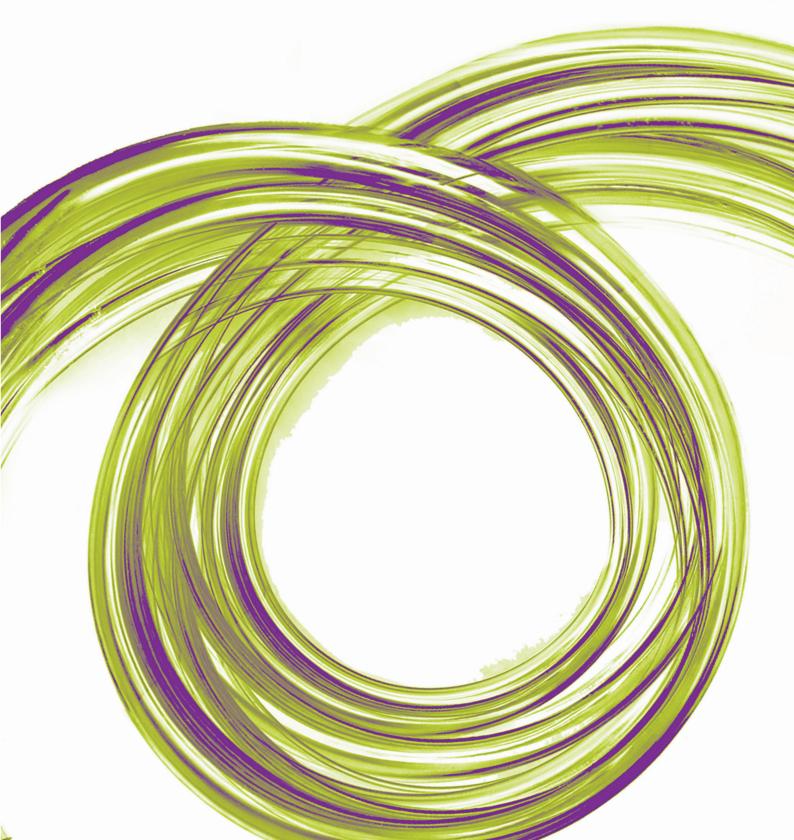
Tristel Duo™

High-level disinfectant foam for ophthalmic and optical medical devices



High-level disinfectant foam for ophthalmic and optical medical devices

Tristel Duo OPH is chlorine dioxide in a foam, designed specifically for the high-level disinfection of ophthalmic and optical medical devices. Tristel Duo is safer, easier to use and more compatible than alternative disinfectants, such as sodium hypochlorite, aldehydes, peracetic acid or alcohol.



SIMPLE PROTOCOL



APPLY **DISPENSE TWO** ALIQUOTS OF TRISTEL DUO ONTO A DRY WIPE OR DIRECTLY ONTO THE INSTRUMENT



WIPE SPREAD THE FOAM OVER THE SURFACE OF THE INSTRUMENT



WAIT TO ENSURE A MINIMUM CONTACT TIME OF 30 SECONDS



RINSE THE INSTRUMENT WITH WATER OF APPROPRIATE **OUALITY**

Tristel Duo OPH is CE marked as a Class IIa Medical Device in accordance with the European Medical Devices Directive 93/42/ EEC and the 2007/47/EC amendments thereto.

WHY CHOOSE TRISTEL DUO OPH?

PROPRIETARY CHLORINE DIOXIDE CHEMISTRY, A WELL-DOCUMENTED AND HIGHLY EFFECTIVE BIOCIDE. LABORATORIES WORLDWIDE AND IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST MICROORGANISMS OF CONCERN, INCLUDING:

> Staphylococcus aureus • Pseudomonas aeruginosa

• Klebsiella pneumoniae

Vancomycin-resistant

- Acanthamoeba castellanii
- Adenovirus
- Aspergillus flavus • Aspergillus brasiliensis
- Candida albicans
- Fusarium solani

IN ADDITION TO THIS, TRISTEL DUO OPH HAS BEEN

JUST 30 SECONDS, MAKING TRISTEL DUO OPH 19 TIMES FASTER THAN DISINFECTION WITH SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, A CURRENTLY WIDELY USED



