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Practical Disinfection Guidance for the Clinical Laboratory March 28, 2018

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Presenters



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Course Learning Objectives

- At the end of this webinar, each participant will be able to:
 - Describe the difference between cleaning, sanitization and disinfection
 - ✓ Find the list of EPA approved disinfectants available on the web
 - Choose and appropriate disinfectant for use with human samples and infectious agents
 - Describe an appropriate plan for disinfecting/cleaning of surfaces and equipment in the laboratory





Definition of Disinfection

 A process that eliminates many or all pathogenic microorganisms on inanimate objects, with the exception of bacterial spores.





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Why Use Disinfectants?

- To get rid of unwanted microorganisms, which MAY be pathogenic...
 - To eliminate exposure risk
 - Medical waste treatment
 - Spill cleanup
 - Minimization of nosocomial infections
 - Routine surface decontamination
 - OR:





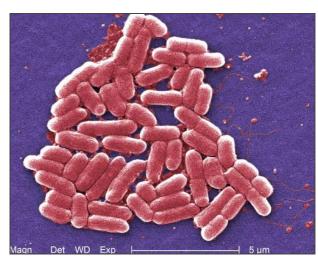
Why use disinfectants?

• To eliminate contamination risk

- Preparation of microbiological media
 & supplies
- Cross contamination of samples and tissue culture

E. coli O157:H7 CDC/Janice Haney Carr

 Preparation of work area for cleanliness-critical tasks





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Disinfection

- Decontamination disinfection or sterilization of contaminated articles to make them suitable for use
 - Does not imply that all organisms are inactivated, only that the numbers have been reduced to make the material safe to handle
- Sanitizer an agent that reduces the numbers of vegetative bacteria only





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Other Terms

 Sterilization - the act or process, physical or chemical, that destroys or eliminates all forms of life, including bacterial spores





- Cleaning the removal of visible soil (organic and inorganic) from objects and surfaces
 - Manual or mechanical
 - Using water with detergents or enzymatic products



Hierarchy of Resistance to Disinfection

• Prions

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- Bacterial spores
- Protozoal oocysts (Cryptosporidium)
- Helminth eggs (Ascaris)
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Small nonlipid (nonenveloped) viruses (parvovirus)
- Protozoal cysts (Giardia)
- Fungal conidia (spores)
- Rickettsiae, Chlamydiae
- Gram negative bacteria
- Vegetative fungi & algae
- Vegetative helminths and protozoa
- Large nonlipid (nonenveloped) viruses (Adenovirus)
- Gram positive bacteria
- Lipid-containing (enveloped) viruses (HIV)

Disinfection in Laboratories

- Chlorine (bleach, Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Cleaners)
- Iodine (Wescodyne Plus, Betadine)
- Alcohol (Ethyl, Isopropyl)
- Phenolics (Lysol, Cavicide)
- Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (Quats: Clorox® Broad Spectrum Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner, Super Sani-cloth)





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Label Claims

- Limited efficacy
 - Activity vs. one specific group of organisms
 - Gram + claim = Staph aureus
 - Gram claim = Salmonella enterica (formerly cholerasuis)
- General Purpose or Broad Spectrum
 - Activity against both organisms above
- Hospital or medical environment claim
 - Activity against both above + Pseudomonas aeruginosa



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How to Choose a Disinfectant

- Human samples, OPIM, tissue culture
 - Included under OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Law
 - Therefore, must either:
 - Be EPA/FDA registered sterilant
 - Be EPA registered tuberculocide, or
 - Be effective against HBV/HIV
- Federal Law



- Disinfectants must be prepared and used according to label claims
 - E.g., pre-cleaned surface, soak, remain wet

Note: these disinfectants will also be effective for most infectious agents found at BSL-2



The "EPA Lists"

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/selected-epa-registered-disinfectants

Currently 12 lists:

List A: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products as Sterilizers

List B: EPA Registered Tuberculocide Products Effective Against Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- List C: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Human HIV-1 Virus
- List D: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Human HIV-1 and Hepatitis B Virus



- List F: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Hepatitis C Virus
- List G: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against *Norovirus*
- List H: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Methicillin ResistantStaphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus faecalis or faecium (VRE)
- List J: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products for Medical Waste Treatment
- List K: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Clostridium difficile Spores(PDF)
- List L: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products that Meet the CDC Criteria for Use Against the Ebola Virus
- List M: Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants



Example of Old Tuberculocidal List

 Note Lysol products with different ingredients!

