

Glossary

- 1. Proteolysis:** Proteolysis is the breakdown of proteins into smaller polypeptides or amino acids.
- 2. Disorders:** Disorders are a class of changes characterized by patterns of behavior, cognition, and inner experience, exhibited across many contexts and deviating markedly from those accepted by the individual's culture.
- 3. Immunomodulation:** The alteration of immune responses with monoclonal antibodies, cytokines, glucocorticoids, immunoglobulins, ultraviolet light, plasmapheresis, or related agents known to alter cellular or humoral immunity.
- 4. Antibiotic susceptibility:** Antibiotic sensitivity or antibiotic susceptibility is the susceptibility of bacteria to antibiotics. Because susceptibility can vary even within a species (with some strains being more resistant than others), antibiotic susceptibility testing (AST) is usually carried out to determine which antibiotic will be most successful in treating a bacterial infection in vivo.
- 5. Antibiotic resistance:** Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is when a microbe evolves to become more or fully resistant to antimicrobials which previously could treat it. This broader term also covers antibiotic resistance, which applies to bacteria and antibiotics.
- 6. Viability:** Ability to regenerate as an individual.
- 7. Therapeutics:** A branch of medical science dealing with the application of remedies to diseases.
- 8. Bacteriocins:** Bacteriocins are proteinaceous toxins produced by bacteria to inhibit the growth of similar or closely related bacterial strain(s).
- 9. Lactose intolerance:** Lactose intolerance is the inability of adults and children to digest lactose, a sugar found in milk and to a lesser extent dairy products, causing side effects. It is due to a lactase deficiency, or hypolactasia.
- 10. Tumors:** A swelling of a part of the body, generally without inflammation, caused by an abnormal growth of tissue, whether benign or malignant.

- 11. Carcinogenic:** Any substance which has an ability to cause cancer.
- 12. Starter cultures:** A starter culture is a microbiological culture which actually performs fermentation. These starters usually consist of a cultivation medium, such as grains, seeds, or nutrient liquids that have been well colonized by the microorganisms used for the fermentation.
- 13. Bacteremia:** Bacteremia is an invasion of the bloodstream by bacteria.
- 14. Virulence factors:** Virulence factors are molecules produced by pathogens (bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa) that contribute to the pathogenicity of the organism.
- 15. Prophylaxis:** Measures designed to preserve health (as of an individual or of society) and prevent the spread of disease.