

Comparison on Effects of Different Sampling Methods for the Disinfection of Banknote Sterilizing Machine

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Abstract: Different sampling methods were used to collect samples from banknote sterilizing machine pipes after they were sterilized for selecting an optimal sampling method for the disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes. 200 sets of the banknote sterilizing machine pipes used were randomly divided into group A and B. The pipes in group A were washed by hand and disinfected by the immersion disinfection method with strongly acidic ionized-water; those in group B were washed with automatic cleaning machine and sterilized with an autoclave. After the disinfection, the samples were collected with a shallow-swabbed, lavage and deep-swabbed, respectively, and the collected samples were sent to the microbiology laboratory for bacterial culture to confirm the disinfection. The results showed that qualified rates of the disinfection with the different sampling methods in group A and B were 98.32% and 100% for shallow-swabbed method, 98.32% and 100% for lavage, and 76.22% and 92.67% for deep-swabbed method, respectively. It is indicated that disinfection effects with the different sampling methods for the disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes should be significantly different and the sampling with deep-swabbed method can objectively reflect the disinfecting effect of the banknote sterilizing machine pipe.

Keywords: Sample collection, Banknote sterilizing machine pipe, Disinfection introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

Banknote sterilizing machine is an essential equipment currently used, and has been widely used. Banknote sterilizing machine tube pollution is one of important causes of banknote sterilizing machine-associated [1]. Although a disposable banknote sterilizing machine pipe is available, the non-disposable banknote sterilizing machine pipe made of silicone material is still chosen to be used in many medium and small hospitals due to the expensive price of the disposable banknote sterilizing machine pipe now. Currently, there is no domestic standardization for the management of banknote sterilizing machine pipe system sterilization, but there are many methods used for the sterilization of banknote sterilizing machine pipe system, such as automatic washing machine for cleaning and washing, ethylene oxide disinfection, peracetic acid disinfection, and immersion disinfection methods with strongly acidic ionized water. Standards for the monitoring and evaluation of disinfection effects vary

widely, and generally the samples are collected based on relevant methods for sampling proposed by “Technical Specifications for Disinfection Edition 2002” [2], but the results of sampling from the different parts and with different methods are quite different because the special nature, length and thread-like structure of inner wall of banknote sterilizing machine pipes all can affect the disinfection. In this study, three sampling methods were used for the sterilization of banknote sterilizing machine pipe, and their effects were evaluated and compared.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Materials

Banknote sterilizing machine pipes (reuse silicone high-temperature-resistant gel thread pipe) continuously used for 72h200 sets, cleaning brush, strong acidic ionized water, pure water, full effect multi-enzyme detergent, automatic washing machine, air sterilizer, drying cupboard, sterile sampling tubes, sterile saline, disposable syringes, and sterile cotton swab(10cm/40cm).

2.2 Cleaning and Disinfecting Method

The used banknote sterilizing machine pipes were randomly divided into two groups group A and B. In group A, after they were separated, the components of banknote sterilizing machine pipe system were washed with running water, soaked in the multi-enzyme solution at the ration of 1: 270 for 5min, visible stains on their surfaces and inner wall were cleared away with a soft brush, then rinsed with running water, soaked in the strongly acidic ionized water for 30 min, and then rinsed with pure repeatedly for 5-10min and placed in the specified location for drying or dried with an air sterilizer, and finally wrapped with a double-layer aseptic package for use. It should be noted that all items must be soaked in the solutions completely, the lumen of pipes must be filled with the solutions without air bubbles; all drivepipes and bosses of the threaded pipes must be separated, the water- collecting bottle must be removed and fully opened, and the pipes should not be bent and folded. In group B, after they were separated, the components of banknote sterilizing machine pipe system were cleaned and dried with automatic washing machine. Specific procedures: the banknote sterilizing machine threaded pipe to be sterilized was put into a specialized pipe cleaning rack, a cleaning program was select to start the cleaning. Prewash: washed with 1:500 low foaming enzyme; wash: washed with hot water at 93°C for heat sterilization for 1mim, and dried with a drying cupboard [3] at 83-90°C for 30min; when the sterilizer of automatic cleaning machine indicated the end of cleaning, the threaded pipes and related items were taken out by opening the door of the wash area and with hands wearing sterile gloves, and wrapped with paper-plastic after they were checked to ensure that they were fully dried; the paper-plastic package was sterilized by an autoclave at 132-134°C for

