COVID:19: Overview of Contamination of the Healthcare Environment and Effective Surface Disinfection Technologies

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Disclosure: PDI

COVID:19: Overview of Contamination of the Healthcare Environment and Effective Surface Disinfection Technologies

The healthcare environment can be contaminated with SARS-CoV-2 and serve as a fomite, leading to possible transmission to personnel and patients

Role of environment in SARS-CoV-2 transmission and environmental disinfection

COVID:19: Overview of Contamination of the Healthcare Environment and Effective Surface Disinfection Technologies

Learning Objectives

- Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through environmental surfaces
- Identify three sites of the healthcare environment positive for SARS-CoV-2
- Describe at least two technologies or new research data that will eliminate the environment as a source of COVID-19
- Discuss one new COVID-19-related recommendation associated with surface disinfection in healthcare facilities
- Identify at least one new COVID-related change/innovation related to disinfection of noncritical surfaces

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Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa1467, 28 September 2020

- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention says the virus spreads from person to person mainly through respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing or talking in close proximity to each other, but the CDC has also said it may be possible for a person to get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose or possibly their eyes. CDC clarified while it is still possible that a person can catch it from touching a contaminated surface, it's "not thought to be the main way the virus spreads."

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

Survival (hours to days)

Human Coronavirus: Environmental Survival

Kampf G. J Hosp Infect 2020

Table I. Persistence of coronaviruses on different types of inanimate surfaces.

Type of surface	Virus	Strain / isolate	Inoculum (viral titer)	Temperature	Persistence	Reference
Steel	MERS-CoV	Isolate HCoV-EMC/2012	10^5	20°C 30°C	48 h 8 – 24 h	[21]
	TGEV	Unknown	10^6	4°C 20°C 40°C	≥ 28 d 3 – 28 d 4 – 96 h	[22]
	MHV	Unknown	10^6	4°C 20°C 40°C	≥ 28 d 4 – 28 d 4 – 96 h	[22]
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10^3	21°C	5 d	[23]
Aluminium	HCoV	Strains 229E and OC43	5×10^3	21°C	2 – 8 h	[24]
Metal	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10^5	RT	5 d	[25]
Wood	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10^5	RT	4 d	[25]
Paper	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10^5	RT	4 – 5 d	[25]
	SARS-CoV	Strain GVU6109	10^6 10^5 10^4	RT	24 h 3 h < 5 min	[26]
Glass	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10^5	RT	4 d	[25]
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10^3	21°C	5 d	[23]
Plastic	SARS-CoV	Strain HKU39849	10^5	22°-25°C	≤ 5 d	[27]
	MERS-CoV	Isolate HCoV-EMC/2012	10^5	20°C 30°C	48 h 8 – 24 h	[21]
	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10^5	RT	4 d	[25]
	SARS-CoV	Strain FFM1	10^7	RT	6 – 9 d	[28]
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10^7	RT	2 – 6 d	[28]
PVC	HCoV	Strain 229E	10^3	21°C	5 d	[23]
Silicon rubber	HCoV	Strain 229E	10^3	21°C	5 d	[23]
Surgical glove (latex)	HCoV	Strains 229E and OC43	5×10^3	21°C	≤ 8 h	[24]
Disposable gown	SARS-CoV	Strain GVU6109	10^6 10^5	RT	2 d 24 h	[26]

Journal Proofroof

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Survival on environmental surfaces
  - Hours to days (SARS-CoV-2)
  - Depends on experimental conditions such as viral titer (10^7 higher than real life) and volume of virus applied to surface, suspending medium, temperature, relative humidity and surface substrates
  - Human coronavirus 229E persist on surface materials at RT for at least 5 days
  - SARS-CoV-2 can be viable on surfaces for 3 days (plastic, stainless steel ~2-3 days, cardboard ~24h)
  - Suggest transmission of SARS-CoV-2 may occur

Contamination Rate
~20 studies,
0-75% (median 12.1%)

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Contamination of SARS-CoV-2 RNA by PCR on environmental surfaces and medical devices have been documented. Rate varies from 0-75% (median 12.1%).

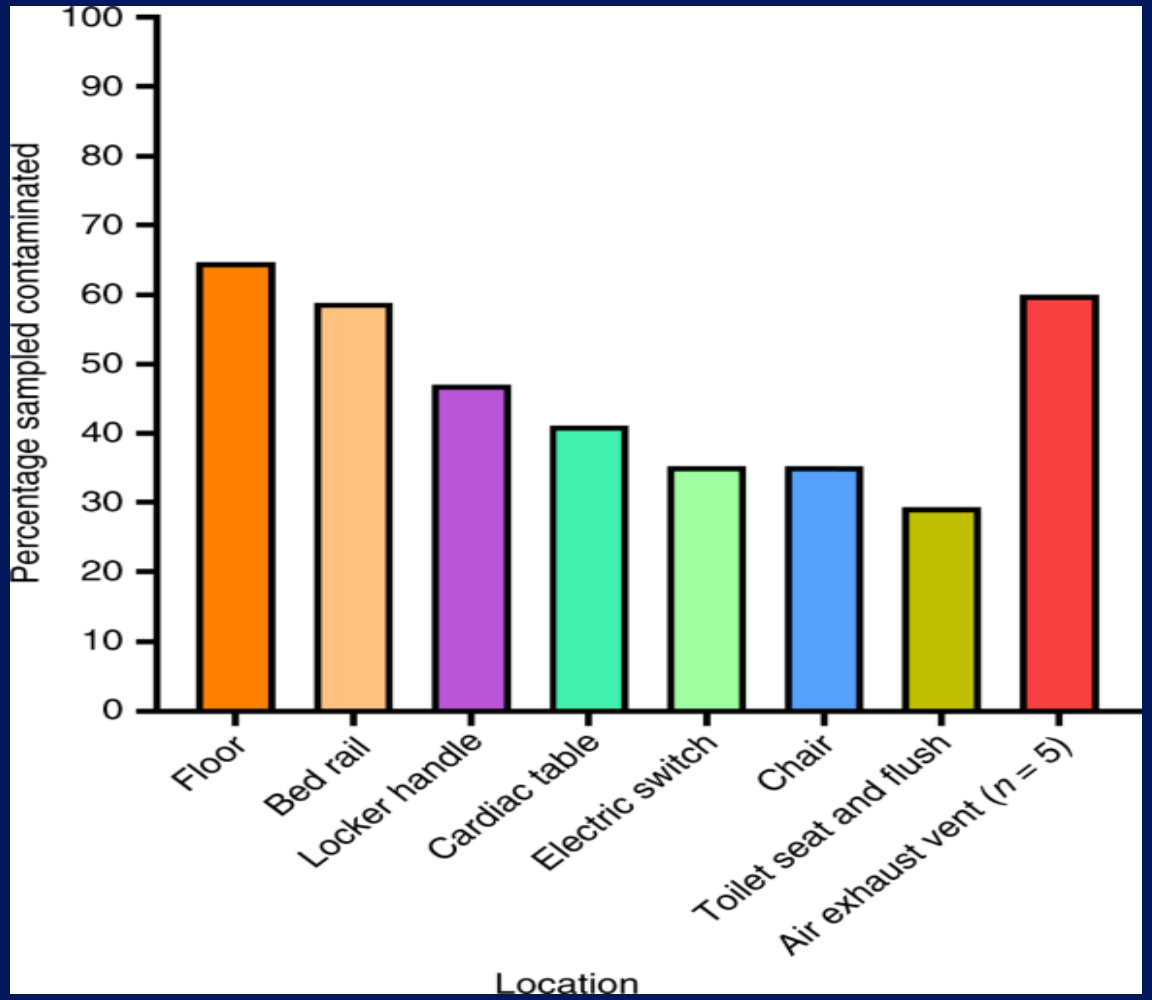
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Detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA does not represent the presence of viable virus. Further, even the detection of viable virus, does not mean an infectious dose of SARS-CoV-2 is present. Infectious dose for SARS-CoV-1 estimated to be 280 viral particles to cause disease in 50% of the population.