Unfortunately, the EPA lists no longer give the active ingredients!

Product:LPH MASTER PRODUCTEPA Reg#:1043-91Registrant:STERIS CORPORATIONApproval Date:06/17/1987Active Ingredients:Amylphenol7.600%; Phenylphenol7.7%

Product: LPH-SE EPA Reg#: 1043-92 Registrant: STERIS CORPORATION Approval Date: 06/17/1987 Active Ingredients: Amylphenol 7.6%; Phenylphenol 7.7%

Product:LYSOL BRAND DISINFECTANT TOILET BOWL CLEANEREPA Reg#:777-81Registrant:RECKITT BENCKISER INC.Approval Date:06/27/1994Active Ingredients:Hydrogen chloride (=hydrochloric acid, anhydrous)9.5%

Product: LYSOL BRAND FOAMING DISINFECTANT BASIN TUB&TILE CLEANER II EPA Reg#: 777-71 Registrant: RECKITT BENCKISER INC. Approval Date: 11/16/1989 Active Ingredients: Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride 0.025% Octyl decyl dimethyl ammonium chloride 0.05%; Dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride 0.025%

Product: LYSOL® BRAND DISINFECTANT S.A. CLEANER EPA Reg#: 675-55 Registrant: RECKITT BENCKISER INC. Approval Date: 12/21/1998 Active Ingredients: Citric acid 2.5%

 Product:
 LYSOL BRAND DISINFECTANT TRIGGER SPRAY

 EPA Reg#:
 777-73

 Registrant:
 RECKIT BENCKISR INC.

 Approval Date:
 03/16/1990

 Active Ingredients:
 Hydrogen chloride (=hydrochloric acid, anhydrous) 90.5%



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Tuberculocidal List

Listing only in numerical order now, so you must search by registration #

| List B: EPA's Registered Tuberculocide Products | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Effective Against Mycobacterium tuberculosis | | | | | |
| Registration # | Product Brand Name | Company | | | |
| 211-32 | PHENO-CEN SPRAY DISINFECTANT/DEODO RANT | CENTRAL SOLUTIONS, INC. | | | |
| 211-36 | TRI-CEN | CENTRAL SOLUTIONS, INC. | | | |
| 211-62 | LOW PH PHENOLIC 256 | CENTRAL SOLUTIONS, INC. | | | |
| 303-223 | BEAUCOUP GERMICIDAL DETERGENT | HUNTINGTON PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS | | | |
| 498-134 | SRAYPAK SPRAY CLEANSE | CHASE PRODUCTS CO | | | |
| 498-194 | SPRAYPAK SPRAY DISINFECTANT/LUBRIC ANT | CHASE PRODUCTS CO | | | |
| 498-197 | SPRAY DISINFECTANT | CHASE PRODUCTS CO | | | |
| 675-1 | VANI-SOL BOWL CLEANSE | RECKITT BENCKISER LLC | | | |
| 777-71 | LYSOL BRAND FOAMING DISINFECTANT BASIN TUB & TILE CLEANER II | RECKITT BENCKISER LLC. | | | |
| 777-81 | LYSOL BRAND DISINFECTANT TOILET BOWL CLEANER | RECKITT BENCKISER LLC. | | | |
| 777-99 | BRACE | RECKITT BENCKISER LLC. | | | |
| 777-105 | LYSOL BRAND IV I.C. DISINFECTANT | RECKITT BENCKISER LLC. | | | |
| 954-10 | CLIPPERCIDE SPRAY | KING RESEARCH, INC. | | | |
| 954-13 | SPACIDE | KING RESEARCH, INC. | | | |
| 1043-19 | STAPHENE DISINFECTANT SPRAY AND DEODORIZER | STERIS CORPORATION | | | |
| 1043-26 | 1-STROKE ENVIRON | STERIS CORPORATION | | | |
| | | | | | |



Where is the EPA Registration #?

