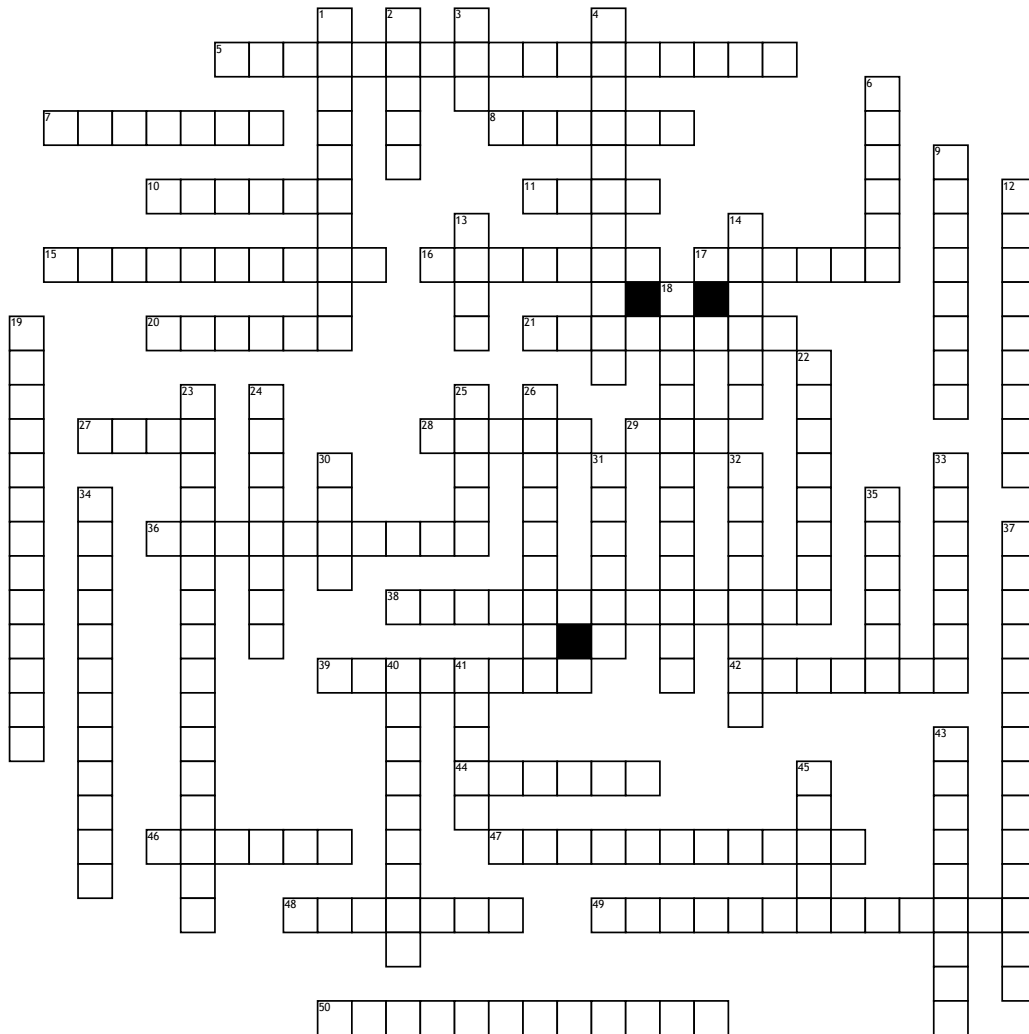


Neisseria Species Crossword



Across

5. Non-pathogenic Neisseria rarely cause invasive disease, except for those who are _____
7. Neisseria species need oxygen and are considered _____
8. N. meningitidis can be found in the _____
10. N. meningitidis only infects _____
11. Pharyngeal gonorrhoea is _____ difficult to cure
15. A diagnostic investigation for men suspected to have gonorrhoea _____
16. Globally, 106 _____ individuals are infected with gonorrhoea a year
17. _____ types of N. meningitidis have been identified
20. Neisseria flavescens can be found on the _____
21. 9. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing also known as the _____ strip method
27. Neisseria are diplococci
28. Neisseria species encounter this type of barriers like nasal secretions and saliva
29. There are _____ human-restricted Neisseria species
36. If gonorrhoea is acquired congenitally the baby can present with _____
38. Some types of Neisseria are commensals but may be _____
39. N. lactamica is commonly found in _____
42. Neisseria is positive for catalase and _____
44. N. meningitidis can be seen in examinations of this type of fluid _____

46. N. gonorrhoeae is _____ considered to be pathogenic
47. Primary treatment for uncomplicated gonorrhoea is _____
48. Neisseria are found on the _____ membranes
49. 18. Neisseria species are in the fami _____
50. This is the leading cause of meningococcal meningitis in the world, Neisseria _____
- ## Down
1. This type of diagnosis for gonorrhoea is defined by the sexual exposure to a person infected with N. gonorrhoeae.
2. This population with gonorrhoea is often asymptomatic
3. N. weaver is isolated from these bites in humans
4. The etiological agent of gonorrhoea is known as Neisseria _____
6. N. elongate can be found in this site of the upper respiratory tract
9. Neisseria are catalase _____
12. Pharyngeal gonorrhoea is hard to _____
13. Studies of N. meningitidis infections have been conducted on laboratory _____
14. The genus Neisseria has more than _____ species
18. N. sicca has a lack of _____
19. This type of resistance has emerged _____
22. N. meningitidis can cause an _____

23. Only two species are invasive and the other eight are carried _____
24. N. mucosa is gram _____
25. Neisseria contains species which are normal _____
26. Men with gonorrhoea present urethral _____
30. Neisseria species are abundant in this cavity _____
31. N. Bacilliformis is found in the _____
32. This type of microscopy can be used to identify morphological differences among the Neisseria species _____
33. N. lactamica strains are characterized by their ability to produce acid from _____
34. N. polysaccharea potentially contains more than one species, which makes it _____
35. This part of the world is known as the meningitis belt _____
37. Neisseria meningitidis is a member of this microbiome _____
40. Drugs that may be able to be used to treat uncomplicated gonorrhoea include DNA gyrase _____
41. This test detects degradation of DNA by bacterial species _____
43. Meningococcal disease is potentially deadly and should be viewed as a medical _____
45. The _____ respiratory tract is the most common site for Neisseria _____