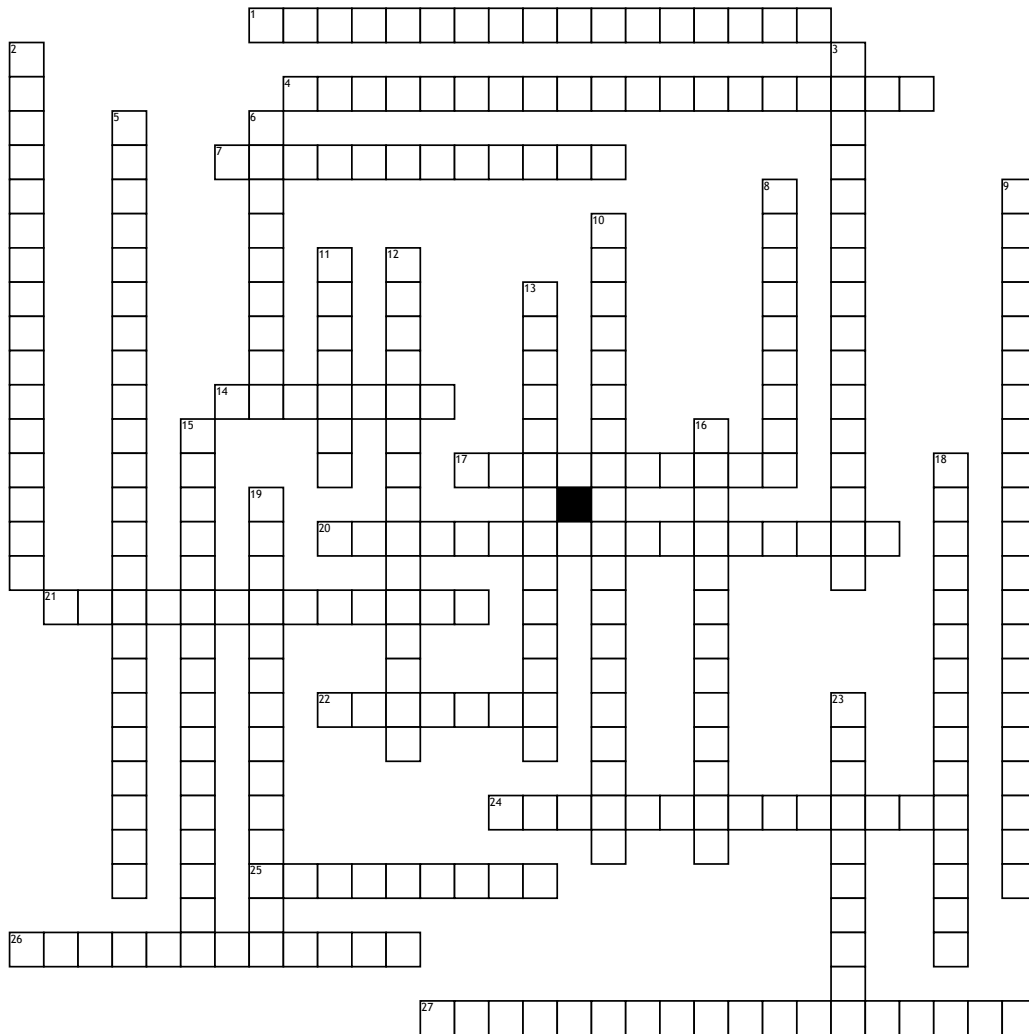


# Microbiology - Exam 2



## Across

1. Serve as both reservoir and transmitters
4. Spread of pathogens via air, water, and food as well as bodily fluids handled outside the body
7. If they come from another infected host
14. Animals such as arthropods that transmit diseases from one host to another
17. Antibodies the host forms to bind with and destroy toxins
20. Such vectors only passively carry pathogens to new hosts on their feet or other body parts
21. Patient recovers and tissues are repaired
22. Stage during which the patient's body gradually returns to normal in response to immune system and medical treatment
24. Develops slowly with less severe symptoms but is continual or recurrent
25. Released from the outer membrane of dividing, dead, and phagocytosed gram- bacteria and can cause fever, inflammation, systemic shock, and other fatal effects
26. Develops rapidly but lasts only a short time, either resolving or causing host death

27. Major source of disease, many pathogens are shed in feces

## Down

2. Have durations and severities that lie somewhere between acute and chronic
3. Toxins that can harm tissues, trigger damaging immune responses, or result in toxemia (the presence of toxins in the bloodstream)
5. Occur when blood, urine, and other fluids are handled outside the body
6. Pathogens in/on food that are inadequately processed, undercooked, or poorly refrigerated
8. Secreted by pathogens into their environments
9. Allow them to avoid phagocytosis or survive inside macrophages
10. Droplet nuclei that exit the body during exhalation, sneezing, and coughing (travel less than 1m)
11. Inanimate objects inadvertently used to transfer pathogens
12. One host to another via fomites
13. Those in which a pathogen remains inactive for a long period of time before producing signs and symptoms

15. Time between infection and occurrence of the first symptoms

16. Person-to-person spread by bodily contact (includes placenta)
18. Time of generalized mild symptoms preceding illness
19. A patient may be infections during every stage of disease
23. important in the spread of many gastrointestinal pathogens

## Word Bank

- |                      |                   |                           |                        |                      |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Antitoxins           | Convalescence     | Acute disease             | Vectors                | Chronic disease      |
| Subacute diseases    | exotoxins         | Indirect contact          | Decline                | Mechanical Vectors   |
| Droplet transmission | Prodromal period  | Bodily fluid transmission | Waterborne             | Vehicle transmission |
| Fomites              | Communicable      | Incubation period         | antiphagocytic factors | Foodborne            |
| Direct Contact       | Virulence Factors | Biological vectors        | Endotoxin              | Latent diseases      |
| Fecal-oral infection | Disease Process   |                           |                        |                      |