

Course: Microbiology / BIO 235

Credits: 4 hrs. Credits (3hours of lectures and 3hours of lab each week)

Text: Microbiology, Prescott, Harley, and Klein, 7th edition, WCB Publishing Company.
Other required materials: Disposable gloves (none latex) and lab coat.

Description of the Course:

A) Catalogue Description: A comprehensive study of microorganisms. Topics covered will include the basic characteristics, morphology, physiology, growth, reproduction, and genetics of bacteria, as well as, a brief taxonomical survey of the following microbial life forms: Archaea, Eubacteria, (Cyanobacteria, Mycoplasmas, Rickettsia, Chlamydia), Fungi, Algae, Protozoans, and Viruses. Emphasis will be on species that affect humans. *Laboratory activities will include various techniques of staining, culturing, and isolating bacteria. The morphology and metabolic processes of select microbial groups will be studied. Student will learn to apply various modern bio-techniques that are used for controlling the growth of microbes, and to identify unknowns.*
Prerequisites: BIO 121 and CHE 111 or CHE 121 required.(BIO 122 **strongly recommended**)
OR written permission of the instructor. All courses passed with a "C" grade or better.

B) General Course Objectives:

- 1) To aid the student in developing an understanding of life processes of microorganisms.
- 2) To aid the student in developing an understanding of the effect, both good and bad, that microorganisms have on our lives daily.
- 3) To provide a useful body of knowledge for students studying *biology, environmental science, food science, nutrition, nursing, dental hygiene, & medical technology.(*All areas of Biology)

Class Attendance Policy:

Attendance of all class activities in lecture and laboratory is required. Absences are counted from the first meeting of class. More than four consecutive or more than six accumulative absences could result in a student receiving a "F" grade in this course. An explanation of the cause of all absences should be given to your instructor.

Academic and Classroom Misconduct:

The instructor has primary responsibility for control over classroom and/or laboratory behavior and maintenance of academic integrity, and can request the temporary removal or exclusion from the classroom or laboratory of any student engaged in conduct that violates the general rules and regulations of the institution. Or any student engaged in conduct deemed hazardous in the laboratory. Extended or permanent exclusion from lecture or laboratory activities or further disciplinary action can only be effected through appropriate procedures of the institution.

Plagiarism, cheating on quizzes or tests, or any form of academic dishonesty is strictly prohibited. Students guilty of academic dishonesty directly or indirectly will receive a zero for the exercise or quiz or test and may receive a "F" grade for the course in addition to other possible disciplinary sanctions which maybe imposed through the regular institutional procedures. Any student that believes that he or she has been erroneously accused may appeal the case through the appropriate institutional procedures if their grade was affected. (***We will work under an Honors Code***) JEC

Procedure for Dropping the Course: *** College's Withdrawal Policy***

Any student who finds it necessary to discontinue this course MUST complete a withdrawal form in the Registrar's Office at the time of the withdrawal. Students may withdraw from the course any time during the first ten weeks of class without the instructor signature. After that period, the 11th week through the *14th week, students MUST obtain written authorization from the instructor or their academic advisor, to receive a "W" grade for the course. (* Deadline will be announced.) Students who do not withdraw, but stop attending will be assigned an "F" grade in this course. Verbal withdraws CANNOT be accepted.

Tests:

There will be nine scheduled quizzes (additional pop quizzes may also be given), all quizzes are given during the first ten minutes of class. (No make-ups for quizzes). Three unit test, two lab tests and a comprehensive final exam will also be given. Unit tests are scheduled in advance and the test scores will be posted by your student I.D. number. Students are allowed to review the test during office hours only in the presence of the instructor. **Note taking will not be permitted.** All unit test will be reviewed by your instructor before the final exam is given.

Grade Determination:

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the semester's average, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lab grade, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the score on the comprehensive final exam will determine the final course grade.

EXAMPLE: (Semester's Average) $\frac{1}{2}$ (90) = 45
(Lab Grade) $\frac{1}{4}$ (92) = 23
(Final Exam Score) $\frac{1}{4}$ (96) = 24
92

The best seven quiz scores will be added together plus the score for quiz **10** and divided by eight to determine the quiz average. The quiz average and the three unit tests scores will be added together and divided by four to determine the semester's average. The lab grade will be determined by averaging the two lab test scores plus points for lab journals or reports and/or lab techniques. The comprehensive final exam consist of two hundred questions x 0.5 point, total possible points 100.

