

Decontamination	Diplococci	Disinfectants
Removal of pathogens and other substances from tools and surfaces.	Spherical bacteria that grow in pairs and cause disease such as pneumonia.	Chemical agents used to destroy most bacteria and some viruses and to disinfect implements and surfaces
Disinfection	Deficiency Syndrome	Fungi
Second highest level of decontamination, nearly as effective as sterilization but does not kill bacteria spores; used on hard non porous surfaces	AIDS; a disease that breaks down the body's immune system	Vegetable (plant) parasites, including molds, mildews and yeasts
Diagnosis	Direct Transmission	Disease
– Determination of the nature of a disease from its symptoms and or diagnostic tests. Federal regulations prohibit salon professionals from performing a diagnosis	Transmission of blood or body fluids through touching, kissing, shaking hands, sneezing, and coughing	An abnormal condition of all or part of the body, it's systems or organs that makes the body incapable of carrying on normal functions
Engineering Controls	Immunization	Efficacy
Controls that remove or retard bloodborne pathogens such as sharps boxes or washing hands	To become immune, a process	Effectiveness
Exposure Incident	Isolation	Infectious Disease

Contact with broken skin, body fluid, or other potentially infectious materials that is the result of the performance of the employees duties	A system of precautions to prevent contact with bodily substances and fluids by using protective garments to prevent the spread of communicable disease	Caused by pathogenic (harmful) microorganisms that enter the body. An infectious disease may or may not be spread from one person to another person
Fungicidal	General Infection	Hepatitis
Capable of destroying fungi	- Infection that results when the bloodstream carries bacteria or viruses and their toxins to all parts of the body.	Disease marked by inflammation of the liver and caused by blood borne virus.
HIV	Immunity	Infection
Human immunodeficiency virus, virus that causes AIDS	Ability of the body to destroy any bacteria that have gained entrance to the body and to resist infection in general	The invasion of body tissues by disease-causing pathogens.
Local Infection	Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	Microorganism
Infection that is confined to a particular part of the body and is indicated by a lesion containing pus	Material safety data sheet; information compiled by a manufacturer about its product ranging from ingredient content and associated hazards to combustion levels and storage requirements	Microscopic plant or animal cell
Mildew	Mycobacterium Fortutium	Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus
A type of fungus that affects plants or grows on inanimate objects, but does not cause human infections in the salon.	A microscopic germ that normally exists in tap water in small numbers.	Abbreviated MRSA; a type of infectious bacteria that is highly resistant to conventional antibiotics.