

# CHAPTER 19 BACTERIA AND VIRUSES

## SECTION REVIEW 2 ANSWER KEY

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**What are the four characteristics used to identify prokaryotes?** All prokaryotes have chromosomal DNA localized in a nucleoid, ribosomes, a cell membrane, and a cell wall. The other structures shown are present in some, but not all, bacteria.

**What is a pathogen that causes disease in animals by forming a protein clump?** A prion is a type of protein that can trigger normal proteins in the brain to fold abnormally. Prion diseases can affect both humans and animals. They are sometimes spread to humans by infected meat products.

**What is a method of telling two different types of eubacteria apart by using dyes called?** A method of telling two different types of eubacteria apart by using dyes is called. Gram staining.

**How do you know if a cold is viral or bacterial?**

**What are 3 characteristics of prokaryotes?**

**What 4 characteristics do all prokaryotes have in common?** Prokaryotes are single-celled organisms of the domains Bacteria and Archaea. All prokaryotes have plasma membranes, cytoplasm, ribosomes, a cell wall, DNA, and lack membrane-bound organelles. Many also have polysaccharide capsules.

**When the resident microbiota prevents the establishment of a pathogen, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.?** When the resident microbiota prevents the establishment of a pathogen, it is called (b) microbial antagonism. Microbial antagonism is when the presence of one bacteria inhibits another from colonizing the area. This is a key

defence against bacterial pathogens.

**What are the 4 types of bacteria and examples?** Bacteria are classified into five groups according to their basic shapes: spherical (cocci), rod (bacilli), spiral (spirilla), comma (vibrios) or corkscrew (spirochaetes). They can exist as single cells, in pairs, chains or clusters. Bacteria are found in every habitat on Earth: soil, rock, oceans and even arctic snow.

**How do bacteria attach to host cells?** Surface proteins called adhesins in the bacterial cell wall bind to receptor molecules on the surface of a susceptible host cell enabling the bacterium to make intimate contact with the host cell, adhere, colonize, and resist flushing.

**How are synthetic dyes classified?** In addition, they can be classified based on general structure into anionic, cationic, and non-ionic, and categorized based on application characteristics into ten different types (acidic, basic, mordant, reactive, direct, disperse, sulfur dye, pigment, vat, azo insoluble).

**Which of the following organisms are known to cause burn wound infections?** *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* are the two most common bacteria that infect burn wound followed by *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Some fungal species like *Candida* spp.

**What are the different types of eubacteria describe with examples?** Bacillus: These bacteria are rod shaped for example *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Coccus: Bacteria or oval shaped or round shaped for example *Staphylococcus aureus*. Spirillum: These bacteria are spiral shaped for example *Treponema pallidum*.

**Is golden staph a pathogen?** *S. aureus* (also known as Golden Staph) is a bacterial organism commonly found as part of one's normal flora, or naturally occurring in our body. However, it is an opportunistic pathogen, causing mostly skin infections amongst numerous others, usually gaining entry through cuts in the skin or mucous membranes.

**What do all pathogens have in common?** Pathogens of all classes must have mechanisms for entering their host and for evading immediate destruction by the host immune system. Most bacteria are not pathogenic.

**Can bacterial infections spread?** Are bacterial infections contagious? Yes, many bacterial infections are contagious from person to person, including pertussis, tuberculosis, strep throat, meningococcal disease, bacterial STIs and MRSA.

**What is the structural organization of a prokaryotic cell?** Prokaryotes are unicellular organisms that lack organelles or other internal membrane-bound structures. Therefore, they do not have a nucleus, but, instead, generally have a single chromosome: a piece of circular, double-stranded DNA located in an area of the cell called the nucleoid.

**What are the cellular reproduction methods of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?** Eukaryotes undergo mitosis in order to form two new cells. During mitosis, mitotic spindles separate and move chromosomes to opposite ends of the cell. Prokaryotes lack mitotic spindles and instead undergo asexual reproduction via binary fission, in which one cell splits into two.

**How do prokaryotes reproduce?** Reproduction in prokaryotes is asexual and usually takes place by binary fission. The DNA of a prokaryote exists as a single, circular chromosome. Prokaryotes do not undergo mitosis; rather the chromosome is replicated and the two resulting copies separate from one another, due to the growth of the cell.

**What characteristics are used to classify prokaryotes?** Traditionally, the classification of prokaryotes was based on their shape, staining patterns, and biochemical or physiological differences. More recently, as technology has improved, the nucleotide sequences in genes (particularly rRNA) have become an important criterion of microbial classification.

**What are the 4 main ways that prokaryotes differ?**

**How do you identify prokaryotes?** Prokaryotic cells are surrounded by a plasma membrane, but they have no internal membrane-bound organelles within their cytoplasm. The absence of a nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles differentiates prokaryotes from another class of organisms called eukaryotes.

