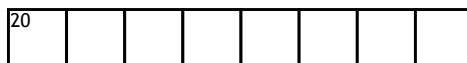
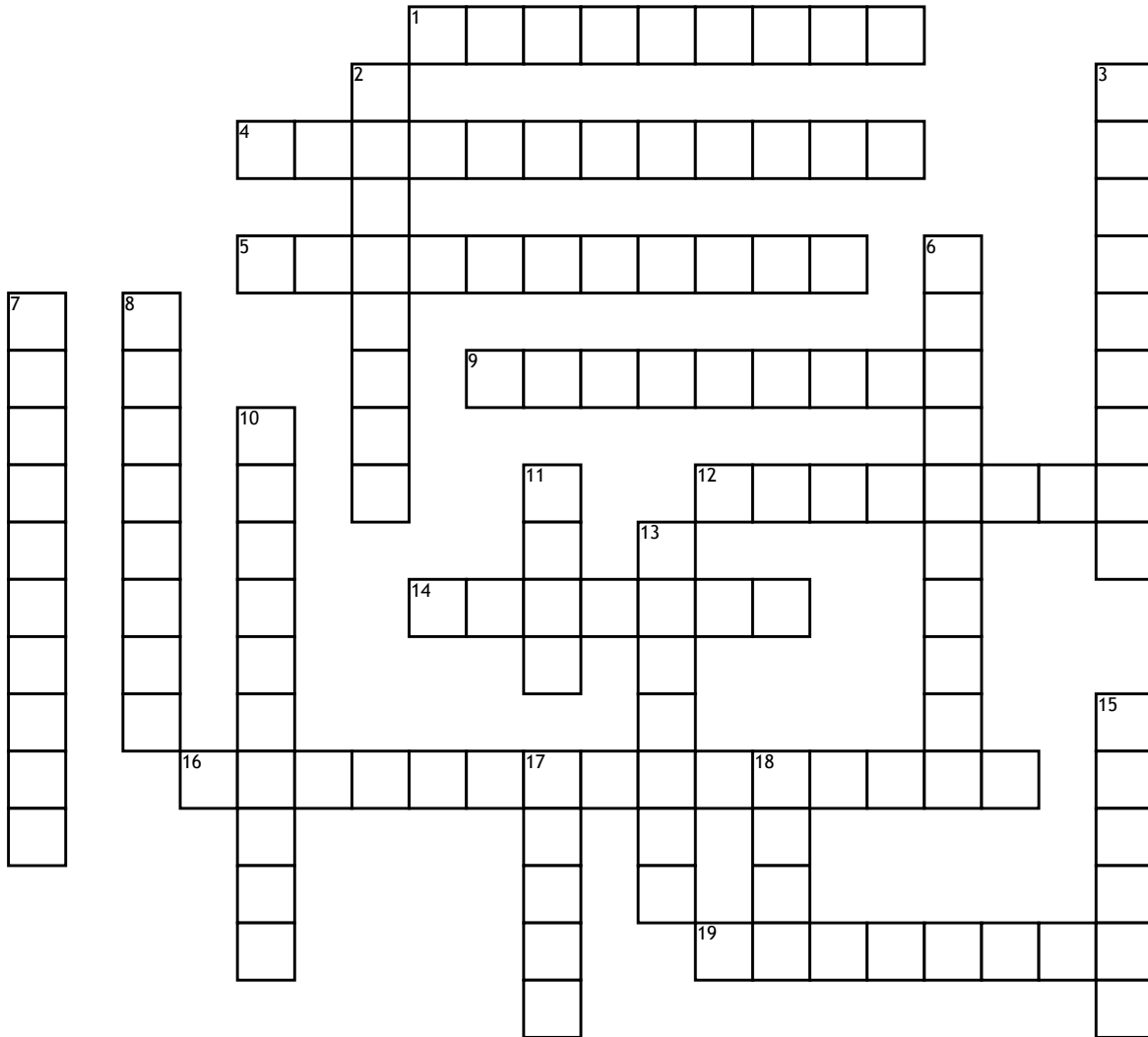


Alexander Fleming



Across

- 1. Alex was one of the few physicians entrusted to administer the chemical treatment for syphilis called?
- 4. After the war, he held many positions; assistant director of St. Mary's, Professor of Bacteriology at University of London and an emeritus professor of _____?
- 5. What did he discover was doing more harm than good?
- 9. What did Alexander Fleming serve as during WW1?
- 12. What did he study while serving in the war?
- 14. What did he do next after a drop of mucus dripped from his nose onto a culture of bacteria? He mixed it with the _____?
- 16. What did Alexander study in his makeshift lab in WW1 while serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps?

- 19. The studies and tests of body fluids and lysozyme, marking Flemings first great discovery, helping to contribute to the Human Immune system
 - 20. Alexander served as a member of the Scottish _____ in London for over 14 years.
- Down**
- 2. Where was he born? Ayrshire _____?
 - 3. What happened a few weeks later to the bacteria?
 - 6. What did Alexander Fleming discover through research and experiments?
 - 7. Alexander won the 1908 gold medal as the top medical student at what school in London?
 - 8. What did Alexander Fleming discover in 1921 while nursing a cold, that led to one of his biggest discoveries?

- 10. In 1928, noticing the culture of staphylococcus aureus, had become contaminated with mold, later identified as penicillium notatum, leading to Alexanders discovering the world's first _____ or bacterial killer.
- 11. Penicillin is a bacteria destroying _____?
- 13. What did Alexander plan on becoming before going into the new field of bacteriology?
- 15. One of the people who helped him develop his research skills was Sir Almroth Edward _____?
- 17. Alexander was awarded what prize in 1945?
- 18. T or F More soldiers were dying from antiseptic treatment than from the infections they were trying to destroy.