10min, and after taking out the package, the disinfection date was given clear indication and the retention period was 7d.

2.3 Sampling Method

A part of each banknote sterilizing machine threaded pipe at a length of ≥ 60 cm was selected as the sampling object and the samples were collected according to the following methods. Method A (shallow-swabbed method): a 10-cm sterile cotton swab dipping sterile saline was used to circularly swab the surface of the inner wall of the pipe lumen at the distal part approximately at the depth of 5 cm, and the swabbed area was not less than 50 cm^2 ; the finger-touched part of cotton swabs was cut out with a sterile scissors and the residual part of the cotton swabs was placed in a sampling tube for test. Method B (lavage): 10 ml sterile saline was taken with a disposable syringe and injected into the lumen of banknote sterilizing machine pipes, the pipe filled the saline was shaken back and forth 10 times, and then the injected saline was poured into a sterile sampling tube for test. Method C (deep-swabbed method): a self-made 40-cm long cotton swab was sterilized by an autoclave at $132 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; a person held the ends of banknote sterilizing machine pipe, and another one take the sterilized long cotton swab dipping sterile saline to circularly swab the inner wall surface of the threaded pipes at the distal part approximately at the depth of 30 cm and the swabbed area was not less than 50 cm^2 ; the head of the cotton swabs were clipped with a sterile scissors and placed in the sampling tube for test [4].

2.4 Evaluation Method

Based on the national standards GB15982-2012 "Hospital Disinfection Hygiene Standards", it is qualified in the sterilization that the total number of colonies is ≤ 20 cfu/piece and no pathogenic microorganism is detected for moderate risk medical devices [5].

2.5 Statistical Methods

The data were analyzed with software SPSS18.0 for statistically and compared with χ^2 test. $P < 0.01$ was considered statistically significant.

3. RESULTS

The qualified rate of banknote sterilizing machine pipes sterilized with method C was lower than that with method B and C in the same group; taking the results of deep-swabbed sampling method as the criteria, qualified rates of the pipes sterilized with both automatic washing machine and mechanical thermal disinfection in group B were higher than those sterilized with both manual cleaning and immersion disinfection of strongly acidic ionized water in group A

($P < 0.01$), but the results with the shallow-swabbed or lavage sampling methods were not significantly different.

4. DISCUSSION

In hospital-acquired infections, the lower respiratory tract infection has become one of the most common infections, and something wrong with the mechanical ventilation is one of the main causes of lower respiratory tract infections [6]. And mechanically assisted ventilation is an important method for the respiratory support in patients with severe respiratory failure. Banknote sterilizing machine pipes are medical devices that directly contact with the organ mucosa of patients and must be disinfected at a high level before use, otherwise, the non-strict disinfection of them may cause banknote sterilizing machine-associated pneumonia, increase the mortality and economic burden of the patients, even lead to unnecessary medical disputes. It is noteworthy that the banknote sterilizing machine threaded pipe is narrow and damp, and most suitable for the growth of microorganisms. The monitoring on the disinfection effect of banknote sterilizing machine pipe is an important approach to evaluate the quality of disinfection. At present, there is no unified domestic sterilization monitoring standards for the disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipe system. Beijing “Banknote sterilizing machine Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines” has recommended a sampling method based on the object surface of disinfecting technical specifications. The sample is collected by swabbing the shallow part of the pipes with a sterile cotton swab according to this sampling method, but as a result, the negative rate is higher, suggesting that it can not truly reflect the actual disinfection effect of the deep part of pipes; the sampling at the deep part of pipe lumen that cotton swabs can not reach is conducted almost by the sterile saline lavage, but the special nature of the lumen wall structure may bring a certain degree of difficulty to the sampling, for example, the lavage solution can dilute the bacteria in the threaded pipe due to the repeated shaking of the pipe, resulting in a difficulty to collect positive samples efficiently, thereby easily covering up the real disinfection situation. The part that it is most difficult for the lavage solution to reach is just the middle part of a threaded pipe with a length equal to or more than 60 cm [7].