Grade Scale: There will be NO grading on the normal distribution curve.

100.00 - 99.00 = A+
98.99 - 94.50 = A
94.49 - 90.50 = A-
90.49 - 87.50 = B+
87.49 - 84.50 = B
84.49 - 79.50 = B-
79.49 - 77.50 = C+
77.49 - 74.50 = C
74.49 - 69.50 = C-
69.49 - 63.50 = D+
63.49 - 59.50 = D
59.49 - 00.00 = F

Exemption Policy:

The instructor will determine who is to be exempted from taking the final exam, not the student. Exemption is an earned *privilege* not an inherited right. Any student that is exempted from taking the final exam will be notified in writing. Students being considered for exemption MUST meet all of the following requirements: (No exceptions for any reason!)

- 1) Good classroom conduct.
- 2) Only 1 absence from lecture or laboratory (excused or non-excused).
- 3) No more than three tardies during course of the semester in lecture or laboratory.
- 4) All unit tests and lab tests must be taken when scheduled (no make-ups).
- 5) No unit test score lower than **88**. (The average of the best seven quizzes cannot be lower than **90**)
- 6) The minimum lab test score is **90**.
- 7) Must have an overall semester's average of **95** or higher. (*Without rounding off*)
- 8) Must have a semester's lab test average of **95** or higher. (*Without rounding off - earned lab points will NOT be used in determining eligibility for exemption*).
- 9) Intangibles.

Make-ups:

Any assignment missed can be obtained from the instructor. *Lab work maybe made up during free lab time within a week of the missed assignment if the lab is available. Quizzes, scheduled or pop, cannot be made up for any reason. Unit tests can only be made up by special arrangement with the instructor. Makeup tests will be granted on an individual basis only following a conference with the instructor; where the reason(s) for missing the test must be determined mitigating circumstances beyond the control of the student such as, illness, death in the family, or change in condition of employment. All make-up tests will be scheduled during the week of the final exams. If two unit tests are missed during the semester and/or if the final exam is missed the student will receive a "F" grade if he or she is failing other parts of the course or an "I" if the student is passing all other parts of the course.

** Lab exercises or lab work that utilizes live bacteria cannot be made up for any reason.*

Revisions to the Syllabus:

Students are responsible for learning all of the objectives and all of the items in the course outline whether they are discussed in lecture and/or laboratory or not. The instructor reserves the right to revise the objectives, topical outline, or academic schedule contained in this syllabus without notice. However, if the revisions affect scheduled unit tests a 48-hour notice will be given for the new test date.

Cellular phones and beepers: Classroom and Labs – NO CELLPHONE ZONE

Cellular phones and beepers are only allowed in class or lab if they are turned off or in silent mode. Under no circumstance are phones to be answered in class. When there are extenuating circumstances that require that a student be available by phone or beeper, that student must speak to the instructor prior to class, so that together they can arrive at an agreement.

Course Objectives – BIO 235 Microbiology

1. The student will develop “critical thinking skills” and learn to develop sound scientific conclusions by the analysis of scientific data.
2. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the scientific method through examples.
3. The student will be able to understand the scope of microbiology as it relates to other fields of science.
4. The student will be able to list and explain the characteristics of life shared by all living organism form microbes to man.
5. The student will gain an understanding of the general characteristics of various microbial life forms especially bacteria.
6. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics used in the classification of microorganisms.
7. The student will develop an understanding of microscopes, microscopy, and the microbial world.
8. The student will be able to explain in detail the differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
9. The student will be able to identify the major morphological characteristic of bacteria cells.
10. The student will be able to name the various structures of a bacteria cell and describe their functions.
11. The student will be able to list and describe in detail the energy requirements, electron or hydrogen requirements, and carbon requirements for the growth and cultivation of bacteria.
12. The student will be able to describe in detail all of the nutrient requirements for the growth and cultivation of bacteria and discuss the different nutritional types of bacteria.
13. The student will be able to list and explain the physical conditions required for the growth and cultivation of bacteria.
14. The students will be able to understand and demonstrate the procedures for cultivating microorganisms and the problems associated with cultivation.
15. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the various reproductive processes of bacterial cells, and explain in detail the phases of growth in bacterial cells.
16. The student will be able to list the different categories of culture media and describe the use of each type of media in the cultivation of bacteria.
17. The student will be able to describe and demonstrate several pure culture techniques.
18. The student will be able to give the principal properties of enzymes and summarize their chemical make-up.