**What are the identifying features of a prokaryotic cell?** Prokaryotic cells lack a nucleus surrounded by a complex nuclear membrane and generally have a single,

circular chromosome located in a nucleoid. Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus surrounded by a complex nuclear membrane that contains multiple, rod-shaped chromosomes. All plant cells and animal cells are eukaryotic.

**Who are public relations professionals?** Public relations specialists, also called communications specialists, handle an individual's, group's, or organization's communication with the public, including consumers, investors, reporters, and other media specialists.

**What is professionalism in public relations?** If a public relations practitioner acts ethically and professionally they are likely to be trusted. They will be described as having integrity – there is something wholesome, honest and trustworthy about them. Being ethical and professional is core to having a good reputation.

**Does PR make a lot of money?** Other Best Jobs. Public Relations Specialists earned an average salary of \$78,540 in 2022.

**Is a PR degree worth it?** Yes, public relations is a good career choice. According to the BLS, entry-level PR professionals earn a median annual salary of \$67,440 as of May 2022. The BLS also projects a faster-than-average job growth rate of 8% for public relations specialists between 2021 and 2031.

**What is a PR professional?** What is PR? PR is short for "public relations" and refers to the strategic communication from an organization to the public to maintain or cultivate public image and/or respond to public discourse. There's an old saying: "Advertising is what you pay for; publicity is what you pray for."

**How can I be a good public relations professional?**

**What are the 3 key elements of professionalism?** Professional workers take responsibility for their own behavior and work effectively with others. High quality work standards, honesty, and integrity are also part of the package.

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**What job is considered public relations?** “PR professionals may specialize in research, content development and creation, social media or digital content, media relations, internal communications, marketing and event management ...

**Is public relations same as HR?** PR handles the company's image in the public eye, while HR hires, fires, trains, and addresses grievances among employees. Yet there are many areas of intersection between the two fields, including employee engagement and brand image.

**How many PR professionals are there?** Perhaps less known is that the number of PR pros also fell, at least last year. In 2020, there were 244,550 PR pros in the U.S. That number was down slightly, to 242,710 last year. Similarly, media's rolls fell, from 41,580 (2020) to 39,080 (2021).

**What is the CPT code for EKG interpretation?** According to CPT coding principles, a physician should select "the procedure or service that accurately identifies the service performed." CPT 93010 is defined as an "Electrocardiogram, routine ECG with at least 12-leads; interpretation and report only." CPT 93042 is defined as "Rhythm ECG, one to three leads; ...

**How to interpret ECG easily?**

**Can an RN interpret an EKG?** Being able to read an EKG or ECG is an important skill for nurses. But looking at a 12-lead EKG/ECG can put your own heart into a lethal rhythm. Nurses are usually the first ones to read that “hot off the press” EKG tracing.

**What is the easiest way to interpret EKG strips?** First, start by counting the # of R waves from beginning to the end of the 6 second strip. Once you've finished counting, multiply by that number by 10. For example, if you counted 6 R's, the heart rate would be 60 BPM. This method uses the sequence 300-150-100-75-60-50-43-37.

**What are the documentation requirements for EKG interpretation?** For EKGs, the interpretation must include appropriate comments on any 3 of the following 6 elements: (1) the rhythm or rate (2) axis, (3) intervals, (4) segments, (5) notation of a comparison with a prior EKG if one was available to the ED physician, and (6)

summary of clinical condition.

**What is the CPT code for ECG without interpretation?** Likewise, if you only provide the technical component, you should use the code for the tracing only (e.g., 93005, "Electrocardiogram, routine ECG with at least 12 leads; tracing only, without interpretation and report" or 93041, "Rhythm ECG, one to three leads; tracing only without interpretation and report").

**What are the 7 steps to interpret an ECG?**

**How long does it take to interpret ECG?** You may get your ECG (electrocardiogram) results on the same day, but it can take a few weeks depending on the type of ECG you had. You may need a follow-up appointment to talk about your ECG results. If you've not heard anything after a few weeks, contact the doctor who referred you.

**How do you know if your ECG is abnormal?** If the test is normal, it should show that your heart is beating at an even rate of 60 to 100 beats per minute. Many different heart conditions can show up on an ECG, including a fast, slow, or abnormal heart rhythm, a heart defect, coronary artery disease, heart valve disease, or an enlarged heart.

**Who is allowed to interpret an ECG?** Electrocardiograms are interpreted by physicians in many specialties, including cardiology, internal medicine, family practice, and emergency medicine.

**What is the difference between an ECG and an EKG?** What is an ECG vs. EKG? Both terms mean the same thing: an electrocardiogram. EKG comes from the German word, which uses "k" instead of "c" in both parts of the word. However, it's different from an echocardiogram, which is an ultrasound that creates images of your beating heart.

