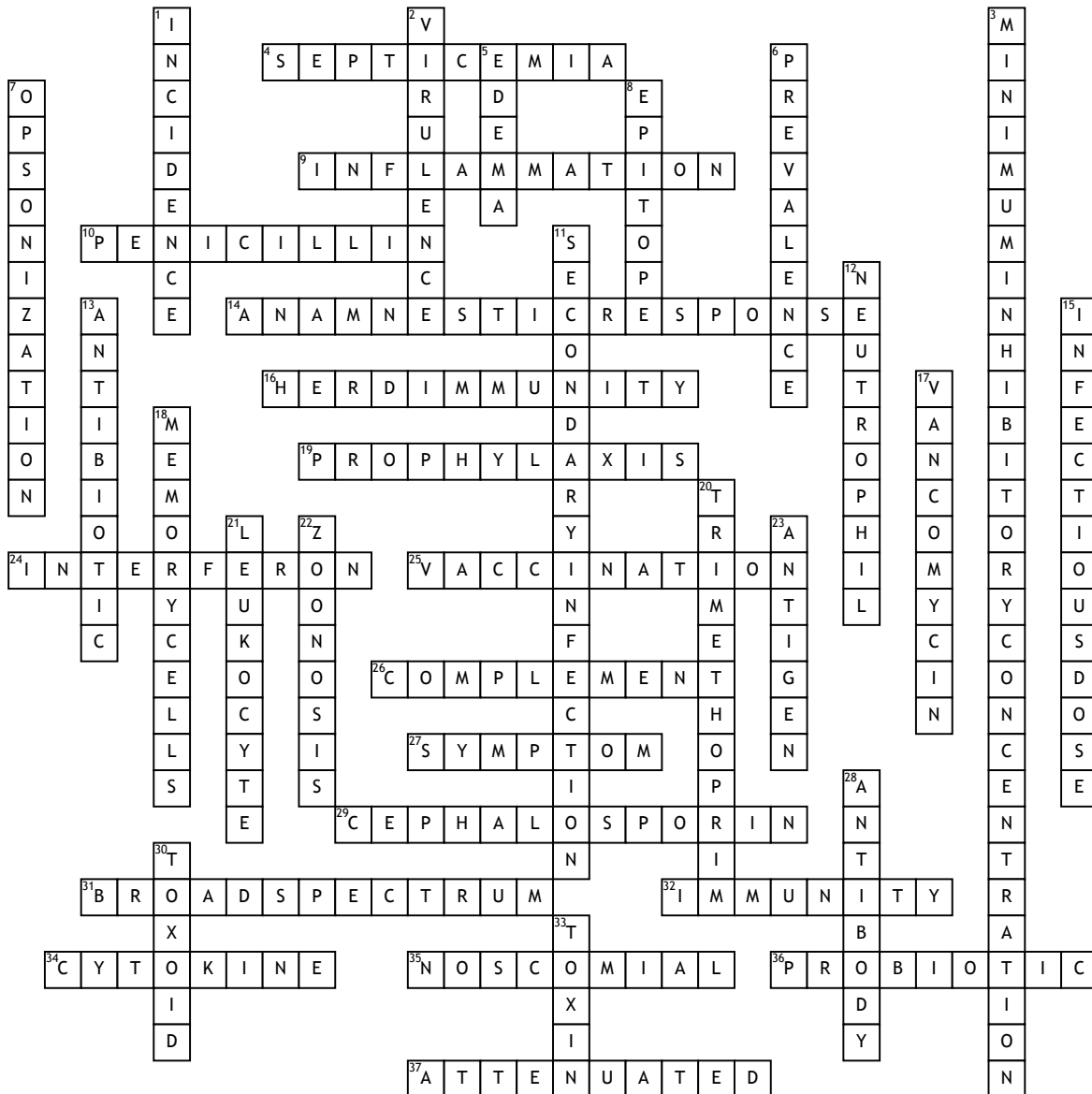


Microbiology Unit 3



Across

4. Systemic infection associated with microorganisms multiplying in circulating blood.

9. A natural, nonspecific response to tissue injury that protects the host from further damage. It stimulates immune reactivity and blocks the spread of an infectious agent.

