1. This is a Gram stain. This bacterium is:

1. a *Streptococcus*.
2. an *Enterococcus*.
3. a *Staphylococcus*.
4. a *Neisseria*. 
2. The most pathogenic species of *Staphylococcus* is:

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
2. *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*.
3. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.
3. Which is NOT a source for most *Staphylococcus aureus* infections?

1. A healthy nasal carrier.
2. Contact with an abscess.
3. Human/animal feces.
4. Large, raised, pus-filled, painful nodules having an accumulation of dead, necrotic tissue at the base best describes:

1. pustules.
2. furuncles.
3. carbuncles.
5. Causes abscesses of the skin; frequently causes accidental and postoperative wound infections; may enter the blood and spread causing septic arthritis, endocarditis, osteomyelitis, meningitis, and abscesses of internal organs. This best describes:

1. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.
2. *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*.
3. *Staphylococcus aureus*. 
6. Usually normal flora of the skin; associated with infections of intravascular devices and shunts, prosthetic joints, wounds, and osteomyelitis associated with foreign bodies. This best describes:

1. coagulase-negative staphylococci.
2. coagulase-positive staphylococci.
3. coagulase-negative streptococci
7. This is blood agar with a taxo NB disc. This bacterium is most likely:

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
2. *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*.
3. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. 
8. What reaction is seen on this blood agar plate?

1. Beta hemolysis
2. Alpha hemolysis
3. Gamma reaction
4. Double-zone hemolysis
9. This is citrated rabbit plasma. This is a positive ______ test. The bacterium is most likely ______________.

1. coagulase; *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. DNAse; *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
3. coagulase; *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*