When and how to choose sporicidal product for surface disinfection?

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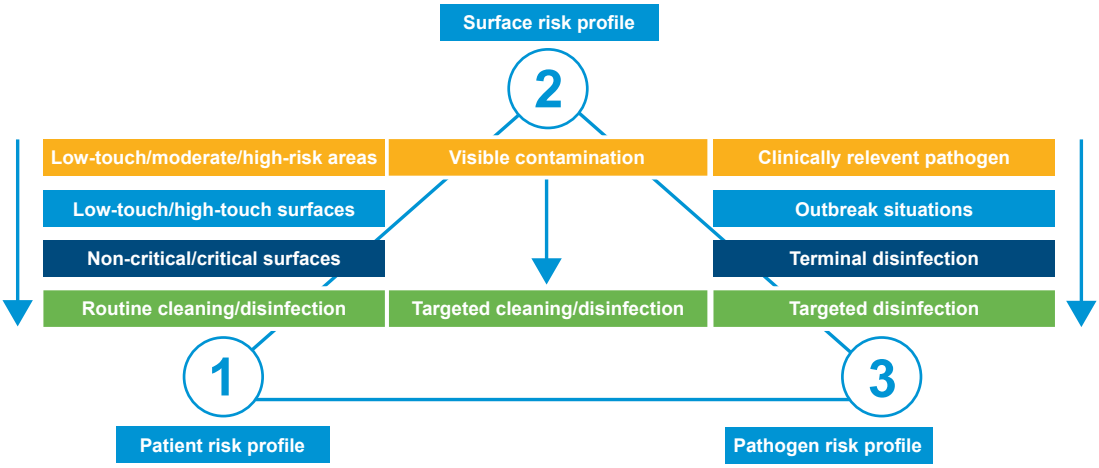
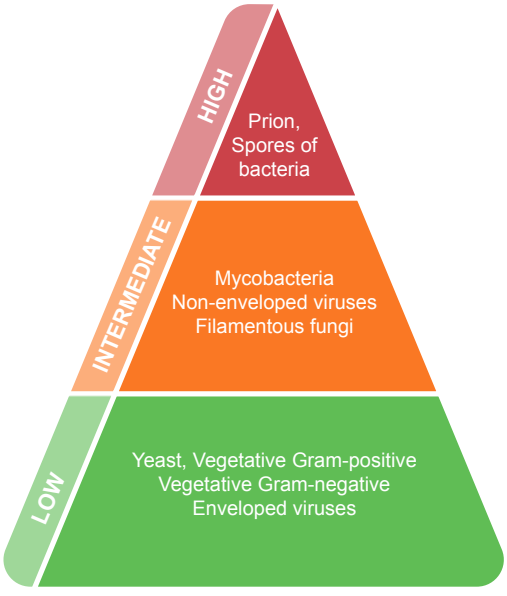
1. WHEN: Outbreak vs. routine disinfection – risk assessment



SITUATION	ROUTINE	OUTBREAK
Disinfection	Regular and systematic cleaning and disinfection of surfaces to prevent the spread of pathogens and maintain a hygienic environment. Routine use is a part of standard precaution.	Occurrence of more disease cases than is usually expected within a specific time and location. Outbreak situations necessitate the use of products with specific efficacy
Needed efficacy	**bactericidal, yeasticidal, enveloped viruses**	**Other outbreak -** bactericidal, yeasticidal, limited spectrum (Norovirus) and activity against spores *(B.cereus, subtilis and C. difficile)*

2. HOW: Active substances - choose sporicidal



- Peracetic acid
- Chlorine Dioxide (ClO2)
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Aldehydes
- Sodium hypochlorite

- Povidone-Iodine
- Phenolics
- Complex Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QAC) formulations
- Biguanides-based formulations

- 70% IPA/ethanol
- Simple QAC solutions
- Simple biguanide solutions

Outbreaks, high risk area, terminal disinfection – use sporicidal active substances

Routine disinfection

Sporicidal Vs. Sporostatic

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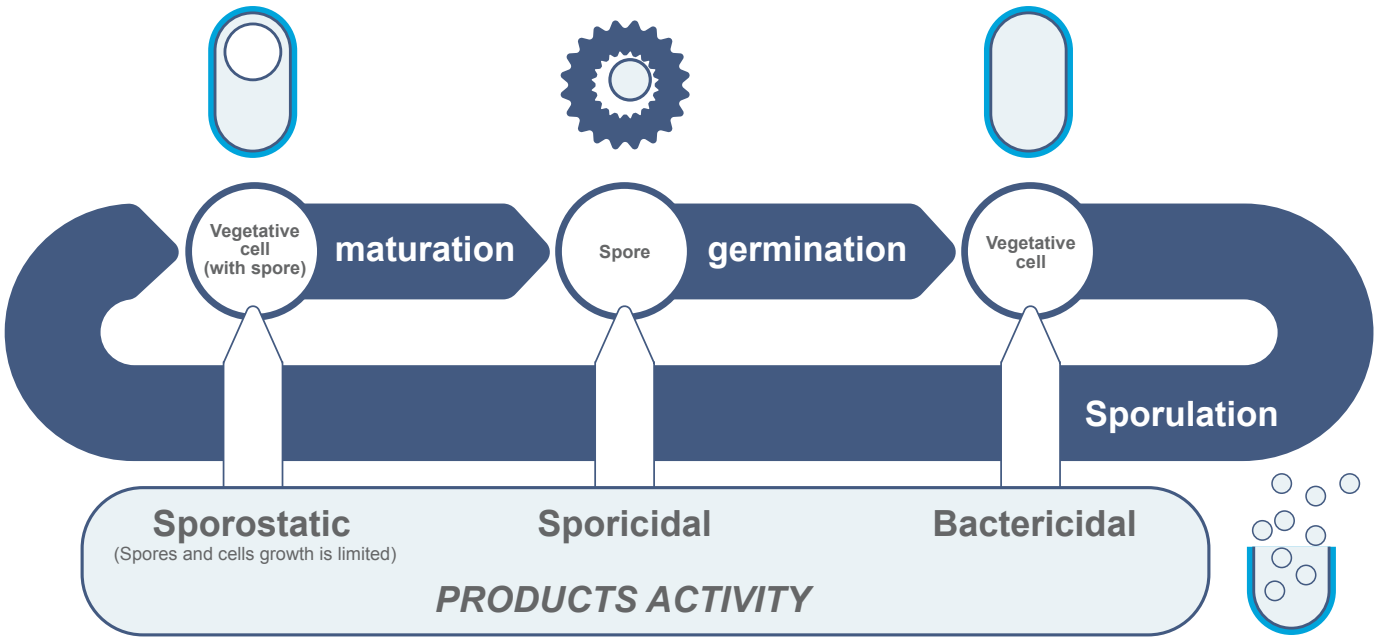

Surface sporicidal product : how to make the good choice ?

	YES	NO
Application	Outbreak Transmission based precaution	Routine Standard precaution
EN standards	EN 17126 EN 17846	EN 13704
Active substances	Peracetic acid Hydrogen peroxide Chlorine Chlorine dioxide	QAC Amines Alcohols Phenolics
Test reports	Accredited laboratory ISO 17025 (data about spores sensitivity*)	Laboratory without accreditation

*recommended but not mandatory