

Chapter 5-I: Infection Control

Student Assessment Worksheet | Esthetics Program

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 55 pts

Section A: Microbiology Basics

Organisms, characteristics & terminology | Questions 1–18

Part 1 (Q1–10): Use the WORD BANK to complete each sentence. Write the correct term on the line. Each term is used once.

WORD BANK

bacteria | bacteriology | fungi | immunity | microbiology | nonpathogenic | parasites | pathogenic | protozoa | viruses

1. The science that studies all microorganisms is called _____.
2. The branch of microbiology focused specifically on bacteria is called _____.
3. Bacteria that cause disease are called _____ bacteria.
4. Bacteria that do not cause disease are called _____.
5. Most bacteria found in the environment are _____ (harmful / not harmful).
6. Tiny, one-celled organisms with both plant and animal characteristics are called _____.
7. Mildew and ringworm are examples of _____.
8. Organisms such as lice and mites that require a living host to survive are called _____.
9. Submicroscopic structures that can infect almost all plants and animals are called _____.
10. The body's ability to resist infection and disease is called _____.

Part 2 (Q11–15): Fill in the blank. No word bank — use your own words or terms from class notes.

11. Bacteria grow best under what conditions? List three (3):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

12. There are two types of infection. Name both:

Type 1: _____

Type 2: _____

13. When a person carries an infection but shows no signs or symptoms, that person is said to be:

14. The most resistant form of life on Earth — able to survive extreme heat and chemicals — is:

15. A disease marked by inflammation of the liver, caused by a virus, is called:

Part 3 (Q16–18): Circle the correct answer.

16. Germs are also called:

- a) protozoa
- b) microorganisms
- c) antiseptics
- d) pathogens

17. Herpes simplex is a viral disease also known as:

- a) ringworm
- b) hepatitis
- c) cold sores (fever blisters)
- d) tinea versicolor

18. Chicken pox is caused by which type of organism?

- a) bacterium
- b) fungus
- c) parasite
- d) virus

Section B: Transmission, Blood-Borne Pathogens & Immunity

How infections spread and how the body responds | Questions 19–27

Part 1 (Q19–22): Fill in the blank.

19. List the 4 modes of disease transmission:

1. _____

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

20. Blood-borne pathogens are carried in the body through _____.

21. An infection that travels through the bloodstream to affect the whole body is called a _____ or _____ infection.

Term 1: _____ Term 2: _____

22. The virus that causes AIDS is called:

Part 2 (Q23–24): Match the terms in Column A with the correct definition in Column B. Write the matching letter on the line next to each term.

Column A – Match the Number		Column B – Definitions
23	Natural immunity	A. Protection developed after exposure to a disease or through vaccination
24	Acquired immunity	B. Immunity a person is born with; an inherited resistance to certain diseases

Part 3 (Q25–27): Circle the correct answer.

25. Standard precautions require that estheticians treat all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are:

- a) sterile and safe
- b) infectious for blood-borne pathogens
- c) non-hazardous unless the client looks sick
- d) safe as long as gloves are worn

26. What type of infection does Staphylococci most commonly cause?

- a) systemic (whole body)
- b) fungal
- c) localized (one area of the body)
- d) blood-borne

27. A pimple or abscess confined to one part of the body is an example of a:

- a) systemic infection
- b) blood-borne infection
- c) localized infection

d) viral infection

Section C: Decontamination & Disinfection

Levels, methods & product safety | Questions 28–43

Part 1 (Q28–33): Fill in the blank. Use the word bank below for questions 28–31.

WORD BANK

bactericidal | disinfection | EPA | fungicidal | quaternary ammonium compounds (quats) |
sterilization | virucidal

28. Decontamination is the process of _____ (completing the idea: removing or destroying harmful microorganisms from surfaces or objects).

