

MINNESOTA SCHOOL OF BEAUTY
REVIEW CHAPTER 5-INFECTION CONTROL

1. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registers many different types of **disinfectants**
2. There are thousands of different kinds of bacteria, but they are classified into the following two **pathogenic and nonpathogenic**
3. Nonpathogenic bacteria may perform useful function and **not cause disease protect against infection**
4. Organisms that grow, feed, and shelter on or in another organism are known as **parasites**
5. Bacteria are one-celled microorganisms also known as microbes or **germs**
6. The division of a bacterial cell into two new cells is called **binary fission**

The bacteria responsible for food poisoning and toxic shock syndrome are **staphylococci**

7. Submicroscopic particles that infect cells of a biological organism are known as **viruses**
8. Pus-forming bacteria that grow in bunches or clusters are **staphylococci**
9. Nonpathogenic bacteria are **harmless**
10. An infectious agent smaller than bacteria and capable of replication through taking over the host cell's reproduction machinery is known as **a virus**
11. Pathogenic bacteria may produce **disease**
12. An example of a local infection is **an abscess**
13. The ability to destroy or resist infections is known as **immunity**
14. The condition which is developed after the body has overcome a disease or has been inoculated for the disease is known as **acquired immunity**

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15. A contagious skin disease caused by the itch mite is **scabies**
16. The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is caused by **the HIV virus**
17. The HIV virus is spread mainly through **sharing needles by intravenous drugs**
18. The process that eliminates most, but not necessarily all, microorganisms on nonliving surfaces is called **disinfection**
19. Completely destroying all microbial life including bacterial spores is called **sterilizing**
20. Pus-forming bacteria that grow in curved lines resembling a string of beads are known as **streptococci**
21. The number of viable organisms in or on the object or surface or organic material on a surface or object prior to decontamination or sterilization is known as **bio-burden**
22. **Disinfection** is a level of decontamination which is second only to sterilization:
23. Products used to kill microbes on contaminated tools and other nonliving surfaces are **disinfectants**
24. The effectiveness with which a disinfecting solution kills germs when used according to the label is known as **efficacy**
25. OSHA stands for **Occupational Safety and health administration**
26. The OSHA Act of 1970 established the Hazard Communication Rule which requires that chemical manufactures **publish product list** and importers assess the hazards associated with their products.
27. To use a disinfectant properly, read and follow the manufacturer's directions and **completely submerge** implements for proper disinfection:
28. All disinfectants are **inactivated** in the presence of oils, lotions, creams, and dust:
29. Quats is a short term for the salon disinfectant known as **quaternary ammonium compounds**
30. Phenols may **damage** certain rubber and plastic materials:
31. Sodium hypochlorite is also known as **household bleach**

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32. The number of viable organisms in or on the object or surface or organic material on a surface or object prior to decontamination or sterilization is known as **bioburden**
33. Completely destroying all microbial life including bacterial spores is called **sterilizing**