

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910876533703321
Titolo	Manual of clinical microbiology // editor in chief, James Versalovic ; editors, Karen C. Carroll [and four others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Place of publication not identified], : ASM Press, 2011
ISBN	1-68367-411-1 1-55581-678-9 1-55581-672-X
Edizione	[10th edition.]
Disciplina	616.9/041
Soggetti	Medical microbiology Diagnostic microbiology Clinical Laboratory Techniques Biology Investigative Techniques Biological Science Disciplines Natural Science Disciplines Microbiological Techniques Microbiology Health & Biological Sciences Microbiology & Immunology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di contenuto	V. 1: Introduction to the Tenth Edition of the Manual of Clinical Microbiology -- Microscopy -- Systems for Detection and Identification of Bacteria and Yeasts -- Molecular Microbiology -- Immunoassays for the Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases -- Infection Control Epidemiology and Clinical Microbiology -- Investigation of Enteric Disease Outbreaks -- Molecular Epidemiology -- Procedures for the Storage of Microorganisms -- Prevention and Control of Laboratory-Acquired Infections -- Decontamination, Disinfection, and Sterilization -- Biothreat Agents -- The Human Microbiome -- Microbial Genomics and Pathogen Discovery -- Taxonomy and Classification of Bacteria --

Specimen Collection, Transport, and Processing: Bacteriology --
Reagents, Stains, and Media: Bacteriology -- General Approaches to
Identification of Aerobic Gram-Positive Cocci -- Staphylococcus,
Micrococcus, and Other Catalase-Positive Cocci -- Streptococcus --
Enterococcus -- Aerococcus, Abiotrophia, and Other Aerobic Catalase-
Negative, Gram-Positive Cocci -- General Approaches to the
Identification of Aerobic Gram-Positive Rods -- Bacillus and Other
Aerobic Endospore-Forming Bacteria -- Listeria and Erysipelothrix --
Coryneform Gram-Positive Rods -- Nocardia, Rhodococcus, Gordonia,
Actinomadura, Streptomyces, and Other Aerobic Actinomycetes --
Mycobacterium: General Characteristics, Laboratory Detection, and
Staining Procedures -- Mycobacterium: Laboratory Characteristics of
Slowly Growing Mycobacteria -- Mycobacterium: Clinical and
Laboratory Characteristics of Rapidly Growing Mycobacteria --
Approaches to the Identification of Aerobic Gram-Negative Bacteria --
Neisseria -- Actinobacillus, Capnocytophaga, Eikenella, Kingella,
Pasteurella, and Other Fastidious or Rarely Encountered Gram-Negative
Rods -- Haemophilus -- Escherichia, Shigella, and Salmonella --
Yersinia -- Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, Serratia, Plesiomonas,
and Other Enterobacteriaceae --
Aeromonas -- Vibrio and Related Organisms -- Pseudomonas --
Burkholderia, Stenotrophomonas, Ralstonia, Cupriavidus, Pandoraea,
Brevundimonas, Comamonas, Delftia, and Acidovorax -- Acinetobacter,
Chryseobacterium, Moraxella, and Other Nonfermentative Gram-
Negative Bacteria -- Bordetella and Related Genera -- Francisella and
Brucella -- Legionella -- Bartonella -- Approaches to Identification of
Anaerobic Bacteria -- Approaches to Identification of anaerobic
Bacteria -- Peptostreptococcus, Finegoldia, Anaerococcus,
Peptoniphilus, and Other anaerobic Cocci -- Propionibacterium,
Lactobacillus, Actinomyces, and Other Non-Spore-Forming Anaerobic
Gram-Positive Rods -- Clostridium -- Bacteroides, Porphyromonas,
Prevotella, Fusobacterium, and Other Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods
-- Algorithms for Identification of Curved and Spiral-Shaped Gram-
Negative Rods -- Campylobacter and Arcobacter Collette Fitzgerald and
Irving Nachamkin -- Helicobacter -- Leptospira -- Borrelia --
Treponema and Brachyspira, Human Host-Associated Spirochetes --
General Approaches to Identification of Mycoplasma, Ureaplasma, and
Obligate Intracellular Bacteria -- Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma --
Chlamydiaceae -- Rickettsia and Orientia -- Ehrlichia, Anaplasma, and
Related Intracellular Bacteria -- Coxiella -- Tropheryma --
Antibacterial Agents -- Mechanisms of Resistance to Antibacterial
Agents -- Susceptibility Test Methods: General Considerations --
Susceptibility Test Methods: Dilution and Disk Diffusion Methods --
Susceptibility Testing Instrumentation and Computerized Expert
Systems for Data Analysis and Interpretation -- Special Phenotypic
Methods for Detecting Antibacterial Resistance -- Susceptibility Test
Methods: Fastidious Bacteria -- Susceptibility Test Methods: Anaerobic
Bacteria -- Susceptibility Test Methods: Mycobacteria, Nocardia, and
Other Actinomycetes -- Detection and Characterization of
Antimicrobial Resistance Genes in Pathogenic Bacteria --
V. 2: Taxonomy and Classification of Viruses -- Specimen Collection,
Transport, and Processing: Virology -- Reagents, Stains, Media, and
Cell Cultures: Virology -- General Approaches for Detection and
Identification of Viruses -- Human Immunodeficiency Viruses --
Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Types 1 and 2 -- Influenza Viruses
-- Parainfluenza and Mumps Viruses -- Respiratory Syncytial Virus and
Human Metapneumovirus -- Measles and Rubella Viruses --
Enteroviruses and Parechoviruses -- Rhinoviruses -- Coronaviruses --

