



## PCS MICROFIBRE CLOTH CLEANING AND SANITATION WITH CONTROLLED MOISTURE SATURATION

### MICROFIBRE CLOTHS CAN REMOVE LARGE NUMBERS OF PATHOGENS

#### Removal and Transfer of Viruses on Food Contact Surfaces by Cleaning Cloths (1)

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*"The microfibre cloth evaluated in our study had a mean log10 reduction of 3.36 for viruses when used as a damp cloth on both surface types"*

*"Microfibre cloths also demonstrated significantly less transfer of viruses to surfaces than non-woven fabric."*

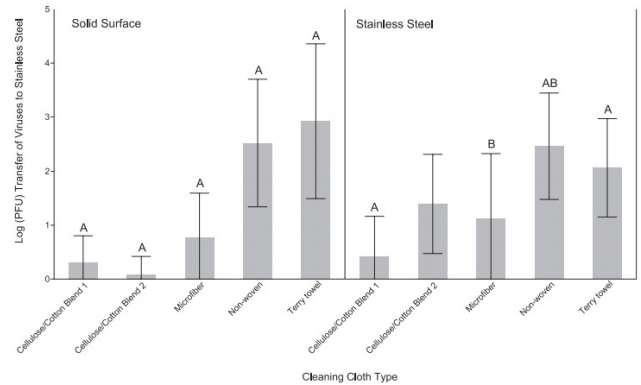


FIG 2 Total virus (FCV, MS2, PRD1) transfer to solid surface and stainless steel by cleaning cloths. Error bars indicate standard deviations. Letters above the bars represent statistically significant differences ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) between cloth types for virus transfer within each surface type.

#### Bacteria from surfaces (2)

#### Assessing the efficacy of different microfibre cloths at removing surface micro-organisms associated with healthcare-associated infections

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*"Overall results for the single use cloth trial indicated a mean log10 reduction of 2.21 in the number of micro-organisms on the surfaces following cleaning with the microfibre cloths"*

*"it is concluded that use of the microfibre cloths investigated is an effective way to reduce the levels of MRSA, E. coli and C. difficile (in spore form) on a range of surfaces found in the clinical environment and could therefore be of benefit to these environments."*

*"Effort should also be focused on ensuring that microfibre cloths are used correctly in real-life situations, through provision and application of manufacturers' instructions for use (where available) and staff training."*

## OVER RELIANCE ON DISINFECTANT WIPES

#### Ability of cleaning-disinfecting wipes to remove bacteria from medical device surfaces (3)

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bacteria was compared with gauze soaked with water or bleach. Gauze soaked with water was used to determine the optimal wetness for bacteria removal, which was then used to evaluate the efficacy of the wipe ingredients.

Background: Nosocomial infections are a serious problem in health care facilities. Bacteria can be transferred from patient to patient via contaminated reusable medical devices and equipment.

Results: All of the wipes cleaned the device surfaces significantly better than the no wipe control. Some wipes performed equally well as gauze with water, whereas others performed worse. Overall, the wipe containing sodium hypochlorite was the most effective at removing bacteria.

Methods: An anesthesia machine and objects representative of smooth and ridged machine knobs were contaminated with Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus atrophaeus spores, and Clostridium sporogenes spores. The ability of 5 commercially available cleaning-disinfecting wipes to remove

Conclusion: Physically removing bacteria from device surfaces with water was often as effective as the cleaning-disinfecting wipes.

PCS process of adding a precise repeatable amount of liquid to microfibre cloths at point of use insures fresh active ingredient to each cloth and maximizes micro fibre cloth soil removal.

PCS 7000 Oxidizing Disinfecting Cleaner diluted with 32 parts water demonstrated a greater than 7 log reduction of Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus in 30 seconds.

Germicidal and Detergent Sanitizing Action of Disinfectants. Approved no rinse sanitization of food contact surfaces.

#### Major benefits.

- Cleans better than using disinfecting wipes.
- Easy to use process that saves time.
- Reduction in staff chemical exposures.
- Less chemical residue left on surfaces treated.
- Save up to 75% on your supply cost as compared to using disinfecting wipes.
- Cleaning to a level required to protect public health.

PCS 7000 Oxidizing Disinfectant Cleaner also kills C difficile spore form when used undiluted, ideally suited for outbreak, discharge and deep cleaning when required.