Manufacturer ID

Product ID

| | | \backslash | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| SPOR-KLEN | Z [®] Re | eady To Use | |
| The Technology of Clean® Cold Sterilant | | | |
| Reorder Number: Net Contents: 6525-01 3.2 Liters (3.38 | qts.) | EPA Reg. No. 1043-119 | |
| For Use in Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, | | FIRST AID | |
| Biotech and Cosmetic Manufacturing Facilities. Sterilant/Sporicidal, Bactericidal, Tuberculocidal, Fungicidal, *Virucidal, | lf inhaled | Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. | |
| Non-food Contact Sanitizer Uses: Primarily intended for sterilization or | lf on skin or on clothing | Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor | |
| disinfection of: stainless steel, plastic items and | | call a poison control center or doctor for treatment. | |
| surfaces, hard surfaces e.g. countertops, floors, walls, bathroom fixtures, glass, formica, vinyl. | If in eyes | Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after | |
| Active Ingredients: Hydrogen Peroxide | | the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. | |
| Inert Ingredients | If swallowed | Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow | |
| KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN | | Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. | |
| DANGER - PELIGRO | HOT LINE NUMBER | | |
| See side panel for precautionary statements. | For chemical emergency, spill, leak, fire, exposure and accident, call Chemtrec, day or night 800-424-9300, 703-527-3887. | | |
| EPA Est. No. 52252-MN-01 Manufactured for: | Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact Chemtrec at 800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. | | |
| STERIS Corporation | NOTE TO PHYSICIAN | | |
| 7501 Page Avenue ■ St. Louis, MO 63133 ■ USA 800-548-4873 ■ www.steris.com | Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. | | |

PRECAUTIONARY STATEN Hazard to Humans and Domest

DÁNGER – PELIGRO. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye c śkin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid contact drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Rem hands before reuse. Caution should be used when applying ind

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Handlers must wear: (rubber gloves.

Environmental Hazards: This pesticide is toxic to birds, fis discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed effluent containing this product to sewer systems without p authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Reg Protection Agency.

Physical and Chemical Hazards: This product contains an oxi

**KILLS HIV-1 ON PRE-CLEANED ENVIRONMENTAL SI SOILED WITH BLOOD/BODILY FLUIDS in health care settings expected likelihood of soiling inanimate surfaces/objects with t surfaces/objects likely to be soiled with blood or body fluids ca transmission of HIV-1 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1-a

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING AND DECONTAI HIV OF SURFACES/OBJECTS SOILED WITH BLOOD/BODY I PROTECTION: Specific barrier protection items to be used ' soiled with blood or body fluids are disposable latex gloves, gc coverings. CLEANING PROCEDURE: Blood and other body fluid cleaned from surfaces and objects before the application of the OF INFECTIOUS MATERIALS: Blood and other body fluids e and disposed of according to federal, state and local regulation disposal. CONTACT TIME: Leave surfaces completely imm SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use for a minimum of 10 minutes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a mannel labeling.

