



DISEASE PREVENTION



BETCO® **INNOVATIVE** **INNOVATIVE**
CLEANING TECHNOLOGIES CLEANING TECHNOLOGIES

Today

Hard Surface Disinfection and Skin Care

- Disinfectants – what are they and how do they work
- Types of disinfectants
- Skin care strategies
- Flu fighting strategies
- Hot bugs
- Betco recommended products



Disinfectants

- **Cleaning** – The physical process of removing contaminants from a surface usually a visual process, “Appears clean it is clean.”
- **Sanitizing** – The process of reducing the numbers of bacterial contaminants to safe levels as judged by public health requirements, particularly prevalent in food service applications.
- **Disinfection** - The process by which many or all fungi, bacteria, viruses, or other pathogenic microorganisms are killed, or inactivated on inanimate objects or surfaces.



Hard surface disinfection is the best process to reduce disease transmission on a hard surface.

Disinfectant Action and Regulation

- Disinfectants adversely affect the microbe's cell by either disrupting its physical makeup or by blocking its energy-yielding or synthetic process.
- Disinfectants are closely regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In order to make a claim on a label the product must be EPA registered.
- EPA registered products are carefully reviewed for toxicity, skin and eye irritation, inhalation and ingestion.



Disinfectants are closely monitored to insure efficacy of products.

Types of Disinfectants

- Phenolics – intermediate level disinfectant, some restricted uses, discolor plastics.
- Bleach – corrosive, staining and discoloration, limited shelf life, limited activity in the presence of organic matter, poor cleaner.
- Alcohol – good surface disinfectant, flammability concerns.
- Pine Oil: “nature’s disinfectant” also disrupts the cell wall.
- *Peroxide – non-staining, non-corrosive, better shelf life than bleach, powerful destainer.*
- *Quats – very good cleaners, cost effective, appropriate for most surfaces, very compatible with other ingredients.*



SKIN CARE STRATEGIES

Why should I wash my hands?

- Up to 80% of all infections are transmitted by hands.
- Some viruses and bacteria can live from 20 minutes to 2 hours on surfaces like desks and tables.
- Children have about 6-10 colds per year, and children in school have up to 12 per year.
- Illness costs time and money – not to mention the negative effects that absences may have on your facility.



Proper Handwashing

The CDC states the most important way to control the spread of disease is to **WASH YOUR HANDS!**

Focus on the proper way to wash hands....

1. Wet your hands with clean running warm water and apply soap.
2. Rub hands together to make a lather and scrub all surfaces.
3. Continue rubbing hands for 20 seconds
Sing "Happy Birthday" twice!
4. Rinse hands well under running water.
5. Dry hands using a paper towel.
6. Turn off the faucet with the paper towel.

When water isn't available use a hand sanitizer!



H1N1 Virus

- Swine flu is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza virus that regularly causes outbreaks of influenza in pigs.
- Swine influenza viruses may circulate among swine throughout the year - most occurring during the late fall and winter months.
- Different variations of swine flu viruses have emerged. At this time, there are four main influenza type A virus subtypes that have been isolated in pigs: H1N1, H1N2, H3N2, and H3N1. However, most of the recently isolated influenza viruses from pigs have been 2009 H1N1 viruses.
- More than 100,000 cases have been confirmed worldwide (40,000 in US alone)



The CDC (Centers for disease control believes H1N1 virus, in conjunction with regular seasonal influenza viruses, poses the potential to cause significant illness with associated hospitalizations and deaths during the U.S. influenza season.

