chapter 5 esthetics vocabulary

1. Immunity that the body develops after overcoming a disease, through inoculation, or through exposure to natural allergens such as pollen, cat dander, and ragweed	A. pathogenic
2. Chemical germicides formulated for use on skin; registered and regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	B. bloodborne pathogens
3. showing no symptoms or signs of infection	C. antiseptics
4. a device ofr sterilization by steam under pressure	D. staphylococci
5. short rod-shaped bacteria. They are the most common bacteria	E. dermatophytes
6. One celled microorganisms that have both plant and animal characteristics. some harmful some not	F. streptococci
7. capable of destroying bacteria	G. sanitizing
8. Disease causing microorganisms carried in the body by blood or body fluids	H. autoclave
9. round shaped bacteria that appear singly or in groups	I. MSDS
10. the presence, or anticipated presence of blood or other infectious materials on an item's surface	J. acquired immunity
11. the removal of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an items surface and the removal of visible debris or residue	K. asymptomatic
12. A type of fungi that causes skin, hair, and nail infections	L. microorganism
13. spherical bacteria that grow in pairs	M. bactericidal
14. also known as cilia, slender, hair like extensions used by bacilli and spirilla for locomotion	N. bacteria
15. microscopic plant parasites, which include molds, mildews, and yeasts	O. flagella
16. disinfectants that are effective for cleansing blood and body fluids	P. cocci
17. the invasion of body tissues by disease causing pathogens	Q. contamination
18. Information compiled by the manufacturer about safety, the names of hazardous ingredients, and sage handling procedures to reduce risk of accidental harm	R. fungi

19. any organism of microscopic or submicroscopic size	S. sterilization
20. immunity that is partly inherited and partly developed through healthy living	T. hospital disinfectants
21. harmful microorganisms that can cause disease or infection in humans when they invade the body	U. infection
22. a chemical process for reducing the number of disease causing germs on cleaned surfaces to a safe level	V. diplococci
23. pus forming bacteria that grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes; cause abscesses, pustules, and boils	W. decontamination
24. pus forming bacteria arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads. they cause strep throat and blood poisoning	X. natural immunity
25. the process that completely destroys all microbial life, including spores	Y. bacilli