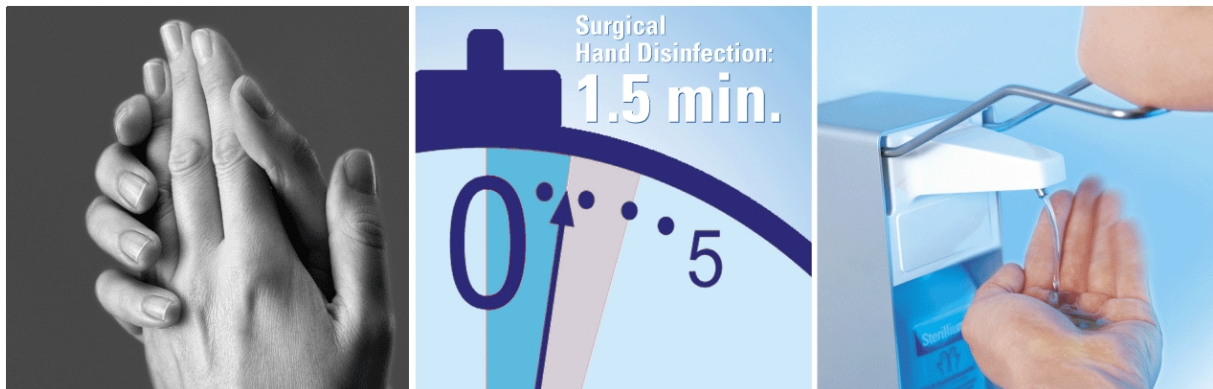


Sterillium®

Hygienic and surgical hand disinfection



The classic among rub-in hand disinfectants. Particular kind to skin and moisturising. Comprehensively active against enveloped viruses. For operating theatres and wards.



Sterillium®

Product properties

- possesses an excellent immediate effect
- provides very good residual effect
- excellent skin tolerability even with long-term use

Composition

100 g solution contain:

Active substances: Propan-2-ol 45.0 g, propan-1-ol 30.0 g, mecetronium etilsulfate 0.2 g.

Other ingredients: Glycerol 85 %, tetradecan-1-ol, fragrances, patent blue V 85 %, purified water.

Microbiology

Sterillium® is

- bactericidal (incl. listeria and salmonellae)
- fungicidal (*Candida albicans*)
- tuberculocidal (*Mycobacterium terrae*)
- virucidal against enveloped viruses (incl. HBV, HIV, HCV)

In addition, Sterillium® is active against adeno-, polyoma- (formerly papovavirus) and rotaviruses.

Compatibility with care products

Baktolan balm and Baktolan lotion do not interfere with Sterillium's activity.

- Hygienic hand disinfection acc. to EN 1500 after use of Baktolan lotion.
- Hygienic hand disinfection acc. to EN 1500 after use of Baktolan balm.

Areas of application

Sterillium® is used as ready-to-use alcohol-based rub-in product – independently of water and washbasin – to prevent infection in all areas of health care and industry where hygiene is important as well as in home dialysis and when travelling. Areas of application in detail:

For hygienic and surgical disinfection:

- in inpatient facilities and functional areas such as operating theatres, intensive care units and infection departments
- in treatment rooms and outpatient departments
- in ambulances
- in laboratories
- in domestic services departments
- in hospital and canteen kitchens
- by emergency medical services
- in medical practices of all disciplines
- in home care of patients, elderly, and babies
- in home dialysis

Directions for use and dosage

Sterillium® possesses a broad spectrum of activity. Use and dosage depends on the respective area of application:

Hygienic hand disinfection:	
EN 1500 + DGHM	30 s
Surgical hand disinfection	
EN 12791 + DGHM	1.5 min
Skin disinfection	
Prior to injections and punctures	15 s
Prior to punctures of joints, body cavities, hollow organs and before surgical procedures	1 min
Skin rich in sebaceous glands	10 min
Bactericidal activity	
FDA microorganisms ¹ (Time Kill Study)	30 s
MRSA	30 s
Listeria	15 s
Salmonellae	15 s
Yeasticidal activity	
<i>C. albicans</i>	30 s
Tuberculocidal activity	
<i>M. terrae</i>	15 s
Enveloped viruses	
Virucidal against enveloped viruses (incl. HBV, HIV, HCV) ²	15 s
Vacciniavirus + BVDV	
Herpes simplex virus (Type 1+2)	15 s
Avian influenza A-virus	15 s
Human influenza A-virus	15 s
SARS-CoV	30 s
Nonenveloped viruses	
Adenovirus	1 min
Polyomavirus (formerly papovavirus)	5 min
Rotavirus	15 s
RKI list of disinfectants in accordance with § 18 of the Federal Law on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Humans (IfSG)	
Effect area A (bacteria and fungi)	30 s

¹ According to the requirements of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) it concerns 59 clinically relevant bacterial strains: 13 gram-positive and 18 gram-negative bacterial strains (ATCC strains), 14 clinically relevant problem pathogens as well as isolates of each species.

² According to the RKI recommendation "Prüfung und Deklaration der Wirksamkeit von Desinfektionsmitteln gegen Viren" (Bundesgesundheitsbl – Gesundheitsforsch-Gesundheitsschutz, 2004, 47:62-66) it can be assumed that a product is active against all enveloped viruses in case its virucidal activity against enveloped viruses has been proven with the required tests with BVDV (surrogate virus for HVC) and vaccinia.



