

single largest killer in US- strep. pneumoniae
energy parasite- chlamydia
Not caused by N. Gonorrhoea- Pleurisy
Considered a mordant--- Crystal violet
causes a bulbar paralysis, nystagmus, & general flaccidity--- Botulism
Koch's postulates deals with--- germ theory
#1 cause of morbidity--- influenza
HIV is killer #---8
infant mortality---10/ 1000
mycosis--- histoplasmosis
H2O borne dysentery--- shigella
diarrhea and weight loss for 2 weeks, test for--- HIV
plasma cells come from--- megakaryocytes
Arnold-Chian syndrome--- no CFS
baby 3 weeks old starts vomiting, dx--- pyloric stenosis
proteinuria & RBC casts--- glomerulonephritis
alcoholics cirrhosis--- Laennec's
what causes lung abscesses--- Bronchiectasis
infectious endocarditis--- due to bacteria
monocyte is --- agranular
acute infection--- bradykinin
what causes duodenal ulcers--- inc. acid production
dx., man with fever, nightsweats, loss of weight--- secondary TB
still born baby--- anencephaly
gluconeogenesis starts with--- lactate
considered a triglyceride--- VLDL
entrance into liver--- hexokinase & glucokinase
renal compensation for primary alkali deficit causes what to appear in urine--- NH₄⁺
collagen is considered an incomplete protein b/c --- lacks certain essential A.A.
hormone classified as a polypeptide--- insulin
primary structure of protein is --- covalent bonds
lipid found in adipocytes--- triacylglycerol

1st branch off ulnar nerve & what does it NRV8--- dorsal branch nrv8's 5th & 1/2 of 4th digits
goes through foramen ovale---
what is myasthenia gravis & what does it pertain to--- LMN & ach receptor problem
white fibres are--- preganglionic
parasympathetic nerves---3,7,9,10, & S2-S4
sympathetic nerves--- 1,2,4,5,6,8,11,12
what causes blindness---chlamydia
mother to fetus immunity---natural passive
Gov't agency that helps research for disease--- NIH
only muscle of body nrv8d by dorsal primary rami---deep back muscles

what does the first dorsal interosseous muscle do--- abducts the 2nd digit
3rd lumbrical is nrv&d by--- ulnar nerve
rhomboid inserts on---vertebral border of scapula
branch of the 1st part of the subclavian--- vertebral artery
what is in the pelvic diaphragm--levator ani muscle
phrenic nerve comes from--- C3,4,5 (keeps the diaphragm alive)
inf thoracic artery goes into--- superior epigastric artery

tired pnt w/ decreased hematocrit, w/ folate--- pernicious enemia
osteomalasia--- softening of bone
tinnitus--- ringing in ear
resting membrane pot. of cell is dependant on--- cell membrane perm. to K+
RBC's are flexible
LMNL--- skeletal atrophy
unsteady pnt., dec. position sense, vibration sense, stereognosis, wobble w/ eyes closed---
dorsal columns bilateral
rubrospinal--- is not an ascending tract
proprioception is carried by--- A fibres
decussation of pyramids takes place at--- pons
carotid sinus nrv&d by--- CN 9&10
broken femoral head ruptures--- obturator artery
nerve tissue derived from--- neural crest cells
part of the ear is derived from--- surface ectoderm
normal disc angle--- 0-7 degrees
sacrum AI on the right--- sinous left
tight sacrotub. lig. on left--- AI on left
sacral base angle--- 26-55 degrees
normal lateral posture--- anterior arch over sacrum
adjustment for an inferior ileum--- ischial tuberosity
side posture lumbar for disc on what level---?
lateral listhesis, Dr. stands where---?
thumb move on T1, stand where--- on either side & head of table
osteo malasia---can't absorb Ca++
gout--- uric acid crystals in tissues and joints
amino aciduria--- defect in the carrier proteins
pyelonephritis--- bacterial infection due to E-Coli
benign nephrosclerosis--- hyaline athersclerosis, vascular lesion

other stuff...

- * know nerves to eye muscles
- *know branches (embryo)
- *what is an electrolyte
- *Nerve to pronator teres
- *boundries & content of pelvic girdle