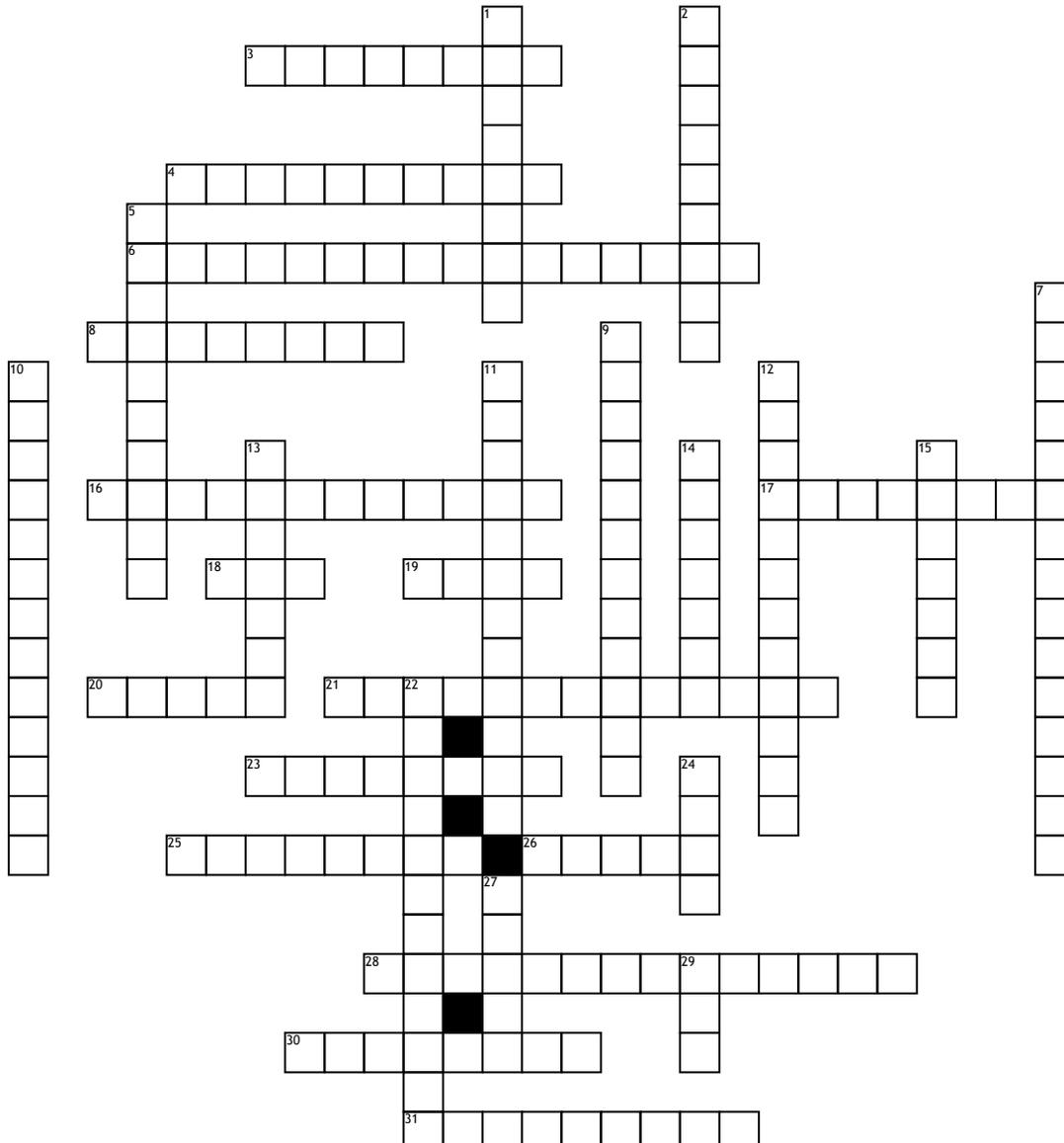


Chapter 5: Infection Control: Principles & Practices



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 destroyed?
- 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.