

Microbiology Learning Objectives C14  
Principles of Disease and Epidemiology

1. What is pathology?
2. What is etiology?
3. What is pathogenesis?
4. What is an infection?
5. What is a disease?
6. How does normal microbiota differ from transient microbiota?
7. What is the role of an antagonistic bacteria in an infectious disease?
8. What is symbiosis?
9. What is the difference between commensalism, mutualism, and parasitism?
10. What is the significance of microbial antagonism (competitive exclusion)?
11. When do opportunistic pathogens cause an infection?
12. What are the steps in Koch's postulates? When are you not able to use Koch's postulates?
13. What is the difference between the symptoms and the signs of a disease?
14. What is an epidemic?
15. What is endemic?
16. What is the difference between an epidemic and pandemic disease?
17. What is sepsis? Septicemia?
18. What is the difference between a communicable and non-communicable disease?
19. What is the difference between the prevalence and incidence of a disease?
20. How are the terms acute and chronic used to judge the severity of a disease?
21. Define these stages of a disease: incubation period, prodromal period, convalescence, period of decline, and period of illness.

22. What is the reservoir for an infectious disease?
23. How are zoonoses transmitted to humans?
24. How are diseases transmitted?
25. What are droplet infections?
26. What is a latent infection?
27. What is a nosocomial infection?
28. What is a compromised host?
29. What is epidemiology?
30. What is the function of the CDC?
31. Define these terms: morbidity, mortality, and notifiable infectious disease.
32. What is the significance of “herd immunity”? How is it achieved?
33. What is the difference between normal and transient microbiota?
34. What is a fomite?
35. What is the most common nosocomial infection?