19. The student will be able to describe how enzymes function and list factors that affect enzymatic activity.
20. The student will be able to name the major classes of enzymes and describe their action.
21. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the photosynthetic process including photophosphorylation, the Calvin-Benson cycle, and the chemiosmotic theory.
22. The student will be able to explain the differences in the photosynthetic process in algae, cyanobacteria, and bacteria.
23. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of chemical energy and the respiratory process in bacteria, including the Embden-Meyerhof, Pentose Phosphate, and the Entner-Doudoroff pathways of glucose catabolism, the Krebs's cycle and the electron transport system.
24. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of anaerobic metabolism in bacterial cells and describe various fermentation pathways utilized by different species of bacteria.
25. The student will develop an understanding of the biosynthesis of proteins in bacteria.
26. The student will be able to describe DNA and RNA and explain their role in bacterial genetics.
27. The student will be able to describe various form of modification in the genetic make-up of bacterial cells.
28. The student will be able to define mutation, list the various types of mutations and describe their affects on bacterial cells.
29. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the taxonomy of bacteria.
30. The student will be able to explain the characteristics and the taxonomy of fungi, algae, protozoans, and viruses.
31. The student will be able to define and/or explain in detail the terms of microbial control.
32. The student will be able to describe the processes involved in controlling the growth and activities of microorganisms by antimicrobial agents.
33. The student will be able to outline the mode of action and limitations and physical agents used in the control of microbes.
34. The student will be able to list the major classes of chemicals agents used to control microbes, give specific example of the class of chemicals, and describe the mode of action of the chemical agent, as well as, the limitations of their use.
35. The student will be able to differentiate between synthetic drugs and antibiotics as chemotherapeutic agents used to treat infections. And name the biological source of the antibiotic, the spectra of organisms that it affects and the mode of action of each antibiotic listed.
36. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of nosocomial infections and describe their sources.

37. The student will be able to list the most common nosocomial infections and the most frequently isolated organism(s) that causes that infection.
38. The student will be able explain the types of patients that have the greatest for developing and why they are such high risk.
39. The student will be able to describe infection control and prevention in the clinical environment.
40. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the normal flora in various anatomical areas of the human body and describe host-microbe interactions.
41. The student will be able to discuss in detail Koch's postulates in relationship to diseases.
42. The student will be able to list the portals of entry of microbes into the human body and explain in detail how microbes breach the portals.
43. The student will be able to list and discuss the invasive methods of bacteria and other microbes.
44. The student will be able to explain how microbes produce diseases.
45. The student will be able to list and explain the stages of infection and illness.
46. The student will be able to list and describe in detail the methods of non-specific resistance to diseases and infections. (Innate immunity)
47. The student will be able to describe the major features of acquired or adaptive immunity.
48. The student will be able to explain in detail the role of T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes in acquired immunity.
49. The student will be able to list the major classes of immunoglobulins (antibodies) and describe their role in immunity.
50. The student will be able to list the different types of humoral antibodies and explain their function.
51. The student will be able to describe the major events that occur during the primary and secondary immune responses.
52. The student will be able to describe the different types of immunity i. e. naturally acquired passive immunity, naturally acquired passive immunity, artificially acquired active immunity, artificially acquired passive immunity.
53. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of diseases caused by microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, viruses, and protozoans) by portal of entry, and how these infectious agents damage the body.
54. The student will be able to discuss how infectious diseases of the human body are treated and/or prevented.
55. The student will develop an understanding of the importance of soil, water, food, medical, and industrial microbiology.

TOPICAL OUTLINE (LECTURE) BIO 235 MICROBIOLOGY

UNIT 1

- I) Introduction
 - A) Critical thinking and the scientific method
 - B) Characteristics of life
 - C) Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells
 - D) Groups of microorganisms
 - 1. Monera (Procaryotae)
 - a) Archaea
 - b) Eubacteria
 - 1) Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
 - 2. Protistae
 - a) Algae
 - b) Protozoans
 - c) Slime molds
 - 3. Fungi
 - 4. Acellular (non-cellular) organisms (viruses)

