

Institute of Epidermal Cell Therapy

Vocabulary

#205 Bacteria and Infection Control

Acquired Immunity –

Definition: Immunity developed after the body overcomes disease or through inoculation. This can also be from a vaccination.

Benefit: Immunity that develops after exposure to a suitable agent.

Fact: Acquired immunity is learned and is not something a person is born with. It is able to learn, adapt, and remember specific antigens that were previously encountered.

AIDS

Definition: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; a disease caused by the HIV virus that breaks down the body's immune system.

Benefit: Medication therapies can help with this disease. Aids can interfere with the body to fight infections off. Severe loss of the body's cellular immunity lowering resistance to infection and malignancy.

Fact: Most untreated people with HIV will develop AIDS and is the most severe form of the HIV virus. It creates dysfunction in the nervous system.

Acute –

Definition: Describes the rapid-onset, short-term initial stage of disease so finding this condition quickly is good

Benefit: Acute measures the time of a disease.

Fact: The time given depends on the type of the disease. Some could last a week and some could only last a day or two.

Allergy –

Definition: Reaction due to sensitivity to certain food, chemicals or other normally harmless substances.

Benefit: These reactions can be helped by doctors. This causes someone to become sick after eating, or coming in contact with a certain substance.

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Fact: It is possible for many individuals to outgrow their allergies but in some cases they can worsen over time or can develop at any age.

Antiseptics

Definition: Chemical agents that sometimes kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.

Benefit: They are not classified as disinfectants. It also means free from germs. Preventing or stopping the growth of microorganisms.

Fact: They can be used on the skin to prepare for medical procedures and also to clean wounds after injury. Antiseptics are also used on inanimate objects like furniture and instruments.

Antibacterial

Definition: This means to destroy or stop the growth of bacteria

Benefit: It creates an environment where bacteria cannot grow.

Fact: This can be used as an liquid in a synthetic or natural compound.

Aseptic Procedure

Definition: A method designed to prevent contamination from microorganisms

Benefit: It is properly handling sterilized and disinfected equipment and supplies so that they stay free from become contaminated by microorganisms until they are used on a client.

Fact: This prevents the spread of infection. This involves applying the strictest rules and using what is known about the prevention of infection to minimize the risks.

Asymptomatic

Definition: Showing no symptoms

Benefit: This is when a person shows no symptoms or signs of infection.

Fact: Even after being exposed to an illness, the person will have no signs. It is important to continue to watch it because the patient may develop symptoms later. The person may also be infectious and unknowingly spread the disease to others.

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Asepsis

Definition: This is a term for sterility which is a condition free from germs and any form of life.

Benefit: There is medical asepsis and surgical asepsis which both have different procedures to prevent bacteria and pathogens from entering the body.

Fact: It excludes viruses and bacteria.

Autoimmune Disorder

Definition: A disease where the body produces a defective immunological response against itself. Normally the body's immune mechanisms can tell the difference between normal and foreign substances. In problems with the acquired immune system reactions to immune diseases the immune system makes antibodies against normal parts of the body.

Benefit: Treatment for Autoimmune disorder is to meant to reduce the activity of the immune system.

Fact: This can cause tissue injury. Your immune system attacks healthy cells by accident.

Autoclave

Definition: This is a machine for sterilization by steam under pressure.

Benefit: Heated container used for chemical reactions using high temperatures and pressure.

Fact: This exposes the objects to 121 degrees

Bacilli

Definition: Bacilli are short rod shaped bacteria. Medications can be used to treat diseases related to these bacteria.

Benefit: They are the most common bacteria. Bacilli cause diseases such as tetanus, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria.

Fact: Bacilli are pathogenic bacteria. Bacilli are a class of bacteria. Two are Bacillales and Lactobacillales.

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Bacteria

Definition: Bacteria are microorganisms with both plant and animal characteristics.

Benefit: Some bacteria are non pathogenic and are harmless. Some cause harm and others are harmless. They are also called microbes or germs.

Fact: Bacteria can be found everywhere. They also live in plants and animals.

