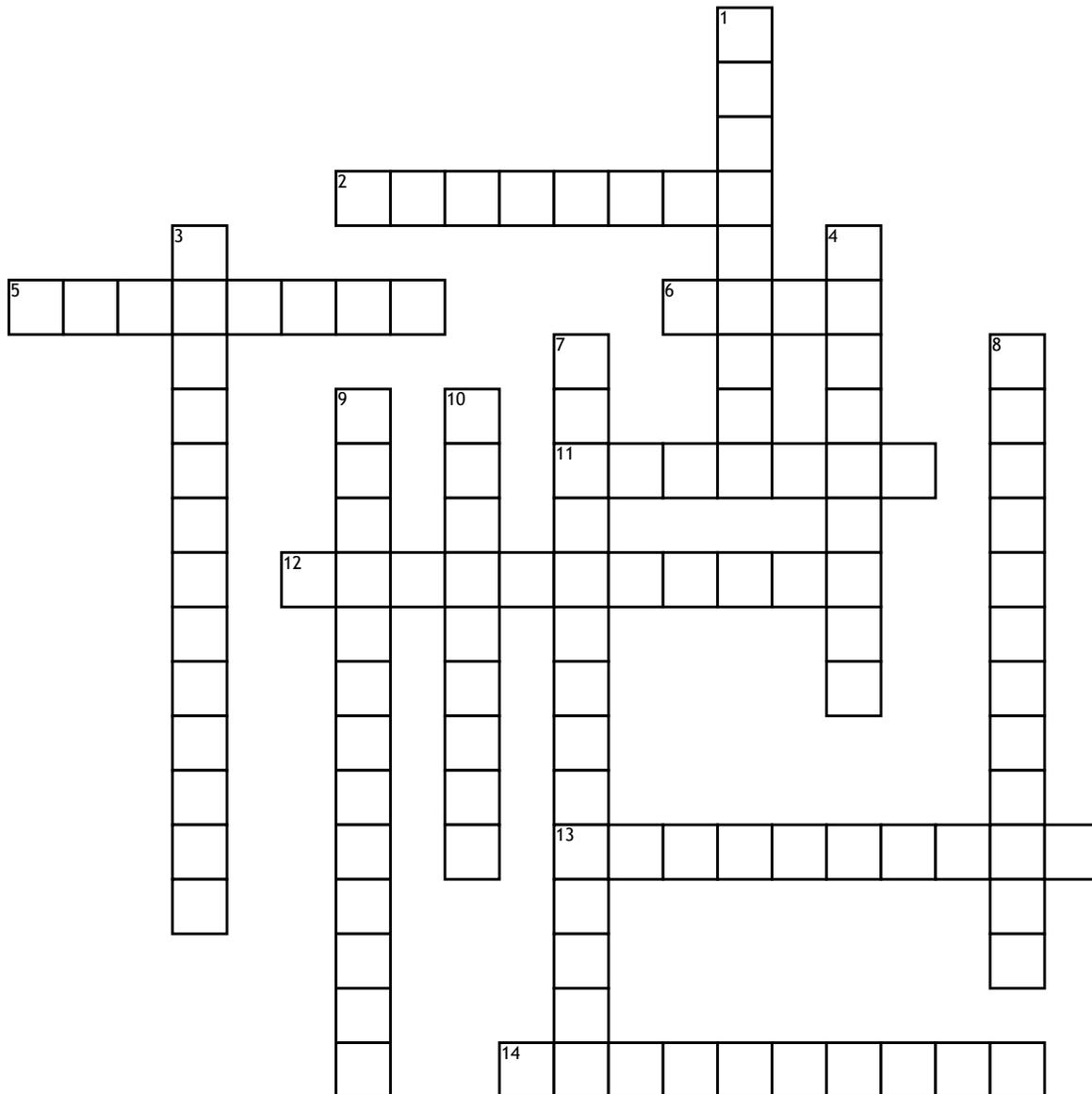


Human- Microbial Interactions



Across

- 2.** Bacterial cell surface protein structures that function in attachment, example is type 1 fimbriae of enteric bacteria
- 5.** The ability of a pathogen to enter into host cells or tissues, spread, and cause disease.
- 6.** Bacterial cell surface protein structures that function in attachment; some function in the bacterial genetic transfer process of conjugation
- 11.** A dense, well-defined polysaccharide or protein layer closely surrounding a cell

12. The decrease or loss of virulence of a pathogen

13. The presence of bacteria in the blood

14. A bloodborne systemic infection

Down

1. Receptors on the pathogen surface; composed of polypeptide containing only the amino acid and D-glutamate

3. The overall ability of a pathogen to cause disease

4. The relative ability of a pathogen to cause disease; the measure of pathogenicity

7. Sites where colonization typically begins; consist of epithelial cells

8. The growth of a microorganism after it has gained access to host tissues

9. How pathogens gain access to host tissues; include mucous membranes and the skin surface

10. The enhanced ability of a microorganism to attach to a cell or a surface