Virex II 256

High level instrument & surface disinfectant Bactericidal, Sporicidal, Virucidal, Fungicidal, Yeasticidal

Introduction

Virex II 256 is a high level disinfectant for disinfection of surfaces and critical instruments (which come in contact with the blood stream or normally sterile areas of the body, such as rigid and flexible surgical instruments) in healthcare application.

Composition

Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride : 8.7%
n-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride : 8.19 %
Lauryl amine amine oxide
Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid sodium salt
Sodium Bicarbonate

Feature	Advantage	Benefit
N-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride & Didecyl dimethyl ammoniu chloride	Combination of most potent QAC's	Broad spectrum kill
Aldehyde free product	No negative occupational hazard	Eco friendly and user friendly
Cleaner and disinfectant	Single shot product	Time and cost effective

Directions for use

Intrument Disinfction : Use 10 % solution (100 ml in 1 litre)

- High Level Disinfection - Soak completely inside the Virex II 256 solution. For semi-critical instruments disinfection, 30 minutes of contact time is required.
- Sterilisation - For sterilization 10 hours of contact time is required. Avoid bubble formation. Use a plastic recipient and this should be closed during all the time instruments are soaked in . Take off the instrument and rinse with sterile wate or 0.9 % NaCl solution in sterile water.

Surface Disinfection :

- Opeation Theatres and Critical care areas - Use 0.4 % solution (4 ml in 1 litre of cold water). Wash floors and other tiled surfaces taking care to cover corners and other inaccessible areas.

Product Compatibility

Compatible with most metals and surfaces used in hospital.

Storage, handling and disposal

Store in original closed containers.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and footwear before re-use. Avoid breathing vapours or spray mists. For commercial and industrial use only.

Full guidance on the handling and disposal of this product is provided in a separate Material Safety Data Sheet.

Product Data

Form : Liquid
Colour : blue
Odour : characteristic
PH (neat) : 8.4 - 9.4
Density : 0.98 -1.04 gm/cm^3

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Safety Symbol

Corrosive

Microbiological data

When used as directed at a 1:256 dilution (1/2 oz. per gallon of water) VIREX™ II 256 contains 660 ppm of active quaternary germicide making it highly effective against a wide variety of pathogenic microorganisms.

Using approved AOAC test methods under Good Laboratory Practices, in the presence of 400 ppm hard water, 10% serum load and 10 minutes contact time, unless otherwise noted, VIREX™ II 256 kills the following on hard non-porous inanimate surfaces:

Bacteria

- Pseudomonas aeruginosa, (ATCC 15442)
- Staphylococcus aureus, (ATCC 6538)
- Salmonella choleraesuis, (ATCC 10708)
- Acinetobacter calcoaceticus, (ATCC 9957)
- Bordetella bronchiseptica, (ATCC 10580)
- Burkholderia cepacia, (ATCC 25416) formerly known as Pseudomonas cepacia
- Campylobacter fetus, (ATCC 27374)
- Chlamydia psittaci, (VR-125)
- Citrobacter freundii, (ATCC 8090)
- Enterobacter agglomerans, (ATCC 27155)
- Enterobacter cloacae, (ATCC 23355)
- Enterobacter liquefaciens, (ATCC 14460)
- Enterococcus faecalis, (ATCC 19433) formerly known as Streptococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus hirae, (ATCC 10541)
- Escherichia coli, (ATCC 11229)
- Escherichia coli 0157:H7, (ATCC 43890)
- Flavobacterium meningosepticum, (ATCC 13253)
- Haemophilus influenza, (ATCC 10211)
- Hafnia alvei, (ATCC 13337)
- Klebsiella oxytoca, (ATCC 13182)
- Klebsiella pneumoniae, (ATCC 13883)
- Legionella pneumophila, (ATCC 33153)
- Listeria monocytogenes, (ATCC 15313)
- Micrococcus luteus, (ATCC 4698)
- Micrococcus luteus, (ATCC 14452)
- Micrococcus sedentarius, (ATCC 27573)
- Neisseria gonorrhae, (ATCC 43069)
- Pasteurella multocida, (ATCC 43137)
- Proteus mirabilis, (ATCC 9240)
- Proteus vulgaris, (ATCC 13315)
- Pseudomonas diminuta, (ATCC 11568)
- Pseudomonas fluorescens, (ATCC 13525)
- Pseudomonas putida, (ATCC 12633)
- Pseudomonas stutzeri, (ATCC 17588)
- Salmonella choleraesuis pullorum, (ATCC 19945)
- Salmonella enteritidis, (ATCC 13076)
- Salmonella gallinarum, (ATCC 9184)

