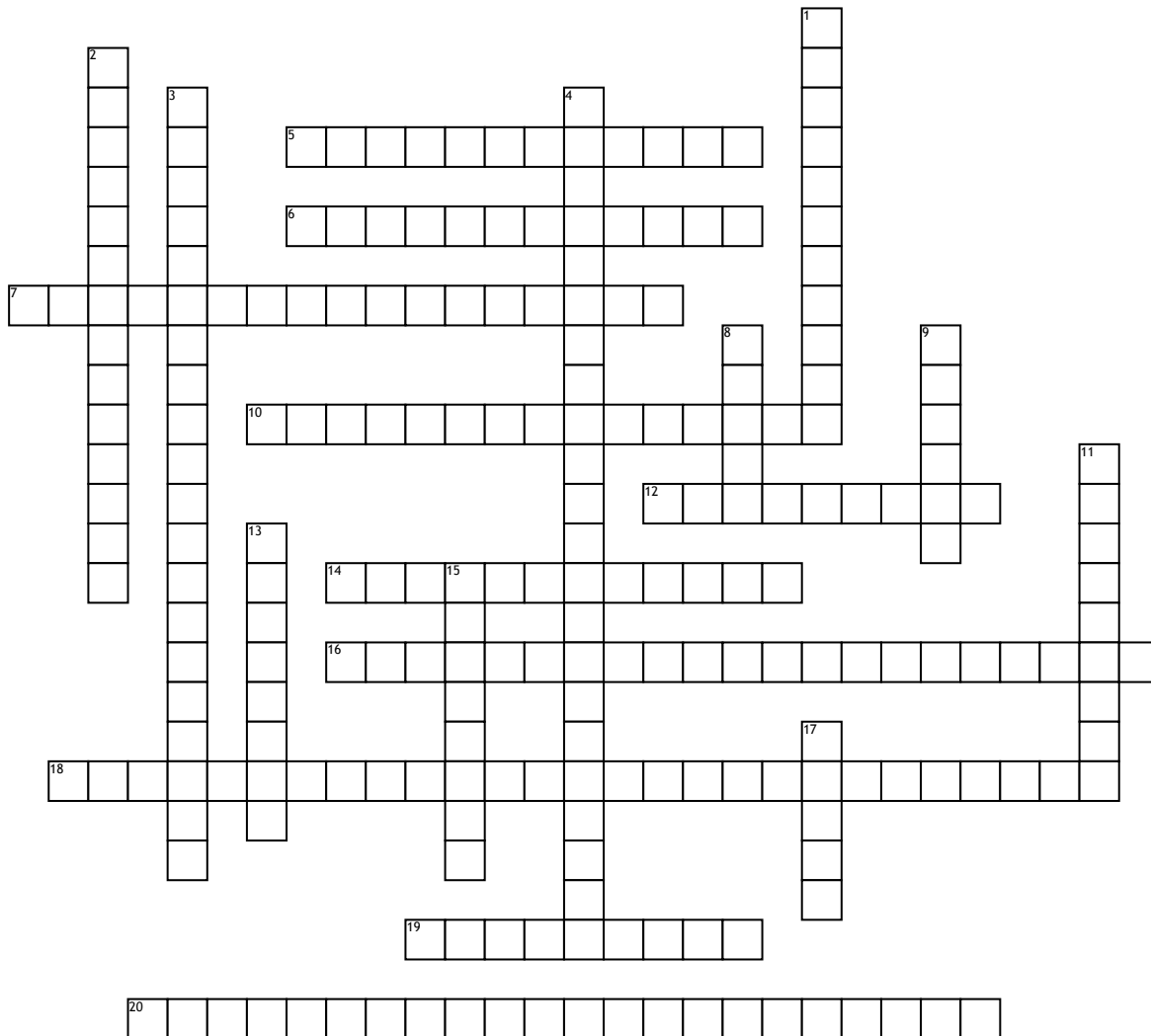


Lab Procedures



Across

5. Bacteria will lose violet stain and color stain of red-pink.
 6. Bacteria sample will stain both positive and negative.
 7. circles will form around disc where drug concentration is too low to inhibit bacteria growth.
 10. CrossResistance, resistant to other drugs within the same class.
 12. Bacteria grow up to disc in a zone of inhibition.
 14. Bacteria will retain crystal violet-iodine color.
 16. When two bacteria fuse together to exchange information.
 18. Testing to determine susceptibility or resistance of bacteria to antimicrobial drugs.

19. a gram-negative bacteria testing the media will turn pink for positive or stay yellow for negative bacteria.
 20. Used to determine if gram-positive or negative with either a sticky or no strand of mucoid mass formation.

Down

1. There is no growth of bacteria around a disc of inhibition.
 2. the preferred method used for streaking a culture plate.
 3. Used to prevent the sample from washing off and preserves cell
 4. A "Cow side" test of the somatic cell count of milk.
 8. the sample needed to determine etiology

9. Betahemolysis, the complete hemolysis that creates a clear halo around a
 11. The agar that turns media bright pink in the presence of lactose fermenting organisms.
 13. the rapid method to identify the presence of bacteria or fungi
 15. determined by diffuse growth-producing turbidity in the media.
 17. Gram stain this stain smear is a rapid method to ID specific types of bacteria based on cell wall components Gram