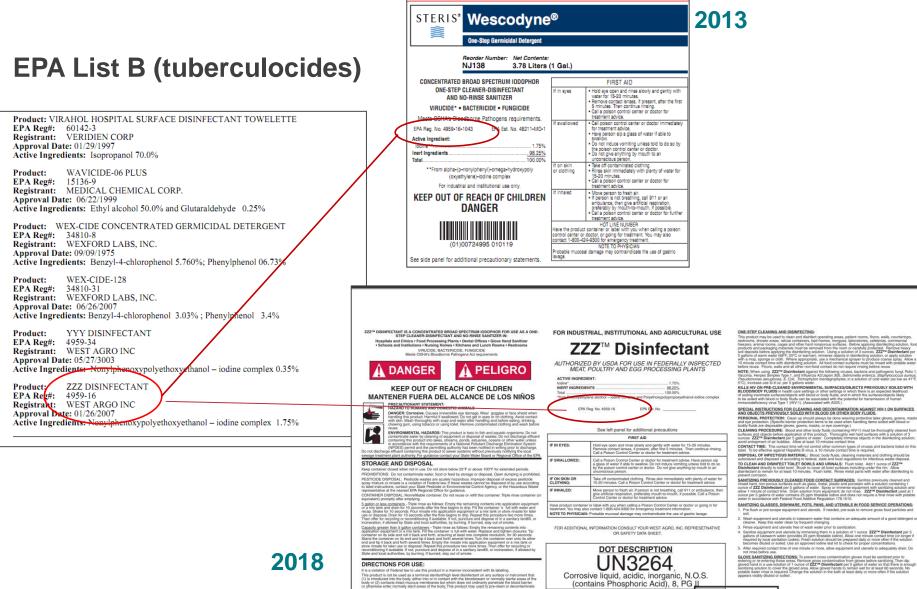
DO NOT USE AFTER EXPIRATION DATE. Do not allow SP(Use to mix with alkaline substances such as bleach (Sodium I oxidizing agents. Use purified water (e.g. deionized) for makin and rinsing. Some materials may be incompatible with SPC Use. Test material prior to use. SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use h compatible with Polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polyurethan polycarbonate, polysulfone, polystyrene, stainless steel.

Reuse of diluted SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use is not recommen (Directions for use cont



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Example of Name/Company Shift



Label Information

- You must use a commercial disinfectant as specified on the label:
 - Type of surface
 - Pre-cleaning
 - Contact time
 - Dilution
 - Temperature
 - Type of water

DIRECTIONS FOR STERILIZATION SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use is not to be used as a terminal sterilant on any critical/semi-critical