Percentage of contaminated swabs from surfaces samples, in rooms with any contamination, SARS-CoV-2

Chia et al. Nature Communication 2020



Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

Raises concerns that contaminated surfaces leads to contamination of the gloves and hands of HCP and transfer

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Contamination rate depends on the status of cleaning and disinfection in environmental sampling rather than symptomatic status of COVID-19 patients
- Environmental studies sampled before cleaning/disinfection reported infrequent to frequent contamination, while studies sampled after cleaning/disinfection revealed zero to infrequent contamination

Do established infection prevention measures prevent spread of SARS-CoV-2 to the hospital environment beyond the patient room?

Jerry et al. J Hosp Infection 2020

Contamination rate: patient room-42% (11/26); nurse's station-3%; post terminal clean-4% (1/25)

Sites of swabs/air samples and results

Sample location	Grand total	Detected	Not detected
COVID-19 patient's room			
Bed rail	6	4	2
Bedside table	6	3	3
Call bell	4	1	3
Patient chair-arm	4	1	3
Remote for bed	2	2	0
Toilet door handle	4	0	4
Total	26	11	15
Nurses' station COVID-19 cohort ward			
Desk	10	0	10
Keyboard	10	0	10
Telephone	10	1	9
Total	30	1	29
Patient room post-terminal clean			
Bed rail	5	0	5
Bedside table	5	0	5
Call bell	5	1	4
Patient chair-arm	5	0	5
Toilet door handle	5	0	5
Total	25	1	24

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SARS-CoV-2 RNA was detected more frequently on environmental surfaces in medical areas of designated COVID-19 hospitals (24.8%) than in living quarters (3.6%), suggesting the need for dedicated use of medical devices and strict cleaning/disinfection of shared patient care items.

Environmental Contamination by SARS-CoV-2 RNA in Medical Areas (36/145-24.8%) vs Living Quarters (2/55-3.6%)

Wu S et al. Am J Infect Control. 2020

Areas	No. of tests	No. of positive	Positive rate (%)
Medical areas	145	36	24.83
General isolation ward	72	18	25.00
Ward 1	12	6	50.00
Ward 2	12	0	0.00
Ward 3	12	4	33.33
Ward 4	12	3	25.00
Ward 5	12	1	8.33
Ward 6	12	4	33.33
Intensive care units	24	9	37.50
Clinical laboratory	7	0	0.00
Fever clinic	42	9	21.43
Emergency room	12	6	50.00
Observation room	4	1	25.00
Treatment room	4	0	0.00
Infusion room	4	0	0.00
Diagnosis room 1	4	1	25.00
Diagnosis room 2	4	0	0.00
Throat swab sampling room	8	0	0.00
Public area	2	1	50.00
Living quarters	55	2	3.64
Office area	22	2	9.09
Rest room	33	0	0.00
Total	200	38	19.00

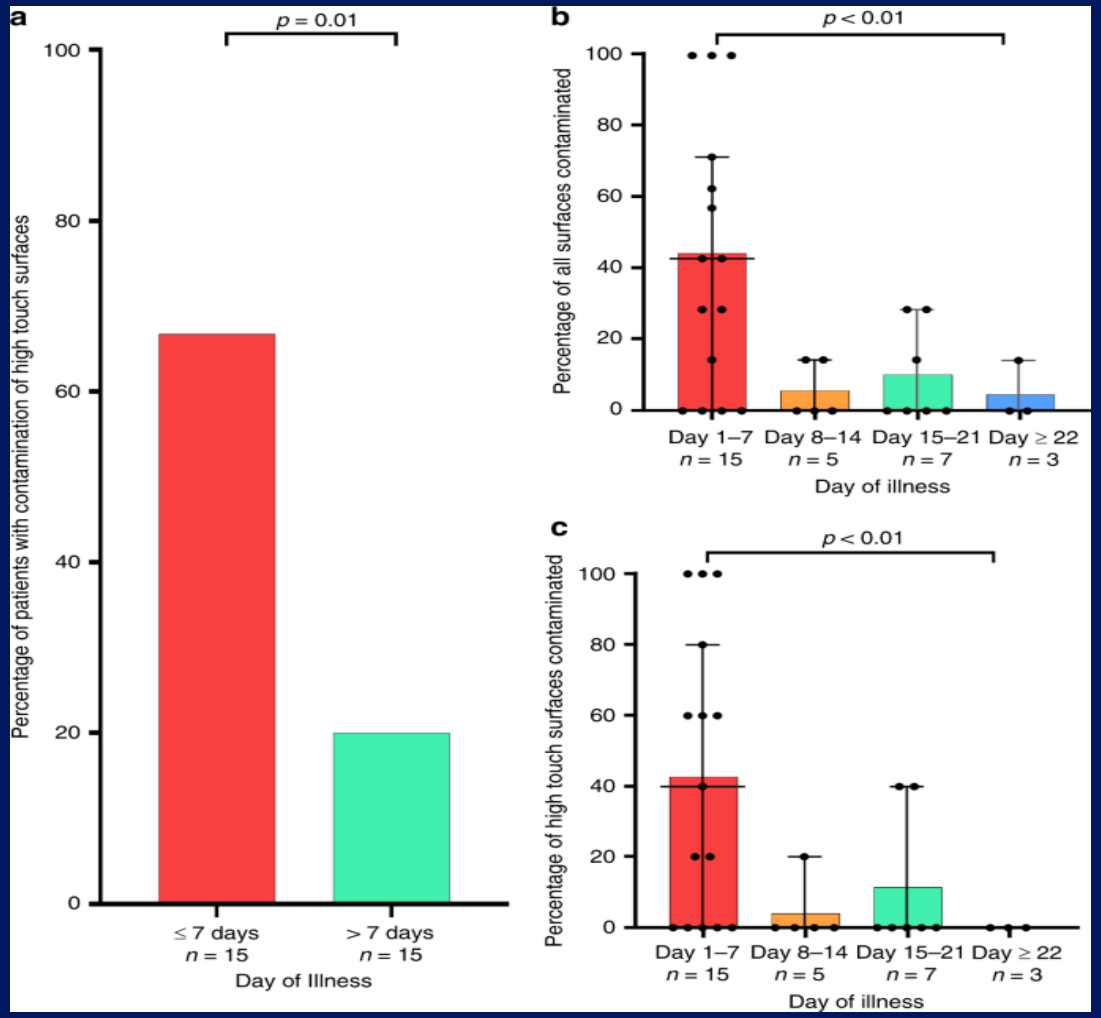
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Contamination of surfaces occurred more extensively within the first week of illness and decreased with increasing duration of illness and lower SARS-CoV-2 RNA levels, which supports studies describing the peak viral loads and active viral replication in the upper respiratory tract of COVID-19 patients during the first week

