

essential review

Using the following words, fill in the blanks below to form a thorough review of Chapter 5, "Infection Control: Principles and Practice."

abscesses	diphtheria	natural	ringworm
acquired immunity	disinfectant	nonpathogenic	round-shaped
bacilli	eleven	one-celled	spherical spores
boils	general	outer covering	streptococci
cilia	Hepatitis B	parasites	syphilis
contagious	immunity	pathogenic	twelve
daughter cells	local	pneumonia	virus
decomposing	microscope	protoplasm	viruses
garbage	mitosis	pustules	

1. Staphylococci are pus-forming organisms that grow in clusters and cause abscesses, pustules, and boils.
2. Cocci are Round-shaped bacteria that appear singly or in groups.
3. A Local infection is indicated by a boil or pimple and contains pus.
4. Organisms that live on other living organisms and do not give anything in return are known as parasites.
5. The body's ability to destroy bacteria that have gained entrance is called Immunity.
6. Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and Diphtheria are examples of bacilli.
7. Two useful functions of nonpathogenic bacteria are improving soil fertility and Decomposing garbage.
8. Bacteria are one-celled vegetable microorganisms found nearly everywhere.
9. The most common bacteria, which produce diseases such as tetanus, influenza, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, is called Bacilli.
10. Flagella, a hairlike projection, is also known as Cilia.
11. Bacteria consist of an outer cell wall and internal Protoplasm.
12. Contagious diseases and conditions such as Ringworm should never be treated in a school or salon, but referred to a physician.

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13. Viruses are living organisms so small that they can pass through the pores of a porcelain filter.
14. The body develops acquired immunity after it has overcome a disease or through inoculation.
15. A person can be infected with HIV-1 for eleven years without having symptoms.
16. Diplococci grow in pairs and cause pneumonia.
17. Saprophytes are non pathogenic bacteria which live on dead matter.
18. Bacteria can be seen only with the aid of a microscope.
19. pathogenic organisms are harmful and produce disease.
20. A general infection results when the bloodstream carries the bacteria or virus and its toxins to all parts of the body.
21. When bacteria grow and reach their largest size, they divide and split into two new cells. The division is called binary fission and the new cells formed are called sister cells.
22. Immunity against disease can be natural or acquired.
23. When a disease becomes contagious it spreads from one person to another.
24. *Treponema pallida* causes syphilis.
25. Streptococci are pus-forming organisms that cause infections such as strep throat.

For the remainder of the review, circle the correct answer to each question.

26. Any surface that is not free of dirt, hair, or microbes is:
 - a) sterilized
 - b) contaminated
 - c) sterile
 - d) disinfected
27. A comb with hair in it or a towel with makeup on it is considered to be:
 - a) sterilized
 - b) contaminated
 - c) sterile
 - d) sanitary
28. The three levels of decontamination are sterilization, disinfection, and:
 - a) washing
 - b) dusting
 - c) sweeping
 - d) sanitation

essential review *continued*

29. The methods of physical sterilization include dry heat and _____
- a) steam autoclave
 - b) gaseous formaldehyde
 - c) liquid antiseptic
 - d) dry sanitation
30. Substances that kill microbes on contaminated tools and other nonporous surfaces are:
- a) antiseptics
 - b) tablets
 - c) disinfectants
 - d) liquids
31. Disinfectants must be approved by the:
- a) DOE
 - b) EPA
 - c) APE
 - d) DOL
32. Federal law requires manufacturers to provide product information on the:
- a) MSDS
 - b) MDSD
 - c) SMDS
 - d) MSSD
33. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration was created as part of the:
- a) DOJ
 - b) DOE
 - c) DOL
 - d) DOA
34. Most QUATS disinfect implements within _____ minutes.
- a) 5 to 10
 - b) 10 to 15
 - c) 15 to 20
 - d) 20 - 25
35. If salon implements come into contact with blood, they should be cleaned and immersed in:
- a) Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
 - b) Phenolic disinfectants
 - c) Sodium hypochlorite
 - d) EPA Registered Disinfectant
36. A disinfectant that was used in the past as an enclosed dry cabinet sanitizer and which is no longer considered safe is:
- a) QUATS
 - b) alcohol
 - c) bleach
 - d) formalin
37. The third and lowest level of decontamination is known as:
- a) disinfection
 - b) sterilization
 - c) sanitation
 - d) immunization

