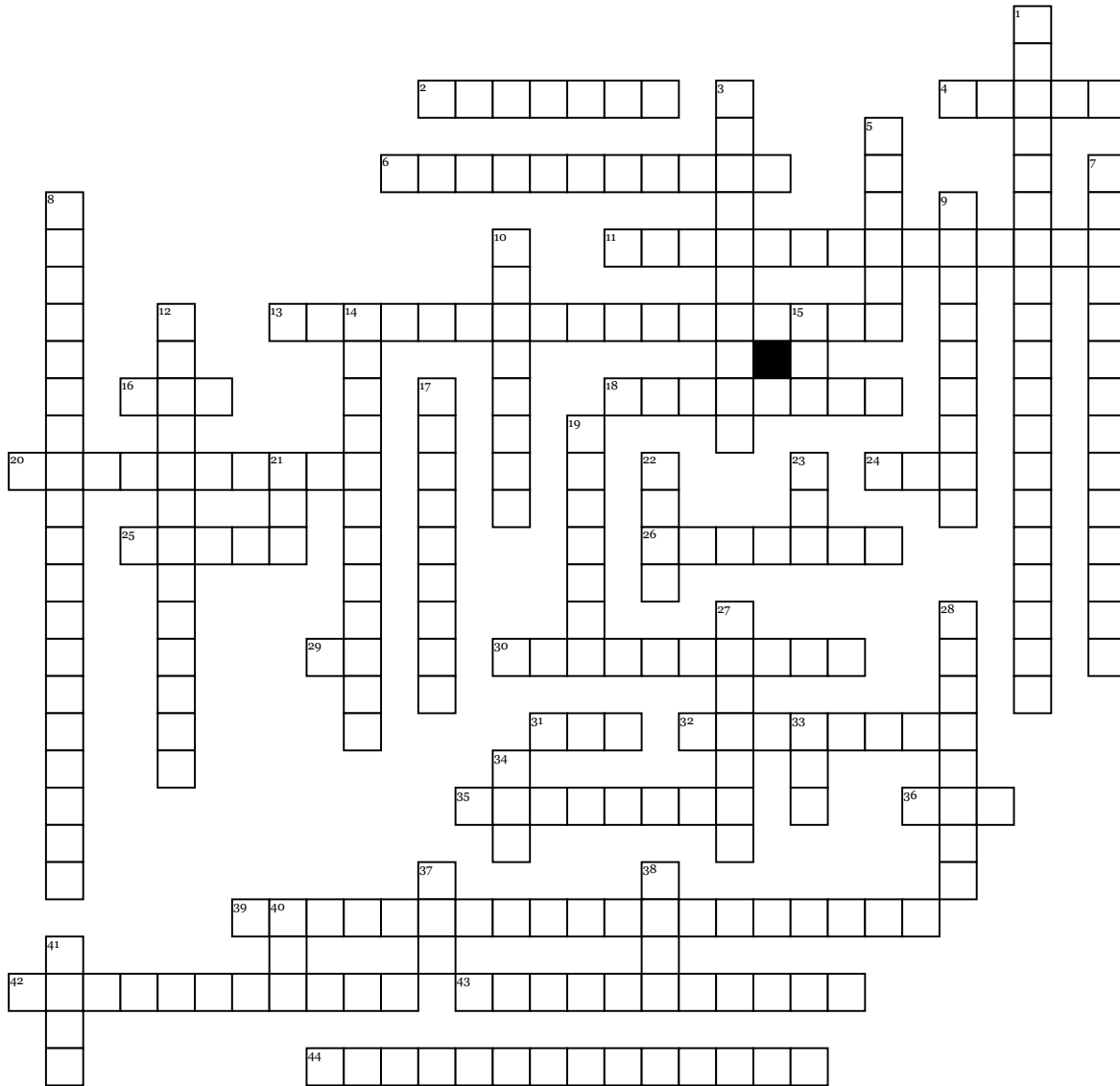


Virology - Lab Week 2017



Across

2. A component of a kit used to carry out a chemical reaction to determine levels of different analytes
4. The clear, non-cellular, fluid portion of the blood
6. The process of checking, standardizing, or adjusting a method or instrument so that it yields accurate results
11. An infection of birds with one of the influenza A viruses
13. An upright, straight-sided container with a flared base and a volume scale
16. Subtypes have been associated with the development of cervical cancer
18. Agreement between your test result value and the true value
20. A sub-family of retrovirii that is cytopathic and causes chronic diseases
24. Causes chicken pox in children and may reappear in adulthood
25. 1996 Act of Congress, a part of which guarantees protection of privacy of an individual's health information
26. A serum based material with assigned target values and acceptable ranges to evaluate the accuracy and reproducibility of a diagnostic assay
29. The lead scientist in a research project
30. A class of viruses, which copy genetic material using RNA as a template for making DNA
31. Pathogens that can be present in human blood (and blood-contaminated body fluids) and that cause disease
32. A device that draws contaminated air out of an area and either cleanses and recirculates it, or discharges it to the outside

35. A specific causative agent of disease such as bacterium, virus or chemical etc

36. A common human virus causing mild or no symptoms in healthy people, but permanent damage or death to an infected fetus, a transplant patient, or a person with HIV

39. Comprehensive written safety plan detailing the proper use and storage of hazardous chemicals in the workplace

42. The ability to detect small quantities of a measured component

43. An assayed sample that is sent as an unknown to laboratories participating in proficiency testing programs

44. Water that has had most of the mineral ions removed

Down

1. A CDC isolation category designed to prevent the transmission of infectious disease, such as measles, that are spread by the airborne route
3. A highly infectious filovirus that causes a hemorrhagic fever
5. A liquid solution containing a combination of chemicals, which control and maintain the pH of any other solution it is added to
7. The process of detecting errors in any operational system
8. A plan identifying employees at risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens and providing training in methods to prevent exposure
9. An instrument that uses pressurized steam for sterilization
10. A virus that has the potential to spread rapidly and therefore must be handled with extreme care. Examples include the Ebola virus and Hantavirus
12. The selective copying of a gene or any sequence of DNA

14. The process by which specimens are logged in, labeled, and assigned a specimen identification code

15. Deoxyribonucleic acid

17. Risk or hazard to health or the environment from biological agents

19. The division of a sample into at least two smaller size vials

21. Ribonucleic Acid

22. Professional society and credentialing agency for clinical laboratory personnel

23. A highly sensitive test that can detect and/or DNA fragments of viruses or other organisms in blood or tissue

27. A liquid added to a solution to make it less concentrated

28. Disease affecting many persons at the same time, spread from person-to-person, and occurring in an area where the disease is not prevalent

33. A virus that infects lymphocytes and is the cause of infectious mononucleosis

34. Agency that offers accreditation to clinical laboratories and certification to clinical laboratory personnel

37. Formerly called "non-A/non-B" hepatitis

38. A form of severe immunodeficiency caused by infection with the human immunodeficiency virus

40. Commonly called "serum hepatitis,"

41. The fundamental unit of life