

Newsletter, April 2015

Oral antiseptic spray

Prevent the risk of infections caused by accumulation of pathogen germs on toothbrushes



Most people brush their teeth twice a day, and as such, toothbrushes can be a direct source of oral infections by the accumulation of pathogen germs. Experts agree that the buildup of germs and bacteria can be dependent on the type of toothbrush; Factors such as bristle density and humidity are favorable for the production of germs. The majority of these germs survive, even if the head of the toothbrush is dry for more than 24 hours. Furthermore, there is the risk of contamination of external pathogenic germs through the environment. The chlorhexidine acetate (CHX) spray guarantees to eliminate all human pathogenic germs of the oral cavity in two minutes. 'anti-infect' is specially recommended to hospital patients, immunodeficients, diabetics and patients with acute bacterial, viral or fungal infection in the oral areas. The product is also suitable for the disinfection of dental braces and prostheses.

Health risks through toothbrushes

An increase in awareness about health and oral hygiene has enabled people to become more aware that toothbrushes are indeed a source of infections. Toothbrushes, compared with disposable articles such as dental floss, are generally used for several months accumulating pathogen germs. The use of mouthwash as well as the drying time of toothbrushes does not prevent the formation of germs and bacteria. Numerous scientific studies published in the last decades (for example, Noga et al. 1976, Svanberg, 1978 Glass and Lare, 1986, Nies et al. 2008) describe bacterial contamination and confirm the role of toothbrushes in the transmission of various infections, such as colds, cold sores or periodontitis. The type of toothbrush and toothpaste play a minor role in the elimination of these microorganisms. It is important to note that although disinfection forms the basis for hygiene in hospitals, often this does not prevent the formation of germs on toothbrushes. The reason for this could be attributed to toothbrush bristle density. The 3,000 bristles of a toothbrush have a surface area of 150 square centimeters, making them an ideal source of transmission for nosocomial infections.

Special Risk Groups

Special attention concerning oral hygiene should be given to hospital patients, patients with metabolic diseases such as diabetes, and cancer patients. These patients have a weakened immune system and are especially susceptible to infections, most often of the mucous membranes, which are particularly exposed to germs such as fungi, viruses and bacteria. Among the most affected is the mouth (e.g. mucositis) because germs enter through the use of toothbrushes. There is also a decrease in the diabetic resistance, which favors the production of intraoral wounds. A seemingly harmless gingivitis can affect the level of blood sugar. In hospitals the frequent formation of resistant bacteria increases by proximity to other patients. So, for those risk groups, the oral antiseptic spray **anti-infect** is an especially useful and important tool for oral hygiene and the prevention of infections.

Decontamination Solution through anti-infect

The regular change of toothbrushes can contribute to the reduction of certain pathogens such as E. coli. However, the most effective measure is the treatment of toothbrushes before use. **anti-infect**, the patented oral spray with chlorhexidine, is suitable for this. The solution eliminates all bacteria, viruses and fungi. After two minutes of applying the spray to the toothbrush there is no proof of the existence of microorganisms and germs. Anti-infect easily disinfects toothbrushes, dental braces and prostheses. The oral spray has no side effects and prevents injuries in the oral cavity.

Anti-infect oral antiseptic spray is available in pharmacies and dental distributors in the following two sizes: 30ml – 9,95 EUR / 100ml – 15,95 EUR



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