Extent of environmental contamination correlated with day of illness timepoint

Chia el al. Nature Communications 2020



Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Other studies have not demonstrated extensive environmental contamination
- None of the environmental contamination demonstrated viable SARS-CoV-2 (4 of 21 assayed for virus; 1 virions by EM), suggesting that environmental contamination may be less extensive and infectious than expected in real world conditions when cleaning/disinfection of the healthcare environment is implemented adequately.

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

SARS-CoV-2 RNA was not detected on environmental surfaces in clean, semi-contaminated, or contaminated areas of isolation wards after routine cleaning/disinfection, which suggests that the routine cleaning/disinfection with List N disinfectants and hand hygiene by HCP is effective

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Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

SARS-CoV-2 RNA				
Bed rail	Sink	BP monitor	Infusion pump	Keyboard
Bedside table	Floor	ECG monitor	Fluid stand	Phone
Chair	Toilet seat	Oxygen regulator	Hand sanitizer	Computer mouse
Doorknob	Toilet bowl	Oxygen mask	Trash can	Door
Light switches	Stethoscope	CT scanner	Self-service printer	Glass window
Call button	Pulse oximetry	Ventilator	Desktop	PPE storage area
Centrifuge	Biosafety cabinet	Infant bed	Air outlet	Ambu bag
TV remote	Bed sheet	Urinary catheters	TV	Beepers
Elevator buttons	Ventilator tubing	Glove boxes	Touch screen	All surfaces in nurse's station

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Evidence suggests:
  - The healthcare environment contaminated with SARS-CoV-2 may play a role in transmission of SARS-CoV-2
  - Medical devices commonly used in daily practice also can be contaminated
  - Environmental surfaces in rooms occupied by patients with SARS-CoV-2 RNA and shared patient care items should be regularly and rigorously cleaned/disinfected by well-trained healthcare providers using appropriate disinfectant with an emerging viral pathogen claim.

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- Describe at least two technologies or new research data that will eliminate the environment as a source of COVID-19
  - List N disinfectants (>450 disinfectants, 32 chemicals)
  - "No touch" room decontamination-given cleaning/disinfection often inadequate, supplemental use of no-touch should be considered when patients with coronavirus infection are discharged
    - 5 $\log_{10}$ reduction of MHV-59, mouse analog of MERs and SARs in 10m (Bedel et al. ICHE 2016)
  - Electrostatic sprays-new research

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

Surface disinfection effective provided thorough cleaning/disinfection and effective product used as recommended

Effective Surface Decontamination

Product and Practice = Perfection

Recommendations for Cleaning and Disinfecting of Noncritical Surfaces and Medical Devices in COVID-19 Patient Care

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Use an EPA-registered disinfectant on the List N that has qualified under emerging viral pathogens program for use against SARS-CoV-2.
- All noncritical touchable surfaces and medical devices should be cleaned/disinfected at least once daily and when visibly soiled.
- Assess cleaning thoroughness with a validation method (e.g., fluorescent dye markers). Provide regular feedback to environmental services personnel on the thoroughness of cleaning.

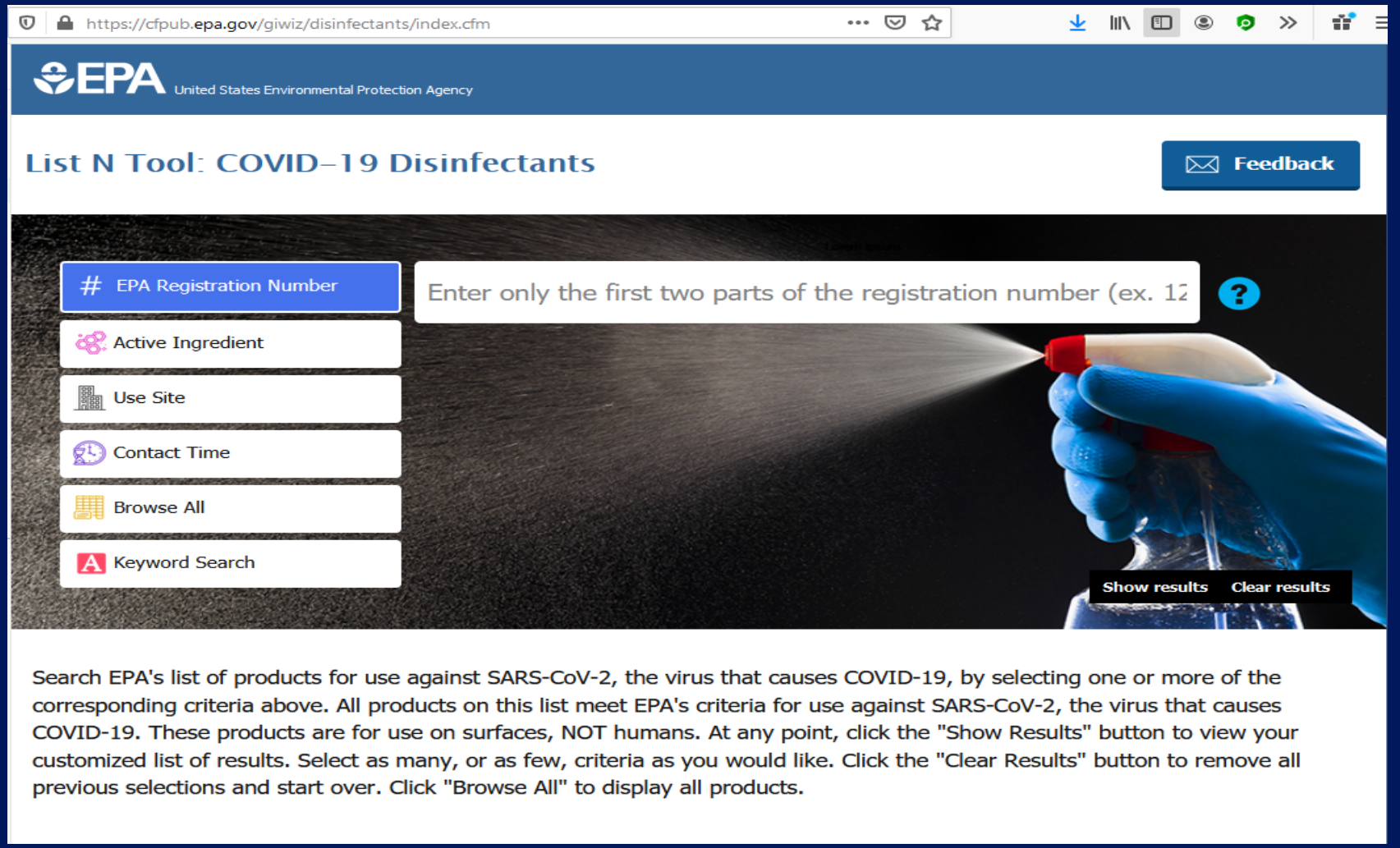
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Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- CDC recommends that an EPA-registered disinfectant on the EPA's List N that has qualified under the emerging pathogen program for use against SARS-CoV-2 be chosen for the COVID-19 patient care.
- List N has >450 entries and 32 different active ingredients

