1. Causes a mild upper respiratory infection in most individuals; however, in about 15% of these individuals, the organism invades the blood and disseminates causing septicemia. May cross the blood-brain barrier and invade the central nervous system. This best describes:

1. Neisseria meningitidis.

2. Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

2. Anaerobically-grown cultures from a wound infection shows double-zone hemolysis on blood agar and “stormy fermentation” of litmus milk. This bacterium is most likely:

1. *Bacteroides fragilis*.
2. *Clostridium tetani*.
3. *Clostridium perfringens*.
4. *Mycobacterium leprae*
3. 30-50% of infected women have mild symptoms. May lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, sterility, or ectopic pregnancies. This best describes:

1. gonorrhea.
2. leprosy.
3. gas gangrene.
4. MAC
4. The most common cause of anaerobic infections in humans is:

1. *Bacteroides fragilis*.

2. *Clostridium tetani*.

3. *Clostridium perfringens*.

4. *Mycobacterium leprae*
5. This is a gram-stain of urethral exudate. This person most likely has:

1. tuberculosis.
2. a urinary tract infection.
3. gonorrhea.
4. meningococcal meningitis.
6. This is MTM agar with an N-disc and glucose, maltose, sucrose tubes. This bacterium is most likely:

1. *Neisseria meningitidis*.

2. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

7. Is this acid-fast stain positive or negative?

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Can’t tell from this slide.
8. An acid-fast bacillus causing tuberculosis. This best describes the genus:

1. *Neisseria*.
2. *Bacteroides*.
3. *Clostridium*.
4. *Mycobacterium*.
9. These lesions are called:

1. pustules.
2. boils.
3. granuloma.
4. carbuncles.