Across

1. Transmission of blood/body fluids through touching (including shaking hands), kising, coughing, sneezing, & talking
5. Bacteria capable of producing a protective coating that allows them to w/stand very harsh environments, & shed the coating when conditions become more favorable.
6. Illness resulting from conditions associated w/ employment, such as prolonged & repeated overexposure to certain products/ingredients
9. athlete’s foot; medical term for fungal infections of the feet; red, itchy rash of the skin on the bottom of the feet &/or in between the toes, usually found between the 4th & 5th toe.
14. A disease caused by bacteria that are transmitted through coughing/sneezing
19. Round-shaped bacteria that appear singly (alone) or in groups. The 3 types are staphylococci, streptococci, & diplococci
20. Capable of destroying bacteria
22. Harmless microorganisms that may perform useful functions & are safe to come in contact w/ since they do not cause disease/harm
23. A mechanical process (scrubbing) using soap & water/detergent & water to remove all visible dirt, debris, & many disease-causing germs. Removes invisible debris that interfere w/ disinfection. Cosmetologists are required to do before disinfecting
25. Immunity that the body develops after overcoming a disease, through inoculation (such as flu vaccinations) or through exposure to natural allergens such as pollen/cat dander/ragweed.
27. Various poisonous substances produced by some microorganisms (bacteria and conjunctivitis (pinkeye), viral infections, & natural nail/toe & foot infections
28. Reaction due to extreme sensitivity to certain foods, chemicals, or other normally harmless substances.
29. Pus-forming bacteria that grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes. They cause abscesses, pustules, and boils.
30. One-celled microorganisms that have both plant & animal characteristics. Some are harmful; some are harmless.
31. Chemical germicide formulated for use on skin; registered & regulated by the

Down

2. chelating detergents; they break down stubborn films & remove the residue of pedicure products (scrubs/salts/masks)
3. An item that is made/constructed of a material that has no pores/openings & cannot absorb liquids
4. Colonies of bacteria that adhere together & adhere to environmental surfaces
7. SP; precautions such as wearing personal protective equipment to prevent skin & mucous membranes where contact w/ a client's blood, body fluids, secretions (except sweat), excretions, non-intact skin, & mucous membranes is likely. Workers must assume that all blood & body fluids are potential sources of infection, regardless of the perceived risk.
8. Disease-causing microorganisms carried in the body by blood/body fluids, such as hepatitis & HIV
10. The presence/reasonably anticipated presence, of blood/other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface/visible debris or residues (dust/hair/skin)
11. An abnormal condition of all/part of the body/its systems/organisms, which makes the body incapable of carrying on normal function
12. The removal of blood & all other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface, and the removal of visible debris/residue (dust, hair, & skin)
13. Showing no symptoms/signs of infection.
15. Spherical bacteria that grow in pairs & cause diseases such as pneumonia
16. Determination of the nature of a disease from its symptoms &/or diagnostic tests. Federal regulations prohibit salon professionals from performing a diagnosis
17. Capable of destroying viruses
18. communicable disease; disease that is spread from 1 person to another person. Some of the more contagious diseases are the common cold, ringworm, tuberculosis, diphtheria.
21. The division of bacteria cells into 2 new cells called daughter cells
24. Short, rod-shaped bacteria. They are the most common bacteria and produce diseases such as tetanus (lockjaw), typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria.
FDA
32. Disinfectants that kill the bacteria that causes tuberculosis

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