- Clarity Medical Systems
- Reichert • Volk
- Haag Streit Quantel Medical





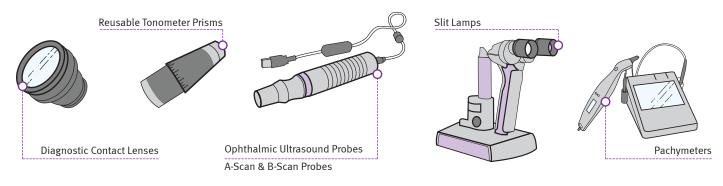
THE USE OF TRISTEL DUO OPH ELIMINATES THE NEED FOR SINGLE-USE MEDICAL DEVICES, ALLOWING FOR SIGNIFICANT COST SAVINGS. TRISTEL ALLOWS DEVICES TO BE REPROCESSED QUICKLY, LESSENING THE NEED FOR PURCHASING MANY DEVICES REDUCING CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.



DRY WIPE. NO ACCESSORIES ARE REQUIRED TO ENHANCE



Tristel Duo OPH is designed specifically for the high-level disinfection of ophthalmic and optical medical devices, such as:



Chlorine dioxide

Tristel Duo OPH utilises Tristel's proprietary chlorine dioxide chemistry (ClO₂), a well-documented and highly effective biocide. ClO₂ is a strong oxidant whose germicidal characteristics are well known. It can oxidise lipids and proteins present in bacterial and fungal cell membranes, leading to a loss in membrane integrity and ultimately cell death. ClO₂ can also penetrate cells and degrade nucleic acids via an oxidative pathway. Similar mechanisms are responsible for the ability of ClO₂ to inactivate viral particles.

Acanthamoeba keratitis is a disease of concern within ophthalmology

Acanthamoeba spp. are free-living amoeba, ubiquitous in the environment. *Acanthamoeba* keratitis (AK) is a disease that can cause corneal ulcers and potential blindness. This ocular disease is most prevalent with contact lens wearers who do not disinfect or store their lenses properly. Failure to follow simple hygiene practices such as the washing of hands prior to lens handling exacerbates the problem.

In addition to the infection risk from amoeba, mycotic eye infections are commonplace within ophthalmology practice.

The yeast *Candida albicans* is implicated with the causation of exogenous endophthalmitis. Filamentous fungi, such as *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus flavus* are two species of fungi that potentially constitute up to one third of all cases of traumatic infectious keratitis.⁽³⁾ Furthermore, the risk is heightened with immunocompromised patients who can contract many different ocular fungal infections.

There is no specific British Standard EN test for disinfectants to assess efficacy against amoebae. Tristel have performed a bespoke suspension test on *Acanthamoeba* cysts demonstrating efficacy in 30 seconds. This is also achieved with *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus flavus*.

References and publications

- Keep your eyes on Ophthalmology: Part One. The Clean Academy Tristel. March 2014.
- ⁽ⁱ⁾ France, 2010 'Prevention Guide to Hospital Transmitted Infection in Consultations of Ophthalmology'.
- Circulaire DGS/5 C/DHOS/E 2 n° 2001-138 du 14 mars 2001 'Relative aux précautions à observer lors de soins en vue de réduire les risques de transmission d'agents transmissibles non conventionnels' available at http://www.sante. gouv.fr/fichiers/bo/2001/01-11/a0110756.htm accessed 18.03.2014
- ³⁾ Klotz SA, Penn CC, Negvesky GJ, Butrus SI 'Fungal and Parasitic Infections of the Eye' Clin Microbiol Rev. Oct 2000; 13(4): 662–685
- ⁽²⁾ Report of a WHO Consultation Geneva, Switzerland March 1999 'WHO Infection Control Guidelines for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies', available at http://whqlibdoc. who.int/hq/2000/who_cds_csr_aph_2000.3.pdf accessed 18.03.2014

PRODUCT OPTIONS

TRISTEL DUO OPH

• 125ml Tristel Base Solution (citric acid) + 125ml Tristel Activator Solution (sodium chlorite)

When mixed upon pressing the foam pump, Tristel's proprietary chlorine dioxide chemistry is generated. • 310 aliquots per bottle / 6 bottles per box







TRISTEL DRY WIPES

 Non-woven, non-absorbent dry wipes for the application of Tristel Duo OPH
Made of 100% polypropylene (18gsm)

• Pre-cut, non-shedding, low-linting

• 200 wipes per tub / 6 tubs per box

Tristel

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

Hong Kong & Taiwan: 21st Floor, 168 Electric Road, Fortress Hill, Hong Kong T +852 2895 6968 - F +852 2869 4388 - E customerservice@tristel.com.hk

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

