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| **Across** | **Down** |
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| 3 | Devices which in whole or part enter the body through an orifice or through any surface of the body. This includes penetrating skin, mucous membranes, organs or internal cavities of the body. |
| 6 | Waste material that consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood or body substances, excretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs/dressings, syringes, needles or other sharp instruments. |
| 7 | Actions taken to clean hands. |
| 9 | An ongoing effort by a health service organisation to reduce the risks associated with increasing antimicrobial resistance and to extend the effectiveness of antimicrobial treatments. It may incorporate several strategies, including monitoring and review of antimicrobial use. |
| 10 | The minimum infection prevention and control practices that must be used at all times, for all patients, in all situations. |
| 11 | The invasion by, and reproduction of, pathogenic (disease-causing) organisms inside the body. |

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| 1 | Failure of an antimicrobial to inhibit a microorganism at the antimicrobial concentrations usually achieved over time with standard dosing regimens. |
| 2 | The removal of dirt and germs from surfaces, so that the environment is a clean and hygienic space for patients, visitors, and healthcare works. |
| 4 | The sustained presence of replicating infectious agents on, or in, the body but without any evidence of infection or disease. |
| 5 | A set of practices aimed at minimising contamination and is particularly used to protect the patient from infection during procedures. |
| 8 | Consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being. |

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