Accepted Manuscript

Test parameters for efficacy evaluations of aerial hydrogen peroxide decontamination systems

S. Ali, S. Yui, M. Muzslay, A.P.R. Wilson

PII: S0195-6701(17)30517-0

DOI: 10.1016/j.jhin.2017.09.011

Reference: YJHIN 5225

To appear in: Journal of Hospital Infection

Received Date: 12 September 2017

Accepted Date: 12 September 2017

Please cite this article as: Ali S, Yui S, Muzslay M, Wilson A, Test parameters for efficacy evaluations of aerial hydrogen peroxide decontamination systems, *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jhin.2017.09.011.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1	
2	Letter to the Editor:
3	
4	Test parameters for efficacy evaluations of aerial hydrogen peroxide decontamination systems
5	
6	Dear Editor,
7	We comment on the difficulties posed when designing test criteria for the assessment of whole-
8	room aerial hydrogen peroxide decontamination systems.
9	
10	In-use efficacy data of biocides and decontamination systems provides essential information on
11	performance in local hospital conditions, potential advantages and weaknesses that may not be
12	obvious from manufacturer brochure material and commercial test data. Obtaining unbiased data
13	on end-user efficacies is difficult and therefore an independent head-to-head study is useful.
14	
15	We have previously conducted a study to evaluate the reductions in environmental contamination
16	during in-use operation of two commercially-available hydrogen peroxide whole-room disinfection
17	systems [1].
18	
19	In the absence of defined, standardised national testing protocols we designed our own testing
20	protocol for our setting. Our assessments involved in-house biological indicators (BIs) using a Gram
21	positive, Gram-negative and a spore-bearing organism (MRSA, ESBL-producing Klebsiella
22	pneumoniae and C. difficile 027 spores respectively) to simulate clinically-relevant organisms in the
23	hospital environment and incorporated varying levels of soiling challenges to indicate best and
24	worst-case efficacy outcomes when using either system
25	

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8740114

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8740114

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>