H1N1 Symptoms & Spread

- **Common symptoms include fever, headache, tiredness, cough, sore throat, runny nose, body aches, diarrhea, and vomiting. Nearly all persons with flu will have at least two of these symptoms.**
- **The high risk groups for novel H1N1 flu are not known at this time but it's possible that they may be the same as for seasonal influenza.**
- **Virus is more prevalent among children and young adults and pregnant women.**
- **H1N1 is spread primarily through contact with an infected person like the common flu.**
- **Routes of transmission are mainly through coughing or sneezing. Also, the virus can survive on contaminated surfaces for up to 2 hours.**

H1N1 PREVENTION

- **Stay informed (1-800-CDC-INFO for more information www.cdc.gov)**
 - Information is constantly being updated.
- **Take everyday actions to stay healthy.**
 - Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
 - Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hands cleaners are also effective when soap or water is not available.
 - Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread that way.
 - Stay home if you get sick. CDC recommends that you stay home from work or school and limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.
- **Follow public health advice.**
 - Regarding school closures, avoiding crowds and other social distancing measures.
- **Develop a family emergency plan as a precaution.**
 - This should include storing a supply of food, medicines, facemasks, alcohol-based hand rubs and other essential supplies.
- **Avoid close contact.**
 - Avoid close contact (6 feet) with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.
- **Practice other good health habits.**
 - Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of (no sugar or low sugar) fluids, and eat nutritious food.

MRSA

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

- 25-30% of population already have Staph. aureus bacteria present in their system without any signs of illness
- Originally found in healthcare settings (HA-MRSA)
 - Treated with common antibiotics
 - Organism built resistance to common antibiotics - require longer more expensive treatments – recurrence common.
- Spread to the community setting (CA-MRSA)
- CA-MRSA case involves someone who has not been hospitalized or had a medical procedure within the last year.

SYMPTOMS AND SPREAD OF MRSA

- Infections in community seen as skin infections, such as pimples or boils
- Lives on the skin and easily spreads through direct contact on people's hands
- Seeks a potential cut or abrasion to enter the bloodstream
- Spreads through sharing of towels, clothing, bedding and equipment
- Can survive on surfaces under normal conditions, up to 24 hours & in extreme cases up to 7-10 days



MRSA PREVENTION (SCHOOLS)

INSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING POLICIES:

- **Proper hand washing program**
 - Emphasize with students, faculty, athletes and coaches
 - If soap is not present use an alcohol based sanitizer
- **Do not share towels, soap, or other personal care items**
- **Wash towels and uniforms in hot water with ordinary detergents and dry on the hottest cycle**
 - Inform parents of laundering techniques if items are sent home.
- **Clean the athletic area or equipment using a disinfectant cleaner with demonstrated efficacy against MRSA**
- **Athletes must inform the training staff of any infections and the athlete cannot participate in contact activities until the trainer has approved their return**

HAVE ATHLETES AND PARENTS SIGN THE POLICY!

OTHER COMMON BUGS

Norovirus

- Norovirus (Norwalk) intestinal illness that often occurs in outbreaks. Increasingly being recognized as leading causes of foodborne disease in the United States. Norwalk and
- Norwalk-like viruses have been linked to outbreaks of intestinal illness on cruise ships and in communities,
- The signs and symptoms of Norwalk virus are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramps. Severe illness or hospitalization is uncommon. Infected persons usually recover in 2 to 3 days without serious or long-term health effects.



Hepatitis B virus

- Hepatitis B is one of several forms of viral hepatitis. The Hepatitis B virus is spread from one person to another through body fluids, including blood, semen, and vaginal fluids. Also it is one of two claims needed to be suitable for cleanup of bloodborne pathogens (HIV-1 is the other claim).



BETCO SOLUTIONS SKIN CARE

- Clario™ Green Earth® Foaming Skin Cleanser
 - Green Seal Certified, great foam, gentle on the hands.
- Clario™ Foaming Antibacterial Skin Cleanser
 - Broad spectrum germ kill.
- Clario™ Foaming Alcohol Instant Hand Sanitizer
 - Kills 99.9% of common germs that can cause disease.
 - Fresh smooth conditioning foam.



BETCO SOLUTIONS – HARD SURFACE DISINFECTANTS

- **Fight Bac RTU** – Broad Spectrum RTU Disinfectant Cleaner
- **pH7Q/pH7Q Ultra** – Neutral Disinfectant Cleaner
- **Quat Stat/Quat Stat SC** – Heavy Duty Disinfectant Cleaner
- **AF79 Concentrate** – Restroom Disinfectant Cleaner
- **Green Earth® Daily Disinfectant Cleaner** – Environmentally Preferable Disinfectant Cleaner
- **OxyFECT H Disinfectant Cleaner** – Broad spectrum claims - Peroxide Disinfectant -neutral formulation.
- **OxyFECT G Disinfectant Cleaner** – Neutral Peroxide Disinfectant Cleaner –Super-concentrate is ideal for school use.