Bactericidal

Definition: This means capable of destroying bacteria

Benefit: It works in stopping or slowing the growth of microorganisms.

Fact: The most common bactericide products are active oxygen, active chlorine, iodine, and concentrated alcohols.

Bacterial Spores

Definition: Spore-forming bacteria. Some bacteria such as the Bacillus and Clostridium species are able to form spores.

Benefit: Some spores are not toxic and cause little harm... They are reproductive cells usually one celled and produced by plants and some protozoa; they are resistant to heat, drying, and also disinfectants.

Fact: Spores help bacteria survive by being able to resist extreme changes. Most spores are not toxic and cause little harm...

Bloodborne Pathogens

Definition: These pathogens can be irradiated with sterilization procedures

Benefit: They are disease causing bacteria or viruses that are carried through the body in our blood or bodily fluids. They are infectious microorganisms in human blood. They can cause diseases.

Fact: Examples are HIV, hepatitis B, and viral hemorrhagic fevers. These diseases can be present with drug use.

Body Substance Isolation

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Definition: Protective garments are used to prevent germs and diseases from spreading.

Benefit: These are precautions used to prevent contact with anybody body fluid.

Fact: Protective garments are used to prevent germs and diseases from spreading. This is the practice of isolating all bodily fluids to reduce the chance of transmitting diseases.

Clean

Definition: Free from dirt, marks, or stains.

Benefit: A process that uses soap and water or detergent and water to remove visible dirt and disease causing germs.

Fact: It means free from disease. It can remove dirt and bacteria from objects or the environment.

Bioburden Benefit:

Definition: They are on a surface or implement before decontamination or sterilization.

Benefit: The number of bacteria living on a surface that hasn't been sterilized. This term is used in bio burden testing that is performed on medical products.

Fact: The number of organisms inside or on a surface or implement

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Definition: It focuses its attention on infectious disease, foodborne pathogens, environmental health, Occupational safety and health, injury prevention, are designed to improve the health of people

Benefit: A federal agency that establishes guidelines and makes ensuring public health.

Fact: The CDC fights disease and supports communities and citizens. It can increase the health safety for the country.

Chronic

Definition: Medications and therapies can help people with chronic disease

Benefit: This is a long-term or persistent disease with frequent recurrence.

Fact: This term is used when a disease has been present for more than 3 months.

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Cocci

Definition: They are spherical bacterium.

Benefit: When sick with a illness caused by cocci medications can kill the bacteria.rugs
Cocci are round bacteria that are alone or in groups.

Fact: They are very small in diameter and often occur in pairs.

Contagious Disease

Definition: This means transmissible by contact from one person to another.

Benefit: Precautions can be taken to not transmit from one person to another

Fact: Transmitted by physical contact with person with a disease. It can also be transmitted if objects were touched and in an airborne path.

Contaminants –

Definition: These are substances that can cause contamination.

Benefit: Be sure to clean and take precautions to prevent this.

Fact: Something that makes a place or a substance not suitable for use. It can affect living organisms through air, soil, water, and food.

Contaminated

Definition: When an object or product has microorganism in or on it is contaminated.

Benefit: Things that are contaminated can be disinfected, and sterilized.

Fact: It means to make something impure by exposure too, or pollution. An object can be unfit by adding something harmful or unpleasant.

Cross Contamination – Benefit: Be sure not to use the same implement to dip into anything and then into another. Good infection control can prevent this. Contamination that occurs when you touch an object such as the skin and then touch an object or product with the same hand or utensil. **Fact:** When bacteria are unintentionally transferred from one object to another cross contamination occurs.

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Decontamination

Definition: It is the removal of pathogens and other different substances from tools and surfaces.

Benefit: Cleansing an object to remove hazardous materials.

Fact: The purpose of this tool is to prevent the spread of microorganisms that may threaten the life of human beings and animals.

Deficiency Syndrome

Definition: It is the most serious stage of HIV. This lowers the body's ability to fight off infections and can cause fatigue in the person.