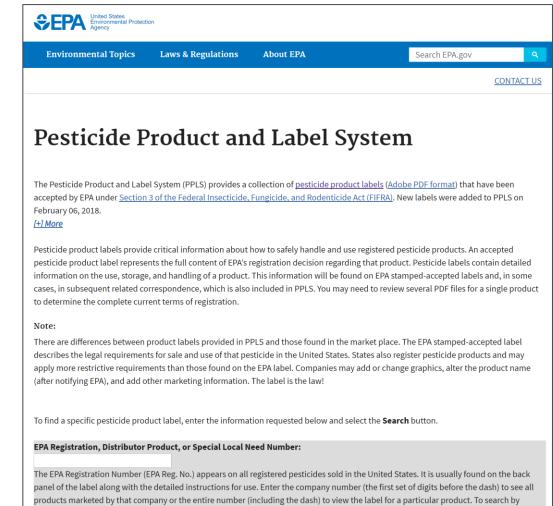
medical device. Remove any obvious debris or organic material from the surface to be sterilized. This can often be accomplished by rinsing with water or by detergent cleaning followed by a water rinse. Immerse the item to be sterilized in a sufficient volume of undiluted SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use to d through ore eating, over the item and stirling and a sufficient volume of undifieded STORALENZ Heady to Use to cover the item and stirl all passages requiring sterilization. Hold in the sterilizing Solution for a minimum of 5-1/2 hours at 20°C temperature (68°F). Hemove items after 5-1/2 hours and rinse with sterile water until rines water shows levels of 10 ppm or less. The solution may be used and reused for the to 14 days in a manual system with 5-1/2 hours immersion. DIRECTIONS FOR BROAD SPECTRUM DISINFECTION/TUBERCULOCIDE/VIRUCIDE* [HIV-1. Mouse hepatitis virus and Murine paralinfluenza virus type 1 (Sendal), Mouse parvovirus and Murine and the statement of the sender of the sende and wash at risk. protective s. Do not or public/ Murine novovirus)/ Mycoplasma gallisepticum/ Aspergillus niger: Use only on hard, non-porous surfaces. This product is not to be used as a terminal high level disinfectant on any critical/semi-critical discharge surfaces, this product rate of the bed as a terminal high level disinfected and that we full assemble that and the surface to be disinfected. This can often be accomplished by rinsing with purified water (e.g. deionized), mechanical action, or by detergent cleaning followed by a water rinse. Apply product to hard, non-porous surfaces, thoroughly wetting surfaces with a cloth, mop, sponge, sprayer, or by immersion. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes (For Aspergillus niger, contact time is 5 minutes) (For mouse parvovirus, keep surfaces according to the product of the surface of the surface of the surface surface surface of the surface surface surface surface surfaces (For Aspergillus niger, contact time is 5 minutes) (For mouse parvovirus, keep surfaces (For Aspergillus niger), contact time is 5 minutes). rage plant ironmental EVIOUSLY completely immersed for 25 minutes). Wipe dry with a cloth, sponge or mop or allow to air dry. For sprayer applications, use a coarse spray device. Spray 6 – 8 inches from the surface, rub with a brush, nere is an which the sponge or cloth. Do not breathe spray. btential for FOGGING AS AN ADJUNCT TO REGULAR CLEANING AND DISINFECTING: This product may be used in logging as an adjunct either preceding or following regular cleaning and disinfecting precedures for hard room success. Prior to fogging, remove or carefully protect all food products and packaging materials. Ensure room is properly ventilated. Vacate all personnel from the room during fogging and for a minimum of 2 hours after fogging or until the hydrogen perovide air concentration is below 0.5 ppm. Fog areas using one quart (946 mL) per 1,000 cu. (L (28.3 m3) of room volume with unditude SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use solution. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before operations are resumed. Note: (01)00724995 014384 In all applications, always prepare a new solution daily to ensure effectiveness. Do not reuse solutions. Dispose of any unused solution. DIRECTIONS'FOR USE AS A GERMICIDAL DISINFECTANT SPRAY: Use only on hard, non-porous surfaces. Spray SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use undiluted onto cleaned surfaces using a plastic spray bottle. Allow to remain on surface for 30 seconds. Let air dry or rinse with purified water, drain off excess water if possible and allow to dry. DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A CLEANER/SANITIZER (Non-food contact surfaces): Using water or mechanical action, remove heavy soil or gross filth from hard surfaces such as formica, stainless steel or vinyl surfaces. Apply by cloth, mop or sponge so as to wet all surfaces thoroughly, a freshly made 50X dilution (1 part product to 49 part water) of SPOR-KLENZ Ready To Use, made using purified water, to the pre-cleaned surface or immerse pre-cleaned items to be sanitized in the solution. Allow 5 minutes of contact time. Let air dry or rinse with purified water, drain excess if possible and allow to dry. May not be reused as a cleaner/sanitizer. DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A SPORICIDE: Use only on hard, non-porous surfaces. Remove any obvious debris or organic material from the surface to be sterilized. This can often be accomplished by rinsing with water or by detergent cleaning followed by a water rinse. Immerse hard, non-porous surfaces in a sufficient volume of undiluted SPOR-KLENZ Ready to Use. Treated surfaces must remain completely immersed for 30 minutes. Wipe dry or allow to air dry. 6525-061(310) 61168 67199-403/Á Product Made In U.S.A.



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Where to find labels

https://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1



Often, it is easier to search for product labels on the company website

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Check Your Understanding

- True or False disinfectants that are acceptable per the Bloodborne Pathogen law will be appropriate for most BSL-2 labs?
- If a disinfectant says it kills HIV-1, H1N1, Adenovirus and is fungicidal, it would be a good selection for a clinical lab that works with human serum.
- Why did OSHA choose "tuberculocidal" disinfectants as a good product to use with blood, serum, etc. . .?







Factors Influencing Efficacy

- Surface topography
- Temperature
- Relative humidity
- Water hardness
- Organic load
- Concentration
- Contact time









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Some Other Factors

- pH
- Age of the product/solution
- Method of application
 - spray vs. wipe
- Rate of application
- Storage conditions
 - Opaque vs. clear containers





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Chlorine

- Household bleach usually 5-6% Sodium hypochlorite (or ~50,000 ppm)
- In-use dilutions depend on application and amount of organic material present
 - Clean surfaces 1,000 ppm Av CL (2% bleach or 0.1% sodium hypochlorite
 - General disinfection 5,000 ppm Av Cl (10% bleach or 0.5% sodium hypochlorite)
 - Organic material 10,000 ppm Av Cl (20% bleach or 1% sodium hypochlorite)