CLASSROOM FLU FLYER

Now is the time to stock up on essential items *before* the flu season hits. Give your students and staff a fighting chance with Betco's Hand and Surface 1-2 Punch.

Download flyer @ www.betco.com

ARE YOU PREPARED?

Give your students and staff a **FIGHTING** chance with Betco's hand and surface **1-2 PUNCH!**

Schools are a known breeding ground for the spread of illnesses like **H1N1 (Swine flu virus), MRSA, Influenza** and other germs. The CDC predicts the **H1N1** will reemerge during the upcoming school year.

Classroom Must Haves!
Don't Get Caught Short... Order Today!

Fight Bac™ RTU Disinfectant Spray
31112-00 / 12 qt/cs.

- Kills bacteria and viruses including Influenza A, MRSA, and Rhinovirus Type 59 in under 3 minutes.**
- Unbelievable cleaning action perfect for desks, walls, drinking fountains, etc...
- Convenient ready to use package.
- Great citrus fragrance.

** See efficacy data sheet for specific claims.

Clario™ Instant Hand Sanitizer
77629-00 / 6 - 1000 mL/cs. *

Clario™ Lotion Dispenser
91819-00 (White) / 91820-00 (Black)

FREE

- Sleek dispenser design is durable, provides precise portion control and dispenses **are FREE!**
- Perfect classroom size for always available instant hand sanitizing.
- Costs 50% LESS per mL of sanitizer than smaller sizes.
- Kills 99.9% of common germs that can cause disease.
- Evaporates quickly with no sticky residue.

* Also available in other sizes. Visit www.betco.com to learn more.

Contact your Betco Distributor or Betco Regional Manager with your order today! Call 888-GO-BETCO or visit www.betco.com for complete details.

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DID YOU KNOW?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states...

"Hand washing is the single most important thing we can do to help prevent the spread of infection and to stay healthy and well!"

The CDC and other government agencies have researched...

- Scientists estimate that people are not washing their hands often or well enough, and may transmit up to 80% of all infections by their hands.
- Some viruses and bacteria can live from 20 minutes to more than 2 hours on some surfaces like cafeteria tables, doorknobs, and desks.
- The US has 115,000 schools and approximately 15% of the US population attends or works in those schools.
- In the US schools provide for the educational needs of approximately 54 million students. On average, students receive about 20% of their environmental exposure in schools.

The Common Cold...

- There are more than 52 million cases of the common cold each year among Americans under the age of 17.
- Nearly 22 million school days are lost annually due to the common cold alone.
- Children have about 6 - 10 colds a year. In families with children in school, the number of colds per child can be as high as 12 a year.
- Colds are common in children because they are often in close contact with each other in daycare centers and schools.

The Flu (Influenza)...

- 10 - 20% of Americans come down with the flu during each flu season.
- Children are 2-3 times more likely than adults to get the flu and frequently spread the virus to others.
- In the US more than 100,000 people are hospitalized and about 36,000 people die from the flu and its complications each year.

The Way Germs Spread...

- In many older toilets, water aerosolizes up to 20 feet from the center of the flush.
- Pathogens can remain alive and active even on dry surfaces, and be picked up by hands, feet, etc. A large percentage of seemingly normal asymptomatic individuals can be carriers of pathogens. MRSA is a good example of this. Perhaps 15-30% of so-called normal individuals are carriers of MRSA; that is why the problem is so widespread.
- Respiratory viruses cause sneezing and coughing. Nasal secretions from sneezing can travel at a velocity of over 20 meters per second and a distance greater than three meters (about 10 feet).

Addressing the spread of germs in schools is essential to the health of our youth, our schools, and our nation!

KEEP HANDS CLEAN!

Remember: If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer to clean hands!

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Questions