Benefit: Medicines can be used for help with the immune system

Fact: AIDS is a disease that breaks down the body's immune system.

Dermatophytes

Definition: Type of fungi that will cause skin, hair, and nail infections.

Benefit: Dermatologists have therapies available for treating this.

Fact: It is spread by direct contact from person to person.

Diagnosis

Definition: Finding out the disease from its symptoms and or diagnostic tests.

Benefit: Federal regulations prohibit employees from performing a diagnosis.

Fact: Identification of problem by examination of symptoms should be made by a doctor.

Direct Transmission

Definition: Transmission of blood or body fluids by touching, kissing, sneezing, and coughing.

Benefit: Practice good infection control to avoid this. Practice good infection control to avoid this.

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Fact: When an infected agent is transferred directly into the body. Diseases enter the body through eyes, nose, or mouth.
Disease Definition: An abnormal condition of all or part of the body, It can be caused by an outside source entering the body. Benefit: Certain diseases can be cured. It is a medical condition associated with certain signs and symptoms. Fact: It affects the certain location in the body.
Diplococci – Definition: These are spherical bacteria that grow in pairs. Benefit: Medicines can help to rid the body of infection. Fact: They cause diseases. An example is pneumonia.
Disinfectants Definition: They are cleaning mixtures or products known as antiseptics, germicides or cleaners. Benefit: A chemical liquid that destroy most bacteria and some viruses. They can be used to disinfect implements and surfaces. Fact: A chemical liquid that destroys bacteria.
Disinfection Definition: This is the second highest level of decontamination. It is almost as effective as sterilization. Benefit: Disinfection does not kill bacteria spores. They are used on hard non porous surfaces. Fact: We can clean something in order to kill bacteria.
Efficacy

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Definition: This is the second highest level of decontamination. It is almost as effective as sterilization.

Benefit: This term means producing an effective result.

Fact: Another word that is used are is effectiveness

Endogenous Infection

Definition: This occurs when infectious bacteria move from a place where they were harmless to a place where they cause infection.

Benefit: An infection that is caused from an issue already present in body. It has previously been dormant.

Fact: Many medications can be used for these infections.

Engineering Controls

Definition: These controls are things that isolate or remove bloodborne pathogens from the home or workplace.

Benefit: There are ways to control the person from being exposed

Facts: Examples includes sharps containers, hand washing stations, and eyewash stations. These controls eliminate exposure to a pathogen. They are ways to control the worker from being exposed.

Exposure Incident

Definition: This happens when a person comes in contact with broken skin, body fluid, or infectious materials.

Benefit: The best way to avoid an incident is to eliminate the incident.

Fact: This is the result of the performance of the person's duties.

Exposure Incident Report

Definition: This is a report that details the contact between the eye, the mouth, and other mucous membranes.

Benefit: It also deals with the contact with blood or other infectious material (OPIM) that

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results from the person's job duties.

Fact: It helps to eliminate the source of exposure. It helps keep the incident from happening again. To right a report and understand what went wrong.

Fungi

Definition: Fungi are vegetable parasites, including molds, mildews and yeasts.

Benefit: The fungus can be destroyed.

Fact: Fungi feed by absorbing organic material in which they live.

Fungicidal

Definition: Chemicals used to kill fungi.

Benefit: This means capable of destroying fungi.

Fact: It is a chemical liquid used to kill pathogens of fungi.

General Infection –

Definition: This type of infection occurs when the bloodstream carries bacteria or viruses and toxins to all parts of the body.

Benefit: General infections can be helped by doctors.

Fact: It is an infection that can progress to disease. Entry can be gained by injection of a microorganism or infection into a cell or tissue.

Hepatitis

Definition: This is a disease that causes inflammation of the liver. It is caused by a bloodborne virus. It is a bloodborne virus that can damage the liver.

Benefit: Different types of hepatitis can be cured and controlled.

Fact: Disease characterized by swelling of the liver. The main types of hepatitis are caused by viruses.

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HAV

Definition: This is referred to as the hepatitis A virus

Benefit: Precautions can be taken to avoid HAV. Transmission is through blood.

