

- I. Human Microbiome
 - A.Colonize
 - B.Non-Disease causing
 - 1.Normal microbiota
 - a. microbial antagonism
 - C.Disease causing
 - 1.infection
 - 2.disease
 - 3.infectious disease
- II.Disease Vocabulary
 - A.Pathogen
 - B.Pathology
 - C.Pathogenesis
 - D.Pathogenicity
 - 1.true pathogens
 - 2.opportunistic pathogens
 - E.Virulence
 - F.Virulence factor
 - G.Opportunistic pathogens
 - 1.immunocompromised
 - 2.location
- III.Microbial Infection Steps
 - A.Portal of Entry
 - B.Adhesion
 - C.Evading host defenses
 - D.Causing disease
 - a. exoenzymes
 - b. toxins
 - c. indirect damage
 - d. epigenetic changes
 - 1.multiplication
- IV.Manifestations of Disease
 - A.Symptoms
 - B.Signs
 - C.Syndrome
 - D.Extent of Host Involvement
 - 1.local infection
 - 2.systemic infection
 - 3.bacteremia
 - a. septicemia
 - 4.toxemia
 - 5.viremia
 - 6.primary infection
 - 7.secondary infection
 - E.Severity and duration of disease
 - 1.acute
 - 2.chronic
 - 3.asymptomatic / subclinical
 - 4.latency
 - 5.sequelae
 - 6.immunity
 - 7.herd immunity

- F.Course of infection
 - 1.Incubation period
 - 2.Prodromal period
 - 3.Acute phase
 - 4.Period of convalescence
 - 5.Continuation

V.Disease Transmission

A.Reservoir

- 1.human
- 2.animal
 - a. zoonosis
- 3.non-living

B.Transmission

- 1.communicable
- 2.contagious
- 3.noncommunicable

C.Patterns of Transmission

- 1.Contact
 - a. direct
 - b. indirect
 - 1)fomite
 - c. droplet transmission
- 2.Vehicle transmission
 - a. water
 - b. food
 - c. airborne
 - d. parenteral
 - e. oral-fecal route
- 3.Vector transmission
 - a. mechanical
 - b. biological

D.Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) = Nosocomial infections

- 1.factors

E.Etiology

F.Koch's postulates

- 1.associate
- 2.isolate
- 3.inoculate
- 4.re-isolate

VI.Epidemiology

1.Center for Disease Control & Prevention

- a. MMWR
 - 1)morbidity
 - 2)mortality

A.Incidence

B.Prevalence

C.Frequency of occurrence

- 1.Sporadic
- 2.Endemic
- 3.Epidemic
- 4.Pandemic

VII.Emerging Infectious Diseases