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Bremen, 26/09/2017

Summary: Virus-inactivating properties of Clinical Health Technologies 250 ppm of Clinical Health Technologies Ltd according to EN 14476:2013+A1:2015 under clean conditions

This summary is based on the following test report of Dr. Brill + Partner GmbH for the skin disinfectant Clinical Health Technologies 250 ppm produced by Clinical Health Technologies Ltd for hand hygiene in human medicine:

modified vaccinia virus Ankara test report L17/0500MV.2 dating 21/09/2017

The following concentration and exposure time are necessary for the inactivation of the test virus:

undiluted 15 seconds

in order to achieve a 4 log₁₀ reduction (inactivation ≥ 99.99 %) under clean conditions in a quantitative suspension test according to EN 14476:2013+A1:2015.

After evaluation with modified vaccinia virus Ankara the skin disinfectant Clinical Health Technologies 250 ppm can be declared as having **“virucidal activity against all enveloped viruses”** according to EN 14476:2013+A1:2015.

The declaration **“virucidal activity against all enveloped viruses”** covers all enveloped humanpathogenic viruses like HBV, HCV, HIV and Ebola virus.

Dr. Jochen Steinmann

Summary Clinical Health Technologies 250 ppm – virucidal activity against all enveloped viruses – EN 14476 Version 01

From Annex A in EN 14476

Examples of viruses which may contaminate human medical instruments, hands, surfaces (*Enveloped viruses are in bold*)

NOTE This list is not exhaustive.

Blood

Enterovirus
Filoviridae
Flavivirus
Herpesviridae
Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
Hepatitis Delta virus (HDV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)
Parvovirus B 19

Respiratory tract

Adenovirus (Mast-)
Coronavirus
Enterovirus
Herpesviridae

Influenza Virus
Paramyxoviridae
Rhinovirus
Rubella Virus

Neural tissue, ear & nose, eye

Adenovirus (Mast-)
Enterovirus
Herpesviridae
Measles Virus

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Polyomavirus
Rabies Virus
Rubella Virus

Gastro-intestinal

Adenovirus (Mast-)
Caliciviridae
Coronavirus
Astrovirus

Enterovirus
Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)
Hepatitis E Virus (HEV)
Rotavirus

Skin, breast and/or milk

Enterovirus
Herpesviridae
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)
Papillomavirus
Poxviridae

Spleen and lymph nodes (see also „Blood“)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Dental procedure

Adenovirus (Mast-)
Enterovirus
Herpesviridae

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Urogenital tract

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

Herpesviridae

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Papillomavirus

Polyomavirus

Reference:

Van Regenmortel MHV et al., Eds.: Virus Taxonomy, Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses, seventh report of the international committee on taxonomy of viruses.

Academic Press, San Diego, 2000