List N Tool: COVID-19 Disinfectants

https://cfpub.epa.gov/giwiz/disinfectants/index.cfm



List N Tool: COVID-19 Disinfectants

32 Active Ingredients

- Ethyl alcohol
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Hypochlorite
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Peracetic acid
- Phenolic
- Quaternary ammonium

LOW-LEVEL DISINFECTION FOR NONCRITICAL EQUIPMENT AND SURFACES

Rutala, Weber. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2014;35:855-865; Rutala, Weber. AJIC 2019;47:A3-A9

Exposure time ≥ 1 min

Germicide	Use Concentration
Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol	70-90%
Chlorine	100ppm (1:500 dilution)
Phenolic	UD
Iodophor	UD
Quaternary ammonium (QUAT)	UD
QUAT with alcohol	RTU
Improved hydrogen peroxide (HP)	0.5%, 1.4%
PA with HP, 4% HP, chlorine (*C. difficile*)	UD

UD=Manufacturer's recommended use dilution; others in development/testing-electrolyzed water; polymeric guanidine; cold-air atmospheric pressure plasma (Boyce Antimicrob Res IC 2016. 5:10)

Decreasing Order of Resistance of Microorganisms to Disinfectants/Sterilants

Rutala, Weber, CDC DS Guideline 2008. www.cdc.gov

Most Resistant

Prions

Spores (*C. difficile*)

Mycobacteria

Non-Enveloped Viruses (norovirus, adeno)

Fungi

Bacteria (MRSA, VRE, *Acinetobacter*)

Enveloped Viruses (SARS-CoV-2)

Most Susceptible

Inactivation of Coronavirus

Kampf G. J Hosp Infect 2020

Table II. Inactivation of coronaviruses by different types of biocidal agents in suspension tests.

Biocidal agent	Concentration	Virus	Strain / isolate	Exposure time	Reduction of viral infectivity (log_{10})	Reference
Ethanol	95%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.5	[29]
	85%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.5	[29]
	80%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.3	[29]
	80%	MERS-CoV	Strain EMC	30 s	> 4.0	[14]
	78%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.0	[28]
	70%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.9	[30]
	70%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.3	[30]
2-Propanol	100%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 3.3	[28]
	75%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.0	[14]
	75%	MERS-CoV	Strain EMC	30 s	≥ 4.0	[14]
	70%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 3.3	[28]
	50%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.7	[30]
	50%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.7	[30]
2-Propanol and 1-propanol	45% and 30%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.3	[29]
		SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 2.8	[28]
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2%	HCoV	ATCC VR-759 (strain OC43)	10 min	0.0	[31]
	0.05%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.7	[30]
	0.05%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.7	[30]
	0.00175%	CCV	Strain S378	3 d	3.0	[32]
Didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride	0.0025%	CCV	Strain S378	3 d	> 4.0	[32]
Chlorhexidine digluconate	0.02%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	0.7 – 0.8	[30]
	0.02%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	0.3	[30]
Sodium hypochlorite	0.21%	MHV	Strain MHV-1	30 s	≥ 4.0	[33]
	0.01%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	2.3 – 2.8	[30]
	0.01%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	1.1	[30]
	0.001%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	0.3 – 0.6	[30]
	0.001%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	0.9	[30]
Hydrogen peroxide	0.5%	HCoV	Strain 229E	1 min	> 4.0	[34]
Formaldehyde	1%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	2 min	> 3.0	[28]

Journal Pre-proof

Recommendations for Cleaning and Disinfecting of Noncritical Surfaces and Medical Devices in COVID-19 Patient Care

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Comply with the manufacturer's treatment time/contact time/kill time for wipes and liquid disinfectants.
- Consider no-touch methods (e.g., UV devices) when available as an adjunct to chemical disinfection for terminal disinfection as data demonstrate reduction of microbial contamination and colonization/infection due to epidemiologically-important pathogens despite less scientific and clinical evidence on inactivation of SARS-CoV-2
- No recommendation for using a method of continuous room disinfection as there is insufficient evidence of effectiveness

Role of Healthcare Surface Environment in SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

