

Glossary:

1. **Microorganisms-** A microorganisms or microbes is a microscopic organism, which can be single celled or multicellular.
2. **Bacteriology:** A branch of microbiology dealing with the identification, study, and cultivation of bacteria and with their applications in medicine, agriculture, industry, and biotechnology.
3. **Mycology:** Mycology is the branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi. It includes the research of their genetic and biochemical properties and their use in medicine and food along with their hazards. The term mycology is a concoction of the Greek words mukēs, meaning fungus, and logia, meaning study.
4. **Parasitology:** a branch of biology dealing with parasites and parasitism especially among animals
5. **Phycology:** Phycology (or algology), a subdiscipline of botany, is the scientific study of algae
6. **Virology:** It is a branch of science that deals with the study of viruses.
7. **Parasitology:** Parasitology is the study of parasites, their hosts, and the relationship between them
8. **Prions:** A small proteinaceous infectious disease-causing agent that is believed to be the smallest infectious particle. A prion is neither bacterial nor fungal nor viral and contains no genetic material.
9. **Epidemiology:** Epidemiology is the study and analysis of the patterns, causes, and effects of health and disease conditions in defined populations
10. **Canning:** Canning is a method of preserving food in which the food contents are processed and sealed in an airtight container
11. **Patent:** A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or assignee for a limited period in exchange for detailed public disclosure of an invention
12. **Preservative:** A preservative is a substance or a chemical that is added to products such as food, beverages, pharmaceutical drugs, paints, biological samples, cosmetics, wood, and many other products to prevent decomposition by microbial growth or by undesirable chemical changes