

The History of Viruses / Virology

the first written record of a virus infection consists of a hieroglyph from Memphis, the capital of ancient Egypt, drawn in approximately _____, which depicts a temple priest called **Ruma** showing typical clinical signs of _____

variolation involved _____

Smallpox In the late _____ observed and studied Miss Sarah Nelmes, a milkmaid who had previously caught _____ and was subsequently found to be immune to _____

On 14th May 1796, **Edward Jenner** used cowpox-infected material obtained from the hand of Sarah Nemes, a milkmaid from his home village of Berkley in Gloucestershire to successfully vaccinate _____

On 1st July 1796, Jenner challenged the boy by _____
He did not become _____ **- !!!**

Jenner developed the _____, based on these findings, and smallpox is currently all but wiped out.

Koch's Postulates which are still generally regarded as the _____ is responsible for a specific disease:

- The agent must be _____.
- The agent must be _____.
- The disease must be reproduced when a _____ of the agent is inoculated into a _____.
- The same agent must be _____ once again from the experimentally _____.

Viruses: The Basics

What are the "requirements" for life?

Are viruses alive?

- Most virologists consider them _____.
- They are similar to _____ as they lack the means for self-reproduction outside a host cell, but unlike parasites, viruses are generally not considered to be true living organisms.
- For those who consider viruses living, _____.
- A **virus** is a microscopic _____.
- Viruses can only replicate themselves by _____.
- At the most basic level, viruses consist of _____.
- They infect a wide variety of organisms: both _____.
- A virus that infects bacteria is known as a _____, often shortened to _____.
- The study of viruses is known as virology, and those who study viruses are known as virologists.