

## Lesson 4 - Main Terms

UNIT	TERM	EXPLANATION	REFERENCE IMAGE / LINK
4.1	<b>infected host</b>	An infected person, animal, plant, organism or cell that harbors a pathogen, such as a virus, parasite or disease causing bacterium.	
4.1	<b>naïve</b>	A person, organism or cell that has not been infected by a pathogen. The term naïve also refers to those who have not been exposed to pathogens or their antigens.	
4.1	<b>aerosol</b>	Liquid droplets suspended in air.	
4.1	<b>Oral-Fecal transmission</b>	Transmission of pathogens from fecal waste ingested orally by a host. Commonly, soiled hands can contaminate articles such as clothing and utensils with fecal-pathogens that can then subsequently be passed on to others.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fecal%E2%80%93oral_route">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fecal%E2%80%93oral_route</a> <a href="http://www.healthhype.com/stool-to-mouth-or-fecal-oral-route-of-transmission-of-infection.html">http://www.healthhype.com/stool-to-mouth-or-fecal-oral-route-of-transmission-of-infection.html</a>
4.1	<b>zoonosis</b>	Transmission of pathogens from animals to other animals or people. Transmission of pathogens from people to animals is also zoonotic. Hence transfer of viruses from people to mosquitoes and then mosquitoes to other people is a common zoonotic cycle.	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=up7ye3yvzyY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=up7ye3yvzyY</a> <a href="http://www.who.int/zoonoses/en/">http://www.who.int/zoonoses/en/</a>

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4.1	<b>vector</b>	The animal reservoir of the zoonotic transmitted pathogens.	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao0dqJvH4a0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao0dqJvH4a0</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_reservoir">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_reservoir</a> <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/viruses/transmission.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/viruses/transmission.htm</a>
4.1	<b>viremia</b>	The presence of viruses in blood.	<a href="http://diseasespictures.com/viremia/">http://diseasespictures.com/viremia/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viremia">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viremia</a>
4.3	<b>acute disease</b>	An acute disease or infection is usually characterized by the fast onset of disease, sometimes severe symptoms and typical of the initial presentation of the disease.	
4.3	<b>hemorrhagic fever/disease</b>	An illness that causes bleeding and elevated temperature.	<a href="http://www.who.int/topics/haemorrhagic_fever_viral/en/">http://www.who.int/topics/haemorrhagic_fever_viral/en/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral_hemorrhagic_fever">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral_hemorrhagic_fever</a>
4.3	<b>microcephaly</b>	A serious birth defect in babies in which their brains develop poorly resulting in a smaller than normal sized head and usually cognitive deficits.	
4.5	<b>index patient (patient zero)</b>	The first patient affected by a condition or syndrome to be described in the medical literature or in an epidemiological investigation.	

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4.7	<b>sialic-acid</b>	A monosaccharide comprised of a nine-carbon backbone and contains an acidic group (COOH). These sugars are commonly found on the surface of mammalian cells, thus, some viruses have evolved to use these sugars as their specific receptors. Flu virus uses sialic acid as its receptor. The manner in which sialic acid links to other sugars on the cell surface may affect the ability of the virus to recognize and infect a potential host cell.	
4.7	<b>genetic drift</b>	Genetic variations caused by naturally occurring mutations.	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ug-M1nIhfIA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ug-M1nIhfIA</a>
4.7	<b>genetic shift</b>	Genetic variations caused by exchange of a gene segment (for example in flu).	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nLGyUL3psM4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nLGyUL3psM4</a>
4.8	<b>poliomyelitis</b>	Infantile paralysis caused by the polio virus.	
4.8	<b>pico</b>	A unit prefix symbolizing a factor of 10 <sup>-12</sup>	
4.8	<b>CNS</b>	Central nervous system	