

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ch. 5 Infection Control

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| 1. Disease that breaks down the body's immune system | A. biofilms |
| 2. Immunity that the body develops after overcoming a disease or exposure to natural allergens | B. direct transmission |
| 3. Reaction due to certain foods, chemicals | C. contagious disease |
| 4. chemical germicide formulated for use on the skin registered by the FDA | D. acquired immunity |
| 5. showing no signs of infection | E. bloodborne pathogens |
| 6. Singular: bacillus. short, rod-shaped bacteria | F. cocci |
| 7. one-celled microorganisms that have both plant and animal characteristics. | G. diplococci |
| 8. bacteria capable of producing a protective coating | H. bacteria |
| 9. capable of destroying bacteria | I. antiseptics |
| 10. the division of bacteria cells into two new cells called daughter cells | J. asymptomatic |
| 11. colonies of bacteria | K. bacilli |
| 12. disease-causing microorganisms such as hepatitis or HIV | L. AIDS |
| 13. also known as chelating detergents | M. chelating soaps |
| 14. round shaped bacteria that appear alone | N. binary fission |
| 15. also known as a communicable disease | O. bactericidal |
| 16. the presence or, the reasonably anticipated presence, of blood or other materials on an item's surface | P. contamination |
| 17. removal of blood and all other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface | Q. decontamination |
| 18. determination of the nature of a disease from its symptoms and/or diagnostic tests. | R. diagnosis |
| 19. spherical bacteria that grow in pairs and cause diseases such as pneumonia. | S. bacterial spores |
| 20. transmission of blood or body fluids through touching | T. allergy |