I. Terminology
A. ___________________ is the removal of all living ___________________.
   1. We use an _______________ to sterilize all the media and supplies needed for lab.
   2. Sterilization is different than ____________, which means to reduce the microbial populations to levels considered safe by ________________.
B. ___________________ kill, inhibit growth, or remove microorganisms present on ________________, like the lab bench. Disinfectants are used to sanitize objects, but they do not necessarily _______________ those objects.
C. ________________ are chemical substances applied to body surfaces in an effort to prevent infection.
D. Antiseptics, on average, are ________ than disinfectants, as they are manufactured with living tissue in mind.
E. A disinfectant or antiseptic that is particularly effective (strong enough to kill ____________) against a certain group of microorganisms may be called a ________________.

II. Mechanisms of action of some agents commonly used as disinfectants and antiseptics
A. ___________ compounds (e.g. ________________)
   1. ________________ proteins and perturb the ________________.
B. __________________
   1. Disrupt microbial ________________ and denature proteins
C. ________________ (e.g. iodine and chlorine)
   1. Iodine ________________ cell constituents and iodinates proteins. Reactions involving chlorine result in the oxidation of cellular materials.
   2. Betadine is an iodophor. Household ________________ is sodium hypochlorite.
D. ____________ (e.g. isopropanol)
   1. Denature proteins and exact membrane ________________.
E. __________________