Transmitted in food causing fever or jaundice.

Fact: Caused by contaminated food or water or sexual intercourse.

HBV

Definition: It is the hepatitis B virus.

Benefit: Always take precautions to avoid this type. Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection.

Fact: There are many people affected by this and it can be transmitted by sexual intercourse.

HCV

Definition: The hepatitis C virus.

Benefit: Finding out early if you have this type can help with the outcome and your health. It affects the liver and has mild or no symptoms. It is transmitted in infected blood causing chronic liver disease.

Fact: Millions of people are affected by hepatitis C. The liver can swell and become damaged.

HDV

Definition: The hepatitis D virus.

Benefit: Getting medical therapies can help people with this type.

Fact: It can develop in the presence of the hepatitis B virus. Liver inflammation that causes disease in those who have Hepatitis B. Infected by blood, unprotected sex, or used needles.

HIV

Definition: This is human immunodeficiency virus. It is the virus that causes AIDS.

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Benefit: Treatment can help but cannot cure and the disease will last for years.

Fact: This interferes with the body's ability to fight off organisms that cause disease. Treatment can help but cannot cure and the disease will last for years.

Hospital Disinfectants

Definition: Disinfectant that is effective for cleaning blood and body fluids.

Benefit: They destroy microorganisms that are living on objects. They are commercial grade chemicals used to disinfect a blood or body fluid accidents.

Fact: Some examples of these are formaldehyde, and Barbicide.

Human Papillomavirus

Definition: HPV is also known as plantar warts. It is an infection that causes warts.

Benefit: Treatment can help but cannot cure and can last for years or lifelong. Some types are preventable by vaccines

Fact: Warts can grow on different parts of the body. It is a common sexually transmitted infection...

Immunity

Definition: This is the ability for the body to destroy bacteria that have entered the body.

Benefit: The body can protect itself.

Fact: There are two types of immunities. They are called humoral and cell mediated immunity.

Immunization

Definition: This is known as the process of becoming immune to a pathogen.

Benefit: The body becomes resistant to a disease. Vaccines can do this by stimulating the body's own immune system to protect the person from the disease.

Fact: The CDC recommends that by the time people are 18 they should have received vaccines

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Infection

Definition: Infection is the invasion of body tissues by disease causing pathogenic organisms.

Benefit: Some infections can be helped or cured with medications.

Fact: They may have pus. These bacteria are not usually found in the body. They are bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

Infection Control

Definition: These are ways used to eliminate or reduce the transmission of infectious organisms.

Benefit: To help keep eliminate spreading of disease.

Fact: Precautions used to cut down on spreading of infection causing bacteria. Also are policies and procedures to minimize the risk of spreading the infections.

Infectious Disease

Definition: Infectious disease is caused by pathogenic microorganisms that gain entry to the body.

Benefit: An infectious disease may or may not be spread from one person to another person.

Fact: Always let people know this is present and avoid them. Most common types are flu, strep throat, and common cold.

Inflammation

Definition: A condition where the body reacts to injury, irritation, or infection; characterized by redness, heat, pain, and swelling.

Benefit: If inflammation occurs the area can become red alerting you to a problem.

Fact: A process by which the body's white blood cells produce substances that protect us from inflammation.

Indirect Transmission

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Definition: This is when T blood or body fluids are transmitted through contact with a contaminated object.

Benefit: Always use infection control procedures. Examples are a razor, extractor, or an environmental surface contamination. If an infected person sneezes or coughs it spreads infectious drops into the air and someone else comes in contact with them.

Fact: A healthy person can receive them by eyes, nose, mouth, or open wound.

Isolation

Definition: These are precautions to prevent contact with body substances and fluids by use of protective garments.

Benefit: Isolation is used to prevent the spread of communicable disease. It also means to keep by itself.

Fact: Staying away and avoid the spread of transmission.

Local Infection

Definition:

Benefit: A local infection can be looked at by a doctor and medication is prescribed.