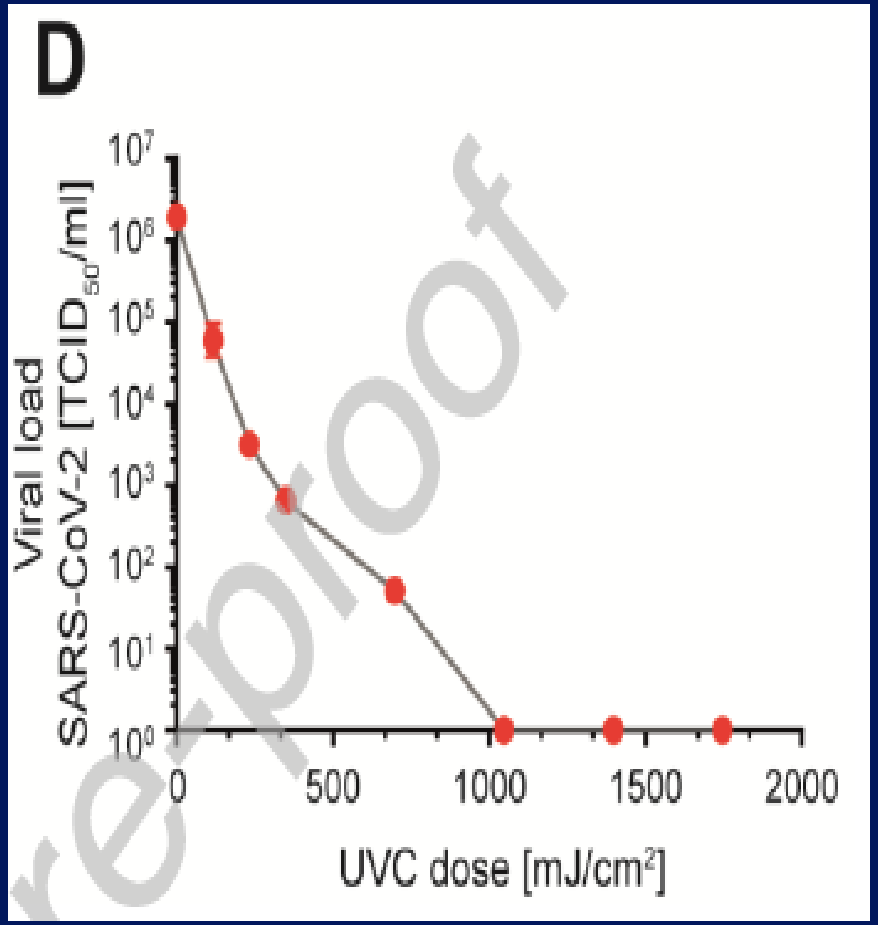
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Susceptibility of SARS-CoV-2 to UV Irradiation

Heilingloh CS et al. AJIC 2020

- Virus is highly susceptible to ultraviolet light
- High infectious titer of 5 x 10^6 was completely inactivated by UVC irradiation after 9 m of exposure
- UVC dose required for complete inactivation was 1048 mJ/cm^2
- UVC reliable disinfection method



reproof

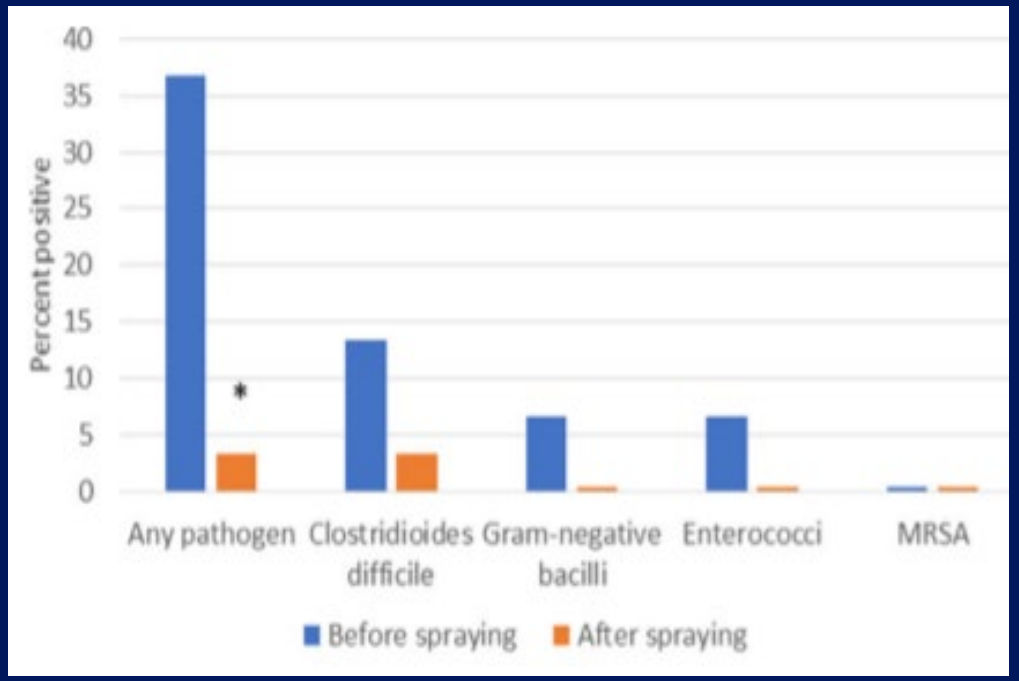
Efficacy of Disinfectant Spray in Reducing Pathogen Contamination

Cadnum et al. AJIC 2020

Picture of electrostatic sprayer
(0.25% sodium hypochlorite)



Efficacy of disinfectant spray
(waiting room chairs)



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- Assess cleaning thoroughness with a validation method (e.g., fluorescent dye markers). Provide regular feedback to environmental services personnel on the thoroughness of cleaning.

Effective Surface Decontamination

Product and Practice = Perfection

Clean/disinfect at least daily with List N



Portable Equipment
(decontaminate after each patient use)







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Surface disinfection effective provided thorough cleaning/disinfection and effective product used as recommended

