clinell®

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THE MOST CLINICALLY PROVEN DISINFECTANT WIPE IN THE WORLD

Patented formula

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes come in a stable form that delivers peracetic acid on demand. Peracetic acid is a safe alternative to chlorine and is proven to provide similar or better performance against spores[1].

Simple and easy to use

Just wet with water to activate the dry wipes. No more dilution errors. They do not generate toxic fumes and can be safely used next to patients.

The most powerful wipe in the world

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes kill most known pathogenic microorganisms with a non-selective action. They have a proven 6 log spore kill, in two minutes, under dirty conditions[2]. Proven to outperform other leading sporicidal wipes[3], based on kill rates and contact times.

Contains detergent

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes clean and disinfect. Unlike chlorine based products, which are inhibited by dirt and organic matter[1], peracetic acid remains effective in highly soiled conditions

Safe to use on most surfaces

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes are CE certified class IIa medical devices. They can be used on most non-invasive medical devices and equipment without corrosion, unlike chlorine solutions.

Proven to be faster

Proven to be faster and more effective at reducing spore counts than chlorine solutions[4].

PROBLEMS WITH EXISTING SOLUTIONS

Irregular spray patterns lead to areas of low biocide concentration. Wet wipes always deliver the correct dose.

Wet wipes are significantly better at removing microbial bioburden than spray and dry wipe[5].

Sprays and wipes

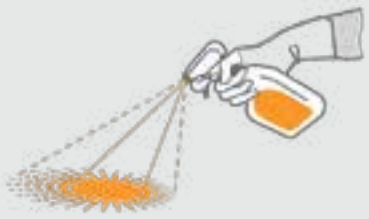
When using sprays and dry wipes, it is common to end up with variable concentrations of biocides[6]. Impregnated wet wipes are significantly better at removing microbial bioburden than when using a spray and dry wipe[5].

Low concentrations of biocides can cause microorganisms to develop cross-resistance to antibiotics[7,8].

Provided there is proper use of efficacious surface disinfectants, avoiding low concentrations of biocides, present scientific data does not suggest that resistance problems will emerge[9,10].

Wet wipes have the advantage of delivering a pre-measured dose of biocides, avoiding the risk of resistance.

1.



Sprays provide uneven coverage.

2.

Inconsistent biocide coverage is ineffective.

3.

Low biocide concentration may select for resistance.

4.

Uniform concentration of biocide with a wet wipe.

Two part solution sprays inconsistently mix the biocide, delivering variable concentrations of disinfectant.

Two chamber sprays and wipes

Due to instability of the active biocide, or to prevent degradation over time, dual chamber sprays function by mixing two solutions within the spray head.

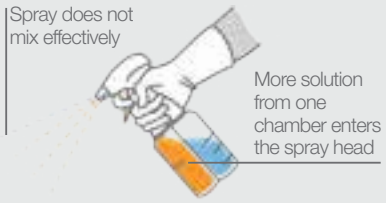
It is common to use sprays at an angle, to shoot down onto the surface, meaning more solution will enter the head from one chamber than the other. This creates an uneven mix which can lead to suboptimal concentration of biocides.

In a laboratory setting, biocides may not be tested from dual chamber spray bottles – hence test data may not reflect practical, in-use, conditions.

In addition to affecting the efficacy of the biocide, inconsistent mixing increases wastage – reducing number of uses and resulting in increased cost.

The final mixed solution of some two part sprays is gel based or produces a precipitate. This can build up over time, clogging the nozzle and inhibiting the spray. Blocked nozzles lead to even greater inconsistency of coverage than usual, resulting in low concentrations of biocides, which can allow microorganisms to develop cross-resistance[7].

1.



When used at an angle different quantities of solutions mix. Producing an ineffective disinfectant.

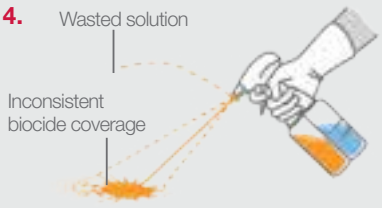
2.

