

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
acquired immunity
bacilli
boils
cilia
contagious
daughter cells
decomposing
garbage

diphtheria
disinfectant
eleven
general
Hepatitis B
immunity
local
microscope
mitosis

natural
nonpathogenic
one-celled
outer covering
parasites
pathogenic
pneumonia
protoplasm
pustules

ringworm
round-shaped
spherical spores
streptococci
syphilis
twelve
virus
viruses

1. Staphylococci are pus-forming organisms that grow in clusters and cause _____, _____, and _____.
2. Cocci are _____ bacteria that appear singly or in groups.
3. A _____ 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 _____.
5. The body's ability to destroy bacteria that have gained entrance is called _____.
6. Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and _____ are examples of bacilli.
7. Two useful functions of nonpathogenic bacteria are improving soil fertility and _____.
8. Bacteria are _____ vegetable microorganisms found nearly everywhere.
9. The most common bacteria, which produce diseases such as tetanus, influenza, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, is called _____.
10. Flagella, a hairlike projection, is also known as _____.
11. Bacteria consist of an outer cell wall and internal _____.
12. Contagious diseases and conditions such as _____ should never be treated in a school or salon, but referred to a physician.

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13. _____ are living organisms so small that they can pass through the pores of a porcelain filter.
14. The body develops _____ after it has overcome a disease or through inoculation.
15. A person can be infected with HIV-1 for _____ years without having symptoms.
16. Diplococci grow in pairs and cause _____.
17. Saprophytes are _____ bacteria which live on dead matter.
18. Bacteria can be seen only with the aid of a _____.
19. _____ organisms are harmful and produce disease.
20. A _____ 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 _____ and the new cells formed are called _____.
22. Immunity against disease can be _____ or acquired.
23. When a disease becomes _____ it spreads from one person to another.
24. *Treponema pallida* causes _____.
25. _____ 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

