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 below 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)**
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Adenovirus
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- Herpes simplex virus
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB)
- *Candida albicans* (Candida)
- *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 HNSCCs[1].

A recent study demonstrated high-level disinfectants included in worldwide decontamination guidelines are not effective at destroying HPV[2].

Until recently it has not been possible to test the efficacy of disinfectants against native HPV. 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. However, the resistance profiles of the two viruses in comparison against disinfectants have not been studied. This means that efficacy against the surrogate polyoma virus SV40 does not necessarily mean 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 real-life device (Type 16 and 18) used routinely in ENT head and neck examinations (a nasendoscope).

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.

Testing performed on the nasendoscope is set for peer review and publishing shortly. At the time of writing, Tristel is the first manufacturer to perform testing against native HPV on a real-life device.

THE TRISTEL TRIO WIPES SYSTEM 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

Tristel™

Created by: Tristel Solutions Limited, Lynx Business Park, Cambs, UK, CB8 7NY
T +44 (0) 1638 721500 - **E** mail@tristel.com - **W** www.tristel.com

For Tristel patent information please visit: http://www.our-patents.info/tristel

Tristel™ Sporicidal Wipes