Across
4. Never ______ needles after use.
8. The separation of infected persons from others
9. ______ care at least twice a day reduces the risk of a resident developing pneumonia
13. These precautions include gowns, gloves, masks, sometimes eyewear
14. Who is responsible for cleanliness within the workplace?
15. Should be trimmed and clean at all times
16. Residents with ______ are more likely to get UTI
19. The pathogen against which alcohol hand sanitizer is ineffective
21. The number one intervention to break the chain of infection
22. Type of disease which can be carried on very small droplets or dust particles that float in the air (Chickenpox, measles, TB)
23. Hands must be _________ if they are visibly soiled, or if there has been contact with blood or body fluids
24. The overuse and misuse of antibiotics causes antibiotic ___________.
26. Type of precaution to use for pathogens can be transferred by direct contact (hand or skin-to-skin) or indirect contact (touching surfaces or items in room)

Down
1. PPE to remove first
2. This level of precautions relates to all aspects of resident care
3. You should wash your hands for at least this many seconds
5. Extremely small drops of liquid, such as occurs with a sneeze. Can carry infectious organisms
7. Wash your hands immediately after removing ___________
10. Be sure reusable equipment is ___________ before you use it on another patient
11. What is a common bacteria that is antibiotic resistant?
12. Hepatitis B & C and HIV are spread by this
17. You should perform hand _________ between care of every resident
18. ________ is your body’s first line of defense against infection
20. After washing hands, turn off the faucet with a ________ paper towel.
25. Most health-care-associated infections are transmitted to patients by ________