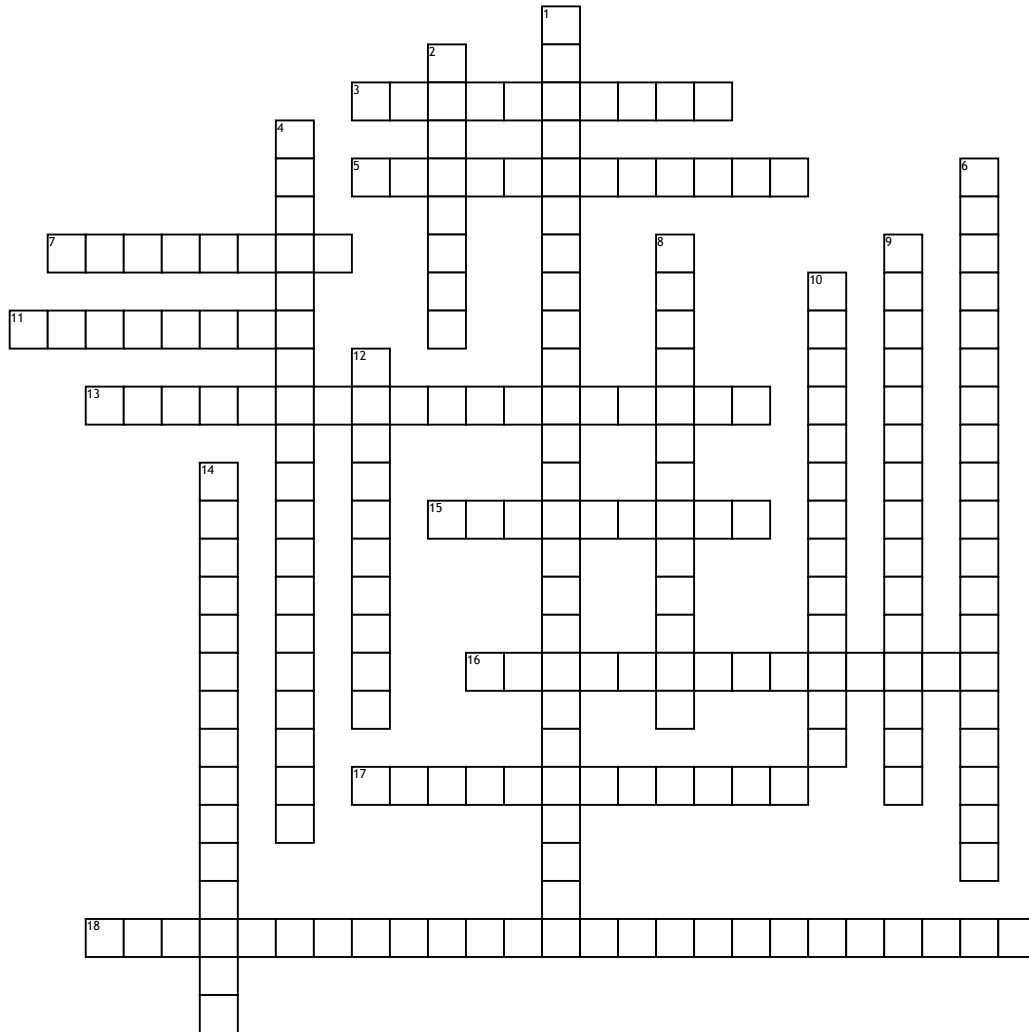


Staphylococcus



Across

3. Cluster of furuncles caused by the subcutaneous spread of a staphylococcal infection

5. Protein exotoxin secreted by living or lysed bacteria that alters cell function or damages membranes of the gastrointestinal tract

7. Painful swollen area on the skin caused by a staphylococcal infection that involves a hair follicle; also called a boil

11. Enzyme present in staphylococci, useful for distinguishing staphylococci from streptococci

13. Potentially fatal multisystem disease caused by toxins, primarily TSST-1, produced by *S. aureus*

15. Test used to detect inducible clindamycin resistance in staphylococci and beta streptococci.

16. Cell-bound coagulase that is able to clot plasma; may be used to screen for *S. aureus*

17. Inflammation involving the hair follicles as a result of infection or irritation

18. Transpeptidase enzymes important in bacterial cell wall formation. These proteins have various affinities to the beta-lactam antimicrobials and play an important role in resistance to these agents when altered

Down

1. Staphylococcal cytolytic toxin that act on polymorphonuclear leukocytes

2. Cellular component of *Staphylococcus aureus* that can bind immunoglobulin and prevent phagocytosis

4. Toxin-mediated exfoliative dermatitis associated with *S. aureus*, superficially resembling a burn injury

6. Rare, fastidious strains of staphylococci requiring CO₂, hemin, or menadione for growth; grow on media containing blood, forming colonies about 10% of the size of wild-type strains after at least 48 hours of incubation

8. Chronic or acute infection of the bone or bone structures as a result of an infective process

9. Form of impetigo in which the skin lesions are bullae instead of vesicles. Exfoliative toxin has been implicated in this disease

10. Disorder also known as staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome

12. Of or being a secondary disorder associated with being treated in a hospital but unrelated to the patient's primary condition

14. Exotoxins that can affect erythrocytes, leukocytes, macrophages, and platelets

Word Bank

scalded skin syndrome

small colony variants

catalase

Clumping factor

folliculitis

enterotoxins

penicillin-binding proteins

cytolytic toxins

protein A

toxic shock syndrome

Ritter disease

D-zone test

nosocomial

furuncle

bullous impetigo

Panton-Valentine leukocidin

carbuncles

osteomyelitis