

Microbiology An Introduction 11th Edition Test Bank

1889–1890 pandemic 2005. American Society of Microbiology: 1595–1604. 79. King, Anthony (2 May 2020). The most reported effects of the pandemic took place from October 1889 to December 1890, with recurrences in March to June 1891, November 1891 to June 1892, the northern winter of 1893–1894, and early 1895. 3. "An uncommon cold" The 1889–1890 pandemic, often referred to as the "Asiatic flu" or "Russian flu", was a worldwide respiratory viral pandemic. doi:10.1128/JVI.5.1595-1604. The pandemic killed about 1 million people out of a world population of about 1.5 billion. PMID 15650185. It was the last great pandemic of the 19th century, and is among the deadliest pandemics in history. PMC 544107. 0.67% of population)

Ethanol 147. 12. PMC 88911. It is an alcohol, with its formula also written as C₂H₅OH, C₂H₆O or EtOH, where Et is the pseudoelement symbol for ethyl. "Antiseptics and disinfectants: activity, action, and resistance". As a psychoactive depressant, it is the active ingredient in alcoholic beverages, and the second most consumed drug globally behind caffeine. doi:10.1128/CMR.12.1.147-179. PMID 9880479 Ethanol (also called ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, drinking alcohol, or simply alcohol) is an organic compound with the chemical formula CH₃CH₂OH. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 12 (1): 147–179. Ethanol is a volatile, flammable, colorless liquid with a pungent taste.

Heavy metals The definitions surveyed in this article encompass up to 96 of the 118 known chemical elements; only mercury, lead, and bismuth meet all of them. A heavy metal may be defined on the basis of density, atomic number, or chemical behaviour. 126–129. 3, pp. Despite this lack of agreement, the term (plural or singular) is widely used in science. M. Australian Heavy metals is a controversial and ambiguous term for metallic elements with relatively high densities, atomic weights, or atomic numbers. 1986, Basic and Practical Microbiology, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, ISBN 978-0-02-304350-5. More specific definitions have been published, none of which has been widely accepted. 5, no. International, vol. Atlas R. The criteria used, and whether metalloids are included, vary depending on the author and context, and arguably, the term "heavy metal" should be avoided. A density of more than 5 g/cm³ is sometimes quoted as a commonly used criterion and is used in

Petroleum The term petroleum refers both to naturally occurring unprocessed crude oil, as well as to petroleum products that consist of refined crude oil. 1128/9781555817589. Ollivier, Bernard; Magot, Michel (2005). doi:10.1128/9781555817589 Petroleum, also known as crude oil or simply oil, is a naturally occurring, yellowish-black liquid chemical mixture found in geological formations, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons. Petroleum

Microbiology. Washington, DC: American Society of Microbiology 2de413be4d

Ethanol is naturally produced by the fermentation process of sugars by yeasts or via petrochemical processes such as ethylene hydration. Historically it was used as a general anesthetic, and has modern medical applications as an antiseptic, disinfectant, solvent for some medications, and antidote for methanol poisoning... 2de413be4d

University of Minnesota The Minneapolis campus has several residence halls: 17th Avenue The University of Minnesota Twin Cities (historically known as University of Minnesota) is a public land-grant research university in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States. It is the flagship institution of the University of Minnesota System and is organized into 19 colleges, schools, and other major academic units. Minneapolis campus is divided by the Mississippi River into an East Bank and a West Bank 2de413be4d

The Twin Cities campus is the oldest and largest in the University of Minnesota system and has the ninth-largest (as of the 2022-2023 academic year) main campus student body in the United States, with 54,890 students at the start of the 2023-24 academic year. 2de413be4d Although contemporaries described the... 2de413be4d Public health is an interdisciplinary field. For example, epidemiology, biostatistics, social sciences and management of health services are all relevant. Other important sub-fields include environmental... 2de413be4d Petroleum is a fossil fuel formed over millions of years from anaerobic decay of organic materials from buried prehistoric organisms, particularly planktons and algae. It is estimated that 70% of the world's oil deposits were formed during the Mesozoic, 20% were formed in the Cenozoic, and only 10% were formed in the Paleozoic. Conventional reserves of petroleum are primarily recovered by drilling, which is done after a study of the relevant structural geology, analysis... 2de413be4d