- II) Characteristics and Classification of Microorganisms
 - A) Characteristics
 - 1. Morphological
 - 2. Chemical composition of the cell wall
 - 3. Cultural
 - 4. Metabolic
 - 5. Genetic
 - 6. Antigenic
 - 7. Ecological
 - 8. Pathological
 - B) Classification
 - 1. Species, Genus, Family, Order, Class, Phylum, Kingdom
 - 2. Scientific nomenclature – Binomial system of nomenclature

- III) Bacterial Morphology
 - A) Shape
 - 1. Spherical (Round) - coccus, cocci
 - a) Arrangements
 - 1) Diplo-
 - 2) Strepto-
 - 3) Staphylo-
 - 4) Tetra-
 - 5) Sarcina
 - 2. Cylindrical (Rod-like) - bacillus, bacilli
 - a) Arrangements
 - 1) By growth characteristics – Diplo- / Strepto-
 - 2) By morphology – Palisade
 - 3. Spiral - spirillum, spirilla

B) Size

C) The Anatomy of Bacteria Cells

1. Bacterial Integuments
 - a) Capsules
 - b) Cell wall
 - 1) Protoplasts
 - 2) Spheroplasts
2. Cell membrane (protoplasmic or cytoplasmic membrane)
3. Bacterial Appendages
 - a) Flagella
 - 1) Monotrichous
 - 2) Amphitrichous
 - 3) Lophotrichous
 - 4) Peritrichous
 - 5) Periplasmic
 - b) Pili – Fimbriae / Sex pili
4. Bacteria cytoplasm
5. Bacterial cellular organelles
 - a) Mesosomes
 - b) Ribosomes
 - c) Inclusion bodies
 - d) Vacoules
 - e) Bacterial nucleus
 - f) Endospores

IV) Bacterial Cultivation

A) Nutritional Requirements

1. Energy requirement
 - a) Phototrophs
 - b) Chemotrophs
2. Source of electrons or hydrogen
 - a) Lithotrophs
 - b) Organotrophs
3. Carbon requirement
 - a) Autotrophs
 - b) Heterotrophs
4. Nutritional types
 - a) Photolithotrophic autotrophs (Photoautotrophs)
 - b) Photolithotrophic heterotrophs
 - c) Chemolithotrophic autotrophs (Chemoautotrophs)
 - d) Photoorganotrophic heterotrophs (Photoheterotrophs)
 - e) Chemoorganotrophic heterotrophs (Chemoheterotrophs) (Heterotrophs)
 - f) Mixotrophic bacteria
 - g) Mutant forms
 - 1) prototrophs
 - 2) auxotrophs

5. Elements and Compounds
 - a) Nitrogen
 - b) Sulfur
 - c) Phosphorus
 - d) Sodium
 - e) Calcium
 - f) Iron
 - g) Potassium
 - h) Magnesium
 - i) Trace elements
 - 1) Zinc, Copper, Cobalt, Manganese
 - j) Vitamins
 - k) Amino acids
 - l) Purines and Pyrimidines
 - m) Water
- B) Bacteriological Media
 1. Nutrient agar and broth
 2. Enriched media
 3. Selective media
 4. Differential media
 5. Assay media
 6. Media for the enumeration of bacteria
- C) Physical Requirements
 1. Temperature
 - a) Psychrophiles
 - b) Mesophiles
 - c) Thermophiles
 - 1) Eu-thermophiles
 - 2) Facultative thermophiles
 - 3) Steno- or extreme thermophiles
 2. Gaseous requirement
 - a) Aerobic
 - b) Microaerophiles
 - c) Anaerobic
 - 1) Non-stringent or Non-strict anaerobes (aero-tolerant)(oxygen tolerant)
 - 2) Facultative anaerobes
 - 3) Stringent anaerobes or Strict anaerobes
 3. Ph requirement
 - a) Acidophiles
 - b) Neutrophiles
 - c) Alkalophiles
 4. Specific Requirements - i. e. Halophilic
- D) Reproduction Methods
 1. Asexual
 - a) Fission
 - b) Budding
 - c) Sporulation
 2. Sexual Conjugation

- E) Phases of Growth
 1. **Quiescent** stage
 2. **Lag** phase & transitional period
 3. **Logarithmic** or **Exponential** phase (**Log** phase)
 4. **Stationary** phase
 5. **Logarithmic** phase of decline (**Death** phase)
- F) Colony or Cultural Characteristics
 1. Abundance of growth
 2. Size of the colony
 3. Margin
 4. Elevation
 5. Pigmentation (Chromogenesis)
 6. Optical features
 7. Odor
 8. Surface texture
 9. Consistency
- G) Pure Culture Techniques
 1. Streak-plating technique
 2. Serial-dilution technique
 3. Spread-plating technique
 4. Pour-plating technique
 5. Chemical technique
 6. Single-cell isolation technique

