

1. (1) 160°C or 320°F for 2 Hours (2) 170°C or 340°F for 1 Hour	Common method of using dry heat sterilization	16. Denatures Proteins	Mechanism of action for Dry Heat Sterilization
2. (1) Alcohol (2) Formaldehyde	Chemical Vapor Sterilization uses a combination of which two substances?	17. Disinfectants	Type of antimicrobial that is only used on inanimate objects such as countertops and chairs
3. (1) Alkylates nucleic acids and proteins (2) Crosslinks Proteins	Mechanism of action for Formaldehyde	18. Disinfection	The killing of many but not all microorganisms
4. (1) Alkylates nucleic acids and proteins (2) Cross-links proteins	Mechanism of action for (2%) glutaraldehyde	19. Does not corrode or dull instruments	Benefit to dry heat sterilization
5. (1) Filtration (2) Glutaraldehyde (3) Formaldehyde (4) Ethylene Oxide Gas (5) Chemical Vapor (6) Dry Heat (7) Moist Heat	Common sterilization techniques	20. Does not corrode or dull instruments	Benefit of Chemical vapor sterilization
6. (1) Most potent chemical germicide (2) Used for heat sensitive materials (3) Associated with hypersensitivity	Notable characteristics of glutaraldehyde	21. Filtration	Preferred method of sterilization for liquid solutions
7. (1) Requires Chamber and ventilation system (2) Used in hospitals for heat moisture sensitive materials	Notable Characteristics of Ethylene oxide gas	22. Glutaraldehyde	Sterilization technique that has the broadest antimicrobial spectrum of activity
8. (1) Toxic Fumes (2) less effective	Downfall to formaldehyde sterilization	23. (Heat) 121°C or 250°F (Duration) 15-20 min (Pressure) 15 lb/in² of vapor pressure	Common method of using Normal Cycle Moist Heat Sterilization
9. 8-10 hours	What is the duration of ethylene oxide gas sterilization?	24. (Heat) 132°C or 270°F (Duration) 20-30 min (Pressure) 25 lb/in²	Common method of using for chemical vapor sterilization
10. 10 hours	Duration of glutaraldehyde sterilization	25. (Heat) 134°C or 270°F (Duration) 3 min (Pressure) 30lb/in² of vapor pressure	Common method of using Fast cycle moist heat sterilization
11. Alkylates Nucleic acids and proteins	Mechanism of action for ethylene oxide gas	26. Heating milk to 62C then cooling it rapidly	How to perform pasteurization
12. Antiseptics	Chemicals that kill microorganisms on skin and mucous membranes	27. Inanimate objects only	Where are disinfectants used?
13. Coagulates and Denatures Proteins	Mechanism of action for Moist Heat sterilization	28. Moist Heat Sterilization	Most common form of sterilization
14. Corrodes or dulls carbon steel instruments	Downfall to moist heat sterilization	29. Nitrocellulose Filter with 0.22µm pore size	Common method of using filtration sterilization
15. Denatures and alkylates nucleic acids and proteins	Mechanism of action for chemical vapor sterilization (chemiclave)		

30. Pasteurization	A method of killing heat-borne pathogens such as mycobacterium tuberculosis, salmonella, streptococcus, listeria, brucella by heating milk to 62°C for 30 min then cooling it rapidly
31. Physically and electrostatically traps microorganisms larger than the pore size	Mechanism of action for filtration sterilization
32. Skin and Mucous Membrane	Where can antiseptics be used?
33. Used as a 37% solution in water called formalin	Common method of using formaldehyde