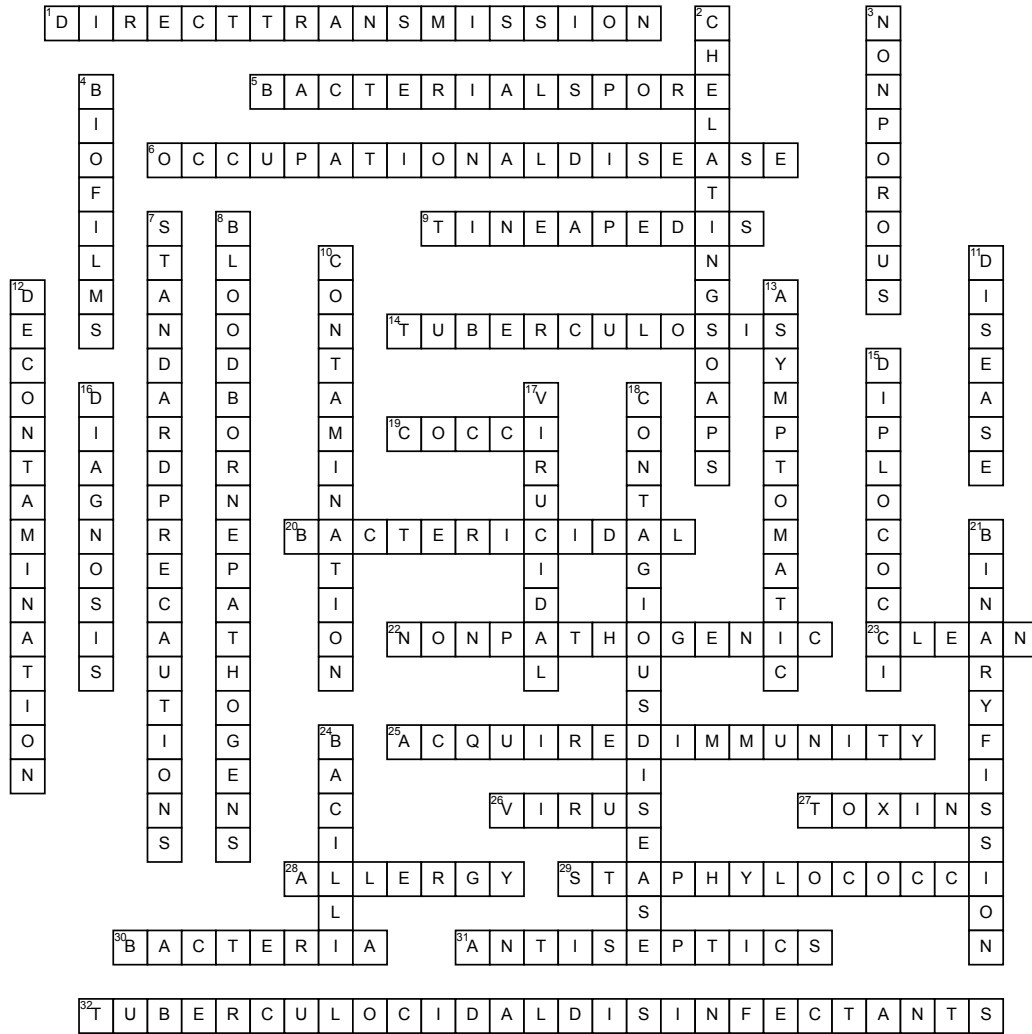


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Milady Chapter 5



## Across

- Transmission of blood/body fluids through touching (including shaking hands), kissing, coughing, sneezing, & talking
- Bacteria capable of producing a protective coating that allows them to withstand very harsh environments, & shed the coating when conditions become more favorable.
- Illness resulting from conditions associated w/ employment, such as prolonged & repeated overexposure to certain products/ingredients
- 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.
- A disease caused by bacteria that are transmitted through coughing/sneezing
- Round-shaped bacteria that appear singly (alone) or in groups. The 3 types are staphylococci, streptococci, & diplococci
- Capable of destroying bacteria
- Harmless microorganisms that may perform useful functions & are safe to come in contact w/ since they do not cause disease/harm
- 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
- 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.

26. A parasitic submicroscopic particle that infects & resides in cells of biological organisms

27. Various poisonous substances produced by some microorganisms (bacteria and viruses)

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 FDA

32. Disinfectants that kill the bacteria that causes tuberculosis

## Down

- chelating detergents; they break down stubborn films & remove the residue of pedicure products (scrubs/salts/masks)
- An item that is made/constructed of a material that has no pores/openings & cannot absorb liquids
- Colonies of bacteria that adhere together & adhere to environmental surfaces
- 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/organs, 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, conjunctivitis (pinkeye), viral infections, & natural nail/toe & foot infections

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.

## Word Bank

Bacilli  
COCCI  
CLEAN  
Acquired immunity  
CONTAMINATION  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE  
VIRUS  
Asymptomatic

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE  
DECONTAMINATION  
DIAGNOSIS  
TOXINS  
BINARY FISSION  
NONPATHOGENIC  
TUBERCULOCIDAL DISINFECTANTS  
VIRUCIDAL

NONPOROUS  
BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS  
CHELATING SOAPS  
STAPHYLOCOCCI  
TUBERCULOSIS  
DIRECT TRANSMISSION  
BIOFILMS  
DISEASE

BACTERIAL SPORE  
BACTERICIDAL  
allergy  
DIPLOCOCCI  
Antiseptics  
Bacteria  
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  
TINEAPEDIS