Inconsistent mixing wastes solution, reducing the number of uses and increasing costs.

3.

Some sprays create a gel/precipitate within the spray head, this residue will often block the nozzle.

4.

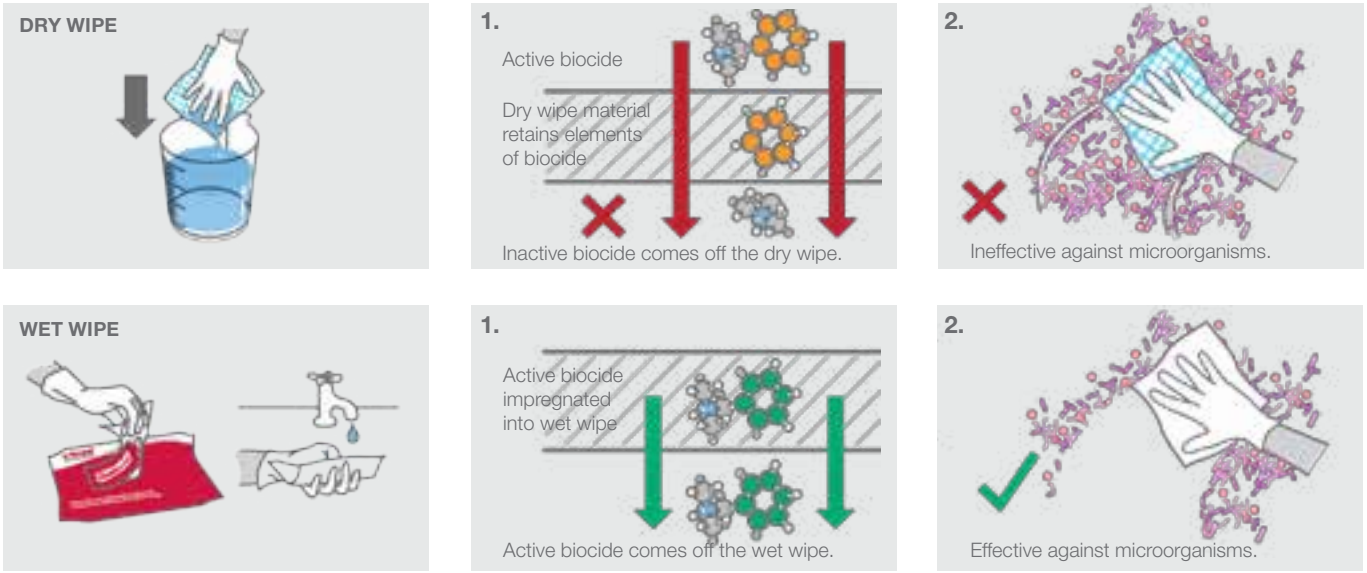


Blocked nozzles reduce the biocidal coverage of the spray.

PROBLEMS WITH EXISTING SOLUTIONS

The molecular structure of the dry wipe can alter the formulation of the disinfectant by binding certain components and rendering them inactive[11].

Do dry wipes affect your disinfectant?



Dry wipes made of either synthetic or natural materials can bind the biocide, changing the concentration of active disinfectant released[11].

This means that the liquid coming off the dry wipe may not be the same concentration as the liquid that went into it. For example, the combination of quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) with an inappropriate type of fabric will effectively abolish its antimicrobial activity[12].

Efficacy testing of disinfectant sprays and solutions has been performed on the liquid.

Efficacy testing of wet wipes is performed on the solution released by the wipe, and the wet wipe itself, so you know the end product exactly conforms to efficacy testing data.

Pre-impregnated wet wipes are proven to

increase

staff compliance[13]

Dry wipes can interfere with the action of common hospital disinfectants[11]

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CHLORINE SOLUTIONS

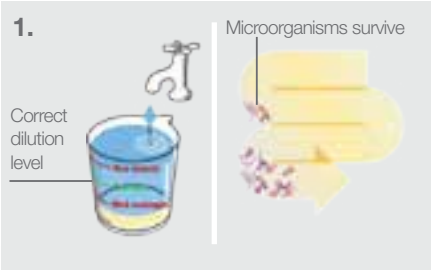
If a used wipe is plunged back into a bucket of chlorine, organic matter can be introduced. This accelerates breakdown of the active disinfectant.

