

Microbiology, Asepsis and Antibiotics

- 1) What are the differences between Gram positive and negative bacteria? (6)
- 2) Draw the structures of the cell wall in Gram positive and negative bacteria? (6)
- 3) Give 2 examples of Gram positive and 2 examples of Gram negative bacteria? (4)
- 4) Why are Gram negative bacteria more difficult to treat with antibiotics? (2)
- 5) What test distinguishes between Gram positive and negative bacteria and what is the result? (2)
- 6) What is asepsis? (1)
- 7) Give 3 examples of aseptic techniques? (3)
- 8) What is the zone of inhibition and what does it indicate? (2)
- 9) What factors affect the size of the zone of inhibition? (4)
- 10) What is the difference between broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? (2)
- 11) Describe an experiment to test the effectiveness of different antibiotics of the same concentration? (6)
- 12) What is the difference between bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal? (2)
- 13) What is MRSA and how did it develop? (3)
- 14) What is the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)? (2)
- 15) Why is it important to finish a full course of antibiotics? (1)
- 16) What are the dangers of overprescribing antibiotics? (2)
- 17) Give 3 symptoms or signs of an infection? (3)
- 18) What is meant by sterilisation in microbiology? How can this be done? (3)
- 19) Why do different bacteria have different antibiotic sensitivities? (3)
- 20) If a patient needs long term antibiotics, why should they be rotated? (2)

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