

1. The process of complete removal of all microbes is termed sterilization, and the chemicals that are used during sterilization are called ____.

- i) Sterilants
- ii) Cleaning agents
- iii) Bleach
- iv) Viruses

2. The set of protocols that collectively maintain sterility is called ____.

- i) Cleansing
- ii) Aseptic
- iii) Disinfection
- iv) Clinical

3. The sterilization protocol called ____ different temperatures to kill common pathogens and to prevent food poisoning.

- i) Asepsis
- ii) Commercial sterilization
- iii) Microbe cleaning
- iv) Disinfection

4. Hydrogen peroxide and isopropyl alcohol are antimicrobial chemicals that are safe to use on living skins; they are examples of ____.

- i) Autoclaves
- ii) Disinfectants
- iii) Endospores
- iv) Antiseptics

5. The length of time needed to kill all microorganisms in a sample at a given temperature is referred to as the ____.

- i) Tolerance time
- ii) Microorganism kill time
- iii) Thermal death time
- iv) Sterilization time

6. A machine that relies on moist-heat sterilization to sterilize items is called a/an _____. It is used to raise temperature above the boiling point of water to sterilize items such as surgical equipment without damaging the items.

- i) Boiler
- ii) Autoclave
- iii) Incineration
- iv) Desiccation

7. Freeze-drying, also termed ____, is a method of desiccation in which an item is rapidly frozen and placed under vacuum (water will be lost in sublimation).

- i) Lyophilization
- ii) Cold boiling
- iii) Dehydration
- iv) Autoclaving

8. ____ one of the early classes of chemicals developed for disinfection, includes carbolic acid groups, and is commonly found in oral antiseptic.

- i) Creosotes
- ii) Antiseptics
- iii) Benzene rings
- iv) Phenolics

9. The bisphenol compound called ____ has widespread application in antibacterial products, particularly in hand soaps and used in the home.

- i) Phenol
- ii) Cresol
- iii) Triclosan
- iv) Methanol

10. Heavy metals are considered ____, which means that very small concentrations show significant antimicrobial activity.

- i) Oligodynamic
- ii) Disinfectants
- iii) Phenolic
- iv) Microbiotic

11. ____ is an example of a heavy metal that has been used for many years to control microbial growth and treat diseases. However, in recent decades the usage has declined due to concerns about its toxicity to the central nervous system and digestive system in humans, and its environmental accumulation in fish.

- i) Copper
- ii) Mercury
- iii) Lead
- iv) Germanium

12. The heavy metal called ____ exhibits antimicrobial activity, and has a broad spectrum of applications: controlling algal growth in swimming pools, limiting growth of diarrhea-causing microbes in pots made from the metal, and serving as a coating on fomites to limit bacterial growth.

- i) Mercury
- ii) Aluminum
- iii) Iron
- iv) Copper

