

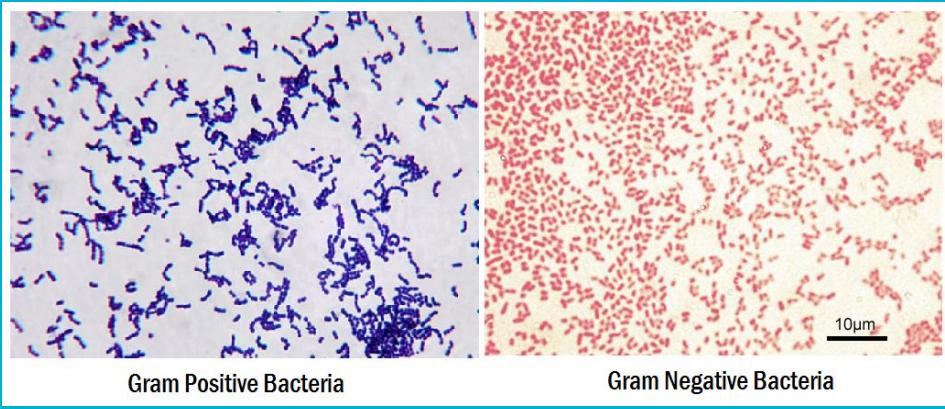
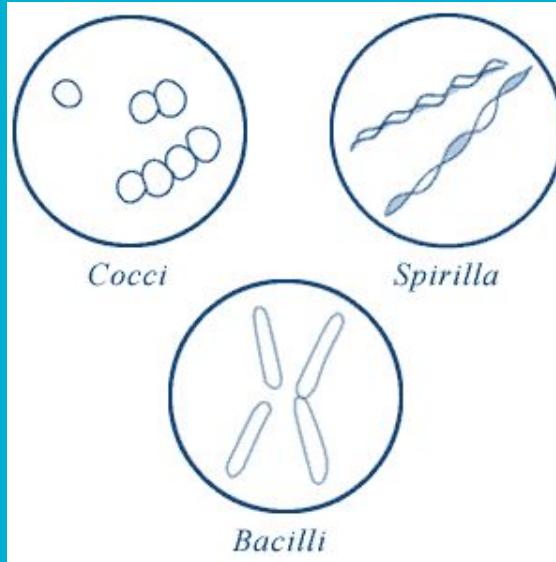
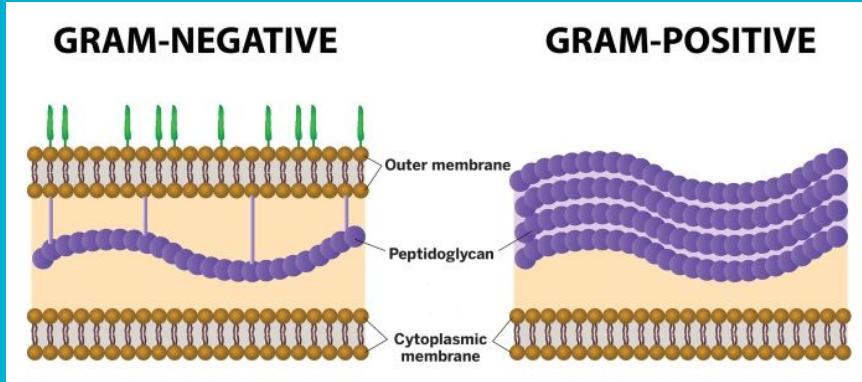
May Meeting: Basics to Bacterial Infection

Daniel Lin and Michelle Cheng

Common Harmful Bacteria

- E-coli (Bacillus/gram negative). E-coli is capable of causing symptoms like stomach cramp, diarrhea, vomiting, and fever.
- Staphylococcus Aureus (Cocci/gram positive). Can cause redness/swelling at the infection site and in some severe cases, it is capable of causing pneumonia.
- Tuberculosis (Bacillus/gram positive). Symptoms of tuberculosis includes coughing, loss of appetite, fever, chills, and unusual weight loss.
- Listeria (Bacillus/gram negative). Symptoms of listeria includes headache, vomiting, stiff neck, and nausea.
- Asiatic Cholera (Bacillus/gram negative). Symptoms of cholera includes vomiting, thirst, leg cramps, and restlessness.

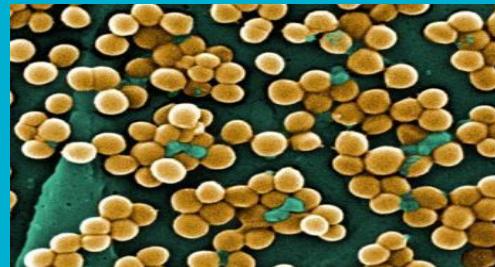
Necessary Pictures



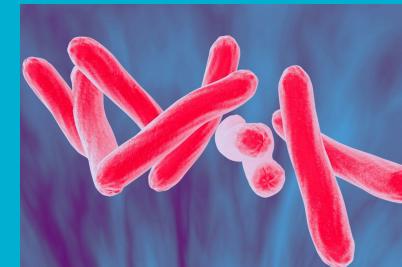
Relevant Pictures



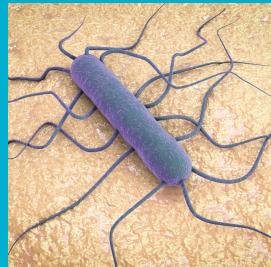
E. coli



Staphylococcus aureus



Tuberculosis



Listeria



Cholera

3 Steps to Treat Bacterial Infection

1 | Step 1

- Record the symptoms.

2 | Step 2

- Go to the hospital

3 | Step 3

- Follow everything the doctor orders

Why shouldn't you use antibiotics often?

Antibiotics are effective at treating bacterial infections. However, if you use antibiotics too often, bacteria can develop drug resistance as a result of the antibiotics. This would make the bacteria that were not wiped out by the antibiotics more powerful and it will develop immunity, making it harder to destroy the next time your body is invaded. This means that the next time you encounter this kind of bacteria, you will need to use a stronger antibiotic in order to annihilate it.

Meeting concluded!

Next week: Substance Misuse