Hepatitis A and E Viruses -- Hepatitis C Virus -- Gastroenteritis Viruses -- Rabies Virus -- Hendra and Nipah Viruses -- Arboviruses -- Hantaviruses -- Arenaviruses and Filoviruses -- Herpes Simplex Viruses and Herpes B Virus -- Varicella-Zoster Virus -- Human Cytomegalovirus -- Epstein-Barr Virus -- Human Herpesviruses 6, 7, and 8 -- Adenoviruses -- Human Papillomaviruses -- Human Polyomaviruses -- Human Parvoviruses -- Poxviruses -- Hepatitis B and D Viruses -- Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies -- Antiviral Agents -- Mechanisms of Resistance to Antiviral Agents -- Susceptibility Test Methods: Viruses -- Taxonomy and Classification of Fungi -- Specimen Collection, Transport, and Processing: Mycology -- Reagents, Stains, and Media: Mycology -- General Approaches for Direct Detection of Fungi -- Candida, Cryptococcus, and Other Yeasts of Medical Importance -- Pneumocystis -- Aspergillus and Penicillium -- Fusarium and Other Opportunistic Hyaline Fungi -- Agents of Systemic and Subcutaneous Mucormycosis and Entomophthoromycosis -- Histoplasma, Blastomyces, Coccidioides, and Other Dimorphic Fungi Causing Systemic Mycoses -- Trichophyton, Microsporium, Epidermophyton, and Agents of Superficial Mycoses -- Bipolaris, Exophiala, Scedosporium, Sporothrix, and Other Melanized Fungi -- Fungi Causing Eumycotic Mycetoma -- Mycotoxins -- Lacazia, Pythium, and Rhinosporidium -- Antifungal Agents -- Mechanisms of Resistance to Antifungal Agents -- Susceptibility Test Methods: Yeasts and Filamentous Fungi -- Taxonomy and Classification of Human Parasitic Protozoa and Helminths -- Specimen Collection, Transport, and Processing: Parasitology -- Reagents, Stains, and Media: Parasitology -- General Approaches for Detection and Identification of Parasites -- Plasmodium and Babesia -- Leishmania and Trypanosoma -- Toxoplasma -- Pathogenic and Opportunistic Free-Living Amebae -- Intestinal and Urogenital Amebae, Flagellates, and Ciliates -- Isospora, Cyclospora, and Sarcocystis -- Cryptosporidium -- Microsporidia -- Nematodes -- Filarial Nematodes -- Cestodes -- Trematodes -- Less Common Helminths -- Arthropods of Medical Importance -- Antiparasitic Agents -- Mechanisms of Resistance to Antiparasitic Agents -- Susceptibility Test Methods: Parasites.
