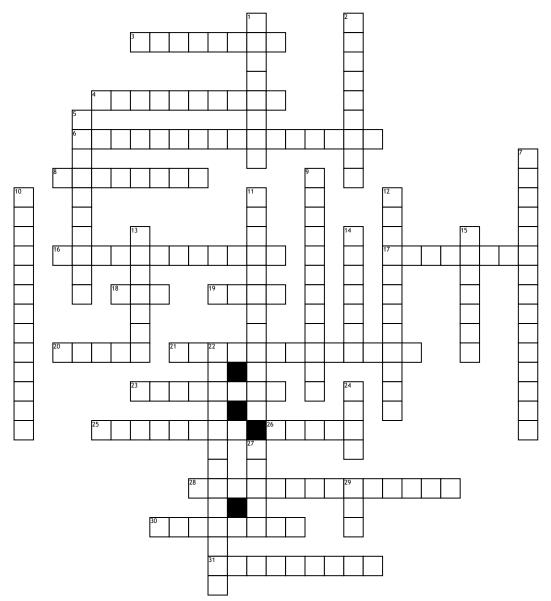
Chapter 5: Infection Control: Principles & Practices



Across

are one-celled microorganisms that have both plant and animal characteristics.

4.______ are harmful microorganisms that can cause disease or infection in humans when they invade the body.

6. _______ is immunity that the body. develops after overcoming a disease, through inoculation, or through exposure to natural allergens such as pollen, cat dander, and ragweed.

8. disinfectants, known as tuberculoidal, are a form of formaldehyde.

17. Disinfectants must have _ claims on the label. 18. Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome is caused by the virus.

19. What is the abbreviation for Occupational Safety and Health Administration?

20. What is a single-cell organism that grows in irregular masses that include molds, mildews, and veasts?

21. When they reach their largest size, they divide into two new cells. This division is called ______.

_ is the ability of the body to destroy, resist, 23. and recognize infection.

25. All disinfectants are inactivated in the presence of many substances. It is to use soap or a detergent first to thoroughly clean the equipment and remove all debris. Never mix detergents with disinfectants and always use in a well-ventilated area.

26. What is a submicroscopic particle that infects and resides in the cells of a biological organism?

28. A ______, such as a pimple or abscess, is confined to a particular part of the body and appears as a lesion containing pus.

30. Properly cleaned implements and tools, free from all ____ in disinfectant visible debris, must be completely _ solution.

31. Some of the viruses that plague humans are measles, mumps, chicken pox, smallpox, rabies, yellow fever, hepatitis, polio, _____, and HIV (which causes AIDS). Down

1. _______ are colonies of microorganisms that adhere to environmental surfaces, as well as the human body. 2. What are organisms that grow, feed, and shelter in or in another organism, while contributing nothing to the survival of

that organism? 5. There are thousands of different kinds of bacteria that and nonpathogenic? fall into two primary types: _ 7. What sheet is required for chemical manufacturers and importers assess and communicate the potential hazards associated with their products?

9. What is the process that eliminates most, but not necessarily all, microorganisms on nonporous surfaces?

10. What is the process by which all microbial life is destoyed?

11. Household bleach, a 5.25% sodium ______, is an effective disinfectant and has used extensively as a disinfectant in the salon for large surfaces.

12. ______are pus-forming bacteria arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads. They cause infections such as strep throat and blood poisoning.

13. ______ are short, rod-shaped bacteria. They are the most common bacteria and produce diseases such as tetanus (lockjaw), typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria. 14. The HIV virus is spread mainly through the sharing of

_ by IV drug users and by unprotected sexual contact. **15.** is a contagious skin disease and is caused by the itch mite, which burrows under the skin.

22. Most bacteria are ______; in other words, th are harmless organisms that may perform useful functions. ; in other words, they 24. What organism can clients bring into the salon where it can infect others? The bacteria can be carried by clients who are unaware they are harboring a dangerous pathogen.

27. Quaternary ammonium compounds are also known as

29. The ______ registers all types of disinfectants sold and used in the United States.