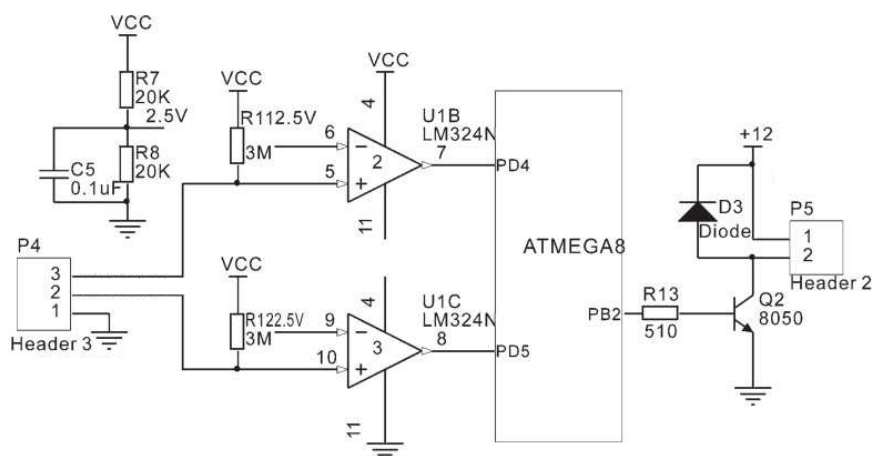


FIG. 1 System block diagram

Reuse banknote sterilizing machine pipe is one of more expensive medical equipments. It is difficult to implement the sampling by putting the whole equipment in a sterile tube or destructing the equipment into pieces to sample according to medical equipment disinfection monitoring methods proposed by “Hospital Disinfection Hygiene Standards”. However, it is necessary for us to monitor the disinfecting effect of the reuse banknote sterilizing machine pipe. In this study, a sampling method with a special self-made long cotton swab that could reach to the middle part of the pipes was used to take the samples at the most difficultly cleaning part of the banknote sterilizing machine pipes for monitoring the disinfection effect of banknote sterilizing machine pipes, during which we could even visualize the dirt that remained on the inner wall adhered to the swab, indicating that the data achieved with this method could objectively reflect the disinfection effect of the deep part of banknote sterilizing machine pipes. The deep-swabbed method can be used to repeatedly swab the deep part of banknote sterilizing machine pipes, which is most difficult to be cleaned and disinfected, to avoid the limitations of the other two sampling methods, and the evaluation with this method should be effective, objective, truthful and reliable, although the performance of this method is difficult, the cotton swab made specially is too long with a length of 40cm and necessary to be sterilized, and the operation of the cotton swab needs to be completed by two people’s tacit cooperation, indicating that it is worth being popularized.

