

THE TRISTEL TRIO WIPES SYSTEM IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST HPV

Devices such as nasendoscopes are used to visualise the aerodigestive tract to identify and investigate a wide range of disorders from foreign bodies to tumours. These devices are semi-critical and require high-level disinfection between patient use as they come in contact with mucous membranes. The high-level disinfectant used must be effective against a wide range of microorganisms including bacterial spores, mycobacteria, viruses, fungi and vegetative bacteria.

The pathogens listed can be found within the aerodigestive tract and may pose a risk to patient and healthcare worker safety if adequate disinfection is not used.

TRISTEL SPORICIDAL WIPE IS PROVEN EFFECTIVE AGAINST PATHOGENS OF CONCERN WITHIN THE HEAD AND NECK:

- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) Type 16 and 18**
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Adenovirus Type 5
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB)
- *Candida albicans*
- *Staphylococcus aureus* (including MRSA)

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a pathogen of special concern. HPV type 16 and 18 are responsible for the growing incidence of cancers of the head and neck worldwide.

HPV type 16 has been detected in a substantial proportion of squamous cell carcinomas of the soft palate, tonsils, and base of the tongue. It has been identified in 90% of all HPV-associated Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinomas (HNSCCs) and in 50% of all oropharyngeal HNSCCs¹.

One study has demonstrated high-level disinfectants included in worldwide decontamination guidelines are not effective at destroying HPV².

In the absence of available methods regulatory authorities recommend testing against the surrogate polyoma virus

SV40, which is used as an indicator of efficacy against HPV.

With new testing devised by Professor Meyers of Penn State University (USA), Tristel has been able to prove virucidal efficacy against native HPV.

The Tristel Trio Wipes System has been tested against HPV in suspension-based test methods (Type 18), and on a nasendoscope, (Type 16 and 18) which is used routinely in ENT head and neck examinations.

Studies on devices are the most representative form of testing as they simulate the conditions which could be expected in real life. This provides additional assurances to both the patient and the healthcare worker within the clinical use of the high-level disinfectant.

THE TRISTEL SPORICIDAL WIPE IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST HPV IN 30 SECONDS.



NOTES

1. Haddad, R. (2019). UpToDate. [online] Uptodate.com. Available at: <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/human-papillomavirus-associated-head-and-neck-cancer> [Accessed 9 Jul. 2019].
2. Meyers J, Ryndock E, Conway MJ, Meyers C, Robison R. Susceptibility of high-risk human papillomavirus type 16 to clinical disinfectants. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2014;69(6):1546-50. doi: 10.1093/jac/dku006