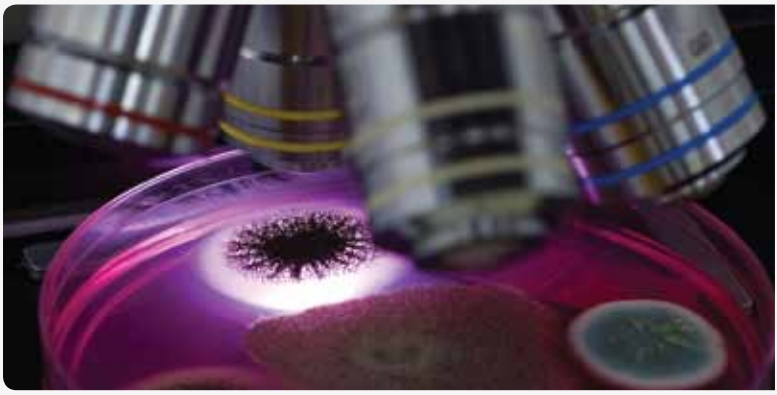
EFFICACY

HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TESTED ON OVER 50 DIFFERENT ORGANISMS IN OVER 2,000 APPLICATIONS. THE LIST BELOW HIGHLIGHTS THE MAIN STRAINS TESTED AND THEIR PROPERTIES.



Acinetobacter baumannii: Pathogenic bacteria, resistant to most antibiotics. The illness can cause severe pneumonia and infections of the urinary tract, bloodstream and other parts of the body.

Aspergillus niger: Black mould fungus. Irritant spores with mycotoxins. Pathogen, causing respiratory diseases and cutaneous and subcutaneous infections. Commonly found in bathrooms.

Candida albicans: Saprophytic yeast found in the nasopharynx and faeces. Causes thrush and skin infections.

Campylobacter: Gram negative, pathogenic bacteria. Causes Campylobacteriosis, resulting in cramps, fever and diarrhoea.

Enterococcus faecalis: Inhabits gastrointestinal tract of humans and other animals, can cause life-threatening infections in humans, especially in the nosocomial (hospital) environment.

Enterobacter aerogenes: A nosocomial (healthcare acquired) and pathogenic bacterium that causes opportunistic infections including most types of infections. It is generally found in the human gastrointestinal tract and does not generally cause disease in healthy individuals.

Extended spectrum beta lactamases (ESBL): It is enzymes which have built up a form of resistance to commonly used antibiotics, such as penicillin. ESBL enzymes are produced by two different forms of bacteria: E. coli (Escherichia coli) plus Klebsiella pneumoniae. The term ESBLs is used to refer to the types of bacteria that create ESBL enzyme.

Escherichia coli: Facultative anaerobic gram negative bacillus serotype, found in animal intestines and faeces. Strain 0157 H7 is particularly pathogenic, causing gastroenteritis, sometimes fatal.

Klebsiella pneumoniae: Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, part of the normal intestinal flora of animals and humans. Pathogenic, causing hospital and community acquired infections.

Legionella: Gram negative, aerobic, pathogenic bacterium. Infection can lead to Legionellosis (Legionnaires Disease or Legion Fever) which can also lead to pneumonia.

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Listeria monocytogenes: Gram positive aerobic non spore-forming bacillus, found in the intestinal tract of humans. Pathogenic if it enters the bloodstream, causing Listeriosis.

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA): Aerobic Gram positive coccus. Part of the normal flora of the skin, intestinal and genital tracts and mucous membranes of warm blooded animals. An opportunistic pathogen causing a wide variety of infections. At the moment there are 27 known pathogenic serotypes of MRSA, each particularly contagious, and resistant to most antibiotic treatments. Common in hospital acquired infections.

Proteus vulgaris: Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, part of the normal human intestinal flora. Pathogenic, causing urinary tract and intestinal infections.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa: Aerobic Gram negative bacillus, colonies forming a characteristic blue green pigment with a urine like odour. Ubiquitous in nature. Pathogenic, being a major cause of hospital acquired infections.

Salmonella enteritidis: Gram negative bacillus, with over 1000 known pathogenic serotypes, causing enteric or typhoid fever in humans. Found in the gut of animals, birds, and human carriers. Infection is passed through poor hygiene.

Salmonella typhimurium: Can cause diarrhoea, which usually does not require antibiotic treatment. However, in people at risk such as infants, small children, the elderly, Salmonella infections can become very serious, leading to complications.

Trychophyton mentagrophytes: Saprophytic fungus causing dermatophytosis, athlete's foot and other chronic skin infections.

Vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE): Are bacterial strains of the genus Enterococcus that are resistant to the antibiotic Vancomycin.