Fact: Infection limited to a specific part of the body.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) (SDS) –

Definition: Material safety data sheets is information written by a manufacturer about its product

Benefit: ranging from ingredient content and associated hazards to combustion levels and storage requirements.

Fact: These sheets provide all necessary information about product. Maintains a record of all the hazmat and all unsafe materials in the workshop.

Mechanical Irritation

Definition: It can be caused by scratching, or laceration. Physical trauma caused by direct contact to the skin with the irritant.

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Benefit: If the person itches do to contact with material topical or ingested medication can be used.

Fact: Tissue damage due to repeated physical contact to the tissue.

Microbiology

Definition: The research and study of all microorganisms.

Benefit: The branch of biology that studies microscopic organisms.

Fact: Some of these can be infectious.

Microorganism

Definition: They are plant or animal cell. Microorganisms are bacteria, virus, or fungus.

Benefit: These can be seen through a microscope.

Fact: Can be found almost anywhere and there are several types. Examples are bacteria, protozoa, algae, fungi, and viruses,

Mildew –

Definition: It can affect plants or grows on inanimate objects, but does not cause human infections in the salon

Benefit: There are mildew cleaners, paint and other preventions people can use to prevent mildew.

Fact: It thrives in a damp environment. It can appear as white coating growing on plants.

Mucous Membrane

Definition: It consists of a surface layer of epithelium, a basement membrane and a layer of connective tissue.

Benefit: A membrane that lines a passage that is open to the air.

Fact: Mucus secreting glands usually are present in the epithelium. Lines many bodily cavities and tubular organs including gut and respiratory passages.

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Multiuse

Definition: Item that can be used several times.

Benefit: Multiuse items are known as reusable items that can be cleaned, disinfected, and used multiple people.

Fact: It is not disposable but designed to have more than one use.

Mycobacterium Fortuitum –

Definition: It is a germ that is found in tap water in small numbers.

Benefit: Precautions are used to make sure this is not in our water.

Fact: It can cause skin abscesses. It has been found in natural and processed water sources and also in sewage and dirt.

Natural Immunity

Definition: This is a natural resistance to a disease

Benefit; Is partly inherited and partly developed through clean living.

Fact: Not an acquired immunity. It is the Immunities you are born with.

Nosocomial Infection

Definition: These infections are acquired in a hospital and other health care facilities

Benefits: Healthcare workers can take extra infection control precautions.

Fact: They can be carried on the person or implement or object. Some types are bloodstream infection, pneumonia, and infections of surgical area. MERSA is an example of this infection which is a type of staph bacteria which is resistant to certain antibiotics.

Nonpathogenic

Definition: Not harmful and not disease producing.

Benefit: They can live in a person without causing harm.

Fact: They can aid with digestion.

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Occupational Disease –

Definition: This is an illness resulting from conditions associated with the job people have.

Benefit: Be aware of your surroundings and be sure they are clean and also use precautions.

Fact: An example is prolonged and repeated exposure to certain products or ingredients that are involved with job.

Occupational Exposure –

Definition: Hazards of working around infectious materials.

Benefit: Bacteria that will not cause harm when on a healthy carrier.

Fact: Once they have entered the skin they can cause infection and disease. Constant occurrence at place of employment.

Opportunistic Bacteria –

Definition: They can cause infection and disease.

Benefit: Bacteria that will not cause harm when on a healthy carrier.

Fact: It waits for the immune system to break down. It takes advantage of the opportunity.

Organism

Definition: Any living thing.

Benefit: They can be bacteria, yeasts, or protozoa. They can be multicellular also.

Fact: All known types of organisms are capable of reproduction and growth

Other potentially infectious material (OPIM)

Definition: Any fluid or material that could possibly cause harm.

Benefit: Be aware that human body fluid includes, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid to name a few. It is any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with

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blood.

Fact: In addition to blood. Examples are considered to be potentially infectious with HIV, HBV, or HCV.

Parasite –

Definition: Organism that lives in or on another organism and draws its nourishment from that organism

Benefit: Some parasitic diseases are easily treated.

