

Microbiology for Nursing
Mix and Match

1. Antibiotics - Antimicrobial medicines produced by molds and bacteria.
2. Antiseptic - A disinfectant that is nontoxic enough to be used on human tissue.
3. Bacteriostatic - Antimicrobial chemicals that primarily inhibit growth of bacteria without killing substantial numbers.
4. Broad spectrum - Affects members of most groups of bacteria (gram +, gram -).
5. -cidal - Kills bacteria
6. Disinfectant - A chemical used to disinfect inanimate objects.
7. Disinfection - (decontamination) reducing the number of potential disease-causing bacteria or viruses on a material until they no longer produce a health hazard.
8. Fungistatic - Antimicrobial chemicals that primarily inhibit growth of fungus without killing substantial numbers.
9. Germicide - A disinfectant that kills bacteria and viruses. (Bactericide, fungicide, or viricide).
10. Narrow spectrum - Affects only one species or group of bacteria.
11. Pasteurization - Brief heat treatment of food to reduce the number of microorganisms that cause spoilage or disease.
12. Porins - Proteins that form channels through the outer membrane of gram - bacteria.
13. Preservation - A process that delays spoilage of food or other perishable products by inhibiting the growth of microorganisms.
14. Prophylaxis - Use of antimicrobials to prevent the development of disease in people exposed to a pathogen.
15. Sanitize - To reduce the number of microorganisms on something to the point that it meets a public health standard.
16. -static - inhibits growth

17. Sterilization - The process of removing or killing **all** of the microorganisms and viruses on the surface or in the product.

18. Therapeutic index - (therapeutic ratio) the dose toxic to a patient divided by the dose toxic to bacteria. The higher the index the less toxic the antibiotic is to the patient.