NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Infectious Disease Study Guide –** Due: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Define the following words. Provide definitions, examples, and or facts. The more you write, the more you will know!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. bacteriophage |  |
| 1. Host Cell |  |
| 1. Microbiology |  |
| 1. Pathology |  |
| 1. Epidemiology |  |
| 1. Carrier |  |
| 1. Antibiotic resistance |  |
| 1. Pathogen |  |
| 1. Contagion |  |

10. Identify which type of cell each of the following pathogens are, **and** whether they are unicellular or multicellular.

1. fungi
2. virus
3. protozoa
4. bacteria

11. What is the difference between food-borne, airborne, and vector-borne transmission?

12. How is it possible that a person could contract a virus even after being vaccinated?

13. How could biotechnology help in the prevention of diseases?

14. For each of the 4 pathogens, provide 4 disease each can cause:

1. fungi
2. virus
3. protozoa
4. bacteria

15. What is the difference between a parasite and a vector?

16. What is the difference between antibiotics and vaccines? How are they used differently?

17. What is the difference between antibiotics and antibodies?

18. What is the difference between an epidemic and pandemic?

19. Describe how each of the following microorganisms reproduce?

1. bacteria
2. viruses
3. fungi

20. What is the issue with misusing or overprescribing antibiotics?

21. Suppose a bacterial colony begins with 75 bacteria and they reproduce every hour, in how many hours will it take for their population to grow to 9,600 bacteria? How many generations have gone by?

22. Why is a virus not considered to be a living thing?

23. Place the following organisms in order from smallest to largest: **protozoa, virus, bacteria**.