

Microbiology

Study Guide

C23 – Diseases of the Cardiovascular and Lymphatic Systems

1. What type of cardiovascular diseases are caused by bacteria?
2. How is blood “normally” described?
3. What is the difference between bacteriemia and septicemia?
4. What formed element prevents bacteriemia from progressing into septicemia?
5. What phrase is used to define sepsis?
6. What is the difference between severe sepsis and septic shock?
7. Both gram negative and gram positive bacteria may cause sepsis. Today, what bacteria is more common cause for sepsis?
8. What bacteria likely to cause subacute bacterial endocarditis?
9. What type of event may allow *Streptococcus* to cause endocarditis?
10. If untreated, what is the prognosis for subacute endocarditis?
11. What microbe is more likely to cause acute endocarditis?
12. If untreated, what is the prognosis for acute endocarditis?
13. Why is Rheumatic fever considered to be an autoimmune complication?
14. What bacteria causes Anthrax? Bacteria’s characteristics?
15. What happens after an animal ingests the anthrax endospore?
16. What is the mortality rate of gastrointestinal and inhalation (pulmonary) anthrax?
17. What organism causes gangrene? Bacteria’s characteristics?
18. What condition must occur before *C. perfringens* will grow?
19. What percent of cats contain bacteria that causes cat scratch fever?
20. How do human become infected by cat scratch fever?
21. What type of diseases are described as vector transmitted diseases?

22. What bacteria causes plague?
23. What animal is the reservoir for plague?
24. What transfers the bacteria from rats to humans in the plague?
25. Why is it called bubonic plague?
26. What type of organism transfer Lyme disease to humans? Reservoir?
27. What is the bacteria that causes typhus? Characteristics?
28. What is another name for epidemic typhus?
29. How is typhus spread?
30. How does typhus affect the human host?
31. What virus was discovered while working on the cause of Burkitt's lymphoma?
32. What virus causes infectious mononucleosis?
33. What is worst case outcome from mononucleosis?
34. What is the vector that transports the virus causing Chikungunya fever?
35. Symptoms of Chikungunya fever?
36. What is the vector that transports the virus causing Yellow fever?
37. What is the vector that transports the virus causing Dengue fever?
38. What is the reservoir for the Ebola virus?
39. How does Ebola virus affect the human host? Mortality?
40. What type of organism causes Chaga's Disease? Name?
41. Why is the vector that causes Chaga's Disease called the kissing bug?
42. What three organs are affected by Chaga's Disease?
43. What type of organism causes toxoplasmosis? Name?
44. What is the pattern of infection in toxoplasmosis?

45. What role do mice play in the transmission cycle of toxoplasmosis? It's odd affect on mice?
46. What type of organism causes Malaria?
47. What is the vector for Malaria?
48. How many people die each year worldwide from Malaria?
49. What are the symptoms of Malaria?
50. Why is hemolytic anemia caused by Malaria?
51. An infected mosquito bites a human and transfers sporozoites into the humans blood? Where do they go?
52. Liver sporozoites form into merozoites. When they are shed by liver cells, where do they go next?
53. Why is hypoglycemia associated with Malaria?