



Important Customer Notice – Tristel Chlorine Dioxide Efficacy against Viruses, including Coronaviruses

The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global pandemic on 11 March 2020¹. Cases have been reported in the continent of Africa, Asia, America, Europe and Oceania². Symptoms of disease appear 2-14 days after exposure (based on the incubation period of MERS-CoV viruses) and include fever, cough and shortness of breath³.

The survival of SARS-CoV-2 on surfaces acting as a vector for nosocomial transmission within the healthcare environment is currently being studied. New data published in the New England Journal of Medicine reveals the virus remains stable and infectious within the air for three hours⁴.

SARS-CoV-2 Resistance to Disinfectants

SARS-CoV-2 is categorised as an enveloped virus. These viruses are regarded by scientists as the least resistant group of microorganisms for disinfectants to inactivate. Vegetative bacteria, fungi, non-enveloped viruses, mycobacteria and bacterial spores are all deemed more resistant for disinfectants to inactivate compared to enveloped viruses such as SARS-CoV-2 (Figure 1).

High-level disinfectants inactivate all of the above mentioned microorganisms.

High-Level Disinfectant Efficacy

Tristel chlorine dioxide products* are high and intermediate-level disinfectants and provide efficacy against enveloped viruses, vegetative bacteria, fungi, non-enveloped viruses, mycobacteria and bacterial spores**.

Products are listed on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) as either hospital grade or high/intermediate-level instrument grade disinfectants (for use on medical devices) and are tested in accordance with TGA requirements.

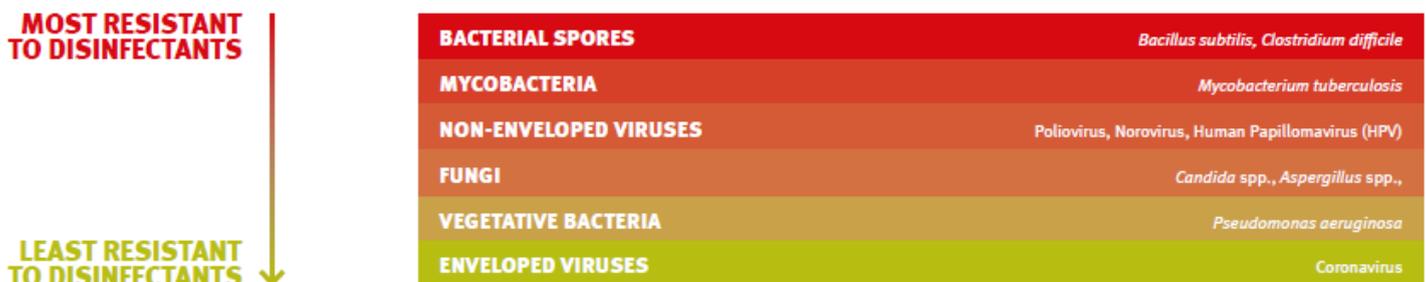


Figure 1. Resistance of Microorganisms to Disinfectants. Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008)⁵

*Contact mail-au@tristel.com for Tristel chlorine dioxide products listed on the ARTG.

** Only high-level disinfectants possess efficacy against bacterial spores.

¹ World Health Organization (2020) 'Rolling updates on coronavirus disease (COVID-19)' Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen> Accessed 24 March 2020

² European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (2020) 'Situation update worldwide, as of 24 March 2020' Available at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases> Accessed 24 March 2020

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020) 'Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html> Accessed 24 March 2020

⁴ Doremalen et al., (2020) 'Aerosol and Surface Stability of SARS-CoV-2 as Compared with SARS-CoV-1', *The New England Journal of Medicine* Available at: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJM2004973> Accessed 24 March 2020

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008) Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008 Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/guidelines/disinfection-guidelines-H.pdf> Accessed 24 March 2020