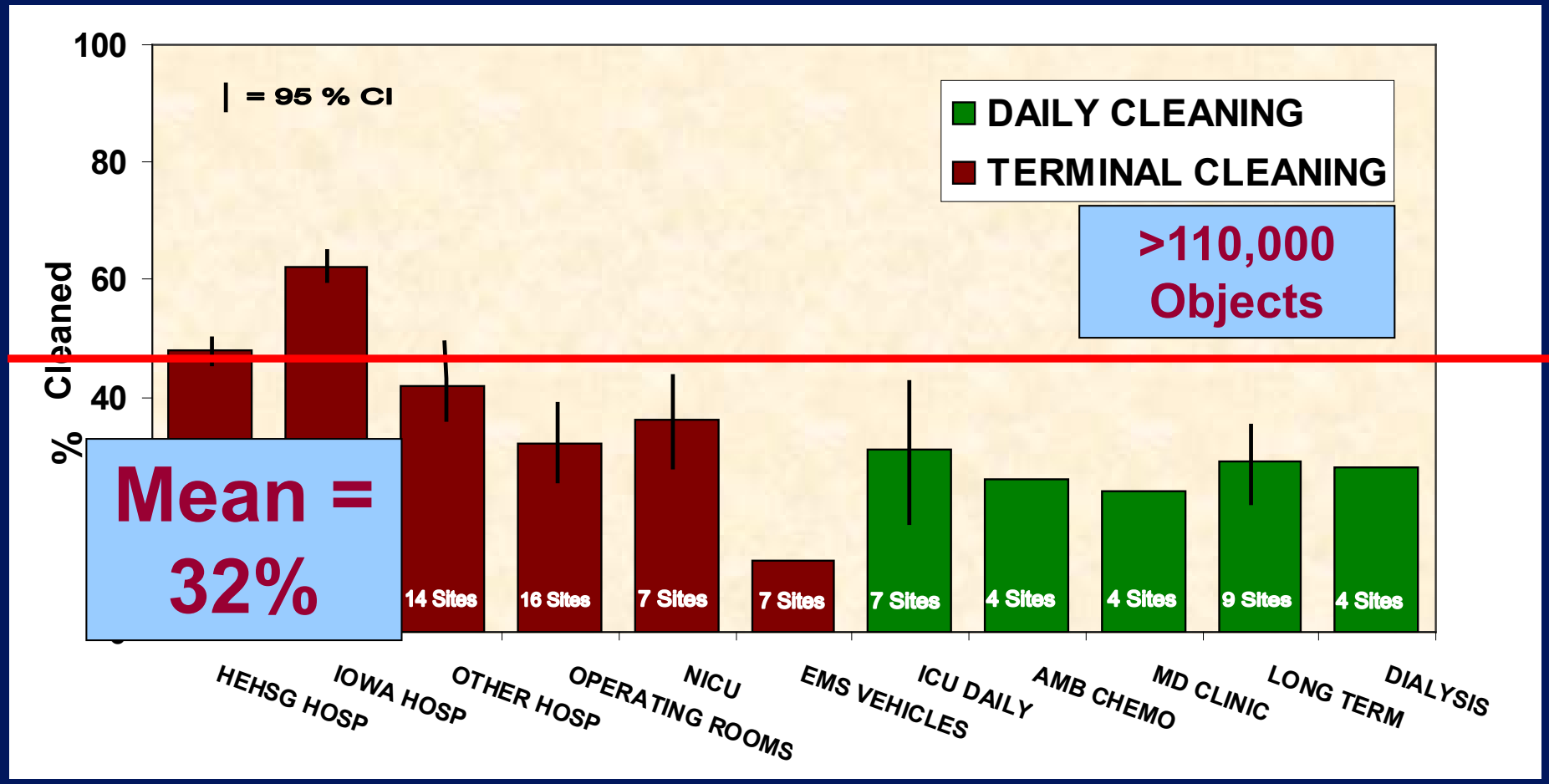
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Thoroughness of Environmental Cleaning

Carling et al. ECCMID, Milan, Italy, May 2011



MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLEANING

Cooper et al. AJIC 2007;35:338

- Visual assessment-not a reliable indicator of surface cleanliness
- ATP bioluminescence-measures organic debris (each unit has own reading scale, <250-500 RLU)
- Microbiological methods-<2.5 CFUs/cm^2-pass; can be costly and pathogen specific
- Fluorescent marker-transparent, easily cleaned, environmentally stable marking solution that fluoresces when exposed to an ultraviolet light (applied by IP unbeknown to ES, after ES cleaning, markings are reassessed)

These interventions (effective surface disinfection, thoroughness indicators) not enough to achieve consistent and high rates of cleaning/disinfection

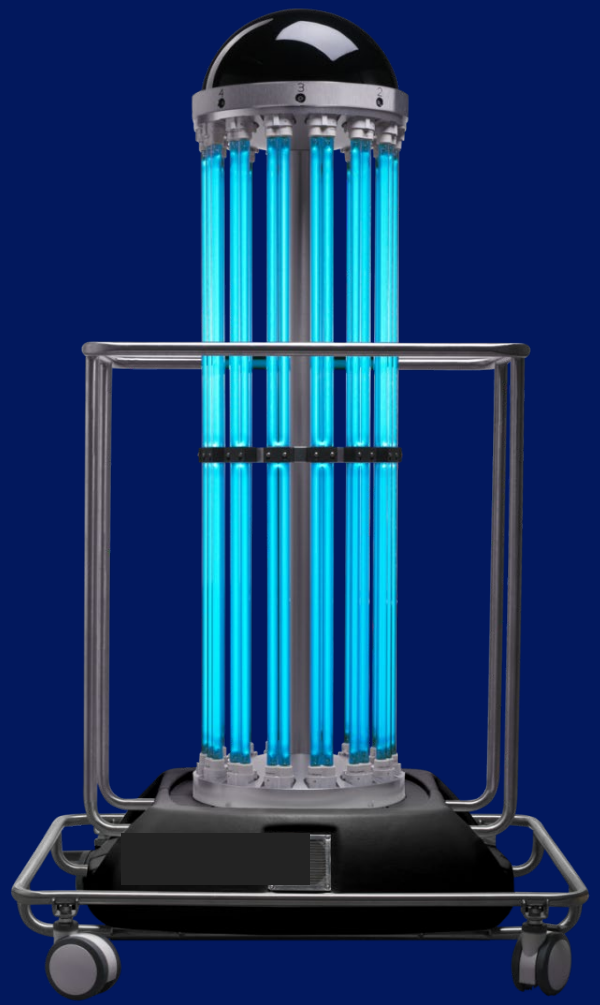
No Touch

(supplements but do not replace surface cleaning/disinfection)

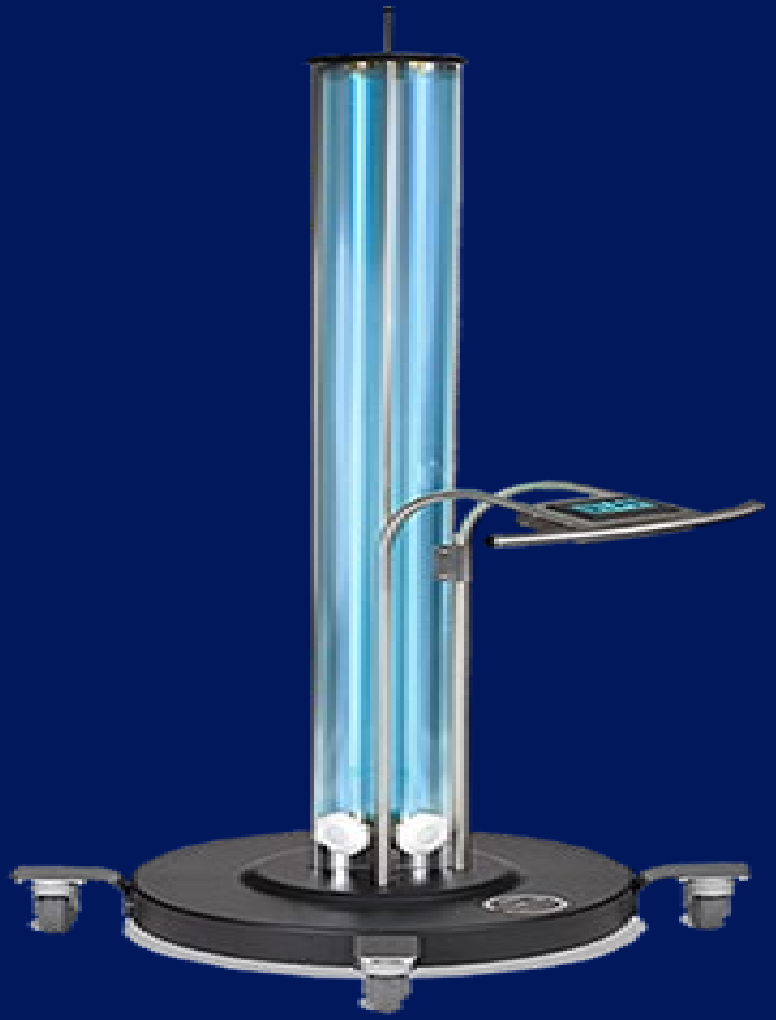
“NO TOUCH” APPROACHES TO ROOM DECONTAMINATION