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Bleach Dilutions

| Dilutions of bleach solution | Use | JIK bleach | Normal commercial bleach | Ultra Clorox |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| Undiluted (in the bottle) | Large spills | 3.85% sodium hypochlorite | 5.25% sodium hypochlorite | 6.15% sodium hypochlorite |
| = g/L = Chlorine ppm | | ~35 g/L | ~50 g/L | ~60 g/l |
| - cinorine ppin | | ~35,000 ppm chlorine | ~50,000 ppm chlorine | 60,000 ppm chlorine |
| OSHA 1:100 =500 ppm =0.05% NaOCl | BBP work | ~15 ml in 985 ml water | 10 ml in 990 ml water (1% bleach) | ~9 ml in 993 ml water |
| WHO recommends for "clean conditions": =1g/L =1,000ppm =0.1% NaOCI | Benchtops, BSCs | ~30 ml Jlk in 870ml water | ~20 ml in 980 ml water (2% bleach) | ~17 ml in 883 ml water |
| WHO recommends for "dirty" conditions =5g/L =5,000ppm =0.5% NaOCI | Spills, liquid waste decontamination | ~150 ml JIK in 850 ml water or waste. Liquid waste should sit for 2 hours before sewering. | ~100 ml in 1000 ml water (or waste) (10% bleach) | ~85 ml in 915 ml water |

Alcohols

- Not acceptable for disinfection of Bloodborne Pathogens (per OSHA)
 - i.e., Human tissue culture activities
- Typically ethyl or isopropyl alcohol
 - Often used in combination with other disinfectants
- 70% in water is most effective concentration
 - 100% alcohol is not effective!!!
- Should primarily be used in the lab for sanitization
 - Killing environmental organisms
 - Removing other disinfectants from surfaces





General Laboratory Cleaning:

- Lab floor > weekly with a germicidal detergent
 - LPH, 1-Stroke Environ
 - Tuberculocidal plus actually clean dirt...
- Lab benches after working
 - Disinfectant, such as 2% bleach, Super Sani-Cloth
 - Unused areas also need cleaning (dust, mold)
- Sinks <u>></u> weekly
 - Disinfectant or normal commercial cleaning products
 - Encourage mold growth
- Laboratory equipment (carts, centrifuges, trays) > weekly
 - Disinfectant







BSC Daily Cleaning

- Clean all surfaces with a disinfectant before/after working
 - Alcohol OK before work
 - Disinfectant after work
 - Human/primate cell culture
 - Infectious agents
 - 2% bleach, Cavicide
 - Followed by alcohol

- Swiffer Sweeper for cleaning BSC surfaces
 - Dry Swiffer pad
 - Spray with disinfectant
 - Use new pad each time





Interval BSC Cleaning

- Monthly minimum (SOP)
 - Remove work surface and grill
 - Clean with disinfectant
 - Soak if necessary to remove crusty material
- Clean after a spill
 in the BSC



Clean trough and under work surface regularly



Additional Disinfectants

- For decontamination of BSCs, occasionally incubators
 - Formaldehyde
 - Vapor Phase Hydrogen Peroxide
 - Chlorine Dioxide
- Use of these requires training, specialized equipment, special PPE
- Algaecides, fungicides:
 - For water baths and incubators







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Decontamination of Biohazardous Liquid Waste

- Considerations
 - Mixed chemical/biohazardous or radioactive/biohazardous?



- Usually remove biohazard status first,
 then ship or treat as radioactive or chemical waste
- Local regulations or wastewater treatment plant requirements
 - Some may not allow large amount or concentrations of bleach, such as in an industrial setting



Methods of Biohazardous Liquid Waste Decontamination

- Add full strength bleach to the waste, for a final dilution of 10% bleach
 - Allow to sit for > 30 minutes (or longer, depending on the organism of concern)
 - Sewer carefully, with water running (eye protection)



Higher concentrations of bleach may be problematic for personnel and equipment



Other solutions for liquid wastes



Treatment and pumping system for instrument waste

- If large quantities of serum or blood present, bleach may be problematic
 - Gas, odors
 - Engineered pumping and treatment systems
 - Biowaste holding tanks, etc.



