



must satisfy specific regulatory requirements, including those pertaining to safety and efficacy, which are proven through exhaustive independent testing. Minimum efficacy test requirements for sanitizers, disinfectants, and sterilants differ greatly from one to another so it is important to note whether the product is called a sanitizer, a disinfectant, or a sterilant. Disinfectants comprise the largest number of antimicrobial products found on the market today and come in many different chemical compositions and delivery systems, which only further confuses the issue of which product to use in your office.

## **What products are what?**

### **Glutaraldehyde**

- Banicide (Pascal)
- Banicide Plus (Pascal)
- Cidex Plus 28-day Solution (Johnson & Johnson)
- Metricide 28 (Metrex Research Corp.)
- MaxiCide (Henry Schein Inc.)
- MaxiCide Plus (Henry Schein Inc.)
- ProCide (Cottrell, Ltd.)
- Sterall (Colgate-Hoyt)
- Wavicide-01 (Wave Energy Systems Inc.)

### **Phenol**

- Asepti-Phene RTU Disinfectant Deodorant, EPA Reg. No. 334417-303 (Huntington Laboratories; exclusively distributed by Patterson Dental)
- Birex SE, EPA Reg. No. 1043-92-51003 (Biotrol International)
- Dual-X, EPA Reg. No. 34810-21-51003 (Biotrol International)
- Professional Lysol Brand Disinfecting Spray, EPA Reg. No. 777-53 (Reckitt & Colman, Inc.; exclusively distributed by Sultan Chemists)
- ProPhene/ProPhene Plus, EPA Reg. No. 46851-1-50611 (Cottrell Ltd.)
- Sporicidin Brand Disinfectant Towelette, EPA Reg. No. 8383-7 (Sporicidin International)
- Vital Defense - D Disinfectant Solution, EPA Reg. No. 46851-1-9273 (Block Drug)

### **Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)**

- Dispatch Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant Towels with Bleach, EPA Reg. No. 56392-8 (Caltech Industries)
- Dispatch Spray, EPA Reg. No. 56392-7 (Caltech Industries)

### **Sodium bromide and sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate**

- MicroStat 2, EPA Reg. No. 70369-1 (ChemLink Laboratories, LLC)

### **Iodophores**

- Asept-All Iodophore Surface Disinfectant Cleaner Concentrate, EPA Reg. No. 5185-22418184 (Sultan Chemists)
- Biocide, EPA Reg. No. 4959-16-51003 (Biotrol International)
- Huntington Iodophor, EPA Reg. No. 303-63 (Huntington Laboratories; exclusively distributed by Patterson Dental)
- Huntington Hi-Sine Detergent Germicide, EPA Reg. No. 303-63 (Huntington Laboratories; exclusively distributed by Patterson Dental)
- Iodo Five, EPA Reg. No. 4959-16 (Cottrell, Ltd.)

### **Quaternary ammonium chlorides**

- Cetylcide II, EPA Reg. No. 61178-1-3150 (Cetylite Industries Inc.)
- Citrus II Hospital Germicidal Deodorizing Cleaner, EPA Reg. No. 1839-83-68939 (Beaumont Products Inc.)
- DisCide TB, EPA Reg. No. 1839-83-10492 (Palmero Health Care)
- Madacide-1 Hospital Disinfectant/Decontaminant Cleaner Detergent/ Disinfectant, EPA Reg. No. 1839-83-11703 (Mada Medical Products Inc.)
- Precise QTB Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant, EPA Reg. No. 1839-83-56392 (Caltech Industries)
- Sterall Plus Spray, EPA Reg. No. 46781-6-48930 (Colgate Oral Pharmaceuticals, a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive Co.)

### **New Generation Quat/Alcohol Technology**

#### **Low-concentration products**

- Asepti-Care TB+ II, EPA Reg. No. 1130-15-1677 (Ecolab Inc.)
- Asepti-Wipe, EPA Reg. No. 9480-5-303 (Huntington Laboratories; exclusively distributed by Patterson Dental)
- Cavicide, EPA Reg. No. 46781-6 (Metrex Research Corp.)
- Envirocide, EPA Reg. No. 46781-6 (Metrex Research Corp.)
- GC Spray-Cide, EPA Reg. No. 1130-15-10214 (GC America Inc.)
- Madacide-FD, EPA Reg. No. 1130-15-11703 (Mada Medical Products Inc.)
- MaxiSpray Plus, EPA Reg. No. 46781-6-10597 (Henry Schein Inc.)
- Medica DC10 Germicidal Solution, EPA Reg. No. 1130-15-65575 (First Medica)
- MetriWipe, EPA Reg. No. 9480-5-46781 (Metrex Research Corp.)
- Sani-Cloth Germicidal Cloth, EPA Reg. No. 9480-5 (PDI)
- Sani-Cloth Plus Germicidal Wipes, EPA Reg. No. 9480-6 (PDI)

