

# clinell®

www.clinell.com

**CLINELL ARE PROUD TO  
PARTNER WITH CLOROX.**

**The most widely used EPA registered  
*Clostridium difficile* wipe in the USA.**

### Broad surface compatibility

Unlike other chlorine wipes, Clinell Clorox Wipes are specially formulated with anti-corrosion agents which ensure compatibility with many hospital-grade surfaces such as: stainless steel, plastics, ceramics, glass, porcelain and many other materials.

### User and patient comfort

Clinell Clorox wipes are made with a proprietary odour-masking formula to create a subtle bleach scent that is comfortable for patients and staff. In a recent study<sup>2</sup> 94% of patients reported being very satisfied with how well their rooms were cleaned with the wipes and only 9% of patients noticed the wipes odour.

### Conforms to current HPA guidelines

*Clostridium difficile* infection; how to deal with the problem<sup>3</sup>. Guidelines for the management of Norovirus outbreaks in acute and community health and social care settings<sup>4</sup>.

### Extra-heavy, durable wipes

Clinell Clorox wipes' substrate is 3x stronger and 5x more durable than leading competitors' wipes. Less tearing ensures each wipe lasts longer.

Proven to reduce  
hospital acquired  
*C. Difficile* infection  
by 85%<sup>1</sup>



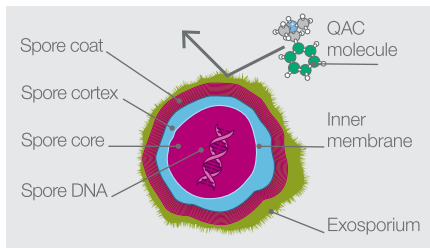
# CLINELL CLOROX®



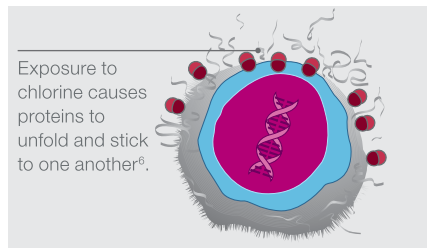
Ready to use, one-step, 5,200ppm chlorine wipes for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and equipment. Used by 5 of the top 10 hospitals in America<sup>5</sup>.

Clinell Clorox are large, strong, durable disinfectant wipes. They have been specifically developed to clean large areas and are ideal for terminal cleaning. Unlike other chlorine wipes, Clinell Clorox has an incredibly stable formulation with a 12 month shelf life. Clinell Clorox wipes are specifically designed to allow treated surfaces to remain wetter for longer.

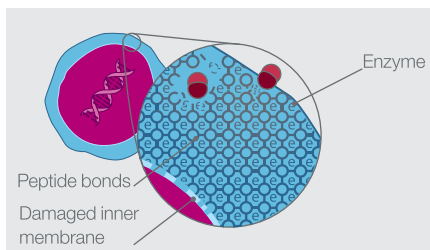
## How chlorine works



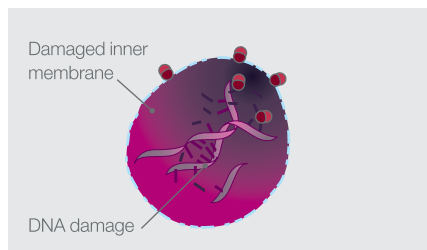
The spore coat is made from protein which protects the spore from most biocides, such as QACs.



Chlorine molecules inactivate spores at germination.



Chlorine disrupts and unravels the peptide bonds in the spore cortex, exposing and destroying the enclosed enzyme. This severely damages the inner membrane.



The DNA cannot survive after its defensive layers have been destroyed and the spore is rendered non-viable as it is unable to initiate the germination process<sup>7</sup>.

## Efficacy Data

BACTERIA	TEST
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	30 sec
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> spores	3 min
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli)	30 sec
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	30 sec
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	30 sec
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	30 sec
Methicillin Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	30 sec
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	30 sec
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	30 sec
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	30 sec
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	30 sec
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	30 sec
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	30 sec
Vancomycin Resistant <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (VRE)	30 sec
<b>VIRUSES</b>	
Adenovirus type 2	1 min
Avian influenza	1 min
Human Coronavirus	1 min
Human Hepatitis A	1 min
Human Hepatitis B	1 min
Human Hepatitis C	1 min
Herpes simplex virus type 2	1 min
HIV type 1	1 min
Influenza A virus	30 sec
Norovirus (as feline Calicivirus)	1 min
Poliovirus type 1	1 min
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	1 min
Rhinovirus type 37	1 min
Rotavirus	1 min
Canine Parvovirus	1 min
Feline panleukopenia virus (Feline Parvovirus)	5 min
<b>FUNGI</b>	
<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	5 min
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	5 min

PRODUCT	UNIT OF ISSUE	ORDER CODE	NHSSC
Clinell Clorox Wipes 70	Tub of 70	CCLX70	VJT263

## REFERENCES

Orenstein R et al. A Targeted Strategy to Wipe Out *Clostridium difficile*. *Infection Control Hospital Epidemiology*. 2011;32(11):37-39

Patient and Environmental Service Employee Satisfaction and Tolerance of Using Germicidal Bleach Wipes for Patient Room Cleaning"; APIC 2010 Presentation Abstract, Dr. Kimberly Aronhalt, BSN, RN.

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/ConsultationsAndFeedback/ClosedConsultations/2008Archive/cdiffGuidanceConsultation/>  
<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/InfectiousDiseases/GastrointestinalOutbreaksAndIllnessReports/1111norguidance/>  
 U.S. News and World Reports' Best Hospitals 2011-12: the Honor Roll <http://health.usnews.com/health-news/best-hospitals/articles/2011/07/18/best-hospitals-2011-12-the-honor-roll>.

Michael J. Gray, Wei-Yun Wholey, and Ursula Jakob, Bacterial Responses to Reactive Chlorine Species, *Annual Review of Microbiology* Vol. 67: 141-160 (Sept 2013)

Young, S. and P. Setlow (2003). "Mechanisms of killing of *Bacillus subtilis* spores by hypochlorite and chlorine dioxide." *J Appl Microbio* 95(1): 54-67.

JBN18488