- V) Bacterial Metabolism
 - A) Enzymes
 1. Chemical properties
 2. Characteristics and physical properties
 3. Enzymatic action
 4. Factors affecting enzymatic activity
 5. Classification of enzymes
 - B) Photosynthesis
 1. Oxygenic microbes
 - a) Non-cyclic photophosphorylation
 2. Anoxygenic microbes
 - a) Cyclic photophosphorylation
 3. The Calvin-Benson Cycle
 - C) Cellular Respiration
 1. Glycolysis
 - a) Embden-Meyerhof pathway
 - b) Pentose-Phosphate pathway
 - c) Entner-Doudoroff pathway
 2. Krebs's Cycle (TCA) (Citric acid cycle)
 3. Cytochrome system – Electron transport chain (Oxidation-reduction reactions)
 - D) Anaerobic Metabolism
 1. Glycolysis
 2. Fermentation
 - a) Homofermentative bacteria and the biochemical pathway
 - b) Heterofermentative bacteria and various biochemical pathways

- VI) Bacterial Genetics
 - A) The Bacterial Chromosome
 - B) Genotype
 - C) Phenotype
 - D) DNA and RNA
 - E) Biosynthesis
 - 1. DNA synthesis
 - a) Mutations
 - 1) types
 - 2) rates
 - 2. Protein synthesis
 - a) Transcription
 - b) Translation
 - 3. The operon theory
 - F) Genetic Modifications
 - 1. Transduction
 - 2. Transformation

UNIT II

- I) Bacteriological Classification and Characteristics
 - A) Taxonomy
 - B) Characteristics
 - 1. Morphological
 - 2. Chemical composition of cell wall
 - 3. Cultural
 - a) Energy, electron, carbon requirements
 - b) Nutrient requirements
 - c) Physical requirements
 - 4. Metabolic
 - 5. Antigenic
 - 6. Genetic
 - a) Low G + C
 - b) High G + C
 - 7. Ecological
 - 8. Pathological
 - C) Taxonomic Scheme
 - 1. Kingdom
 - 2. Phylum – Division – ending (phyta or a)
 - 3. Class – ending (etes or ae or i)
 - 4. Order – ending (ales)
 - 5. Suborder – ending (ineae)
 - 6. Tribe – ending (eae)
 - 7. Family - ending (aceae)
 - 8. Genus
 - 9. Species

Criteria used to divide bacteria into four major divisions described in *First Edition of Bergey's Manual of Systemic Bacteriology* are: 1) the presence or absence of cell walls and 2) the chemical composition of the cell walls. Bacteria have been assigned to the following four phyla.

1. *Gracilicutes*. *Gram-negative bacteria with thin cell walls containing peptidoglycan. (Includes cyanobacteria and non – oxygenic photosynthetic bacteria.*
2. *Firmicutes*. *These bacteria are usually gram-positive with thick rigid cell walls containing peptidoglycan. (Includes filamentous bacteria.)*
3. *Tenericutes*. *Bacteria without cell walls.*
4. *Mendosicutes*. *These bacteria maybe gram-positive or gram-negative and have nonpeptidoglycan-containing cells walls. (Archaea are the only members of the phyla.)*

D) Major Groups of Bacteria

1. Phototrophic Bacteria
 - a) Non-oxygenic phototrophs
 - 1) Purple non-sulfur bacteria (Rhodospirillaceae)
 - 2) Purple sulfur bacteria (Chromatiaceae)
 - 3) Green sulfur bacteria (Chlorobiaceae)
2. Gliding Bacteria
 - a) Order Myxobacterales
 - b) Order Cytophagales
3. Sheathed Bacteria
 - a) Order Chlamydobacterales
4. Budding and/or Appendaged Bacteria
 - a) Caulobacteraceae & Hyphomicrobiaceae
5. The Spirochetes
 - a) Order Spirochaetales
 - 1) Spirochaetaceae
 - 2) Leptospiraceae
6. Spiral and Curved Bacteria
 - a) Order Spirillales
 - 1) Spirillaceae
7. Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci
 - a) Order Pseudomonadales
 - 1) Pseudomonaceae
 - b) Order Azotobacterales
 - 1) Azotobacteraceae
 - c) Order Rhizobiales
 - 1) Rhizobiaceae
 - d) Order Methylomonales
 - 1) Methylococcaceae
 - e) Order Halobacteriales
 - 1) Halobacteriaceae
8. Gram-Negative Facultative Anaerobic Rods
 - a) Order Enterobacteriales
 - 1) Enterobacteriaceae
 - b) Order Vibrionales
 - 1) Vibrionaceae
 - c) Order Pasteurelliales
 - 1) Pasteurellaceae
 - d) Other genera not assigned to any family

