

PureDet®

Environmental Surface Cleaner
Ready for Use

Standards AS/NZS 4187 &
AS/NZS 4815 Compliant

A surface detergent formulated to solubilise and remove organic matter from surfaces

Cleaning is an essential part of a complete hygiene protocol. Organic matter can inactivate many disinfectants and cleaning reduces the bio-soil load, permitting the disinfectant to work.

The removal of contaminants such as bacteria and viruses requires thorough cleaning followed by disinfection.

It is good practice to routinely clean surfaces as follows:

- Clean frequently touched surfaces with a detergent solution.
- Clean all surfaces and fittings when visibly soiled and immediately after any spillages.

HIGH CONTACT SURFACES – clean frequently

Counters, benchtops, doorhandles, bedrails, tabletops, light switches, taps, chairs & equipment.

LOW CONTACT - SURFACES

Floors, ceilings, walls, blinds, curtains.

Clean with a clinical detergent solution (as per manufacturer's instructions).

Detergent/disinfection wipes may be adequate for cleaning low contact and non-patient care surfaces.

Be alert that prewet wipes do not remove much of the bio-soil and leave the chemical residue behind on the surface.

Note: Due to the small amount of chemicals embedded in the prewet wipe the chemical may evaporate prior to the required "kill" time.

Coronaviruses can survive on surfaces for many hours but are readily inactivated by cleaning and disinfection.

For complete information please refer to: Environmental cleaning and disinfecting principles for health and residential care facilities – Version 3 (13/05/2020) Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) 1



ORDER INFORMATION:

- PUD-500S - A Starter Pack with "Mist Free" Applicators (6 pack)
- PUD-500R - Refill Pack No applicator



Refer Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare, Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council (2019). www.health.gov.au/covid19-resources

CLEANING FOR INFECTION CONTROL

Clinical Detergents, Household Detergents & Disinfectants.

When cleaning in a clinical environment it is important to distinguish between cleaning agents (such as detergents) and disinfectants. It is interesting that many people in Health Care environments are not aware of the differences and inappropriately use the least preferred agent.

DETERGENTS:

Detergents are cleaning solutions that contain surfactants which aid the wetting of surfaces. The surfactants increase the contact between the water and the surface to be cleaned and the soil adhering to that surface. Surfactants also assist to hold the soils in the solution preventing re-deposition of any contaminants to the surface. Detergents also contain other components to aid the cleaning process, such as water softeners and corrosion inhibitors.

It is also important to distinguish between household dishwashing detergent and a clinical detergent.

Household detergents are made with a large emphasis on mildness to skin and many are formulated to have a neutral pH (7.0). They contain moisturisers and skin care additives that do not contribute to the cleaning process and may lead to unwanted residues on instruments and equipment. (a bio-film).

DISINFECTANTS:

Are chemical agents used to inactivate micro-organisms (non-sporing).
Disinfectants should never be used as cleaning agents unless specifically formulated for that purpose.

The Standards AS/NZS 4187 and AS/NZS 4815 contain recommendations for appropriate characteristics of detergents to be used in Health Care facilities.

PureDet is formulated to comply to these specifications is mildly alkaline with a pH in the range 9.0 to 9.8. Removal of bio-soil and contaminants is improved in mildly alkaline solutions.

PureDet contains alkaline builders or water softening agents that eliminate the effect of calcium and magnesium salts. Calcium and magnesium reduce the performance of surfactants and precipitate fatty acids contributing to soap scum.

PureDet contains corrosion inhibitors to help protect sensitive equipment.

The surfactant system and other ingredients used in **PureDet** are classified as “not poisonous” according to the Poisons Schedule (Australia & Toxic Substances (NZ)).

Biological Soils - Biofilm

Biological soils are composed of water-soluble materials (such as sugars, inorganic salts and some proteins), and water insoluble materials (fats/lipids and proteins).

The water-soluble material is generally easily rinsed away with water (as long as the soil is not allowed to dry prior to washing). Any soil not directly soluble in water will be left as a thin film on the surface of instruments and equipment.

Cleaning agents are required to remove these bio-films. A mildly alkaline detergent can remove these films by solubilising or emulsifying the components of the soil.

Fats and oils contain small amounts of free fatty acids which react with the alkali to form small amounts of soluble soap which can be rinsed away. Fats and oils can undergo saponification with the alkali forming soluble soaps, glycerine and water. Unchanged fats and oils are emulsified with the aid of surfactants and mechanical action.

Proteins can be solubilised in alkaline detergents. Acidic groups on the surface of the protein will form soluble salts with alkali, improving their water solubility and assisting their removal. Surfactant action will help remove the less water-soluble proteins. Inadequate cleaning can decrease the efficacy of subsequent sterilisation procedures.

A biofilm may protect micro-organisms from the sterilisation process or in the case of proteins such as prions sterilisation may not be suitable for the deactivation.