Double dipping

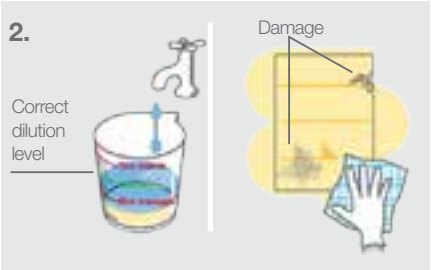
When a used wipe is dipped back into the bucket, organic matter is introduced, increasing breakdown of the active disinfectant.

The incompatibility of cloths and chlorine-based products has been clearly demonstrated[14]. Chlorine solution is tested in the laboratory for its effectiveness, however testing is not done on solution in conjunction with the cloth, but only on the solution by itself.

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes contain detergent, to clean as they disinfect, and remain effective in dirty conditions[2].

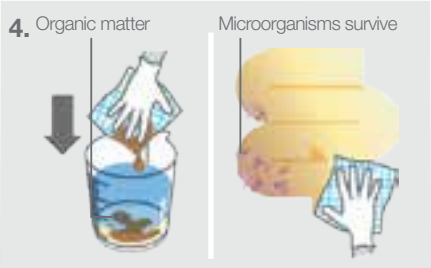


Over diluted solutions are weak and ineffective.



Under diluted solutions are toxic and can cause damage to materials.

Organic matter makes chlorine ineffective.



Organic matter binds to chlorine, reducing efficacy.

WHY CHOOSE CLINELL SPORICIDAL?

Improved cleaning and disinfection of room surfaces decreases the risk of healthcare associated infections[15].

Effective sporicidal agents

Enhanced environmental cleaning with sporicidal agents of rooms housing *Clostridium difficile* infected patients is warranted[16]. Key measures to prevent *C. difficile* transmission include correct cleaning and disinfection of hospital room surfaces daily and at discharge. For effective disinfection of *C. difficile*, a sporicidal product plus correct practices are essential[17].

QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS ARE NOT SPORICIDAL

The number of chemical agents that possess sporicidal activity is limited to alkylating agents and oxidizing agents – such as peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide and chlorine – with the latter group displaying more rapid sporicidal activity[3]. Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QACs) are termed sporistatic[3] meaning they only inhibit spore germination and/or outgrowth.

CHLORINE TABLETS ARE INEFFICIENT

Dilution errors can easily occur when preparing chlorine solutions. Using too much water when mixing up a solution can result in a disinfectant that is too weak and ineffective at removing the microbial burden.

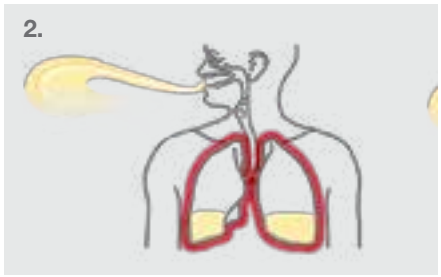
Conversely, using too little water results in a solution that is too strong, toxic and harmful to materials, as well as to the user.

TOXICOLOGICAL HAZARDS

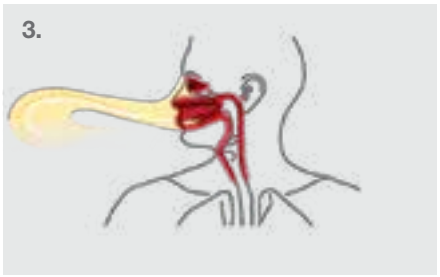
All disinfecting procedures must include a risk assessment of potential toxicological hazards.
Chlorine solutions, made from tablets and powders, are hazardous to both the user and the patients: emitting toxic fumes and by-products. Chlorine has been shown to cause obstructive lung disease, shortness of breath, eye irritation, nasal complaints, cough and skin complaints[19].