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- Salmonella schottmuelleri, (ATCC 10719)
- Salmonella typhi, (ATCC 6539)
- Salmonella typhimurium, (ATCC 13311)
- Serratia marcescens, (ATCC 9103)
- Shigella dysenteriae, (ATCC 29026)
- Shigella flexneri, (ATCC 25875)
- Shigella sonnei, (ATCC 25931)
- Staphylococcus aureus, (ATCC 25923)
- Staphylococcus aureus (Toxic Shock), (ATCC 33586)
- Staphylococcus epidermidis, (ATCC 14990)
- Staphylococcus haemolyticus, (ATCC 29970)
- Streptococcus agalactiae, (ATCC 13813)
- Streptococcus mutans, (ATCC 25175)
- Streptococcus pyogenes, (ATCC 19615)
- Streptococcus pyogenes ("Strep A" - Flesh Eating Strain), (clinical isolate)
- Vibrio cholera, (ATCC 11623)
- Yersinia enterocolitica, (ATCC 9610)

Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

- E. coli (ATCC 55244); Resistant to Kanamycin
- E. coli (ATCC 47041); Resistant to Tetracycline
- Enterococcus faecalis (ATCC 51299); Resistant to Vancomycin [VRE]
- Klebsiella oxytoca (ATCC 15764); Resistent to Ampicillin, Dihydrostreptomycin
- Micrococcus sedentarius (ATCC 27573); Resistant to Methicillin
- Staphylococcus aureus (CDC HIP-5836); Intermediate Vancomycin Resistance (VISA)
- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 14154); Resistant to Erythromycin, Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline
- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 33592); Resistant to to Methicillin [MRSA], Gentamicin [GRSA]
- Staphylococcus epidermidis (ATCC 51625); Resistant to Methicillin [MRSE]
- Streptococcus pneumoniae (ATCC 51915); Resistant to Penicillin [PRSP]

Viruses

- Cytomegalovirus, (VR538)
- Herpes simplex Type 1, (VR733)
- Herpes simplex Type 2, (VR-734)
- Human Coronavirus (VR-740)
- Influenza Type A2 (Hong Kong), (VR-544)
- Parainfluenza Type 3, (VR-93)
- Respiratory syncytial virus, (VR-26)
- Rotavirus, (Strain WA)
- Vaccinia virus (smallpox vaccine virus), (VR-119) Kills HIV-1 (AIDS virus) (HTLV-IIIB) when used as directed on hard, non-porous inanimate surfaces with a 1 minute contact time.
- Kills HBV and HCV when used as directed on hard, non-porous inanimate surfaces with a 5 minute contact time.

Veterinary viruses

- Avian Infectious bronchitis (IBV), (VR-22)
- Avian Influenza, (VR 2072)
- Canine distemper, (VR 128)
- Feline virual rhinotracheitis, (VR- 636)

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- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, (VR 188)
- New Castle disease, (VR 108)
- Pseudorabies, (VR- 135)
- Transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGE), (U of Minn. Strain)

Fungi

Geotrichum candidum, (ATCC 18301)
Saccharomyces cerevisiae, (ATCC 2601)

Using approved AOAC test methods under Good Laboratory Practices, in the presence of 400 ppm hard water, 5% serum load and 10 minutes contact time, unless otherwise noted, VIREX™ II 256 kills the following on hard non-porous inanimate surfaces:

Viruses

Adenovirus Type 2, (VR-2)

Fungi

Aspergillus niger, (ATCC 6275)
Trichophyton mentagrophytes (athlete's foot fungus), (ATCC 9533)

Yeast

Candida albicans, (ATCC 10231) Mold/Mildew kills the growth of mold and mildew: Aspergillus niger (ATCC 275) and the odors caused by them when applied to hard, non-porous environmental surfaces.

Mildewstatic Activity - controls and prevents the growth of mold and mildew: Aspergillus niger (ATCC 6275) and the odors caused by them when applied to hard, non-porous environmental surfaces.

Malodors eliminates odors and odor-causing bacteria in restroom areas, behind and under sinks and counters, garbage cans, and storage areas and other places where bacterial growth can cause malodors. Bactericidal Stability of Use-Dilution Tests show VIREX™ II 256, when diluted in 400 ppm hard water and in the presence of 5% serum load, remains effective against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella choleraesuis for up to 1 year in storage as long as it remains sealed. If product becomes visibly dirty or contaminated, the use-dilution must be discarded and fresh product prepared. Always use clean, dry containers when diluting this product.

Available pack size

2 x 5 litre

References

1. A Guide to selection and use of disinfectants, BC center for disease control, 2003.
2. Antiseptics and Disinfectants: Activity, Action, and Resistance, Clinical microbiology reviews, Jan. 1999, p. 147 - 179 Vol. 12, No. 1.
3. CDC Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings 2003, Vol. 52 / RR-17.
4. Infection control in dental practice, Dental Services Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia, 1996.
5. Infection Control Policies and Procedures, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, November 1998.
6. Therapeutic Products Programme Guidelines, Minister of Health Canada, 1999 Edition.
7. WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care, 15 January 2006

For More Information

Please contact your local JohnsonDiversey representative.

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