Check Your Understanding

- What common, inexpensive disinfectant should be prepared daily?
- Which common class of disinfectant is more effective when diluted, and has no activity against bacterial spores?
- True or False? Disinfectants such as "Lysol" may use the same name for many different formulations.





Other Handy References?

| Public Health Agency of Can | Agence de la santé ada publique du Canada | | Canadä | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | gency of Canada chealth.gc.ca | a 773 | Public Health Agency of Canada Pathogen Safety Data Sheets https://www.canada.ca/en/public- | |
| Pathogen Safet | Home Contact tory Biosafety and Biosecurit y Data Sheets and Risk Asse | ty > Biosafety Programs a essment | Search and Resources > TEXT @PRINT < SHARE | health/services/laboratory-biosafety- biosecurity/pathogen-safety-data-sheets- risk-assessment.html | |
| Information About the Agency | Pathogen Safety Assessment | y Data Sheets a | nd Risk | | |
| Diseases & Conditions Infectious Diseases | Pathogen Safety Data Sh Safety Data Sheets for in that describe the hazardo recommendations for wor | fectious substances) are ous properties of a huma rk involving these agents | e technical documents in pathogen and | ints | |
| Chronic Diseases | setting. These documents have been produced Agency of Canada as educational and informati laboratory personnel working with these infectio | | | SECTION IV - VIABILITY | |
| Health & Safety Travel Health | note that work involving pathogens in Canada r with International, National, and Provincial laws | | | G SUSCEPTIBILITY: No specific antiviral available; cidofovir has shown promise in treatment of adenoviral ocular infections. | |
| Food Safety Immunization & Vaccines | information on the Canad | | | EPTIBILITY TO DISINFECTANTS: Susceptible to 1% sodium hypochlorite, 2% raldehyde, 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate EICAL INACTIVATION: Sensitive to heat>56°C; unusually stable to chemical or cal agents and adverse pH conditions | |
| Emergency Preparedness & Response | Please note that although recommendations contain peer-reviewed literatures no responsibility for the a | ned in these document sources believed to be | | | |
| Health Promotion | PSDSs, nor for any loss of information contained wit frequent and this informa | IDE HOST: Resistance to chemical and physical agents allows for all outside of the body. Adenovirus type 3 survived up to 10 days on ent conditions; adenovirus type 2 survived from 3-8 weeks on | | | |
| Injury Prevention Lab Biosafety | PSD | S by Pathogen N | | rfaces at room temperature | |
| & Biosecurity Research & Statistics | | BICIDIEIFIGIHIIJIKILIMINIOIPIQIRI SITIUIVIWIXIYIZ | | | |
| Surveillance Information | Α | | | | |
| information | Actinobacillus spp. Up | dated! | | | |

Other References

- Useful comparisons and summaries of agents
- Charts of various applications

Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008



Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008

William A. Rutala, Ph.D., M.P.H.^{1,2}, David J. Weber, M.D., M.P.H.^{1,2}, and the Healthcare

Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC)³

¹Hospital Epidemiology University of North Carolina Health Care System Chapel Hill, NC 27514

²Division of Infectious Diseases University of North Carolina School of Medicine Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7030

https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/index.html

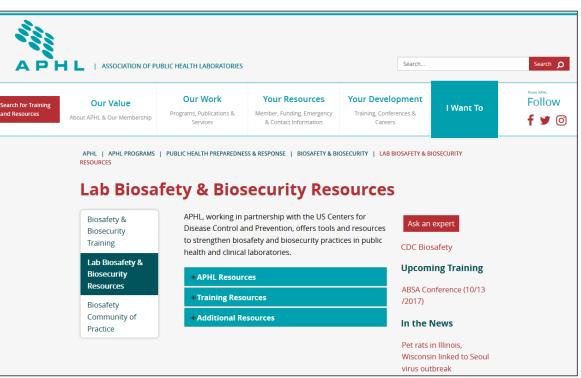


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Other References

www.aphl.org/biosafety

- Biosafety/Biosecurity
 Training
- Resources/Tools
- Additional Resources





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