

Guidelines on sterilization and high-level disinfection methods effective against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

World Health Organization - High

Description: -

- Sterilization -- methods.
HIV.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome -- prevention & control.
Sterilization.

AIDS (Disease) -- Prevention. Guidelines on sterilization and high-level disinfection methods effective against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

- Gifford lectures

Methuens modern plays

Germanenrechte; Texte und Übersetzungen

WHO AIDS series -- 2. Guidelines on sterilization and high-level disinfection methods effective against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Notes: Bibliography: p. 11.

This edition was published in 1988

parameters	Field	Studies
Recent description of the material used for rubbing alcohol in the health care product	E1* E1*	E1*
Recent description regarding whether alcohol was allowed to evaporate before	E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1*
Whether or not the health care product, or missing description of alcohol	E1* E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1*
Recent analysis for antibiotic microorganisms, even though it applied	E1* E1* E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1* E1*
Incubation period below 10 days	E1* E1* E1* E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1* E1* E1*
Recent identification of microorganism species distribution; even though micro-	E1*	---
organisms were collected	E1*	---
Recent identification of microorganism species that were detected in the positive	E1*	---
control sample	E1*	---
Recent description of length of time alcohol was soaked in the health care product	E1* E1* E1*	E1*
Recent description of the alcohol concentration value in the health care product	E1* E1* E1*	E1* E1*
Recent description of the alcohol concentration value distribution	E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1*
Recent comparison with the previously cleaned group	E1* E1* E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1* E1*
Recent comparison with the second group	E1*	---
Recent analysis of the antibiotic changes in experimental studies	NA	E1* E1* E1* E1* E1*
Recent validation of microorganism loading methods for sample collection	E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1* E1* E1*
Microorganism detection in the negative control sample	E1*	---
Recent information regarding whether the alcohol solution was replaced with each	E1*	E1* E1* E1* E1*
procedure when disinfection intervention methods were used	---	"acid" E1* E1*
Recent analysis of the alcohol solution	E1*	E1* E1* E1*
Recent description of aseptic techniques used, if any	E1* E1*	E1* E1* E1*
Recent description regarding the material used for sample collection	E1*	E1*
Recent validation of microorganism removal methods after samples were collected;	E1* E1*	E1* E1*
alcohol description regarding the use of agitation and/or ventilation	---	---
Recent description of alcohol type	E1*	---
Recent description of alcohol solution type used	E1*	---
Recent description whether sample loading was conducted quickly	E1*	E1*
Recent description regarding the time required to transport the sample to the lab	E1*	---
type, and distribution of the health care product was only conducted in the laboratory	---	---
Recent control of the controlling variable of all 10 samples for contamination	E1*	---
glass bottle in which a disinfectant health care product was stored, covered with a	---	---
configuration (even during transportation)	---	E1*
length of time sample which alcohol was being added in the health care product	---	E1*
control E1* E1*	---	E1*
Recent description of number of alcohol health care products	---	E1*
use of water solution for process cleaning	---	E1*



Filesize: 68.710 MB

Tags: #Disinfection #of #Tonometers: #A #Report #by #the #American #Academy #of #Ophthalmology

Guidelines on Sterilization and Disinfection Methods Effective Against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV): World Health Organization: 9789241212021: ne-x.uni.rf.gd: Books

Use a high-level disinfectant at the FDA-cleared exposure time. However, these items eg, bedside tables, bed rails could potentially contribute to secondary transmission by contaminating hands or gloves of healthcare personnel HCP or by contact with medical equipment that will subsequently come in contact with patients. In the United States, three techniques are available to reprocess nasopharyngoscopes: manual HLD, use of an AER, and use of a disposable sheath with low-level disinfection.

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When probe covers are available, use a probe cover or condom to reduce the level of microbial contamination.

Disinfection of Tonometers: A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology

There is no recommendation to use sterile or filtered water rather than tap water for rinsing semicritical equipment that will have contact with the mucous membranes of the rectum eg, rectal probes, anoscope or vagina eg, vaginal probes. In addition, after each use, sterilize dental instruments that are not intended to penetrate oral soft tissue or bone e. After a positive biologic indicator with steam sterilization, objects other than implantable objects do not need to be recalled because of a single positive spore test unless the sterilizer or the sterilization procedure is defective as determined by maintenance personnel or inappropriate cycle settings.

Disinfection of Tonometers: A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology

Use protective gloves and other PPE appropriate for this task. Processing Patient-Care Equipment Contaminated with Bloodborne Pathogens

HBV, Hepatitis C Virus, HIV , Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria e.

High

PPE can include gloves, gowns, masks, and eye protection. Sterilization technologies can be relied upon to produce sterility only if cleaning, to eliminate organic and inorganic material as well as microbial load, precedes treatment. Failure to comply with evidence-based guidelines has led to numerous outbreaks and patient exposures.

Disinfection of Tonometers: A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology

If time-related storage of sterile items is used, label the pack at the time of sterilization with an expiration date. Modified from Rutala and Weber.

High

Rank Description Category IA Strongly recommended for implementation and strongly supported by well-designed experimental, clinical, or epidemiologic studies. This is the reason that semicritical items represent the greatest risk of disease transmission via a reusable medical or surgical instrument and critical items are rarely associated with infection. Increasing the temperature using an automated endoscope reprocess AER will reduce the contact time eg, OPA 12 min at 20°C but 5 min at 25°C in AER.

Related Books

- [Corvettes](#)
- [ABC of Sleep Disorders \(ABC\)](#)
- [Apuntes históricos sobre la industrialización de Monterrey](#)
- [Hāyakāre jīva jāya - lokavārtāo](#)
- [Development of Wisconsin's Integrated Operation System; 5 reports.](#)