

- Normal microbial- organisms that routinely reside on body's surfaces
- Mutualism- both partners benefit
- Commensalism- one partner benefits, other is unharmed
- Parasitism- one organism benefits at the expense of other
- Resident microbial- inhabit sites for extended periods
- Transient microbiota- inhabit temporarily
- Colonization- refers to microbe establishing itself on body surface
 - Infection could be used to refer to pathogen
 - Primary infection- initial infection
 - Secondary infection- damage can predispose individual; respiratory illness
- Primary pathogen- microbe or virus that causes disease in otherwise healthy individual
- Opportunistic pathogen- causes disease only when body's innate or adaptive defenses are compromised or when introduced into unusual location
 - Virulence- degree of pathogenicity
- Incubation period- time between infection and onset
- Illness- signs and symptoms of disease
- Convalescence- recuperation, recovery from disease
- Carriers- may harbor and spread infectious agent for long periods of time in absence of signs of symptoms
- Acute infections- symptoms develop quickly, last a short time
- Chronic infections- develop slowly, last for months or years
- Latent infections- never completely eliminated; microbe exists in host tissues without causing symptoms
- Localized infection- microbe limited to small area
- Systemic infection- agent disseminated throughout body
- Adhesins- attach to host cell receptor
- Skin is difficult barrier to penetrate
- Exotoxins- proteins with damaging effects
 - Found on gram - and gram + cells
- Endotoxins
 - Only found on gram - cells