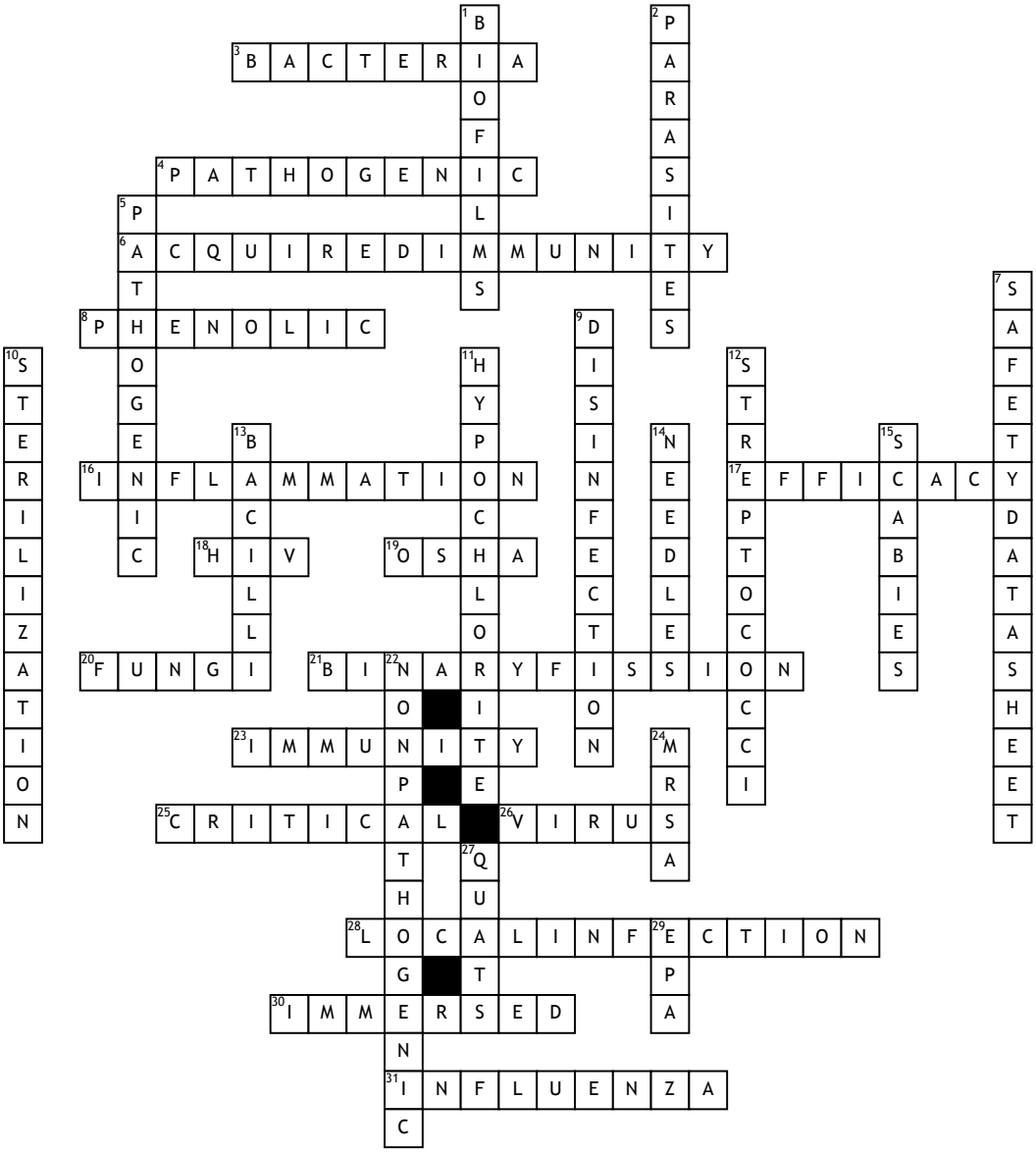
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 5: Infection Control: Principles & Practices



Across

3. _____ 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.

16. _____ is a condition by which the body reacts to injury, irritation, or infection by showing redness, heat, pain, and swelling.

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 yeasts?

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

23. _____ is the ability of the body to destroy, resist, 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 visible debris, must be completely _____ in disinfectant 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 fall into two primary types: _____ and nonpathogenic?

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, they are harmless organisms that may perform useful functions.

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.