10. A large group of naturally occurring and synthetic antibiotic produced by *Penicillium* mold and active against the cell wall of bacteria. Most important natural forms used to treat gram-positive cocci, some gram-negative bacteria.

14. In immunology, an augmented response or memory related to a prior stimulation of the immune system by antigen. It boosts the levels of immune substances.

16. The status of collective acquired immunity in a population that reduces the likelihood that nonimmune individuals will contract and spread infection. One aim of vaccination is to induce herd immunity.

19. Use of a drug to prevent imminent infection of a person at risk.

24. Natural human chemical that inhibits viral replication; used therapeutically to combat viral infections and cancer.

25. Exposes a person to a specially prepared microbial stimulus, in a form that does not cause the disease.

26. In immunology, serum protein components that act in a definite sequence when set in motion either by an antigen-antibody complex or by factors of the alternative (properdin) pathway.

27. The subjective evidence of infection and disease as perceived by the patient.

29. A group of broad-spectrum antibiotics isolated from the fungus *Cephalosporium*.

31. Denotes drugs that have an effect on a wide variety of microorganisms.

32. An acquired resistance to an infectious agent due to prior contact with that agent.

34. A chemical substance produced by white blood cells and tissue cells that regulates development, inflammation, and immunity.

35. An infection not present upon admission to a hospital but incurred while being treated there.

36. Preparations of live microbes used as a preventive or therapeutic measure to displace or compete with potential pathogens.

37. To reduce the virulence of a pathogenic bacterium or virus by passing it through a nonnative host or by long-term subculture.

Down

1. In epidemiology, the number of new cases of a disease occurring during a period.

2. In infection, the relative capacity of a pathogen to invade and harm host cells.

3. The smallest concentration of drug needed to visibly control microbial growth.

5. The accumulation of excess fluid in cells, tissues, or serous cavities. Also called swelling.

6. The total number of cases of a disease in a certain area and time period.

7. The process of stimulating phagocytosis by affixing molecules to the surfaces of foreign cells or particles.

8. The precise molecular group of an antigen that defines its specificity and triggers the immune response.

11. An infection that compounds a preexisting one.

12. A mature granulocyte present in peripheral circulation, exhibiting a multilobular nucleus and numerous cytoplasmic granules that retain a neutral stain. Active phagocytic cell in bacterial infection.

13. A chemical substance from one microorganism that can inhibit or kill another microbe even in minute amounts.

15. Infection will proceed only if a minimum number is present.

17. Antibiotic that targets the bacterial cell wall; used often in antibiotic resistant infections. Narrow spectrum of action; used to treat staphylococcal infections in cases of penicillin and methicillin resistance or in patients with an allergy to penicillin.

18. The long-lived progeny of a sensitized lymphocyte that remains in circulation and is genetically programmed to react rapidly with its antigen.

20. Inhibits the enzymatic step immediately preceding the step inhibited by sulfonamides; trimethoprim often given in conjunction with sulfamethoxazole because of this synergistic effect; used to treat *Pneumocystis jiroveci* in AIDS patients.

21. White blood cells. The primary infection-fighting blood cells.

22. An infectious disease indigenous to animals that humans can acquire through direct or indirect contact with infected animals.

23. Any cell, particle, or chemical that induces a specific immune response by B cells or T cells and can stimulate resistance to an infection or a toxin.

28. A large protein molecule evoked in response to an antigen that interacts specifically with that antigen.

30. A toxin that has been rendered nontoxic but is still capable of eliciting the formation of protective antitoxin antibodies; used in vaccines.

33. A specific chemical product of microbes, plants, and some animals that is poisonous to other organisms.