

Poor cleaning can jeopardize sterilization of medical tools

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Vaporized hydrogen peroxide (VHP) failed to completely sterilize surgical tools 76 percent of the time when the tools were soiled with salts or blood and not cleaned prior to sterilization, according to a study

published today in *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, the journal of the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America.

"While [sterilization](#) technology is capable of killing billions of microorganisms on instruments, some low temperature processes are unintentionally undermined when surgical instruments are improperly cleaned before sterilization," said William A. Rutala, Ph.D., MPH, director of the North Carolina Statewide Infection Control and Epidemiology Program.

Researchers at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill simulated the impact of proteins and salts left on surgical tools prior to sterilization to test the effectiveness of three low-temperature technologies, increasingly required for plastic tools, compared to steam sterilization.

Stainless steel test carriers, which simulated [surgical tools](#), were soiled with salt and blood and contaminated with common bacteria found in healthcare settings—*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*, *Mycobacterium terrae*, or spores of *Bacillus atrophaeus*, *Geobacillus stearothermophilus*, or *Clostridioides difficile*. The equipment was then sterilized with VHP, [ethylene oxide](#) (ETO), [hydrogen peroxide](#) gas plasma (HPGP), or steam.

VHP had the highest failure rate, 76.3 percent, with salt being the main component interfering with this technique. HPGP and ETO had failure rates of 1.9 percent. Steam sterilization, which is most common technique used for sterilization of heat-resistant instruments, was the most effective and robust sterilization technology with no failures.

"If instruments are not properly cleaned prior to sterilization and then placed in a low-temperature sterilization technology such as vaporized hydrogen peroxide, there is a possibility of failure," Rutala said.

"Effectively cleaning, removing visible soil and microbial contaminants from objects, must precede sterilization to ensure tools are thoroughly and optimally sterilized."

The authors noted that cleaning complex [medical equipment](#), such as surgical instruments and endoscopes with hinges, sharp bends, and lumens, present a special challenge for cleaning and sterilization as could naturally occurring biofilm build-up on medical and [surgical instruments](#)

More information: William A. Rutala et al, Comparative evaluation of the microbicidal activity of low-temperature sterilization technologies to steam sterilization, *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1017/ice.2020.2](https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2020.2)

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