9. Gram-Negative Anaerobic Bacteria
 - a) Bacteriodales
 - 1) Bacteriodaceae
10. Gram-Negative Cocci and Coccobacilli
 - a) Order Neisseriales
 - 1) Neisseriaceae
11. Gram-Negative Anaerobic Cocci
 - a) Order Veillonellales
 - 1) Veillonellaceae
12. Gram-Negative Chemolithotrophic Bacteria
 - a) Order Nitrobacterales
 - 1) Nitrobacteraceae
 - b) Bacteria that metabolize sulfur
 - c) Order Siderocapsales
 - 1) Siderocapsaceae
12. Methane-Producing Bacteria
 - a) Order Methanobacteriales
 - 1) Methanobacteriaceae
13. Gram-Positive Cocci
 - a) Micrococcaceae
 - b) Deinococcaceae
14. Gram-Positive Endospore Forming Rods and Cocci
 - a) Order Bacillales
 - 1) Bacillaceae
15. Gram-Positive Asporogenous Rod-Shaped Bacteria
 - a) Order Lactobacillales
 - 1) Lactobacillaceae
16. Other Bacteria Types
 - a) Coryneforms
 - b) Arthrobacter
 - c) Nocardioforms
 - d) Order Actinomycetales
 - 1) Actinomycetaceae
 - e) Mycobacteriaceae
 - f) Actinoplanaceae
 - g) Streptomycetaceae
 - h) Mycoplasmas
17. Bacteria-Like Microbes
 - a) Rickettsias
 - 1) General Characteristics
 - 2) Classification
 - b) Chlamydia
 - 1) General Characteristics

II) Other Microbes

A) Fungi

1. General Characteristics
2. Classification

- a) Division Gymnomycota – Slime molds
 - 1) Acrasiomycetes
 - 2) Myxomycetes
- b) Division Mastigomycota
 - 1) Chytridiomycetes
 - 2) Hypochytridiomycetes
 - 3) Plasmodiophoromycetes
 - 4) Oomycetes
- c) Division Amastigomycota
 - 1) Zygomycetes
 - 2) Ascomycetes
 - 3) Basidiomycetes
 - 4) Deuteromycetes
- B) Algae
 - 1. General Characteristics
 - 2. Classification and Specific Characteristics
 - a) Oxygen Phototrophic Bacteria (Cyanobacteria or Blue-green algae (Cyanophycophyta))
 - b) Chlorophycophyta (Green algae)
 - c) Euglenophycophyta (Euglenoids)
 - d) Xanthophycophyta (Yellow-green algae)
 - e) Pyrrophycomphyta (Dinoflagellates)
 - f) Cryptophycophyta (Cryptomonads)
 - g) Bacillariophycophyta (Diatoms)
 - h) Chrysophycophyta (Golden-brown algae)
 - i) Rhodophycophyta (Red algae)
 - j) Phaeophycophyta (Brown algae)
- C) Protozoans
 - 1. General Characteristics
 - 2. Classification and Specific Characteristics
 - a) Subkingdom (Protozoa) (14 Phyla)
 - 1) Phylum Apicomplexa
 - a. Sporozoa
 - 2) Phylum Sacromastigophora
 - a. Subphylum Mastigophora (Flagellata)
 - 1a. Zoomastigophora
 - 2a. Phycomastigophora
 - b. Subphylum Sarcodina
 - 3) Phylum Ciliophora (Ciliates)
 - 4) Phylum Labyrinthomorpha
 - 5) Phylum Microspora
 - 6) Phylum Ascetospora
 - 7) Phylum Myxozoa
- D) Viruses
 - 1. General Characteristics
 - 2. Structure and Composition
 - a) Capsid
 - b) Nucleic Acid Core
 - c) Envelope

