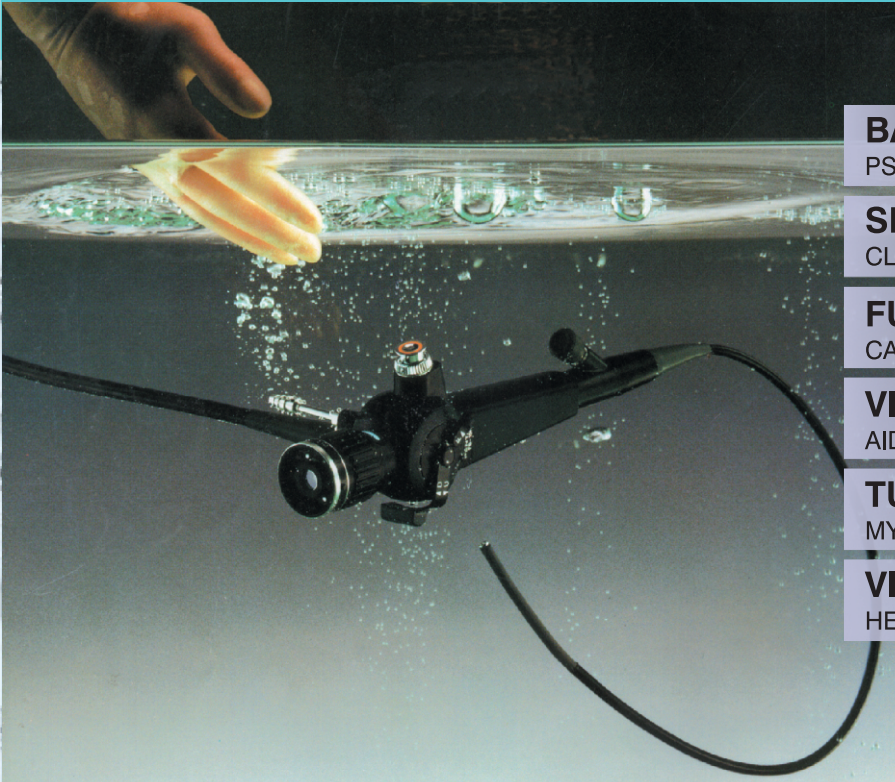




J. N. CHEMICALS

REMDEX

COLD STERILIZING SOLUTION FOR HEAT SENSITIVE EQUIPMENTS



BACTERICIDAL
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA

SPORICIDAL
CLOSTRIDIUM TETANI

FUNGICIDAL
CANDIDA ALBICANS

VIRUCIDAL
AIDS VIRUS

TUBERCULOCIDAL
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

VIRUCIDAL
HEPATITIS B VIRUS



RAPID ACTING - NON STAINING - NON CORROSIVE

POTENTIVE SELECTION FOR DISINFECTION & STERILIZATION OF

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Endoscopes | Dilators |
| Cystoscopes | Suction bottles |
| Laprosopes | Cytology brushes |
| Laryngoscopes | Laryngoscope blades |
| Resectoscopes | Anasethesia equipments |
| Diverticulosopes | Biopsy tubes and forceps |
| Esophagosopes | Oesophageal & rectal probes |



REMDEX

MICROBICIDAL EFFECTS OF AQUEOUS 2% & 2.45% ALKALINE GLUTARALDEHYDE SOLUTION

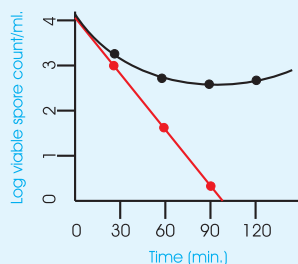
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY:

"A 2% & 2.45% solution is capable of killing any vegetative species, including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* within 2 minutes."

(Stonehill et al., 1963), Mc Gucken and Woodside (1973)

SPORICIDAL ACTIVITY:

"A 5-log reduction in viability of clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* was obtained within 10 to 30 min. at 25° C using alkaline glutaraldehyde, even in the presence of neutralizing materials such as swab sticks and sputum".



