Obligate anaerobic microorganisms in the oral cavity are normal flora and opportunistic.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection is different from influenza because RSV causes disease mostly in infants.

Aflatoxin is made by Aspergillus.

Facultative streptococci are the most numerous group of microorganisms in the oral cavity.

Histoplasma capsulatum is a fungus that causes systemic disease, mostly in the lungs, and is characterized by its production of tuberculate chlamydomospores in culture.

Along with Neisseria meningitidis, Strept pneumonieae can cause meningitis.

Shigella are the causative microorganism of bacillary dysentery.

Most bacterial endotoxins are made up of lipoprotein-polysaccharide complexes.

Rubella and toxoplasmosis both have teratogenic potential.

Chronic, bilateral ulcerations at the corners of the mouth are usually linked to Candida.

Clostridium perfringens produce lecithinases.

Coxsackievirus causes the oral lesions of herpangina and hand-foot-and-mouth disease.

Epstein-Barr virus is associated with Burkitt’s lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

For most people, the initial infection with herpes simplex virus cause subclinical disease.

The microorganisms in a histoplasmosis infection reside in reticuloendothelial cells.

Behcet’s causes oral, ocular, and genital lesions.

Rhinovirus doesn’t cause a persistent infection.

HIV can’t infect CD8 lymphocytes.

The different types of Strept pneumonieae are distinguished by different capsular polysaccharides.

Staph aureus is the most common cause of osteomyelitis.