3. Characteristics for the classification of viruses
 - a) Examples of DNA animal viruses
 - b) Examples of RNA animal viruses
4. Methods of cultivation
5. Replication
6. Viroids & Prions

UNIT III

- I) Control of Microorganisms
 - A) The Importance of Controlling Microbial Growth and Activity
 - B) Definition of Terms of Control
 1. Asepsis
 2. Antisepsis
 3. Antiseptic
 4. Disinfectant
 5. Sterilization
 6. Sanitizer
 7. Microbicides (Germicides)
 - a) Bactericidal agent
 - b) Fungicidal agent
 - c) Algicidal agent
 - d) Virucidal agent
 - e) Sporicidal agent
 8. Microbistasis
 - a) Bacteriostasis
 - b) Fungistasis
 9. Preservative
 10. Chemotherapeutic – Antimicrobial agents
 11. Death
 - a) The death rate of bacteria
 - b) Environmental factors that causes the death of microorganisms
 - C) Control of Microorganisms by Antimicrobial Agents
 1. Cell wall damage or inhibition of cell wall synthesis
 2. Cell membrane damage
 3. Alteration of cellular proteins and/or alteration of nucleic acids
 4. Inhibition of enzymatic activity
 5. Inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis
 6. Inhibition of protein synthesis
 - D) Control by Physical Agents & Their mode of action (Antimicrobial properties)
 1. Temperature
 2. Desiccation
 3. Osmotic pressure
 4. Radiation
 5. Ultrasonic vibrations
 6. Electricity
 7. Surface tension
 8. Filtration

- E) Control by Chemical Agents
 - 1. Major groups of chemical agents & Their mode of action (Antimicrobial properties)
 - a) Phenols and phenolic compounds
 - b) Alcohols
 - c) Halogens
 - d) Heavy metals and their compounds
 - e) Acridine dyes
 - f) Soaps & Detergents
 - g) Ammonium compounds
 - h) Aldehydes
 - i) Gaseous agents
 - 2. Chemotherapeutic Agents
 - a) Synthetic drugs
 - 1) Some common drugs
 - 2) The mode of action of the drugs (Antimicrobial properties)
 - b) Antibiotics
 - 1) Some common antibiotics products
 - 2) Microbial derivation
 - 3) Primary spectrum
 - 4) Mode of action (Antimicrobial properties)
- F) Control of Microorganisms in a Clinical Environment
 - 1. Nosocomial infections
 - a) The most frequent types of infections
 - b) The most frequently encountered organisms
 - c) The most at risk procedures for causing nosocomial infections
 - d) Persons at the greatest risk for developing nosocomial infections
 - 2. Methods of reducing or preventing the occurrence of nosocomial infections

II) Microorganisms and Disease

- A) Normal Flora (Microbiota)
- B) Transient Organisms
- C) Host-Microbe Interactions
 - 1. Epidemiology
 - a) Epidemic
 - b) Endemic
 - c) Pandemic
 - d) Sporadic
 - 2. Koch's Postulates and Diseases
 - 3. Infection, Infestation, and Parasitism
 - 4. Pathogenicity and Virulence
 - 5. Portals of Microbial Entry into the Human Body
 - a) Respiratory System – Airborne
 - b) Digestive System – Food and Water Borne
 - c) Uro-genital System – Direct contact
 - d) Integumentary System – Burns, Cuts, Abrasions, Wounds, Animal bites, Vectors
 - 6. Invasive Methods of Bacteria and Factors that Influence Virulence
 - a) Specific proteins in the cell wall
 - b) Capsules
 - c) Pili

