

Disinfection vs Sterilization: Know your Options



This is Automated High-Level Disinfection



Disinfection and Sterilization – What's the Difference?¹

Sterilization

A process that destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life

Disinfection

A process that eliminates many or all pathogenic microorganisms, except some bacterial spores

	Most Difficult to Kill	Reprocessing Modality		
High-level disinfection is not sterilization.		Organism	Sterilization	High-Level Disinfection (HLD)
		Bacterial Spores	③	х
		Mycobacteria	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
		Fungi	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
		Vegetative Bacteria	Ø	Ø
	Less Difficult to Kill	Enveloped Viruses	Ø	Ø

Why Sterilization For Semi-Critical Devices²

For over thirty years, many infection control professionals have relied on the Spaulding Classification of critical and semi-critical instruments to determine the reprocessing modality.

Classification	Examples
Critical	Surgical instruments, ultrasound probes used in sterile body cavity
Semi-Critical	Laryngoscopes and some endoscopes used in GI procedures

Times are changing.

Key organizations such as AAMI and AORN are calling for a shift to sterilization.



AAMI TIR68:2018 (R2022)3

"Semi-critical devices are devices that contact intact mucous membranes or non-intact skin. Users should be instructed to thoroughly clean these devices and then reprocess them by sterilization. If the device design does not permit sterilization (e.g., device materials cannot withstand sterilization), then high-level disinfection should be used."

🗞 AORN

AORN Recommendation⁴

"Items that are classified as semi-critical, such as endoscopes, **should be sterilized whenever possible** and undergo HLD at a minimum if sterilization is not possible."



Evaluating the Appropriate Reprocessing Modality



- William A. Rutala, PhD, MPH, CIC

** Does not eliminate bedside cleaning and may not eliminate manual cleaning; Health Care facilities should follow their own policies and procedures related to the reprocessing of endoscopes to ensure they are complying with all steps recommended by the device manufacturers and are consistent with current standards and guidelines. Not all endoscopes can be automatically cleaned but may be high-level disinfected. It is recommended that endoscopes with open/closed elevator wire channels be manually cleaned as per manufacturer's instructions in addition to using the cleaning cycle of the EVOTECH[™] System. Please refer to the EVOTECH[™] ECR User Guide and specific connection diagrams for more detailed information regarding cycle capabilities.

^{*} ASP AEROFLEXTM AER and EVOTECHTM ECR have been cleared by United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to high-level disinfect flexible, semi-critical endoscopes.



STERRAD[™] Systems can sterilize a wide-range of instruments

ANESTHESIA

Flexible Difficult Intubation Scopes* Laryngoscope Blades/Handles

CARDIAC

Defibrillator Paddles Doppler Pencils and Cords Power Equipment (sternal saw)

ENT/ RESPIRATORY

Bronchoscopes* Cameras and Light Cords Esophageal Dilators Laryngoscopes Powered Batteries Powered Equipment Telescopes Tooth Guards Video Cameras and Couplers

GENERAL

Bipolar Forceps Cameras and Light Cords Harmonic® Scalpel Hand Piece Laparoscopic Instruments Probes Sonicision® Battery and Generator

GYNECOLOGY

Cameras and Light Cords Rigid Endoscopes

NEUROLOGY

Bipolar Electrocautery Instruments Doppler Pencils and Cords Powered Batteries Powered Equipment

OPTHALMOLOGY

Cornea Protectors Ophthalmic Lenses

ORTHOPEDICS

Arthroscopes Bipolar Cords and Forceps Cameras and Light Cords Curettes Power Batteries Powered Equipment Pneumatic Saws and Drills

ROBOTICS

Da Vinci 3DHD Endoscopes

UROLOGY

Cameras and Light Cords Electrodes Flexible Endoscopes (Cystoscopes, Ureteroscopes etc.)* Fiberoptic Light Source Cable Telescopes Ultrasound Probes and Transducers

*Flexible endoscopes can also be high-level disinfected in an automated AER/ECR.

For a list of model numbers that can be sterilized in STERRAD[™] Systems, please visit the STERRAD[™] Sterility Guide at www.sterradsterilityguide.com.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Introduction, Methods, Definition of Terms -Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities (2008) https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/introduction.html.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A Rational Approach to Disinfection and Sterilization - Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities (2008). https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/rational-approach.html.

3. American National Standard/Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. AAMI TIR68:2018 (R2022) Low and intermediate-level disinfection in healthcare settings for medical devices and patient care equipment and sterile processing environmental surfaces.

4. Association of periOperative Registered Nurses (AORN). 6 Dos and Don'ts for Sterile Processing in ASCs. September 25, 2019. https://www.aorn.org/article/2019-10-22-Sterile-Processing-in-ASCs

5. Rutala W.A., Weber D.J. 2016. Reprocessing semi critical items: Current issues and new technologies. Am J Infect Control, 44 e53-62.

Capitalized product names are trademarks of ASP Global Manufacturing, GmbH.

Important Information: Prior to use, refer to the complete instructions for use (IFU) supplied with the device(s) for proper use, indications, contraindications, warnings and precautions.

Advanced Sterilization Products

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