(UV/VHP~20 microbicidal studies, ~12 HAI reduction studies; will not discuss technology with limited data)

Weber, Kanamori, Rutala. Curr Op Infect Dis 2016;29:424-431; Weber, Rutala et al. AJIC; 2016:44: e77-e84; Anderson et al. Lancet 2017;389:805-14; Anderson et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2018;June 2018.







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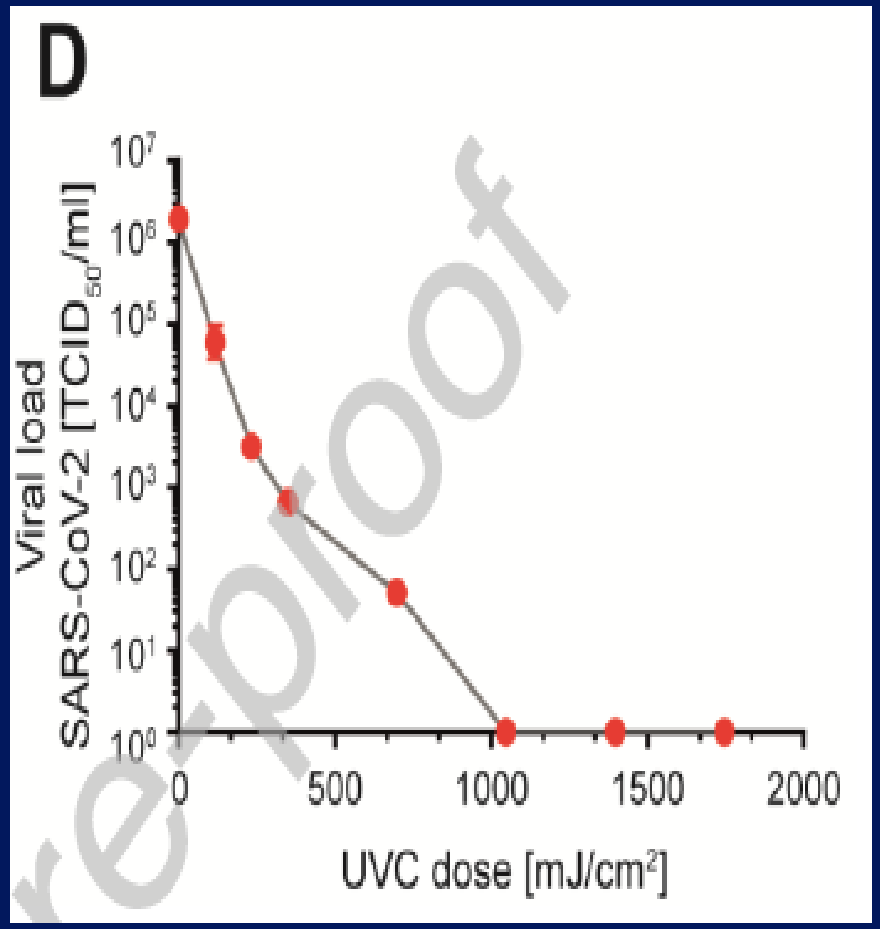
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- Evidence suggests:
  - Healthcare environment frequently contaminated with SARS-CoV-2 RNA in most environmental studies but no evidence of viable virus
  - Healthcare environment can possibly result in transmission of SARS-CoV-2 as described with SARS and MERS
  - To reduce the risk of HA transmission of SARS-CoV-2 via the environment, essential to improve the thoroughness of cleaning/disinfection practices and select/employ adequate disinfectants

Recommendations for Cleaning and Disinfecting of Noncritical Surfaces and Medical Devices in COVID-19 Patient Care

Kanamori, Weber, Rutala, Clin Infect Dis, In press

- Standardize cleaning/disinfection of environmental surfaces and medical devices in rooms occupied by COVID-19 patients.
- Follow CDC recommendation for letting room remain empty (or wearing PPE required for COVID-19 patient care) after discharge for the specified time period.
- Provide education and training for cleaning/disinfecting staff on proper donning and doffing of PPE as recommended by CDC.

Disinfection of Noncritical Surfaces Bundle

Rutala, Weber AJIC 2019;47:A96-A105

- Develop policies and procedures
  - Standardize C/D patient rooms and pieces of equipment throughout the hospital
  - All touchable hand contact surfaces wiped with disinfection daily, when spills occur and when the surfaces are visibly soiled.
  - All noncritical medical devices should be disinfected daily and when soiled
  - Clean and disinfectant sink and toilet
  - Damp mop floor with disinfectant-detergent
  - If disinfectant prepared on-site, document correct concentration
  - Address treatment time/contact time for wipes and liquid disinfectants (e.g., treatment time for wipes is the kill time and includes a wet time via wiping as well as the undisturbed time).