29. The three (3) levels of decontamination, from lowest to highest, are:

Level 1: _____

Level 2: _____

Level 3: _____

30. The highest level of decontamination — which destroys all microbial life including spores — is called _____.

31. The process of eliminating most (but not all) microorganisms from non-living surfaces is called _____.

32. A disinfectant labeled "bactericidal" means it:

33. A disinfectant labeled "fungicidal" means it:

34. A disinfectant labeled "virucidal" means it:

Part 2 (Q35–39): Circle the correct answer.

35. Before placing implements in disinfecting solution, the esthetician must first:

a) rinse them with warm water only

- b) clean them to remove visible debris
- c) soak them in bleach for 10 minutes
- d) dry them completely with a towel

36. Which of the following is a nontoxic, fast-acting, and odorless disinfectant commonly used in salons and spas?

- a) Phenol
- b) Hydrogen peroxide
- c) Quaternary ammonium compounds (quats)
- d) Isopropyl alcohol

37. Phenol is a caustic chemical that can:

- a) safely disinfect all metal implements
- b) soften rubber and certain plastic materials
- c) be used directly on skin as an antiseptic
- d) replace sterilization for porous tools

38. The "efficacy" of a disinfectant refers to:

- a) how fast it evaporates
- b) how effective it is at destroying microorganisms
- c) the chemical ingredients it contains
- d) whether it is EPA-registered

39. What is the correct way to clean electrical equipment in the salon?

- a) Submerge it in disinfecting solution
- b) Wipe it with a damp cloth; never submerge
- c) Rinse under running water
- d) Use a UV sterilizer

Part 3 (Q40–43): Fill in the blank.

40. Antiseptics are designed for use on _____ (surfaces / skin).

41. Hydrogen peroxide and isopropyl alcohol are examples of common _____.

42. The EPA _____ different types of disinfectants (hint: what does the EPA do with them?).

43. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is required for all _____ sold in the United States.

Section D: Regulatory Compliance & Professional Practice

Rules, agencies & esthetician responsibilities | Questions 44–50

Part 1 (Q44–47): Fill in the blank.

44. The government agency that regulates and enforces safety and health standards in the U.S. workplace is:

45. Rules and regulations established by government agencies are:

46. An esthetician CANNOT perform services on a client who has an _____ (type of) disease. Explain why:

Cannot serve: _____

Reason: _____

47. The first line of defense the body uses to protect itself against bacteria is:

Part 2 (Q48–50): Circle the correct answer.

48. What should an esthetician do when a client arrives with a skin condition that looks infected or suspicious?

- a) Proceed with the service using gloves
- b) Ask the client what they think it is
- c) Refuse service and refer the client to a physician
- d) Apply antiseptic and continue

49. Cross-contamination occurs when an esthetician:

- a) wears gloves throughout the entire service
- b) touches a contaminated surface, then touches a client or clean tool without sanitizing
- c) uses single-use applicators for all products
- d) cleans all implements before disinfecting them

50. Two key strategies to prevent infection in the salon are:

- a) autoclave sterilization and UV lights
- b) gloves and a clean uniform
- c) sanitation and disinfection

d) soap and bleach

Section E: Clinical Application

Scenario-based critical thinking | Questions 51–55

Read each scenario carefully. Answer the questions in complete sentences. These questions assess your ability to apply infection control knowledge to real esthetic situations.

CLINICAL SCENARIO

A client arrives for a facial. You notice a cluster of red, fluid-filled blisters near her mouth. She says they just appeared yesterday and are painful to touch. She wants to continue with her appointment.

51a) What condition do these signs and symptoms suggest?

51b) What should you do? Can you perform the facial? Explain your decision.

CLINICAL SCENARIO

After waxing a client's eyebrows, you dip a wooden applicator back into the wax pot to do a touch-up.

52a) What infection control error did you make?

52b) What is the correct protocol, and why is it important?

53. After performing extractions, your metal comedone extractor must be:

Step 1 (clean): _____

Step 2 (decontaminate): _____

54. A contaminant is any substance that can cause _____. Name one example of a contaminant you might encounter in an esthetics setting:

Definition: _____

Example: _____

55. In your own words, explain what "standard precautions" means and why they matter in an esthetics setting. Write 2–3 complete sentences.