Strengthening the cleaning and disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes can effectively reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections. Banknote sterilizing machine pipe is a moderate dangerous article indirectly contacting with patients mucous membranes, but the invasive application of banknote sterilizing machine for ventilation has shown a high probability in patients, the application duration is mostly long, and the resistance of the patients is lower and their respiratory defense function declined, so that once the banknote sterilizing machine pipes are contaminated by bacteria, the patients will be susceptible to being invaded and infected by the bacteria. The contamination of banknote sterilizing machine pipes is a important factor to induce banknote sterilizing machine-associated pneumonia [8], so that how

to improve the disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes has become a hot topic. After reuse banknote sterilizing machine pipes and their accessory devices are used, the residual organic matter on them will hinder the contact of disinfectants with the microorganisms and the formation of bacteria protective film will affect the sterilization effect. Because of its unique structure, such as the thread-like wall, long lumen, small diameter, silica gel with a certain elasticity and great friction coefficient, it is difficult for banknote sterilizing machine to be cleaned, especially with a poor cleaning and disinfecting effect at the deep part of it; the qualified disinfection rate of banknote sterilizing machine pipe is lower often due to lack of effective cleaning tools and cleaning means if it is cleaned manually, which has been confirmed by using the deep-swabbed sampling method [9]. The disinfection with an automatic cleaning and disinfecting machine is a high-level disinfection process, in which the heating power is utilized to destruct proteins, nucleic acids, cell walls and cell membranes of the microorganisms to cause the death of them; the principle of damp heat is also utilized, that is, the steam can conduct heat quickly, and its penetration is strong, but it can not damage the banknote sterilizing machine pipes.

In our hospital, an automatic cleaning and disinfecting machine was used to clean and disinfect banknote sterilizing machine pipes primarily through the pressurized injection orifice, with non-circulatory purified water. The water was directly injected into the lumen of the threaded pipes by the pressurized sprayer to repeatedly and thoroughly wash it, and through the small mouth of rotating spray bar, and the water was evenly sprayed to the threaded pipes, water-collecting bottles, humidifying devices and other items on the cleaning shelves, for an efficient cleaning of the items, which could improve the cleaning and disinfection effect. At the same time, a multi-enzyme cleaning solution was automatically added into the machine for the repeated pressurized rinse. It is believed that the combination of chemical immersion and thermal disinfection in this method may make the cleaning more effective and complete.

The whole cleaning and disinfecting process is carried out in a closed environment and in accordance with the set procedures. It shows advantages that the threaded pipe of banknote sterilizing machine is not susceptible to the contamination of external environment, and vice versa, and the whole cleaning, disinfecting and drying process is completed strictly in accordance with the procedures, to avoid the non-standardization and touching contaminants due to the manual operation, the splashing of dirty water, and the harm of chlorine disinfectant to the operators, maximumly limiting the risk of occupational exposure. However, the manual cleaning of banknote sterilizing machine pipes is primarily to use chlorine disinfectants for the immersion disinfection, in which the scrub brush can not reach to the deep place of a pipe with a slender lumen, the suction and infusion power of syringe is too small to completely remove the dirt; in general, the natural drying of the disinfected items can not be dried in time, easily leading to the recontamination because the bacteria are easy to grow in a humid environment and a long drying process. The cleaning and disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes by automatic cleaning and disinfection machine may avoid the lack of standardization caused by the manual operation, and the operators' exposure to contaminants and the harm of them to

the operators, such as the splash of chlorine disinfectants, suggesting that the method should avoid the danger of occupational exposure to the utmost extent. The automatic cleaning and disinfection, and then the high-pressure steam, is a sterile process. After the immersion disinfection, bacterial culture can show some positive strains, while the sterilization method here can almost kill all microorganisms and bacteria spores on the objects, with a most thorough disinfection effect [10].

Currently, banknote sterilizing machine pipes are sterilized with automatic washing machine by the disinfection supply centers in hospitals higher than three-class hospital in China and the disinfection effect is more reliable. However, in some small hospitals, banknote sterilizing machine pipes are mostly washed by hand and then dried in the air or with stove dry after they are soaked in chemical disinfectants. But we believe that no matter what methods are used for the disinfection of banknote sterilizing machine pipes, their disinfection effects must be verified to ensure the reliability of disinfection method. The choice of disinfection method should be based on the reliability of disinfection effect, environmental protection, economy, non-toxicity and harmlessness.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2016 Liaoning science public welfare research fund project number: 2016001002.

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