

Name _____

Unraveling the Mystery: Identifying Microorganisms in Clinical Settings

Short Answer Key

1. Culture and sensitivity testing is used to identify microorganisms and determine their susceptibility to antibiotics.
2. PCR amplifies small amounts of DNA or RNA by repeatedly replicating specific segments, allowing for the detection of specific microorganisms.
3. Serological tests detect the presence of antibodies in patients' blood or bodily fluids.
4. Mass spectrometry identifies microorganisms by analyzing their unique protein profiles.
5. Microscopic examination is important in identifying microorganisms as it allows for the observation of their size, shape, and arrangement.

