

Two Effective Allies In The Battle Against **NOROVIRUS** & **MRSA!**



Kills Bacteria
And Viruses In
Seconds!**



Now **LYSOL® I.C.™**
In A Convenient
Wipe Format!

Facts You Should Know About Norovirus:

- Norovirus, commonly referred to as “stomach flu”, is highly contagious, requiring as few as 10 viral particles to infect an individual.
- The virus spreads through fecally contaminated food and surfaces or airborne distribution of vomitus entering the body through the mouth.
- In recent years, diagnosis of norovirus illness in outbreaks has improved due to better testing capability (increased use of RT-PCR test protocol).
- Norovirus infections are second only to the common cold in reported illnesses.
- The CDC estimates that 23 million cases of acute gastroenteritis are due to norovirus infection and that at least 50% of all foodborne outbreaks of gastroenteritis can be attributed to noroviruses.
- Symptoms are similar to those of the flu and usually include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramping. Some will experience a low grade fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, and fatigue. Symptoms usually occur suddenly and last about 1 or 2 days.
- A recent study by the CDC cites the most common settings for outbreaks are: restaurants and catered meals (36%); nursing homes (23%); schools (13%); vacation settings and cruise ships (10%).
The study also indicated that of outbreaks recorded: 57% of transmissions were foodborne; 16% were person-to-person spread; and 3% were waterborne. In 23% of outbreaks, the cause was not determined.



Restaurants & Catered Meals



Nursing Homes



Schools



Cruise Ships

Recommended Measures Of Prevention:

- **WASH YOUR HANDS** — According to CDC, hand washing is the most effective way to help prevent the transmission of germs.
- **DISINFECT SURFACES** — Routinely clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces, especially after an episode of illness. The CDC recommends using a U.S. EPA approved disinfectant to help prevent illness and control a norovirus outbreak.
- **PROTECT YOUR FOOD** — Carefully wash fruits and vegetables, and steam oysters before eating them. Persons who are infected should not prepare food while they exhibit symptoms and should wait an additional 3 days following their recovery.
- **ISOLATE THE SOURCE** — Consult a doctor if you exhibit symptoms of norovirus and, most importantly, stay home to prevent exposure to others.
- **REMOVE CONTAMINATED ITEMS** — Immediately remove and wash clothing or linens that may be contaminated with norovirus after an episode of illness.
- **ELIMINATE WASTE** — Flush or discard any vomit or fecal material in the toilet and be sure to thoroughly disinfect the surrounding area.



For the full article, entitled “*Microbiologists Expose Norovirus...*”, visit www.reckittprofessional.com or the *VNAA Germ Protection Center*, sponsored by LYSOL® (www.vnaa.org).

Facts You Should Know About MRSA:

- MRSA describes strains of staphylococcus aureus, commonly known as staph, that are resistant to many frequently used antibiotics.
- Many people carry staph on their skin or in the nose without signs of infection, but if it gets into cuts or abrasions, it may cause infection of the skin or soft tissue.
- Typically, patients in hospitals and healthcare facilities are at the highest risk of infection due to compromised immune systems. In this setting, bacteria can easily spread when handwashing compliance is not strictly followed.
- Staph-related skin infections may look like a pimple or boil and can be red, swollen, painful, and have pus or other drainage. More serious infections may cause pneumonia, bloodstream infections, or surgical wound infections.
- CA-MRSA are infections that originate outside of a health care facility. CA means community associated. Most CA-MRSA infections appear as skin infections and occur in otherwise healthy people.
- The CDC has identified the following 5 factors, referred to as the 5 C's, that create ideal conditions for the transmission of MRSA:
 - ✓ **CROWDING**
 - ✓ **Frequent skin-to-skin CONTACT**
 - ✓ **COMPROMISED skin (i.e., cuts or abrasions)**
 - ✓ **CONTAMINATED items and surfaces**
 - ✓ **Lack of CLEANLINESS**
- MRSA is usually transmitted by direct skin-to-skin contact or contact with



surfaces that have been directly exposed to another person's infection. Individuals can avoid MRSA infections by practicing good hygiene. Good hygiene practices include:

- ✓ Keep hands clean by washing or by using hand sanitizers.
- ✓ Regularly clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces.
- ✓ Keep cuts and breaks in the skin clean and covered until they are healed.
- ✓ Avoid contact with the wounds or bandages of others.
- ✓ Don't share personal items like razors or towels.

Here's what the CSPA says about the role of disinfectants in the prevention of MRSA

Consumer Specialty Products Association

"Disinfectant products can kill even antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria. Real-life studies have confirmed that the use of disinfectant products does not contribute to the development of antibiotic resistance which is often associated with the frequent use of antibiotic drugs. At the same time, the use of disinfectant products plays an important role in public safety."

HA MRSA (Healthcare Associated MRSA)

MRSA occurs most frequently among patients who undergo invasive medical procedures or who have weakened immune systems and are being treated in hospitals and healthcare facilities such as nursing homes and dialysis centers. Invasive MRSA commonly causes serious and potentially life threatening infections, such as bloodstream infections, surgical site infections, or pneumonia.

