

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:

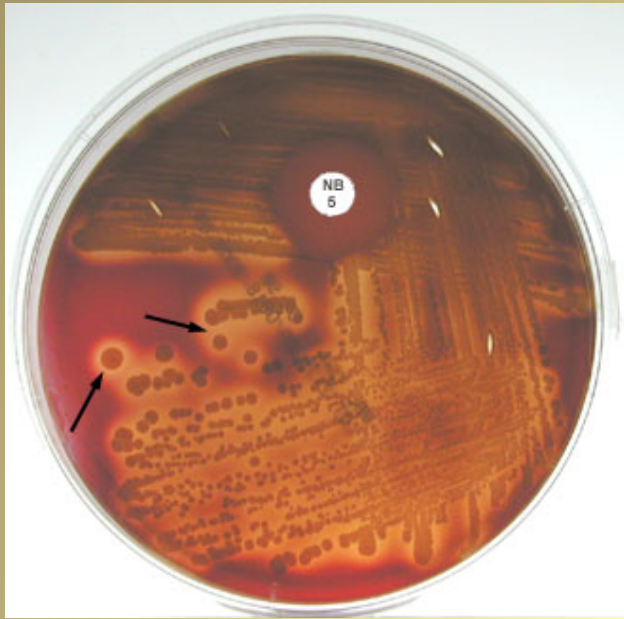
1. pustules.
2. furuncles.
3. carbuncles.

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*