COVID:19: Overview of Contamination of the Healthcare Environment and Effective Surface Disinfection Technologies

Learning Objective

- Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through environmental surfaces
- Identify three sites of the healthcare environment positive for SARS-CoV-2
- Describe at least two technologies or new research data that will eliminate the environment as a source of COVID-19
- Discuss one new COVID-19-related recommendation associated with surface disinfection in healthcare facilities
- Identify at least one new COVID-related change/innovation related to disinfection of noncritical surfaces

COVID:19: Overview of Contamination of the Healthcare Environment and Effective Surface Disinfection Technologies

CDC, FAQ for COVID-19

After discharge, terminal cleaning can be performed by ES personnel. They should delay entry into the room until time has elapsed for enough air changes to remove potentially infectious particles. After this time has elapsed, ES personnel can enter the room and should wear a facemask (for source control) along with a gown and gloves when performing terminal cleaning. Eye protection should be added if splashes or sprays during cleaning and disinfection activities are anticipated or otherwise required based on the selected cleaning products. Shoe covers are not recommended at this time for personnel caring for patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Air changes/hour (ACH) and time required for airborne-contaminant removal by efficiency *

ACH § ¶	Time (mins.) required for removal 99% efficiency	Time (mins.) required for removal 99.9% efficiency
2	138	207
4	69	104
6+	46	69
8	35	52
10+	28	41
12+	23	35
15+	18	28
20	14	21
50	6	8

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World Health Organization, May 2020

- World Health Organization
  - Cleaning/disinfecting practices and cleanliness should be routinely monitored
  - Number of cleaning staff should be planned to optimize cleaning practices
  - In general, WHO recommends cleaning/disinfection environmental surfaces in inpatient areas (plus screening/triage area) with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients at least twice daily

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Continuous Room Decontamination Technologies for Disinfection of the Healthcare Environment

Weber, Rutala et al. AJIC. 2019;47:A72; Rutala et al. ICHE 2019

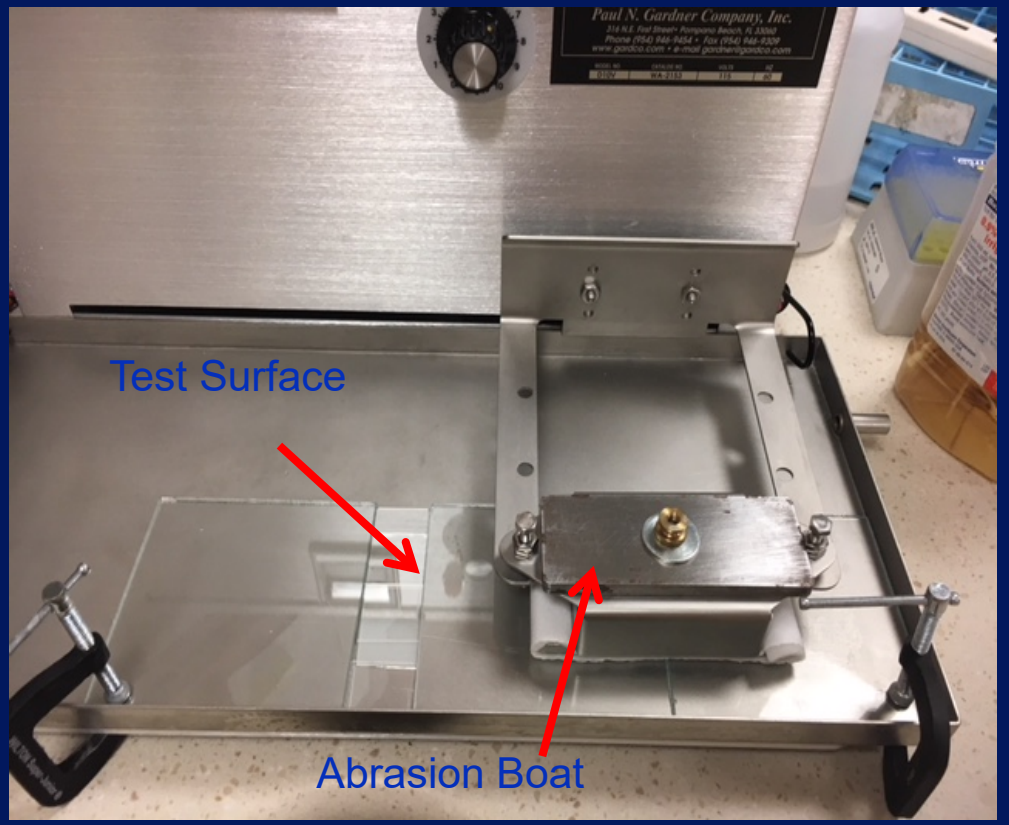
- Visible light disinfection through LEDs
- Dry/dilute hydrogen peroxide
- Self-disinfecting surfaces (e.g., copper)
- Far UV 222 nm
- Bipolar ionization
- Multijet cold air plasma
- Continuously active disinfectant (CAD) or persistent disinfectant that provides continuous disinfection action
  - Allows continued disinfection (may eliminate the problem of recontamination)
  - Patients, staff and visitors can remain in the room

Evaluation of a Continuously Active Disinfectant

"EPA Protocol for Residual Self-Sanitizing Activity of Dried Chemical Residuals on Hard, Non-Porous Surfaces"

Rutala et al. Unpublished Results, 2020; Rutala et al. ICHE 2019

- Test surface inoculated (10^5), treated with test disinfectant, allowed to dry.
- Surface will undergo "wears" (abraded under alternating wet and dry conditions [24 passes, 12 cycles]) and 6 re-inoculations ($10^{\geq 3.75}$, 30min dry) over 48hr
- At the end of the study and at least 48 hours later, the ability of the test surface to kill microbes (99.9%) within 1 min is measured using the last inoculation (10^6)



Efficacy of a Continuously Active Disinfectant Against a Human Coronavirus, 229E, Evaluated after 48 hours

Rutala WA et al. Unpublished data, September 2020

A novel disinfectant studied using an EPA protocol (wears/re-inoculations) demonstrated continuous antiviral activity (i.e., >4.5 log_{10} reduction) in 1 minute after 48 hours for a human coronavirus, 229E

Carrier Treatment with Wears and Re-inoculations	Contact Time	Mean Viral Recovery Titer per Carrier (log_{10})	Log_{10} Reduction
Control (sterile water, n=3)	1 minute	6.00 ± 0.25	N.A.
Test disinfectant (n=3)	1 minute	≤ 1.50 ± 0.00	>4.50

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- Comply with the manufacturer's treatment time/contact time/kill time for wipes and liquid disinfectants.
- Consider no-touch methods (e.g., UV devices) when available as an adjunct to chemical disinfection for terminal disinfection as data demonstrate reduction of microbial contamination and colonization/infection due to epidemiologically-important pathogens despite less scientific and clinical evidence on inactivation of SARS-CoV-2
- No recommendation for using a method of continuous room disinfection as there is insufficient evidence of effectiveness

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Summary

- Standardize cleaning/disinfection
- Follow CDC recommendations for letting room remain empty
- Provide education/training for cleaning/disinfection staff on proper PPE
- Use EPA-registered disinfectant on List N
- All noncritical touchable surfaces and medical devices cleaning/disinfection daily
- Assess cleaning/disinfection thoroughness with a validation method
- Comply with manufacturer's contact time for disinfectants
- Consider "no touch" methods as adjunct to cleaning/disinfection for terminal disinfection

THANK YOU!

www.disinfectionandsterilization.org