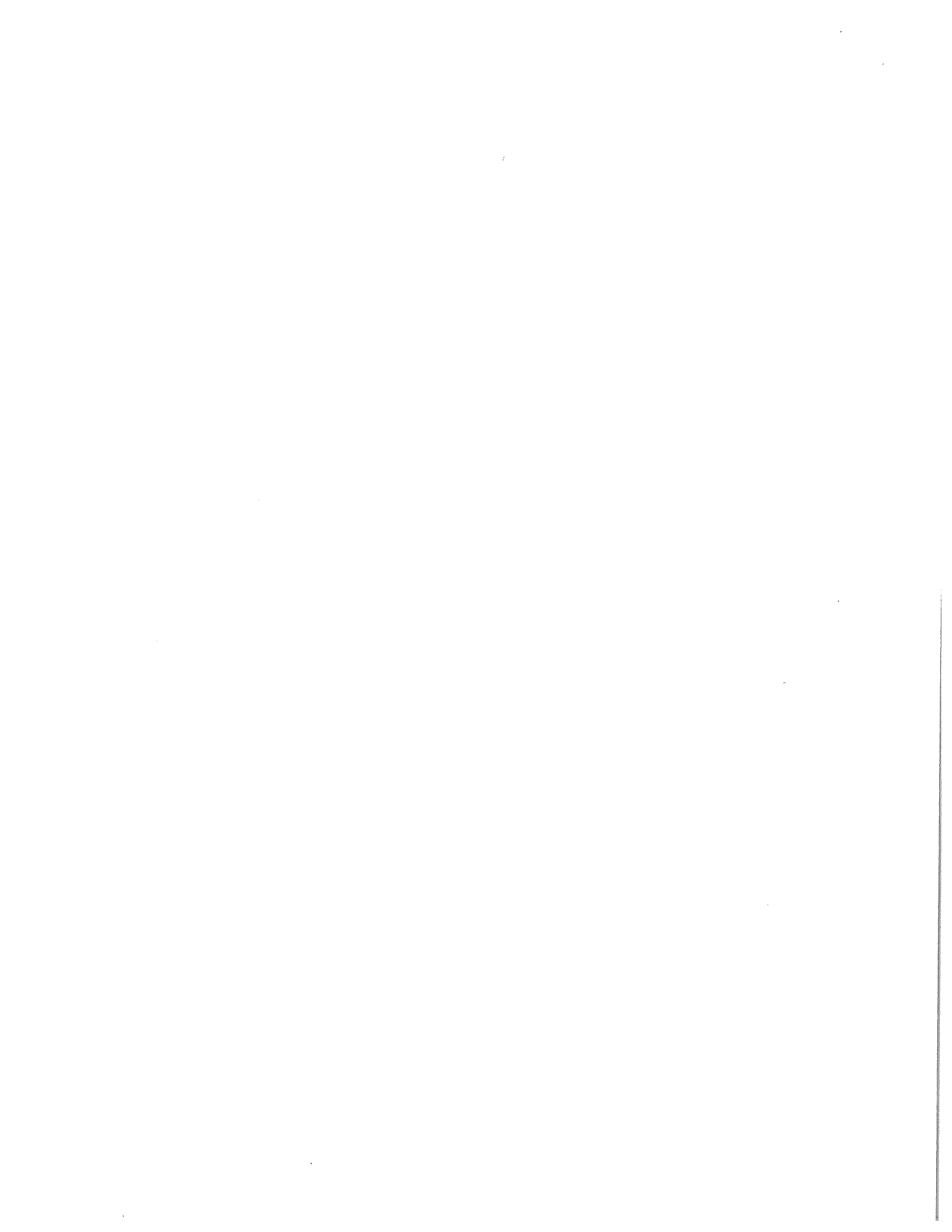
Word Scramble—Bacteriology

Scramble	Correct Word
aasseptr	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Require living matter for growth
abemlcionoum	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Contagious
alarcetb	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Minute, one-celled vegetable microorganisms
aibllc	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Short, rod-shaped organisms
alcicyoocshpt	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Grow in bunches or clusters
asselbc	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Caused by an itch mite
ealll	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Its whip-like motion propels bacteria in liquid
cesmpoorci	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Viewing instrument
cpnaieoght	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Disease producing
leaglfl	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Hairlike projections
lisyhlps	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Sexually transmitted disease
llotymit	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Self-movement
maosloptrp	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Colorless, jellylike substance

essential **experience** *continued*

Word Scramble—Bacteriology

Scramble	Correct Word
mrseg	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Also known as bacteria
napnocnghieot	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Helpful or harmless
calol fctnmoiine	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Contains pus
orsiocpctet	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Cause infections such as strep throat
seborcim	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Also known as germs or bacteria
ssriminagoorem	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Bacteria are an example of this
staoeyhrps	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Live on dead matter, not disease producing
ucosaignto	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Spreads by contact
uicedssipol	_____
	<i>Clue:</i> Head lice





essential experience

Matching Terms

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

Activity A

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| _____ | Bacilli | 1. Self-movement |
| _____ | Bacteriology | 2. Grow in bunches |
| _____ | Contagious | 3. Causes pneumonia |
| _____ | Diplococci | 4. Mold, mildew, yeasts |
| _____ | Fungi | 5. Boil, pimple |
| _____ | Local infection | 6. Itch mite |
| _____ | Motility | 7. Lice |
| _____ | Nonpathogenic | 8. Helpful/harmless bacteria |
| _____ | Pediculosis | 9. Communicable |
| _____ | Scabies | 10. Study of microorganisms |
| _____ | Staphylococci | 11. Cause influenza and typhoid fever |

Activity B

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| _____ | Bacteria | 1. Harmful bacteria |
| _____ | Cocci | 2. Minute, one-celled, vegetable microorganisms |
| _____ | Flagella | 3. Grow in chains |
| _____ | Microbes | 4. Round-shaped organisms |
| _____ | Pathogenic | 5. Hair-like projections |
| _____ | Protoplasm | 6. Corkscrew-shaped organisms |
| _____ | Spirilla | 7. Material needed to sustain life |
| _____ | Streptococci | 8. Germs |

