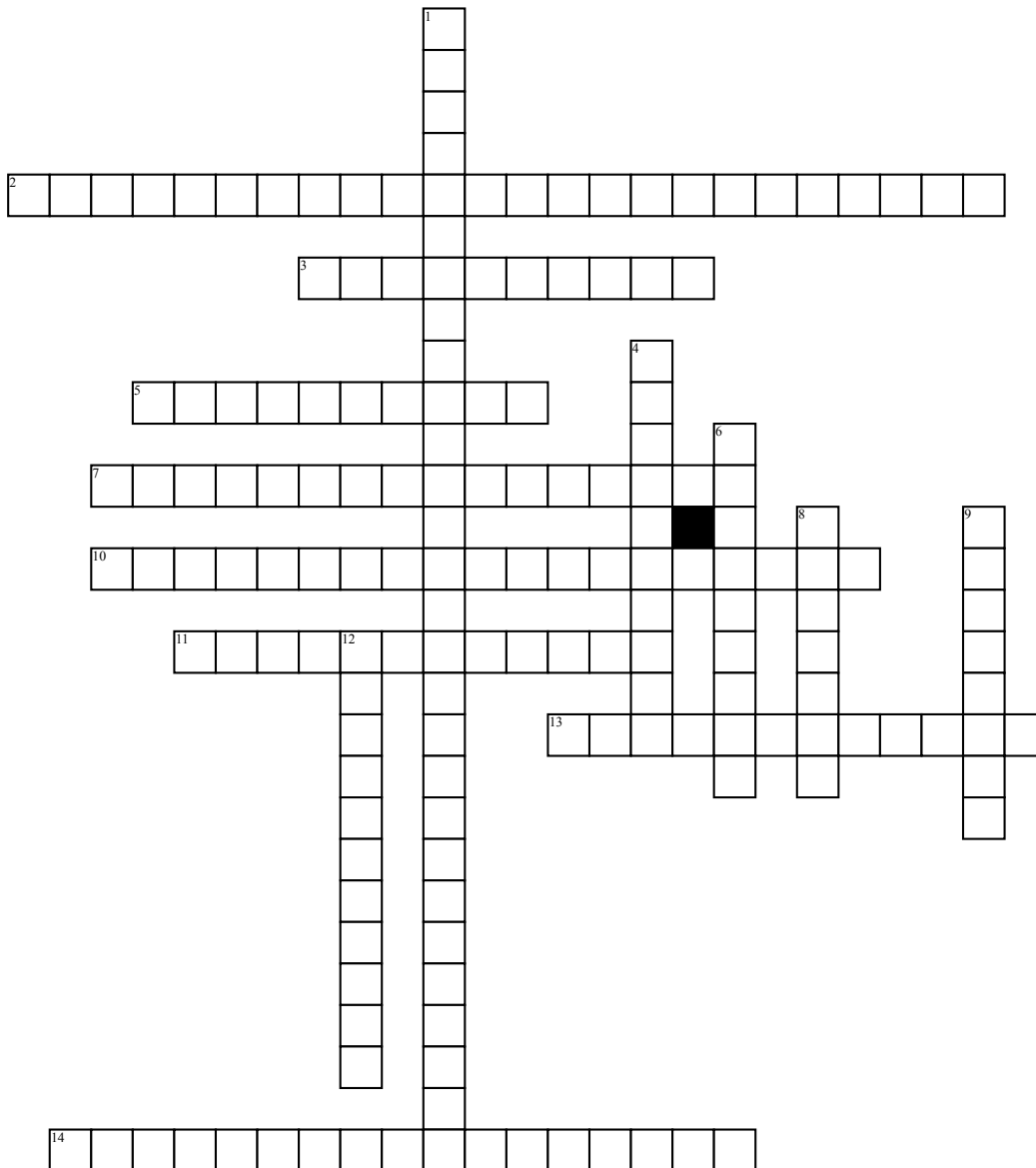


# Infection Control



## Across

- 2.** set of infection control practices used to prevent transmission of diseases that can be acquired by contact with blood, body fluids, non-intact skin, including rashes, and mucous membranes
- 3.** relating to or denoting substances that prevent the growth of disease-causing microorganisms
- 5.** (of a disease) originating in a hospital.
- 7.** is made up of six different links: pathogen, reservoir, portal of exit, means of transmission, portal of entry, and the new host
- 10.** an infectious disease transmissible by direct contact with an affected individual or the individual's discharges

**11.** a chemical liquid that destroys bacteria

**13.** the branch of science that deals with microorganisms

**14.** disorders caused by organisms; such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites

## Down

**1.** additional infection-control precautions in health care, and the latest routine infection prevention and control practices applied for patients who are known or suspected to be infected or colonized with infectious agents, including certain epidemiological important pathogens

**4.** a medicine (such as penicillin or its derivatives) that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms

**6.** the process of infecting or the state of being infected.

**8.** The absence of bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms. the state of being free from disease-causing micro-organisms; such as pathogenic bacteria, viruses, pathogenic fungi, and parasites. Absence of all microorganisms within any type of invasive procedure.

**9.** a bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.

**12.** microorganisms that live on another living organism (human or animal) or inanimate object without causing disease