**Infection Control Key Terms Crossword**

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**Across Clues:**

1. A microorganism that is not capable of causing a disease.

2. A way to enter a new reservoir host: wound care, catheter care, and medical asepsis.

3. Transmitted by blood and blood-containing bodily fluids, infected individuals are typically asymptomatic; this results in serious liver damage.

4. The 6 necessary components for the spread of infection.

5. The smallest microorganism that cannot spread unless they are inside another living cell.

6. Objects contaminated with infectious material that contains pathogens: doorknobs, bedpans, urinals, linens, instruments, and specimen containers.

7. Simple, one-celled organisms that multiply rapidly; they are classified by shape and arrangement.

8. Organisms that can live and reproduce in the absence of oxygen.

9. Simple, plant-like organisms that live on dead organic matter: yeasts and molds.

10. Infection acquired by an individual in a health care facility such as a hospital or long-term care.

11. Parasitic microorganisms commonly found in fleas, lice, ticks, and mites; transmit disease by the bite of these insects.

12. A person likely to get an infection or disease due to weak body defenses or large numbers of invading pathogens.

13. A place where causative agents can live: human body, animals, the environment, or fomites.

**Down Clues:**

1. Way in which pathogens can be transmitted to another reservoir or host where it can live.

2. One-celled animal-like organisms often found in decayed materials and contaminated water; many have flagella.

3. A small living organism that is not visible to the naked eye; also called a microbe.

4. A pathogen such as a bacterium or virus.

5. The absence of disease-producing microorganisms, or pathogens.

6. Infection or disease originates outside the body; like by radiation, chemical agents, trauma, electric shock, extreme temperatures.

7. A way to escape from the reservoir in which a pathogen has been growing; urine, feces, saliva, blood, tears, mucous, sexual secretions, draining wounds.

8. Process that destroys or kills pathogenic organisms, but not always effective against spores and viruses; bleach.

9. Prevent or inhibit growth of pathogenic organisms but are not effective against sports and viruses; alcohol and betadine.

10. Microorganisms that cause infection and disease.

11. Microorganisms that require oxygen to live.

12. Infections that occur when the body’s defenses are weak.

13. Process that destroys all microorganisms, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic, using steam under pressure, gas, radiation, or specific chemicals.

14. Transmitted by blood, serum, and other body secretions; affects the liver and can lead to the destruction and scarring of liver cells; there is a vaccine that health care facilities are required to offer at no cost.

15. Infection or disease that originates within the body; metabolic disorders, congenital abnormalities, tumors.