Publications

Hygienic hand disinfection

- H. Pietsch: „Hand antiseptics: rubs versus scrubs. Alcoholic solution versus alcoholic gels.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2001) 48 Suppl. A: S33-S36.
- A. Kramer, P. Rudolph, G. Kampf, D. Pittet. Limited efficacy of alcohol-based hand gels. *The Lancet* (2002) 359: 1489-1490.
- G. Kampf, B. Meyer, P. Goroncy-Bernes. Comparison of two test methods for the determination of sufficient antimicrobial efficacy of three different alcohol-based hand rubs for hygienic hand disinfection. *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2003) 55: 220-225.

Surgical hand disinfection

- G. Kampf, C. Ostermeyer, P. Heeg: „Surgical hand disinfection with a propanol- based hand rub: equivalence of shorter application times.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2005) 59: 304–310.
- G. Kampf, C. Ostermeyer, P. Heeg, D. Paulson: “Evaluation of two methods of determining the efficacies of two alcohol-based hand rubs for surgical hand antisepsis.“ *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* (2006) 72: 3856–3861.
- M.L. Rotter, G. Kampf, M. Suchomel, M. Kundi: “Long-term effect of a 1.5 minute surgical hand rub with a propanol-based product on the resident hand flora.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2007) 66: 84-85.
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- N.-O. Hübner, G. Kampf, P. Kamp, T. Kohlmann, A. Kramer. Does a preceding hand wash and drying time after surgical hand disinfection influence the efficacy of a propanol-based hand rub? *BMC Microbiology* (2006) 6: 57.
- G. Kampf, C. Ostermeyer, T. Kohlmann. Bacterial population kinetics on hands during 2 consecutive surgical hand disinfection procedures. *American Journal of Infection Control* (2008) 36: 369-374.

Microbiological activities

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- G. Kampf, M. Höfer, C. Wendt. Efficacy of hand disinfectants against vancomycin-resistant enterococci in vitro. *Journal of Hospital Infection* (1999) 42: 143-150.

- G. Kampf, A. Hollingsworth: „Vality of the four European test trains of prEN 12054 for the determination of comprehensive bactericidal activity of an alcohol-based hand rub.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2003) 55: 226-231.
- E. Martró, A. Hernández, J. Ariza, M.A. Domínguez, L. Matas, M.J. Argerich, R. Martín, V. Ausina:” Assessment of *Acinetobacter baumannii* susceptibility to antiseptics and disinfectants.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2003) 55: 39–46.
- H.F. Rabenau, G. Kampf, J. Cinatl, H.W. Doerr: “Efficacy of various disinfectants against SARS coronavirus.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2005) 61: 107–111.
- G. Kampf, J. Steinmann, H. Rabenau, C. Payan. Suitability of vaccinia virus and bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) for determining activities of three commonly-used alcohol-based hand rubs against enveloped viruses. *BMC Infectious Diseases* (2007) 7: 5.

Skin tolerability

- G. Sauermann, O. Proske, R. Keyhani, M.-C. Leneveu, H. Pietsch, B. Rohde. Skin tolerance of Sterillium and Hibiscrub: A comparative clinical trial. *Hygiene + Medizin* (1995) 20: 184-189.
- G. Kampf, M. Muscatiello: “Dermal tolerance of Sterillium, a propanol-based hand rub.“ *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2003) 55: 295–298.
- G. Kampf, W. Wigger-Alberti, K.-P. Wilhelm. Do atopics tolerate alcohol-based hand rubs? A prospective, controlled, randomized double-blind clinical trial. *Acta Dermato-Venereologica* (2006) 86: 140-143.
- R. Girard, E. Bousquet, E. Carré, et al. Tolerance and acceptability of 14 surgical and hygienic alcohol-based hand rubs. *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2006) 63: 281-288.
- F. Barbut, E. Maury, L. Goldwirt, et al. Comparison of the antibacterial efficacy and acceptability of an alcohol-based hand rinse with two alcohol-based hand gels during routine patient care. *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2007) 66: 167-173.

Others

- G. Kampf, C. McDonald, C. Ostermeyer. Bacterial in-use contamination of an alcohol-based hand rub under accelerated test conditions. *Journal of Hospital Infection* (2005) 59: 271-272.
- G. Kampf, M. Reichel, Y. Feil, S. Eggerstedt, P.-M. Kaulfers. Influence of rub-in technique on required application time and hand coverage in hygienic hand disinfection. *BMC Infectious Diseases* (2008) 8: 149.



Sterillium®

Listing

- List of the Robert Koch-Institute (RKI), Effect area A
- List of disinfectants of the Association for Applied Hygiene (former DGHM list)

Chemical-physical data

Appearance	transparent, light blue
Density (20 °C)	approx. 0.85 g/cm ³
pH-value 50 % (v/v)	approx. 8.3
Flashpoint (acc. to DIN 51755)	23 °C

Stability

Unopened:	60 months
After opening, in tightly closed container:	12 months
In dispenser or with dosing pump:	6 months

Presentation

50 millilitre bottle, 100 millilitre bottle, 500 millilitre bottle, 1 litre bottle, 5 litre canister.

Possible decanting from 5 litre canisters into smaller containers must be carried out under aseptic conditions (clean bench). Containers used have to be processed appropriately before decanting and comprehensively labelled with clearly legible labels afterwards.

Note: The recommendations regarding our preparations are based on scientific tests and are given in good faith. More detailed recommendations, e.g. regarding material compatibility, are possible only in separate, individual cases. Our recommendations are not binding and do not constitute a guarantee. They do not preclude a company's own testing for the intended purpose and process. In this respect we cannot accept any liability. This is in accordance with our general conditions of sale and supply.

08/10