Fact: Lives on host or victim. Parasites can cause diseases in humans.

Parasitic Disease

Definition: A disease caused by parasites.

Benefits: There are medications to kill these parasites. Examples are lice and mites. Parasites live on the host.

Fact: Many parasites do not cause diseases. Parasitic diseases can affect almost all living organisms, including plants.

Parenteral Hazards –

Definition: Administered or occurring elsewhere in the body than the mouth and alimentary canal.

Benefit: Know the risks involved in piercing of mucous membranes or the skin barrier.

Fact: Administered by some means other than oral or rectal intake, particularly intravenously or by injection.

Pathogenic –

Definition: Bacteria and other germs that can result in infection.

Benefit: Be aware of diseases that are harmful. Viruses, bacteria, and other disease causing germs.

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Fact: For example pathogenic E Coli bacteria that cause people to become ill.

Pathogenic Disease

Definition: They are diseases produced by organisms including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites.

Benefit: Become aware of what a pathogenic disease is.

Fact: A germ that causes disease by stopping normal body processes. Examples are anthrax, botulism, and smallpox.

Personal Protective Equipment

Definition: It can be protective clothing designed to protect an individual from contact with bloodborne pathogens.

Benefit: Examples are gloves, fluid-resistant lab garments such as, aprons, or gowns, goggles, and face masks that cover the nose and mouth.

Fact: Abbreviated as PPE.

Phenol

Definition: This is carbolic acid which is a poison.

Benefit: It is a 5% solution used to sanitize metallic implements.

Fact: It is a toxic colorless solid with sweet odor. It is used as a disinfectant.

Phenolic Disinfectants

Definition: These are strong tuberculocidal disinfectants. They are a type of formaldehyde. They can harm the skin and eyes.

Benefit: They are effective against bacteria.

Fact: Active ingredient in most household disinfectants such as Lysol or Pine sol.

Porous –

Definition: Something made from a material that has pores.

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Benefit: Porous items are absorbent. Fact: Porous items are absorbent and able to be gone through.
Pseudomonacidal – Definition: Something capable of destroying Pseudomonas bacteria. Benefit: It is a cleaning agent. Fact: Bacterium that can cause disease in plants and animals.
Pus Definition: This is a product of inflammation that contains white blood cells and the debris of dead skin cells, and bacteria. Benefit: Pus can be released and then an antiseptic used with high frequency. Fact: Thick liquid produced in infected tissue. It is formed at the sight of inflammation during bacterial or fungal infections.
Resident Microorganisms Definition: Harmless bacteria that live on the human body. Benefit: Microorganisms that is present on the surface of the human body. Fact: It lives under the cells of the stratum corneum.
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds – Definition: They are called quats that kill algae and used as an additive in industrial water systems. Benefits: This is a disinfectant that is considered nontoxic, Fact: odorless and fast acting.
Safety Plan Definition: It is a plan that can help you avoid dangerous situations. Benefit: A plan for avoiding potential exposure to something harmful and for dealing with

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it if it occurs.

Fact: It should be a plan for dealing with potential hazards.

Sanitation

Definition: This is the third level decontamination which significantly reduces pathogens or disease producing organisms on a surface.

Benefit: Reduces pathogens on a surface.

Fact: They are steps that help with cleanliness and protect our health.

Sanitizing

Definition: To make clean and hygienic.

Benefit: A chemical process meant to reduce the number of disease causing germs on cleaned surface areas.

Fact: It means to make something clean or hygienic and to be free from dirt and germs.

Scabies

Definition: It is caused by an itch mite that burrows under the skin.

Benefits: Different over the counter medications help with this condition.

Fact: It is very itchy and a contagious skin condition. It can be sometimes self diagnosed.

Sharp –

Definition: Any object that can penetrate the skin.

Benefit: Lancets are considered sharp and are useful to help extractions on the skin.

Fact: Examples are needles, razors, and scissors. An implement that has a point or sharp area that is able to cut or pierce something.

Single-Use

Definition: They are disposable items that cannot be used more than once.