- Sanitex Plus One Step Cleaner, Disinfectant, and Deodorizer, EPA Reg. No. 1130-15-64285 (Cross Country Paper Products)

#### **High-concentration products**

- DisCide ULTRA Disinfecting Spray, EPA Reg. No. 10492-5 (Palmero Health Care)
- DisCide ULTRA Disinfecting Towelettes, EPA Reg. No. 10492-4 (Palmero Health Care)
- Super Sani-Cloth Germicidal Wipes, EPA Reg. No. 9480-4 (PDI)

Generally speaking, these disinfectants can be placed into seven categories based on the specific active ingredient (the chemical or combination of chemicals in the product that actually kill the target microorganisms) they contain. They are glutaraldehyde-based, phenol-based, iodine-based, sodium hypochlorite (bleach)-based, sodium bromide/sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate-based, quaternary ammonium chloride-based, and quaternary ammonium chloride/alcohol-based products. All of these have varying degrees of efficacy and speed of kill, and may also carry drawbacks ranging from (minor) the need to mix or a mild odor to (major) staining, extreme toxicity, or loss of efficacy under imperfect conditions. The next six paragraphs further explain each category's pros and cons.

**1. Glutaraldehyde-based products** are generally cheap and are not known to stain or corrode surfaces that they are applied to. Where the disadvantages lie is in their need to be mixed, the foul odor they produce, their toxicity, and their need for contact times up to 20 minutes. These products are more specifically meant to be used as cold sterilants, not as hard-surface disinfectants.

**2. Phenol-based products** generally don't have much of an odor and do not stain or corrode the surfaces that they are applied to, and have the increased benefit of low price when concentrated formulas are purchased. Where these products lose points is in the fact that they are not very fast-acting (typically 10 minutes), a residue will eventually build-up on the surfaces in your operatory, and they are found to be extremely toxic, often causing sinus and respiratory problems, as well as headaches and nausea due to overexposure and lack of proper ventilation. Visit the EPA's Web site at ([www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/hlthef/phenol.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/hlthef/phenol.html)) for more information regarding the toxicity of phenol-based products.

**3. Iodophore-based products** are generally low odor, non-corrosive, and extremely cheap, but they lack speed of kill and the dilution and contact times are far too critical for their efficacy to be consistent and practical in most healthcare settings.

**4. Bleach-based products** are well-known for their killing power, speed, and safety, but they tend to be extremely corrosive and damaging to surfaces and usually contain a heavy odor. They are not typically recommended for use on most surfaces found in a dental operatory.

**5. Quat-based products** are the most commonly used type of hard-surface disinfect for both the healthcare and consumer industries and, aside from the speed of kill (also typically 10 minutes), they have been found to be very effective and safe. One drawback is the potential for staining and residue to be left behind, depending on the amount of quat found in the particular products formulation. The higher the level of quat, the more it will lead to staining.

**6. Quat/Alcohol-based products** appear to be the safest and fastest products on the market today. They also kill a wide range of pathogens and don't typically contain any staining or corrosive characteristics. They are fairly cheap, especially for a ready-to-use product, and don't appear to present any health hazards. They do tend to contain an odor, although it usually dissipates rather quickly. The higher the level of alcohol found within the particular product, the faster the kill rates will be. Another benefit of these products is that they can be found in both the traditional ready-to-use liquid and convenient presaturated towelette delivery forms.



**The CaviCide family from Metrex is one of the new generation quat/alcohol technology products available today.**

Clearly, with the excess of disinfecting products from which to choose, selecting the one that meets your specific needs is crucial and extremely difficult. Ease of use (convenience), kill times (speed), esthetics (odor, residue, appearance, staining), effectiveness as determined by substantiated label claims, compatibility, cost, and toxicity are the factors which ultimately will be weighed when making your decision. As you may notice from the chart on the article's first page, there are not many product categories that score good or better in every column. As a matter of fact, there is only one.

It is important, in fact critical, that the product chosen works as claimed, to protect both the user and patient against potentially harmful, transmittable diseases, but also that it does not cause more harm than good to the user and the surrounding personnel due to toxicity. With increasing pressure on the dental staff to attend to more patients in less time, it is also imperative that the treated surfaces are germ-free when the next patient arrives. A 10-minute kill time does little good if the next patient is being seated within five minutes of your disinfection routine.

In conclusion, look at the required ingredient statement on the product's label to determine its contents, and also look at the kill times and the pathogens it claims to kill. Make sure that the product kills a wide range of these pathogens and especially the pathogen ("benchmark organism") that you might be most concerned with in your office. Do not use a product that is not EPA-registered, no matter what claims it makes on its label. Also, know the drawbacks of the type of chemistry that you are using. They may kill a broad spectrum of pathogens, but they might also be harmful to you, your patients, and the expensive equipment found in your office.

By using the right applied science (choosing the correct chemistry for you and your staff), hard-surface disinfection can be done in a safer, better, and more efficient manner. Doing this can only better your current practice. It's all in finding the proper balance.

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