



Medical Microbiology

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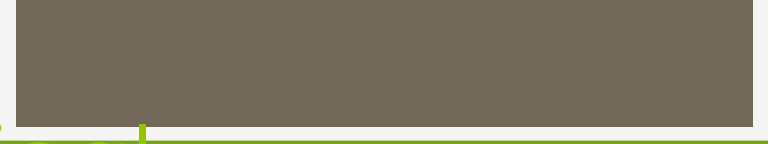
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What is medical microbiology?

Medical microbiology is a field involving both medicine and microbiology. It is the study of microbes such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites that are capable of causing human disease. Medical microbiology also includes the prevention and control of diseases.

How does medical microbiology benefit humans?

Diseases and pandemics have become less common in today's society. Advances in medical microbiology have led to the control of infectious diseases. The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia functions only to promote healthy communities around the world. Since their start in 1946, they have remained at the forefront of public health efforts. They continue to stand guard against international diseases in more than twenty five countries. They have made many contributions in preventing the spread of disease among humans.



How does medical
microbiology benefit the
environment?

Advancements in Technology

Louis Pasteur was a chemist and microbiologist in the nineteenth century. He made important contributions to the prevention of disease such as creating the first vaccines for rabies and anthrax. He invented a method called pasteurization to prevent milk and wine from causing disease.

Paul Ehrlich was a German scientist that studied immunology. He is known for curing syphilis and coining the term chemotherapy.

Advancements in Technology

New technologies have allowed microbiology results to be available in minutes or hours rather than days. While so many advancements have occurred in the last decade, there is still a lot of potential in the microbiology field for the improvement of other diagnostic methods. Newer techniques will continue to be accepted in the medical world within the next decade.

Careers in Medical Microbiology

Clinical microbiology is the study of infectious diseases. Clinical microbiologists determine the nature of these diseases and test various antibiotics to prevent them.

Mycology is a branch of biology that focuses on the study of fungi and their use to humans, as well as their dangers. Many types of fungi can be poisonous and can cause infection.

Parasitology is the study of parasites, their hosts, and the relationship between them. It also involves drug development to control parasites.

Examples of Microbes

