

Terms to know:

I. Host-Microbe Relationship

A. Host

1. Organism that harbors another organism

B. Normal (or indigenous) flora

1. an established populations of microbes in or on a host

C. Opportunistic flora

1. Microorganism that do not normally cause disease but may do so under certain conditions.

D. Resident flora

1. Permanent population of microbes.

C. Transient flora

- A temporary or semipermanent population of microbes.

E. Microbial antagonism

1. A phenomenon wherein the normal flora prevent pathogens from causing infection by either chemical or mechanical means.

F. Virulence

1. The degree of ability in microorganism to produce disease.

G. Endotoxins

1. Gram negative bacterial: Lipoprotein A released as a product of bacterial cell death

H. Exotoxins

1. Toxins that are secreted into the surrounding medium during cellular growth

I. Primary infection

1. occurs in a previously non-infected individual

J. Secondary infections

1. are those that occur once a host is weakened from a primary infection. A system infection is spread throughout the body, while a local infection is limited to a small area of the body.

K. Endogenous disease

1. caused by a pathogen, usually an opportunistic organism, from within the body, while an exogenous disease is one caused by a pathogen or other factors from outside the body

L. Latent symptoms

1. appear (or reappear) long after infection

M. Chronic disease

1. One in which symptoms are slow to develop and the disease is slow to disappear.

N. Acute disease

1. Progresses quickly

O. Endogenous disease

1. One caused by a pathogen, usually an opportunistic organism, from within the body

P. Exogenous disease

1. One caused by a pathogen or other factor from outside the body.

Q. Subclinical

1. An infection that does not cause any signs of disease.

R. Mixed infection

1. Two or more pathogens.

S. Syndrome

1. A characteristic group of signs and symptoms that always accompanies a specific disease.

Appearance of signs and symptoms.

T. Prodromal period

1. Pathogens are beginning to invade host tissues; characterized by the appearance of early signs and symptoms that are generally nonspecific in nature.

U. Period of illness

1. disease is at its most severe; all signs and symptoms are present and at their worst.
The invasive phase.

V. Period of decline

1. Signs and symptoms begin to subside; host defenses overcome the pathogens.