**Can an RN interpret lab results?** Yes, nurses should have the necessary skills to interpret lab results as explained in the book "Nurses' Guide to Understanding Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests."

**What is the easiest way to read an ECG?** ECG paper is marked with a grid of small and large squares. Each small square represents 40 milliseconds (ms) in time

along the horizontal axis and each larger square contains 5 small squares, thus representing 200 ms. Standard paper speeds and square markings allow easy measurement of cardiac timing intervals.

**What is EKG interpretation?** The goal of the electrocardiogram interpretation is to determine whether the ECG waves and intervals are normal or pathological. Electrical signal interpretation gives a good approximation of heart pathology. A standard 12 lead ECG is shown in [Figure 1].

**What is a good EKG reading look like?** Normal ECG obtained from ECG heart monitor looks like a smooth curve. The distance between each spike is almost constant. Each spike represents one whole heartbeat, the distance between spikes represents your heart rate.

**What are the 5 steps to interpreting an EKG?**

**Are nurses allowed to interpret EKG?** Trained nurses are able to correctly interpret ECGs in clinical practice. Triage improves its performance with the implementation of nurses' ECG interpretation.

**How to pass an EKG test?** If you want to pass the EKG exam on the first try, you should develop a study plan based on the content areas of the exam, get hands-on training, take and pass an EKG certification course, and use your prep materials. One of the best ways to prepare for your test is to take practice EKG exams for your certification.

**What is the CPT code for 24 hour ECG recording only?** These services may be reported globally with CPT codes 93224. Use the date of physician review as the date of service (DOS). When submitting claims for the recording only (CPT code 93225) or for the analysis with report only (CPT code 93226) use the date the service was performed as the DOS.

**What is the procedure code for ECG interpretation?** Electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG) – CPT and ICD-10 Codes If a physician performs only the interpretation and report (without the tracing), they should report CPT code 93010-not 93000 with modifier -26. DON'T apply it when another physician already interpreted the test.

**What are the documentation requirements for 93000?** What are the documentation requirements for the 93000 CPT code? Proper documentation includes information about the patient's symptoms, relevant medical history, and the reason for performing the ECG. The interpretation and report should clearly state the findings and any abnormalities observed.

**What is the difference between CPT 93010 and 93000?** Hi, CPT code 93000 is if they perform the EKG in office & the doctor interprets the EKG. CPT code 93010 is when the doctor only interprets the EKG.

**What is CPT code 93000 covered diagnosis?** The 93000 CPT code is used for electrocardiograms (ECGs) or electrocardiography procedures. It covers routine ECGs with at least 12 leads, including interpretation and report.

**What does CPT code 71046 mean?** CPT® Code 71046 - Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging) Procedures of the Chest - Codify by AAPC.

**What is the ICD-10 code for EKG reading?** ICD-10 code R94.31 for Abnormal electrocardiogram [ECG] [EKG] is a medical classification as listed by WHO under the range - Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

## **Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition: Questions and Answers**

### **1. What is Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition?**

Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition is a world history textbook that explores the rich tapestry of human interactions and the development of civilizations from ancient times to the present day. It integrates primary sources, maps, and illustrations to provide a comprehensive and engaging account of global history.

### **2. How is Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition structured?**

The book is divided into three parts:

- **Part 1: The Foundations of Civilization** covers the origins of humanity, the rise of civilizations in the ancient world, and the spread of ideas and technologies throughout the globe.



- **Part 2: The Great Divergence** examines the divergent paths taken by different societies in the early modern era, including the rise of Europe and the colonial expansion of Western powers.
- **Part 3: The Modern World** explores the challenges and opportunities of the 19th and 20th centuries, including industrialization, globalization, and the emergence of new world powers.

### 3. What are the key features of *Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition*?

- **Primary Source Explorations:** Students analyze original documents, speeches, and images to gain insights into historical events and perspectives.
- **Mapping the Past:** Historical maps illustrate geographical contexts and show how people and ideas moved across the globe.
- **Visual Sources:** Photographs, paintings, and artifacts bring the past to life and help students understand historical cultures.
- **Chronological Coverage:** The book covers major historical events in chronological order, providing a comprehensive overview of world history.
- **Analytical Questions:** Thought-provoking questions encourage students to engage with the material, develop critical thinking skills, and formulate their own interpretations.

### 4. Who is the intended audience for *Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition*?

*Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition* is designed for college-level introductory world history courses. It is suitable for students with a range of backgrounds and interests in world history.

### 5. What are some of the benefits of using *Traditions and Encounters, Second Edition*?

- Provides a comprehensive overview of world history
- Supports students' critical thinking and analytical skills
- Encourages students to explore different perspectives and cultures

- Fosters an understanding of the interconnectedness of global events
- Helps students prepare for assessments such as the AP World History Exam

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