

CHAPTER GLOSSARY

Milady Chapter – Infection Control Terms

1. Infection control (in-FEK-shun con-TROL) r the methods used to eliminate or reduce the transmission of infectious organisms from one individual to another
2. Infectious (in-FEK-shus) caused by or capable of being transmitted by infection
3. Cleaning (KLEEN-ing): is a mechanical process using soap and water or detergent and water to remove all visible dirt, debris, and many disease-causing germs. Cleaning also removes invisible debris that interferes with disinfection.
4. Sanitizing is a chemical process for reducing the number of disease-causing germs on cleaned surfaces to a safe level. Infection control professionals consider sanitation (san-ih-TAY-shun) to be a layperson's term or a product marketing term (as in hand sanitizers), preferring cleaning to describe the step before disinfecting.
5. Disinfecting: is a chemical process for use with nonporous items that uses specific products to destroy harmful organisms including bacteria, viruses and fungi (except bacterial spores) on implements and environmental surfaces.
6. Sterilizing is the process that destroys all microbial life, including spores, generally with the use of an autoclave.
7. Disinfectants (dis-in-FEK-tents): chemical products approved by the EPA designed to destroy most bacteria (excluding spores), fungi, and viruses on surfaces
8. Disease (diz-EEZ): an abnormal condition of all or part of the body, or its systems or organs, that makes the body incapable of carrying on normal function
9. Infection (in-FEK-shun): the invasion of body tissues by disease-causing pathogens
10. Transmission (trans-MISH-uhn) is the process by which pathogens move between individuals and objects—this is how we get sick.
11. Direct Transmission (die-REKT trans-MISH-uhn): transmission of pathogens through touching (including shaking hands), kissing, coughing, sneezing, and talking
12. Indirect transmission (in-dih-REKT trans-MISH-uhn): transmission of blood or body fluids through contact with an intermediate contaminated object such as a razor, extractor, nipper, or an environmental surface
13. Infectious Disease (in-FEK-shus diz-EEZ)
14. Bacterial Spores (bak-TEER-ee-ul SPORZ): bacteria capable of producing a protective coating that allows them to withstand very harsh environments and to shed the coating when conditions become more favorable to them
15. Disinfection (dis-in-FEK-shun): a chemical process that uses specific products to destroy harmful organisms (except bacterial spores) on environmental surfaces
16. Bactericidal (bak-TEER-uh-SYD-uhl), capable of destroying bacteria;
17. Virucidal (viy-ruh-SYD-uhl), capable of destroying viruses; and
18. Fungicidal (fun-ji-SYD-uhl), capable of destroying molds and fungi.

19. Contagious Disease (kon-TAY-jus diz-EEZ): also known as communicable disease; disease that is capable of being spread from one person to another
20. Communicable (kuh-MYOO-nih-kuh-bul): able to be communicated; transferable by contact from one person to another as in a communicable disease
21. Contamination (kun-tam-uh-NAY-shun): the presence, or the reasonably anticipated presence, of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface or visible debris or residues such as dust, hair, and skin.
22. Decontamination: the removal of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item's surface and the removal of visible debris or residues such as dust, hair, and skin.
23. Diagnosis (dy-ag-NO-sis): determination of the nature of a disease from its symptoms and/or diagnostic tests. Federal regulations prohibit salon professionals from performing a diagnosis.
24. Germs: nonscientific synonym for disease-producing organisms.
25. Occupational Disease (ahk-u-PAY-shun-al diz-EEZ): illnesses resulting from conditions associated with employment, such as prolonged and repeated overexposure to certain products or ingredients.
26. Parasitic Disease (pahr-a-SIT-ick diz-EEZ): disease caused by parasites such as lice and mites.
27. Pathogenic Disease (path-uh-JEN-ick diz-EEZ): disease produced by organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites.
28. Toxins: various poisonous substances produced by some microorganisms (bacteria and viruses).
29. Bacteria (bak-TEER-ee-ah) (singular: bacterium [bak-TEER-ee-uhm]): single-celled microorganisms that have both plant and animal characteristics; some bacteria are harmful, some are harmless
30. Microorganism (my-kro-OR-gah-niz-um): any organism of microscopic or submicroscopic size
31. Nonpathogenic (nahn-path-uh-JEN-ik): harmless microorganisms that may perform useful functions and are safe to come in contact with since they do not cause disease or harm
32. Pathogenic (path-uh-JEN-ik): harmful microorganisms that can cause disease or infection in humans when they invade the body
33. Inflammation (in-fluh-MAY-shun): a condition in which the body reacts to injury, irritation, or infection, characterized by redness, heat, pain, and swelling
34. Pus (PUS): a fluid created by infection
35. Local Infection (LOKE-uhl in-FEK-shun): an infection, such as a pimple or abscess, that is confined to a particular part of the body and appears as a lesion containing pus
36. Systemic Infection (sis-TEM-ik in-FEK-shun): an infection where the pathogen has distributed throughout the body rather than staying in one area or organ
37. Staphylococci (staf-uh-loh-KOKS-eye): pus-forming bacteria that grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes; cause abscesses, pustules, and boils

38. Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (meth-uh-SILL-en ree-ZIST-ent staf-uh-loh-KOK-us OR-ee-us): abbreviated MRSA; a type of infectious bacteria that is highly resistant to conventional treatments such as antibiotics
39. Mycobacterium (my-co-bac-TEER-ee-um): a large family of bacteria that is often found in soil and water
40. Virus (VY-rus): a parasitic submicroscopic particle that infects and resides in cells of biological organisms
41. Human Papilloma Virus (HYOO-mun pap-uh-LOW-ma VY-rus): abbreviated HPV; virus that can infect the bottom of the foot and resembles small black dots, usually in clustered groups; also a cutaneous viral infection commonly contracted through sexual transmission and exhibited by genital warts
42. Herpes Simplex Virus (HER-peeZ SIM-pleks VY-rus): an inflammatory disease of the skin caused by a viral infection and characterized by small vesicles in clusters
43. Bloodborne Pathogens (BLUD-born PATH-o-genZ): disease-causing microorganisms carried in the body by blood or body fluids, such as hepatitis and HIV
44. Hepatitis (hep-uh-TY-tis): a bloodborne virus that causes disease and can damage the liver
45. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HYOO-mun ih-MYOO-noh-di-FISH-en-see VY-rus): abbreviated HIV; virus that causes HIV disease and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
46. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (uh-KWY-erd ih-MYOOON di-FISH-en-see SIN-drome): abbreviated AIDS; a disease that breaks down the body's immune system; AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
47. Fungi (FUN-ji) (singular: fungus [FUN-gus]): single-celled organisms that grow in irregular masses and include molds, mildews, and yeasts; they can produce contagious diseases such as ringworm
48. Mildew (MIL-doo): a type of fungus that affects plants or grows on inanimate objects but does not cause human infections in the barbershop
49. Tinea barbae (TIN-ee-uh BAR-bee): also known as barber's itch, a superficial fungal infection that commonly affects the skin; it is primarily limited to the bearded areas of the face and neck or around the scalp
50. Tinea Capitis (TIN-ee-uh kap-EYE-tus): a fungal infection of the scalp characterized by red papules, or spots, at the opening of the hair follicles
51. Ringworm (RING-wurm): a fungal infection of the skin that appears in circular lesions
52. Parasites (PAYR-uh-sytz): organisms that grow, feed, and shelter on or inside another organism (referred to as the host), while contributing nothing to the survival of that organism. Parasites must have a host to survive
53. Pediculosis Capitis (puh-dik-yuh-LO-sis kap-EYE-tus): infestation of the hair and scalp with head lice
54. Scabies (SKAY-beez): a contagious skin disease that is caused by the itch mite, which burrows under the skin
55. Biofilms (BY-o-films): colonies of microorganisms that adhere to environmental surfaces, as well as the human body
56. Sterilization (ster-ih-luh-ZAY-shun): the process that completely destroys all microbial life, including spores
57. Antiseptics (ant-ih-SEP-tiks): chemical germicides formulated for use on skin; registered and regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

58. Multiuse (mul-tye-YOOS): also known as reusable; items that can be cleaned, disinfected, and used on more than one person, even if the item is accidentally exposed to blood or body fluid
59. Efficacy (EF-ih-kuh-see): the ability of a product to produce the intended effect; on a disinfectant label, it indicates specific pathogens destroyed or disabled when used properly
60. Nonporous (nahn-POOR-rus): an item that is made or constructed of a material that has no pores or openings and cannot absorb liquids
61. Porous (POOR-rus): made or constructed of a material that has pores or openings; porous items are absorbent
62. Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (KWAT-ur-nayr-ee uh-MO-nee-um KAHM-powndz): commonly known as quats are products made of quaternary ammonium cations and are designed for disinfection of nonporous surfaces; they are appropriate for use in noncritical (noninvasive) environments and are effective against most pathogens of concern in the salon, spa, or barbershop environment
63. Tuberculocidal Disinfectants (tuh-bur-kyoo-LOH-syd-ahl dis-in-FEK-tents): often referred to as phenolics, are proven to kill the bacterium that causes tuberculosis, in addition to other pathogens destroyed through the use of hospital disinfectants
64. Tuberculosis (tuh-bur-kyoo-LO-sus): a disease caused by bacteria that are transmitted through coughing or sneezing
65. Phenolic Disinfectants (fi-NOH-lik dis-in-FEK-tents): tuberculocidal disinfectants that are a form of formaldehyde, have a very high pH, and can damage the skin and eyes
66. Sodium Hypochlorite (SO-dee-um hy-puh-KLOR-eyet): common household bleach; an effective disinfectant for the salon, spa, and barbershop
67. Chelating Soaps (CHE-layt-ing SOHPS): break down stubborn films and remove the residue of products such as scrubs, salts, and masks; also known as chelating detergents
68. Standard Precautions (SP) (STAN-derd pruh-CAW-shuns): are guidelines published by the CDC that require the employer and employee to assume that any human blood and body fluids are potentially infectious
69. Asymptomatic (A-simp-toe-MAT-ick): showing no symptoms or signs of infection
70. Exposure Incident (eks-PO-zhoor IN-sih-dent): contact with non-intact (broken) skin, blood, body fluid, or other potentially infectious materials, which is the result of the performance of an employee's duties