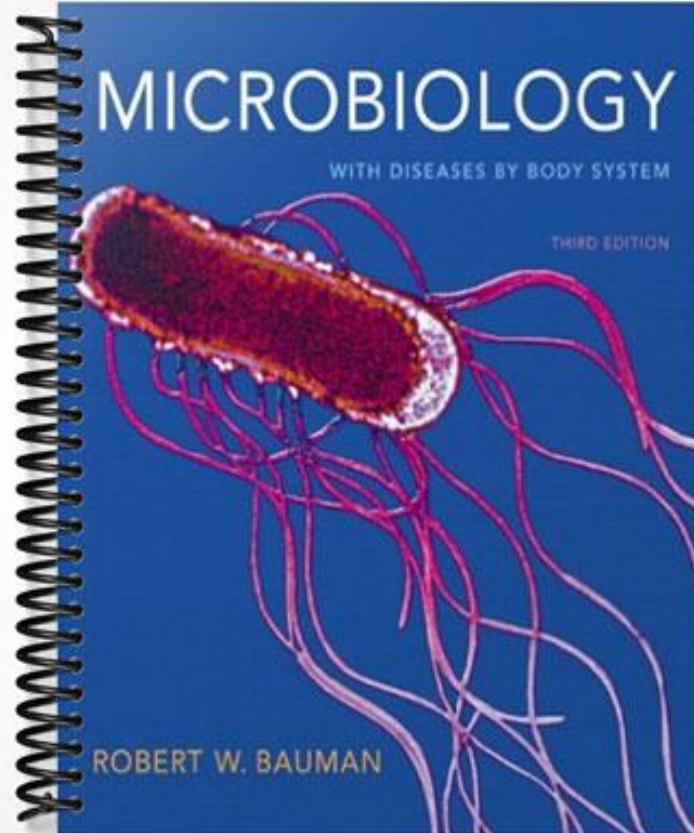


**SOLUTIONS MANUAL**



# Answers to Clinical Applications

**COMP:** Renumber all pages. Order of end-of-book chapters:

1. Answers to Clinical Case Follow-Up Questions
2. Answers to In-Chapter Critical Thinking Questions
3. Answers to Clinical Applications
4. Answers to End-of-Chapter Review Questions

## CHAPTER 1 A Brief History of Microbiology

### Clinical Applications: Remedy for Fever or Prescription for Death? (p. 16)

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1. Unknown to the people of that era, mosquitoes rarely migrate farther than one mile from their original birthplace. Many of the affluent (wealthy Philadelphians) who left the city for their countryside estates simply did not experience the epidemic. They had little or no direct exposure to infected mosquitoes. Yellow fever is not passed from one human to another (contagious).
2. Early American settlers believed the cold weather somehow purified the air and exposing themselves and even furniture to the frost was purifying. In a way, this principle was correct in that the frost may have killed the live infected mosquitoes. However, as the dormant infected larva began to hatch the following year, the epidemic reoccurred in other nearby areas.

## CHAPTER 2 The Chemistry of Microbiology

### Clinical Applications: Raw Oysters and Antacids: A Deadly Mix? (p. 39)

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1. Antacids raise the pH of the stomach, allowing more cells of *Vibrio* to survive and cause disease.
2. Antacids raise the pH.
3. Oyster lovers should acquire their treats from untainted waters, cook the oysters thoroughly, or decline to assuage their oyster cravings.

## CHAPTER 7 Microbial Genetics

### Clinical Applications: Deadly Horizontal Gene Transfer (p. 233)

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1. A nosocomial infection is one acquired in a health-care setting.
2. The patient was most likely infected as a result of urinary catheterization.