



Formulated for Hospital Use | Virucide, Tuberculocide, Fungicide, Disinfectant

ProKure[®] V | LIQUID



EPA Registered
EPA Reg. No. 87508-3-89334

Tough on Germs
Just Add Water
Fast & Effective
No Wipe, No Rinse, No Residue

Use Case Examples:

- Hospitals
- Rehab Facilities
- Daycare Centers
- Clinics
- Medical Labs
- Physicians Office
- Nursing Home Facilities



A disinfectant against

- Methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) (ATCC 33592)
- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538)
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC 15442)
- Listeria monocytogenes (ATCC 19111)
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes (athlete's foot) (ATCC 9533)
- Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecalis (ATCC 51299)
- Salmonella enteric (ATCC 10708)
- Mycobacterium bovis (ATCC 35737)
- Candida albicans (ATCC 10232)

A fungicide against:

- Fusarium solani (ATCC 36031)
- Botrytis Sp and Penicillium digitatum (ATCC 201167)

A deodorizer against:

- Suitable for Water – Including Sewer Backup and River Flooding – and Smoke Damage Restoration

Kills odor-causing bacteria, mold & Mildew

A virucide against:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) (HTLV-III)
- Hepatitis A (HM-175)
- Herpes Simplex-2 (ATCC VR-734)
- Rhinovirus type 37 (ATCC VR-1147)
- Influenza-A virus (ATCC VR-544)
- Coronavirus (ATCC VR-740)
- Poliovirus-1 (ATCC VR-1000)
- Feline Calicivirus (ATCC VR-782)
- Rotavirus (WA)
- Canine Parvovirus (ATCC VR-2017)
- Adenovirus type 5 (ATCC VR-5)
- Vaccinia Virus (ATCC VR-119)
- Norovirus (feline calici used as testing surrogate) (ATCC VR-782)

A sanitizer against:

- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538)
- Salmonella typhimurium (MDRS) (ATCC 13311)
- Klebsiella pneumonia (ATCC 4352)
- E. coli (ATCC 11229)
- E. coli O157:H7 (ATCC 43895)
- Listeria monocytogenes (ATCC 19111)



Case Study | Formulated for Hospital Use

Abstract

An independent 3rd party group conducted a study in an Arizona hospital to test the effectiveness of two different hard, non-porous surface disinfectants. The objective was to determine whether ProKure[®] V, a chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) based disinfectant would outperform the hospital current quaternary ammonium-based disinfectant “Quat X”. The results of the study showed that ProKure[®] V significantly outperformed the hospital’s then-current disinfectant by dramatically reducing microbe counts.

Background and study overview

The CDC reports that on any given day, about one in 31 hospital patients has at least one health-care associated infection. Thus, healthcare facility managers are looking for surface disinfectants that provide for improved microbial control.

For this case study, two main areas of the hospital were surveyed: operating rooms and patient rooms in the intensive care unit. All rooms surveyed were terminally cleaned using the standard cleaning and disinfection protocols with Quat X or ProKure[®] V. After the terminal cleaning, high touch areas in each room (bed rails, door knobs, etc) were swabbed and cultured to determine the number of microbes still present.

Key findings

The study demonstrated that ProKure[®] V was much more effective at disinfecting microbe-dense areas in the hospital than Quat X. A staggering 96% of the culture plate sampled from the survey areas cleaned with ProKure[®] V showed lower levels of microbes than the samples from the rooms cleaned with Quat X. See a typical example below.



Plate A

Surface Cleaned with Quat X

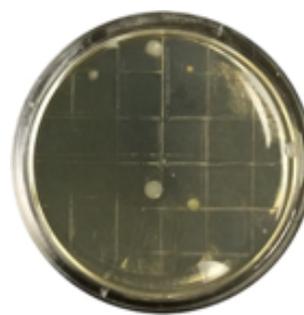


Plate B

Surface Cleaned with ProKure[®] V

See for yourself how ProKure[®] V is more effective.