Escherichia coli E. The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Evans Jr DJ, Evans DG. For example, some strains of E. coli, along with other facultative anaerobes. Most E. coli and humans are a type of mutualistic biological relationship—where both the humans and the E. coli benefit each other. Archived Escherichia coli (ESH-ə-RIK-ee-ə KOH-lye) is a gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped, coliform bacterium of the genus Escherichia that is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms. “Escherichia Coli”. These mutually beneficial relationships between E. coli are benefitting each other. coli benefit their hosts by producing vitamin K2 or by preventing the colonization of the intestine by harmful pathogenic bacteria. coli strains are part of the normal microbiota of the gut, where they constitute about 0. coli is expelled into the environment. These bacteria are mostly harmless or even beneficial to humans. Medical Microbiology, 4th edition 2de413be4d

Tuberculosis Infection of other organs can cause a wide range of symptoms. Typical symptoms of active TB are chronic cough with blood-containing mucus, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. 2217/fmb. 84. 11. 6 (9): 1067–82. A small proportion of latent

infections progress to active disease that, if left untreated, can be fatal. Most infections show no symptoms, in which case it is known as inactive or latent tuberculosis. Future Microbiology. PMID 21958145. resistance". doi:10. Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs, but it can also affect other parts of the body. "WHO says Cepheid rapid test will transform TB care" Tuberculosis (TB), also known colloquially as the "white death", or historically as consumption, is a contagious disease usually caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) bacteria. PMC 3252681 2de413be4d

Public health g. The public can be as small as a handful of people or as large as a village or an entire city; in the case of a pandemic it may encompass several continents. (including vaccination and quarantine) and an evolving infrastructure of various sciences, e. statistics, microbiology, epidemiology, sciences of engineering Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals". The concept of health takes into account physical, psychological, and social well-being, among other factors. Analyzing the determinants of health of a population and the threats it faces is the basis for public health 2de413be4d

History of medicine At the University of Bologna the curriculum was revised and strengthened The history of medicine is both a study of medicine throughout history as well as a multidisciplinary field of study that seeks to explore and understand medical practices, both past and present, throughout human societies. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek in 1676, initiating the scientific field of microbiology 2de413be4d

Tuberculosis is spread from one person to the next through the air when people who have active TB in their lungs cough, spit, speak, or sneeze. People... 2de413be4d The Minnesota Territorial Legislature drafted a charter for the University... 2de413be4d According to researchers' estimates, excess mortality from Russian influenza in the Russian Empire for the period 1889–1890 could be from 60,000 to 90,000 people, with lethality from the virus, a little more than 0.2%. 2de413be4d

Variants of SARS-CoV-2 Nature Microbiology. These variants contribute to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic. proposal for SARS-CoV-2 lineages to assist genomic epidemiology". SARS-CoV-2 is the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Some have been stated, to be of particular importance due to their potential for increased transmissibility, increased virulence, or reduced effectiveness of vaccines against them. PMC 7610519. doi:10. PMID 32669681 Variants of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) are viruses that, while similar to the original, have genetic changes that are of enough significance to lead virologists to label them separately. 1038/s41564-020-0770-5. 5 (11): 1403–1407 2de413be4d

As of 25 June 2025, the variants of interest as specified by the World Health Organization are JN.1, and the variants under monitoring are KP.3, KP.3.1.1, JN.1.18, LP.8.1, NB.1.8.1, XEC and XFG. 2de413be4d The history of medicine is the study and documentation of the

evolution of medical treatments, practices, and knowledge over time. Medical historians often draw from other humanities fields of study including economics, health sciences, sociology, and politics to better understand the institutions, practices, people, professions, and social systems that have shaped medicine. When a period which predates or lacks written sources regarding medicine, information is instead drawn from archaeological sources. This field tracks the evolution of human societies' approach to health... 2de413be4d The campus comprises locations in Minneapolis and Falcon Heights, a suburb of St. Paul, approximately 3 mi (4.8 km) apart. 2de413be4d

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