

Review Group Membership

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Disclaimer:

Technology review is a brief report, prepared on an urgent basis, which draws on restricted reviews from analysis of pertinent literature, on expert opinion and / or regulatory status where appropriate. It is subjected to an external review process. While effort has been made to do so, this document may not fully reflect all scientific research available. Additionally, other relevant scientific findings may have been reported since completion of this review.

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Introduction

Disinfectant is a chemical compound used to inactivate most of vegetative microorganism. Within health care practice disinfectant is an essential part of infection control and very important in the prevention of nosocomial infections. There is various types of disinfectants can be found including alcohols, aldehyde groups like formaldehyde, peroxygens as hydrogen peroxide and heavy metal derivatives especially silver compounds. Those can be used either singly or in combination to have a synergistic effect.

A new generation of airborne surface disinfectant is introduced by [REDACTED] known as [REDACTED]. The biocides used are hydrogen peroxide and silver nitrate as a catalyst, in water based liquid which is administered in aerosol form. This technology review was requested by Director Medical Development Division and Principal Assistant Director (Operation) Engineering Division following the proposal from a company to introduce the technology in health facilities.

Objective/Aim

The objective of this technology review was to assess the safety, efficacy or effectiveness of [REDACTED] to disinfect health care facility from airborne pathogenic microbes.

Results and Conclusions

The search strategies did not specifically yield any article regarding the safety, efficacy or effectiveness of [REDACTED]. The information regarding the effectiveness of [REDACTED] for air borne disinfectant was only available in the document submitted by the company and one study from the company's website.

Methods

Electronic databases were searched, which included PubMed, Ovid Medline (R) from 1990-2006 (EBM Reviews – Cochcrane Databases of Systematic Reviews), National Horizon Scanning, and FDA website, for published reports. There was no limit in the search. Additional articles were identified from reviewing the bibliographies of retrieved articles.