essential review *continued*

- 38.** A sanitizer that is not adequate for instruments and surfaces, but is safe for application to the skin, is:
- a) antiseptic
 - b) phenol
 - c) chloride
 - d) bleach
- 39.** The technical term for bleach is:
- a) sodium chloride
 - b) sodium hypochlorite
 - c) sodium clorox
 - d) sodium hydroxide
- 40.** About half the people who are infected with the Hepatitis B virus or other bloodborne pathogens are:
- a) asymptomatic
 - b) healthy
 - c) contaminated
 - d) immune

essential 5 experience

Word Scramble—Bacteriology

Scramble	Correct Word
aasseptir	parasites <i>Clue:</i> Require living matter for growth
abemlicicnoum	communicable <i>Clue:</i> Contagious
aiarcetb	bacteria <i>Clue:</i> Minute, one-celled vegetable microorganisms
aiibllc	bacilli <i>Clue:</i> Short, rod-shaped organisms
alcicyoocshpt	staphylococci <i>Clue:</i> Grow in bunches or clusters
asseibc	scabies <i>Clue:</i> Caused by an itch mite
calii	cilia <i>Clue:</i> Its whip-like motion propels bacteria in liquid
cesmpoorci	microscope <i>Clue:</i> Viewing instrument
cpnaiegoht	pathogenic <i>Clue:</i> Disease producing
leaglafi	flagella <i>Clue:</i> Hairlike projections
liisyhps	syphilis <i>Clue:</i> Sexually transmitted disease
ilotymit	motility <i>Clue:</i> Self-movement
maoslonp	protoplasm <i>Clue:</i> Colorless, jellylike substance

Word Scramble—Bacteriology

Scramble	Correct Word
mrseg	germs <i>Clue:</i> Also known as bacteria
napnonghieot	nonpathogenic <i>Clue:</i> Helpful or harmless
calofctnmoline	local infection <i>Clue:</i> Contains pus
orsiocpctet	streptococci <i>Clue:</i> Cause infections such as strep throat
seborcim	microbes <i>Clue:</i> Also known as germs or bacteria
ssriminagoorcem	microorganisms <i>Clue:</i> Bacteria are an example of this
staoeyhprps	saprophytes <i>Clue:</i> Live on dead matter, not disease producing
ucosaignto	contagious <i>Clue:</i> Spreads by contact
uicedsslpoi	pediculosis <i>Clue:</i> Head lice

essential experience

Matching Terms

Match the following essential terms with their identifying terms or phrases.

Activity A

11

Bacilli

~~1. Self-movement~~

10

Bacteriology

~~2. Grow in bunches~~

9

Contagious

~~3. Causes pneumonia~~

3

Diplococci

~~4. Mold, mildew, yeasts~~

4

Fungi

~~5. Boil, pimple~~

5

Local infection

~~6. Itch mite~~

1

Motility

~~7. Lice~~

8

Nonpathogenic

~~8. Helpful/harmless bacteria~~

7

Pediculosis

~~9. Communicable~~

10

Scabies

~~10. Study of microorganisms~~

2

Staphylococci

~~11. Cause influenza and typhoid fever~~

Activity B

2 (7)

Bacteria

~~1. Harmful bacteria~~

4

Cocci

~~2. Minute, one-celled, vegetable microorganisms~~

5

Flagella

~~3. Grow in chains~~

8 (8)

Microbes

~~4. Round-shaped organisms~~

1

Pathogenic

~~5. Hair-like projections~~

7

Protoplasm

~~6. Corkscrew-shaped organisms~~

6

Spirilla

~~7. Material needed to sustain life~~

3

Streptococci

~~8. Germs~~