Effect of Glutaraldehyde on spores of *Aspergillus niger*.

- Acid glutaraldehyde
- Alkaline glutaraldehyde.

Ref.: Gorman, S.P. and Scott E.M., 1977a.

ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY:

"Glutaraldehyde has been shown to exhibit potent activity against a range of fungi, including the dermatophytes *Trichophyton interdigitale* and *Microsporum gypseum*, the yeasts *Candida albicans* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the common spoilage molds *Mucor hiemalis*, *Rhizopus stolonifer*, and *Penicillium chrysogenum*, and the resistant fruit spoilage mold *Byssochlamys fulva*."

(Dabrowa et al., 1972; Gorman and Scott, 1976a; Tadeusiak, 1976.

"Viral hepatitis B continues to be major health hazard, especially among health - care professionals. Because of the definite risks to personnel and the lack of data relating to disinfectant activity toward hepatitis B virus (HBV), infection-control bodies have tended to recommend only strong disinfectants such as glutaraldehyde for treatment of HBV-contaminated material. These recommendations are now supported by evidence that glutaraldehyde is capable of inactivating HBV antigen (Adler-Storzh et al; 1983) and destroying HBV infectivity."

(Bond et al., 1983; Kobayashi et al., 1984)

RAPID ACTING NON STAINING - NON CORROSIVE

TYPE OF MICROORGANISM	SPECIFIC ORGANISM	KILLING TIME
Vegetative Bacteria	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	< 2 min
	<i>Streptococcus</i>	
	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	
	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	
	<i>Proteus Vulgaris</i>	
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	
Tubercle bacillus	<i>Mycobacterium Tuberculosis</i> 1137 Rv	< 10 min.
Fungi	<i>Candida albicans</i>	< 10 min.
Bacterial spores	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	< 3 hr.
	<i>B. megaterium</i>	
	<i>B. globigii</i>	
	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	
	<i>Cl. perfringens</i>	
Viruses	Polio types I and II	< 10 min.
	Echo type 6	
	Coxsackie B-1	
	Herpes simplex	
	Vaccinia	
	influenza A-2 (Asian)	
	Adeno type 2	
	Mouse hepatitis (MHV3)	
	AIDS virus (HIV)	
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)		

Borick P.M. 1968, Chemical Sterilizers

ALSO AVAILABLE
REMDEX - 9 L.L.
LONG LIFE SOLUTION WITH
LIQUID ACTIVATOR
28 DAYS LIFE AFTER
ACTIVATION



ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY

Evidence of Antiviral activity of Glutaraldehyde against Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV).

VIRUS	ASSAY METHOD	TREATMENT CONDITIONS	RESULT
HIV	Reverse transcriptase	0.125% Glutaraldehyde (Room temperature)	Enzyme inactivation
HBV	Antigenicity	2% & 2.45% alkaline Glutaraldehyde 10 min. (25° C)	90% reduction
HBV	Infectivity (Direct Chimpanzee inoculation)	2% & 2.45% alkaline Glutaraldehyde 5 min. (20° C, pH 8.4)	No infection developed
		0.1% alkaline Glutaraldehyde 5 min. (24° C)	No infection developed

Ref.: 1, Spire et al. (1984) 2. Passagot et al (1987), 3. Alder-storzh et al. (1983) 4. Bond et al. (1983) 5. Kobayashi et al. (1984)

REMDEX - WHY ACTIVATION ?

"The neutral or alkaline glutaraldehyde possess superior microbicidal and anticorrosion properties as compared with acidic glutaraldehyde."

Ref.: American Journal of Infection Council

"The rate of inactivation of viruses is about 10 times faster at pH 7.4 than pH 5."

Ref.: Kriensag Saitanu & Ebba lund, Copenhagen, Denmark Applied Microbiology. A.F.S.M.

Munton and Russell (1973b), who found that acid glutaraldehyde does not react immediately with the outer cell layers or to the same overall extent as an alkaline solution.

Manufactured in India by:

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