- d) Enzymes
 - 1) Leukocidins
 - 2) Hemolysins
 - 3) Coagulases
 - 4) Kinases
 - 5) Hyaluronidase
 - 6) Collagenase
- e) Toxins
 - 1) Exotoxins
 - a) Toxoids
 - 2) Endotoxins
- 7. Invasive Methods of Other Microbes – Factors that Influence Virulence
 - a) Viruses
 - b) Fungi
 - c) Protozoans
- 8. Pattern of Diseases (Periods of the acute illness)
 - a) Incubation period
 - b) Prodromal period
 - c) Period of the acute illness
 - d) Decline and recovery period
- 9. Natural Resistance to Diseases and Infections (Innate or non-specific resistance)
 - a) Species resistance
 - b) Mechanical barriers
 - c) Enzymatic activity & Chemical action
 - d) Interferons
 - e) Inflammation
 - f) Phagocytosis
 - g) NK – cells
 - h) Fever
- 10. Specific Immunity – Acquired or Adaptive Immunity
 - a) T-lymphocyte system – Cellular mediated immunity
 - 1) T – Helper cells
 - 2) T – Cytotoxic cells
 - 3) T – Suppressor cells
 - b) B-lymphocyte system – Antibody mediated or humoral immunity
 - 1) The major classes of Immunoglobulins (antibodies) and their role in immunity
 - a. IgG
 - b. IgM
 - c. IgA
 - d. IgD
 - e. IgE
 - 2) Humoral antibodies (immunoglobulins) and their primary functions
 - a. Antitoxins
 - b. Agglutinins
 - c. Precipitins
 - d. Lysins
 - e. Complement-fixating antibodies
 - f. Opsonins
 - g. Neutralizing antibodies

- c) Interleukins
 - d) The primary immune response
 - e) Secondary immunity
 - f) Types of immunity
 - 1) Naturally acquired passive immunity
 - 2) Artificially acquired passive immunity
 - 3) Naturally acquired active immunity
 - 4) Artificially acquired active immunity
- D) Diagnostic Application of Antigen-Antibody Reactions
- 1. Agglutination tests
 - 2. Precipitin tests
 - 3. Complement-fixation tests
 - 4. Serological tests
 - 5. Intracutaneous diagnostic tests

Diseases

- E) Air-Borne Infections in Humans
- 1. Diphtheria
 - 2. Streptococcal infections
 - a) Pharyngitis
 - b) Scarlet fever
 - c) Rheumatic fever
 - 3. Tuberculosis
 - 4. Streptococcal Pneumonia (Other etiological agents of Pneumonia)
 - 5. Mycoplasma Pneumonia
 - 6. Meningitis
 - 7. Pertussis or Whooping cough
 - 8. Small Pox
 - 9. Chicken Pox
 - 10. Infectious mononucleosis
 - 11. Measles (Rubeola)
 - 12. German measles (Rubella)
 - 13. Mumps
 - 14. Influenza
 - 15. Reye's Syndrome
 - 16. Guillian-Barre Syndrome
 - 17. Rhinitis (Common Cold)
 - 18. Poliomyelitis
 - 19. Psittacosis
 - 20. Legionaire's disease
 - 21. Pneumocystosis
 - 22. Systemic Mycosis
 - a) Actinomycosis
 - b) Nocardiosis
 - c) Cryptococcosis
 - d) Moniliasis
 - e) Blastomycosis
 - f) Histoplasmosis
 - g) Coccidiomycosis
 - h) Sporotrichosis

- F) Food and Water-Borne Human Infections
 - 1. Gastroenteritis
 - a) Campylobacter
 - b) Escherichia
 - c) Salmonellosis
 - 2. Typhoid fever
 - 3. Shigellosis – Bacillary dysentery
 - 4. Cholera
 - 5. Brucellosis
 - 6. Botulism (Bacterial Food Poisoning)
 - 7. Other forms of bacterial food poisoning
 - 8. Hepatitis
 - 9. Amebiasis
 - 10. Toxoplasmosis
 - 11. Infections of the Mouth
- G) Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD'S)
 - 1. Non-specific urethritis
 - 2. Gonorrhea
 - 3. Syphilis
 - 4. Genital Herpes
 - 5. A. I. D. S.
 - 6. Some lesser known STD'S
- H) Diseases Acquired Through Wounds and Abrasions
 - 1. Erysipelas
 - 2. Impetigo contagiosum
 - 3. Puerperal fever
 - 4. Peritonitis
 - 5. Tetanus
 - 6. Gangrene
- I) Direct Contact Diseases of the Skin
 - 1. Leprosy
 - 2. Dermatomycoses
- J) Human Infections Acquired via Vectors
 - 1. Plague
 - 2. Tularemia
 - 3. Yellow fever
 - 4. Encephalitis
 - 5. Malaria
 - 6. Rickettsial diseases
 - 7. Leishmaniasis
 - 8. Trypanosomiasis
 - 9. Lyme's disease
 - 10. Dengue fever
- K) Slow viral infections (Diseases caused by Prions)
- L) Infectious diseases of plants (Optional)
- M) Infectious diseases of animals (Optional)