Benefit: These items cannot be cleaned.

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Fact: An item that can only be considered one time use.
Spirilla – Definition: They are spiral shaped bacteria that cause syphilis Benefit: They can be diagnosed and treated. Fact: Can cause several other diseases
Sodium Hypochlorite Definition: A solution used for cleaning. Benefit: This is household bleach and an effective disinfectant for the laundry. Fact: When added in water it becomes a good laundry additive and cleaner.
Staphylococci – Definition: This is bacteria with pus that grow in clusters. Benefit: It can be killed with antibiotics. Fact: They cause abscesses, pustules and boils.
Staphylococcus Aureus Definition: Abbreviated MRSA; a type of infectious bacteria that is highly resistant to conventional treatments such as antibiotics. Benefit: There are medications and therapies to kill MRSA. Generally gained in hospital setting. Fact: It is spread by skin to skin contact or objects that have the bacteria on them.
Standard Precautions Definition: Abbreviated SP It is to prevent skin and mucous membranes where contact with a client's blood, body fluids, body secretions, excretions, non-intact skin, and mucous membranes is likely.; Benefit: Precautions such as wearing personal protective equipment and garments is

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important.

Fact: Workers must assume that all blood and body fluids are potential sources of infection, regardless of the perceived risk. The normal steps taken to protect one's self or someone else. Includes rashes and mucous membranes, and the person's level of risk to getting infections.

Sterilization –

Definition: Any process that removes or kills all forms of viruses.

Benefit: Highest level of decontamination that completely kills every germ on a nonporous surface.

Fact: To make something free of bacteria or living microorganisms.

Streptococci

Definition: Pus forming bacteria arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads

Benefit: Cause infections such as strep throat and blood poisoning. Common bacteria.

Fact: Many species of gram positive coli arranged in chains distinguished from the other major species.

Systemic Disease –

Definition: This disease is carried through the bloodstream or the lymphatic system. Diseases that affect organs and tissues.

Benefit: These diseases can be treated with medicines and other therapies.

Fact: Disease that affects the body as a whole, often due to under-functioning or over-functioning of internal glands or organs.

Toxins –

Definition: Various poisonous substances produced by some microorganisms (bacteria and viruses).

Benefit: It is important to remember to take precautions to avoid toxins. Toxins are also in plants.

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Fact: Toxins cause disease when present at low concentrations in the body.
Transient Microorganisms Definition: Microorganism's that travel easily on hands, clothing, or inanimate objects. Benefit: They are removed through hand washing and proper cleaning and disinfection of work areas. Fact: Proper sanitizing procedures reduce risk. They are on the skin and include bacteria fungi and viruses.
Tuberculocidal – Definition: It is a specific cleaning solution for killing tuberculosis. Benefit: These destroying the bacteria that causes tuberculosis. Fact: Killing mycobacterium tuberculosis.
Universal Precautions – Definition: These are guidelines and controls published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Benefits: They require the employee to assume that all human blood and human body fluids are infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens. Fact: Approach to infection control. Also known as routine practice or infection control procedures refer to practices that help prevent the spread of infections between service providers and their clients.
Virucidal – Definition: Capable of destroying viruses. Benefit: These are something perhaps a liquid or spray capable of destroying viruses. Physical or chemical agent that deactivates viruses. Fact: This differs from an antiviral drug which inhibits the development of viruses.
Virus – Definition: They are submicroscopic structures that invade many humans, plants and

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animals including bacteria.

Benefit: If a virus attacks a human there are medical therapies that will work to get rid of them.

Fact: They are infectious germs that live only by penetrating cells and becoming part of the cells. The host cell is forced to produce many copies of the original virus at an very fast rate. Reproduces inside the cells of living hosts.

Work Practice Controls

Definition: Practices to protect exposure in the workplace.

Benefit: These are techniques and practices to minimize the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens or other infectious material.

Fact: They reduce the likelihood of exposure to hazards.

Institute of Epidermal Cell Therapy

Vocabulary

#205 Bacteria and Infection Control