HEALTH RISKS

Toxic fumes from chlorine based solutions.



Lung damage.



Eye irritation, nose and throat damage, causing coughs and shortness of breath.

Chronic inhalation of chlorine can increase the
risk of lung fibrosis[19]

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CLINELL SPORICIDAL WIPES

Proven to reduce *Clostridium difficile* associated disease by 72%[20]

Peracetic acid generating wipes activated by water, for surface disinfection and cleaning of non-invasive medical devices.

SPORICIDAL WIPES

Clinell Sporicidal Wipes are a high level disinfectant wipe used specifically to target *Clostridium difficile* spores. They clean and disinfect, providing a direct replacement and safe alternative to chlorine products[1,4].

Containing patented technology, Clinell Sporicidal Wipes are designed for use on all surfaces of non-invasive medical devices. They are inactive when dry and, with the addition of water, generate peracetic acid levels that are proven to kill most known microorganisms.

Kills at least
99.9999%
of spores in two minutes, in dirty conditions[2]

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

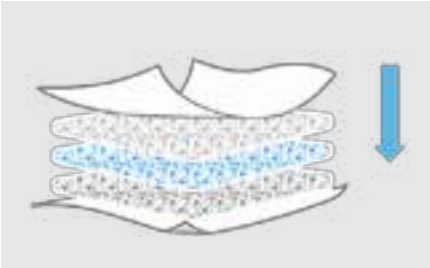
Powerful disinfecting composition using a pH optimised peracetic acid and hydrogen peroxide combination, generated from sodium percarbonate and tetra acetyl ethylene diamine.

High power oxidative kill against all microorganisms including non-enveloped viruses and bacterial endospores.

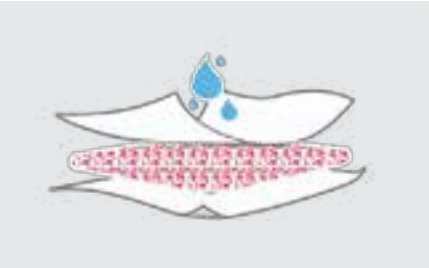
Greater than 6 log kill (>99.9999%) of spores in two minutes in dirty conditions[2]. Conforms to EN1276, EN13704, EN14348, EN14476, EN14561, EN14562, EN14563 and EN16615.

CE 0473 Class IIa Medical Device

BACTERIA	TEST
Acinetobacter baumannii	EN13727
Escherichia coli	EN13727
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	EN1276
	EN14561
Staphylococcus aureus	EN13727
	EN14561
Enterococcus hirae	EN13727
	EN14561
Klebsiella pneumoniae (ESBL)	EN13727
Enterococcus faecalis	EN13727
Enterococcus faecium (VRE)	EN13727
SPORES	
Clostridium difficile	ASTM
	E2362-09
	EN13704
	EN16615
Bacillus subtilis	Bab et al[2]
MYCOBACTERIA	
Mycobacterium terrae	EN14563
	EN14348
FUNGI	
Candida albicans	EN14562
	EN13727
Aspergillus niger	EN14562
VIRUSES	
Adenovirus	EN14476
Poliovirus	EN14476
Canine Parvovirus	



Dry before activation, each wipe consists of 2 non-woven fabrics bonded together with a unique powder combination in the middle layer.



Water activates the powder to generate high levels of hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid.

This unique method of application ensures consistent efficacy, with no dilution errors.

PRODUCT INFORMATION	UNIT OF ISSUE	ORDER CODE	NHSSC
Sporicidal Wipes	Pack of 25	CS25	VJT113
Sporicidal Wall Mounted Dispenser	for CS25	CS25D	-

USE DISINFECTANTS SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE. ALWAYS FOLLOW MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS CLEANING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES.

Clinell's industry leading aftercare and training services

Including a revolutionary training kit, specialised nurse trainers, educational materials, customised posters and dispenser installation.

Contact us on: 020 7993 0030 or info@clinell.com.

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