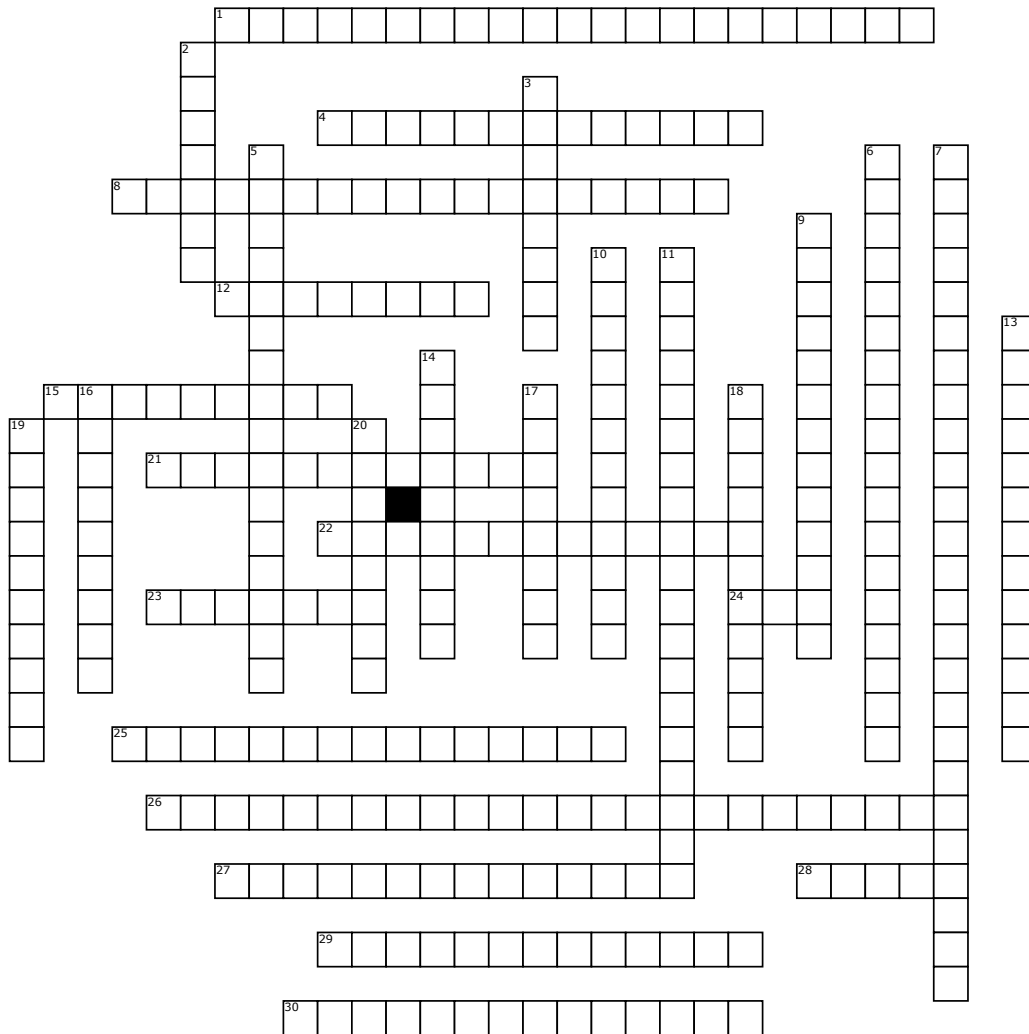


Name: _____

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Chapter 5 Infection Control Vocabulary Words



Across

- 1.** disinfectants that are effective for cleaning blood and body fluids
- 4.** The division of bacteria cells into two new cells called daughter cells
- 8.** transmission of blood or body fluids through touching, kissing, coughing, sneezing, and talking
- 12.** Colonies of bacteria that adhere together and adhere to environmental surfaces
- 15.** Capable of destroying viruses
- 21.** Showing no symptoms or signs of infections
- 22.** Chemical products approved by the EPA designed to destroy most bacteria and viruses on surfaces.
- 23.** Short rod shaped bacteria. Most common bacteria and produce diseases such as tetanus (lockjaw), typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria
- 24.** a fluid created by infection
- 25.** removal of blood and other infectious materials on an items surface.
- 26.** Disease that breaks down the body's immune system. AIDS also cause by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

- 27.** Also known as chelating detergents; they break down stubborn films and remove the residue of pedicure products such as scrubs, salts, and mask

- 28.** Round shaped bacteria that appear singly (alone) or in groups. Three types of cocci are staphylococci, streptococci, and diplococcus.

- 29.** aka communicable disease; anticipated presence, of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface or visible debris or residues such as dust, hair, and skin

- 30.** chelating detergents; they break down stubborn films and remove the residue of pedicure products such as scrubs, salts, and masks.

Down

- 2.** Reaction due to extreme sensitivity of certain foods, chemicals, or other normally harmless substance

- 3.** The ability to produce an effect

- 5.** Immunity that the body develops after overcoming a disease, through inoculation or through exposure to natural allergens such as pollen, cat dander, and ragweed

- 6.** Common household bleach; an effective disinfectant for the salon

- 7.** abbreviated HIV; virus that causes AIDS

- 9.** Any organism of microscopic or submicroscopic size.

- 10.** condition in which the body react to injury, irritation, or infection; characterized by redness, heat, pain, and swelling

- 11.** Disease-causing microorganisms carried in the body by blood or body fluids, such as hepatitis and HIV.

- 13.** The process that completely destroys all microbial life, including spores

- 14.** A bloodborne virus that causes disease and can damage the liver.

- 16.** The invasion of body tissues by disease-causing pathogens

- 17.** One felled microorganisms that has both plant and animal characteristics. Some are harmful and harmless

- 18.** Chemical germicide formulated for use in skin; registered and regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- 19.** capable of destroying fungi

- 20.** Self-movement