

September 10, 2014

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide recommended best practices for healthcare and disease prevention and control. On August 1, 2014, the CDC released guidance entitled "Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Hospitalized Patients with Known or Suspected Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever in U.S. Hospitals."

The CDC's interim guidance states "Although there are no products with specific label claims against the Ebola virus, enveloped viruses such as Ebola are susceptible to a broad range of hospital disinfectants used to disinfect hard, non-porous surfaces. In contrast, non-enveloped viruses are more resistant to disinfectants."

The CDC also notes that "As a precaution, selection of a disinfectant product with a higher potency than what is normally required for an enveloped virus is being recommended at this time. EPA registered hospital disinfectants with label claims against non-enveloped viruses (e.g., norovirus, rotavirus, adenovirus, poliovirus) are broadly antiviral and capable of inactivating both enveloped and non-enveloped viruses."

To combat the potential spread of Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, the CDC recommends wearing of personal protective equipment and using an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant with a label claim for non-enveloped virus (e.g., norovirus, rotavirus, adenovirus, poliovirus) to disinfect hard, non-porous surfaces.

Sporicidin Disinfectant Solution and Sporicidin Disinfectant Towelettes are EPA approved products which kill enveloped and non-enveloped viruses (such as poliovirus) and meet the CDC's recent guidance for hospital grade disinfection.

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