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) studies have confirmed that, within healthcare settings, the proportion of infections that are antimicrobial resistant has been growing.

In 1974, MRSA infections accounted for two percent of the total number of staph infections; in 1995 it was 22%; in 2004 it was 63%.



MRSA in schools

Should schools close because of a MRSA infection?

In most cases, it is not necessary to close schools to "disinfect" them when MRSA infections occur. When MRSA skin infections occur, cleaning and disinfection should be performed on surfaces that are likely to contact uncovered or poorly covered infections. Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces with EPA-registered products is effective at removing MRSA from the environment.

Practical Advice for Teachers

If you observe children with open draining wounds or infections, refer the child to the school nurse. Covering infections will greatly reduce the risks of surfaces becoming contaminated with MRSA.

Enforce hand washing with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand sanitizers before eating and after using the bathroom.





- Formula is tuberculocidal, virucidal, fungicidal and bactericidal.
- Non-phenolic formula.
- Meets AOAC† gericidal spray product test standards for hospital aerosol disinfectants.
- Meets requirements for the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard for Decontamination.
- Prevents odors and growth of damaging mold and mildew.

Can be used on examination tables, dressing carts, patient chairs, stretchers, wheelchairs, bed frames, sinks, garbage pails, shower areas, door handles, light switches, laminate surfaces, stainless steel counters, and porcelain tile.

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY*

BACTERIA

Acinetobacter calcoaceticus
Burkholderia cepacia
Campylobacter jejuni**
Corynebacterium diphtheriae
Enterobacter aerogenes***
Enterococcus faecalis
Enterococcus faecalis (VRE)
Escherichia coli (E.coli) (O157:H7)
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Listeria monocytogenes
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
Mycobacterium bovis
Neisseria elongata
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus vulgaris
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Pseudomonas putida
Salmonella enterica

Salmonella enterica serovar enteritidis
Salmonella enterica serovar Paratyphi B
Salmonella enterica serovar typhi
Serratia marcescens
Shigella dysenteriae
Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus epidermis
Streptococcus pyogenes
Streptococcus salivarius

VIRUS

Adenovirus Type 2
Avian Influenza A Virus**
Coxsackie Type B3 Virus**
Cytomegalovirus**
Echovirus Type 12
Hantavirus**
Hepatitis A Virus
Hepatitis B Virus**
Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 & 2**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 [HIV-1] [AIDS Virus]**
Influenza A Virus (New Caledonia/20/99)**
Influenza B Virus (Strain B/Hong Kong/ 5/72)**
Feline calicivirus (Norovirus)
Poliovirus Type 1
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)**
Rhinovirus Type 39**
Rotovirus Wa**
Vaccinia Virus**

FUNGI

Alternaria alternata
Aspergillus niger
Candida albicans
Fusarium solani
Penicillium chrysogenum
Trichophyton mentagrophytes***

SCENT	SIZE/CASE PACK	ORDER NO.
Original Scent	19 oz. can/12	36241-04650
Fresh Scent	19 oz. can/12	36241-04675
COUNTRY SCENT®	19 oz. can/12	36241-74276
CRISP LINEN®	19 oz. can/12	36241-74828
SPRING WATERFALL®	19 oz. can/12	36241-76075

EPA Registration No: 777-72-675

† Meets AOAC germicidal spray product test standards for hospital aerosol disinfectants.

* Antimicrobial efficacy is 10 minutes unless indicated: ** Antimicrobial efficacy is 30 seconds: *** Antimicrobial efficacy is 5 minutes.



Disinfectant Wipes

FEATURES	BENEFITS
Bleach free	Not damaging to surfaces or clothing; pleasant fragrance
Alcohol free	Less drying; pleasant fragrance
Hospital disinfection	High level disinfectant is versatile for use in healthcare settings as well as mainstream facilities such as schools, health clubs, shopping centers and airports
Tuberculocidal Virucidal Bactericidal Pseudomonocidal	Comprehensive list of organisms significantly reduces risk of most common infections or outbreaks. Meets OSHA standards
Disposable, single use format	One-step application facilitates quicker clean-up and increased compliance

Formulated for use in hospitals and healthcare settings on hard nonporous surfaces, such as: Hospital beds, cabinets, carts, gurneys, chairs, counters, exam tables, IV poles, stethoscopes, telephones, bathroom fixtures, tiles, MRI, CAT, scales, wheelchairs

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY*

BACTERIA

Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Staphylococcus aureus
Salmonella choleraesuis
Mycobacterium bovis BCG (Tuberculosis)
Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Escherichia coli O157:H7

Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
Vancomycin Intermediate Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VISA)
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

VIRUS

Norovirus (Norwalk Virus)
Feline Calicivirus (FCV)
HIV-1 (AIDS Virus)

SIZE/CASE PACK	ORDER NO.
160 count plastic canister/6	36241-80027

EPA Registration No: 1839-174-675

For information, or to order products, please call 800-560-6619



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