You should be able to find the information necessary to answer these questions in Tortora, Funke, and Case, or in lecture. However, for a fuller understanding of the concept, or to add more detail to your answer you are encouraged to use other sources (see on-line resources by chapter)

Compare the following infections; pharyngitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, sinusitis, epiglottitis in terms of etiologic agents and symptoms.

What is the most common cause of the infection known as otitis media? Among which demographic group is the disease most prevalent. Describe the symptoms of the disease. Evaluate the use of antibiotics to treat this condition.

Describe the etiologic agent of diphtheria? Describe the transmission, symptoms and pathogenesis of diphtheria. How is diphtheria prevented?
What is the most common cause of the common cold. What else can cause the common cold? Discuss the transmission of the common cold. Why is there no cure for the common cold? Why is there no vaccine for the common cold?

What is the etiologic agent of whooping cough? Describe the transmission and pathogenesis of whooping cough. Describe the three stages of whooping cough. How did it gain the common name of whooping cough?

Describe the epidemiology of pertussis. Discuss the development of vaccines to treat whooping cough.

Name the etiologic agents and describe the three diseases that children are protected against by the combined DTaP vaccine. Identify each type of vaccine.
Identify and describe the etiologic agent of tuberculosis. Discuss the different transmission routes of tuberculosis. How many people have TB worldwide?

Why is tuberculosis called tuberculosis? Describe the development of tuberculosis in an infected individual, when (a) immune system arrests disease development, and (b) the immune system fails.

What is the vaccine against TB? Discuss the effectiveness and utilization of the TB vaccine. How is TB diagnosed? List the reasons why someone may have a positive test result for TB.

Why does effective treatment of TB take so much longer than the treatment of other bacterial infections? (assuming no drug-resistance)
Describe the symptoms of pneumonia. Where would you obtain a sample for clinical diagnosis? Name three different pneumonia causing bacteria and how a Gram stain could be used to distinguish them. Which pneumonia causing bacterium cannot be identified from a Gram stain?

Describe how of Legionella was discovered (and why it was given the name Legionella). Describe the epidemiology of legionellosis.

Identify and describe the organism is responsible for the flu. Explain the system of naming types of influenza and strains (subtypes) of influenza viruses.

Describe the signs and symptoms of a influenza infection. Describe the difference between antigenic drift and antigenic shifts. Discuss the epidemiology of influenza. Why is it necessary to have an annual vaccination against the flu?
Discuss the available vaccines against influenza. Which treatments are available to combat the flu?

Explain the difference between a cutaneous fungal infection and a systemic fungal infection. Provide two named examples of each.

What factors have contributed to the increasing incidence of *Pneumocystis* pneumonia?

Complete the Following Grid on Diseases of the Respiratory System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Diphteria</th>
<th>Common Cold</th>
<th>Whooping cough</th>
<th>Legionellosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs/ Symptoms</td>
<td>Sneeze,</td>
<td>Initial cold-like systems, prolonged sieges of coughing</td>
<td>Primary infection latent; secondary infection spread from lungs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>Droplet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Airborne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>