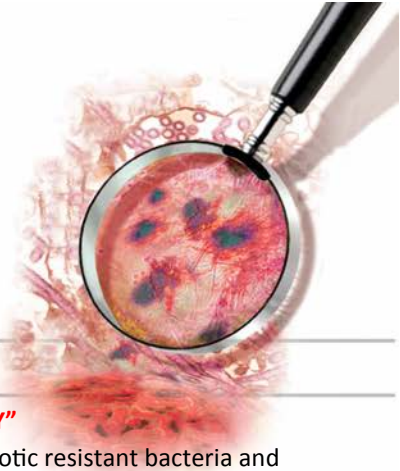
Bactro Products & Services NEWS



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WHAT IS THE ZIKA VIRUS?

The Zika virus is a tropical infection new to the Western Hemisphere. The virus is a mosquito-transmitted infection related to dengue, yellow fever and West Nile Virus. Zika was first discovered in Uganda in 1947 and is common in Africa and Asia. It began spreading widely into the Western Hemisphere last May, coming from Brazil. How does a mosquito transmit Zika? Only female mosquitos bite people. They need the blood in order to lay eggs. They pick up the virus in the blood from a person who already carries, then travels from the females gut through their circulatory system, into their salivary glands and is injected into its next human victim.

SOFT SURFACE CROSS CONTAMINATION

While changing the dressing of a MRSA infected wound, a nurse realizes that visitors in the hall can see her ICU patient in a compromised position. The nurse, with her contaminated gloves, pulls the curtain shut with a quick tug. After completing the dressing change, she straightens the patient's bedding and gown and quickly throws her favorite roll of tape into her uniform pocket as she leaves the room, throwing her gloves into the trash can.

What the nurse hasn't considered in this scenario is the cross contamination between the patient and all the fabrics and surfaces in the room environment. She may have contaminated the curtain, the uniform and other touch points with the bacteria from the MRSA infected patient. She also may have introduced the bacteria back to the vulnerable patient with contaminated gloves.

The Bactronizing process will kill bacteria on hard surfaces as well as soft textile Surfaces.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISINFECTANT DWELL TIMES ON HARD SURFACES

Dwell time is one of the most misunderstood statements found on all disinfectant labels, yet the most overlooked. Dwell time is the number of minutes that a product must be in contact with the surface, *and remain wet* in order to assure proper efficacy. Many disinfecting products do not remain wet long enough to be effective.

"FIGHTING THE INVISIBLE ENEMY"

The "superbug" syndrome (antibiotic resistant bacteria and viruses) started several years ago due to overuse of penicillin. We have to slow down the use of antibiotics and we have to do it soon. Penicillin was the beginning of the antibiotic era in 1943. "In just 70 years, we walked ourselves up to the edge of disaster. We won't get 70 years to find our way back out again." - Maryn McKenna

Approximately 80% of the antibiotics sold every year go to farm animals, creating resistant bacteria that move off the farms into water, where it is ingested by the animals that become meat. Even the fruit we are growing relies on antibiotics to protect apples, pears, citrus, etc. against diseases.

HOW LONG DO NOSOCOMIAL PATHOGENS LIVE ON SURFACES?

A recent medical study concludes that most common nosocomial pathogens may well survive or persist on surfaces for months and can thereby be a continuous source of transmission if no regular preventive surface disinfection is performed. There is a good reason to regularly clean and disinfect with BactroKill.

EFFECTS OF MOLD EXPOSURE

One in four people are susceptible to mold illness. Being allergic to mold can be similar to being allergic to outdoor allergens, such as pollen or rag weed. Mold allergy symptoms can include coughing, itchy eyes or sneezing. Mold Toxicity Syndrome is caused by mold toxins that can make you fatigued and sick and is an epidemic for which most people are unaware.

Mold is an organism that grows in damp areas that reproduces through tiny, airborne spores. Any wet surfaces will attract mold and aid in reproduction of mold spores. The most susceptible areas in a home includes basements, attics, bathrooms, showers, refrigerator drip trays, HVAC systems, house plants, humidifiers, garbage pails, etc. Mold also needs cellulose (dust contains cellulose) in order to survive. It thrives in temperatures of 41 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Mold begins to grow within 48 ours and begins to produce toxins and is accounted for 80% of biotoxins.

Tel. 855.515.3231

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THE DIRTIEST AND MOST CONTAMINATED PLACES IN SUPERMARKETS

1. Checkout Counters
2. Credit Card Keypad
3. Fruit (apples, peaches, etc.)
4. Floors
5. Conveyor Belt
6. Deli Slicer
7. Storage Areas
8. Rest Rooms
9. Raw Meat Packaging (E.coli, listeria and other pathogens)
10. Shopping cart handles and baby seat area.

As a rule of thumb, most bacteria tends to lurk in the places that are touched by most people. Bathroom sink faucets, light switches, condiment bottles and menus in restaurants, doorknobs and handles, computer keyboards and mice, and ATM keypads have been shown to harbor an insane amount of germs. Many viruses and bacteria can survive on surfaces for days. The best remedy is to spray tour hands with BactroKill before you enter the store, restaurant, or any public facility.

PREVENTING ILLNESS IN THE CLASSROOMS

"If we want to keep kids in the classroom, and keep them healthy and ready to learn, having a robust infection control program is important," says Mark Bishop, Vice President of policy at the "Health Schools Campaign" in Chicago. Never has the potential for problems been more clear than last school year, which featured outbreaks of Enterovirus 68, flu epidemics and cases of measles across the country. Preventing the spread of illness in schools is key in improving absentee rates, which affects school funding in many parts of the country. According to the CDC, nearly 60 million school days are lost each year to colds and flu.

"A healthy environment should be top priority for schools. It's their job to provide an appropriate learning environment," says Ben Walker, Director of Business Development, Management Inc.

WHAT IS WHOOPING COUGH AND WHO CAN GET IT?

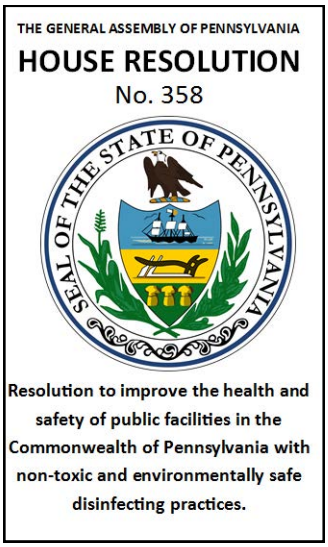
Whooping Cough, aka Pertussis, is a highly contagious respiratory infection caused by bacteria and spread by direct contact with droplets from the nose and throat of an infected person. The bacteria spreads easily when people are in close contact in households, classrooms, and child care centers. The whooping cough bacteria can live on surfaces or objects for several days. People of all ages can contract whooping cough.

The Bactronizing process is highly effective in killing the whooping cough bacteria and other dangerous germs on all surfaces and objects in homes, schools, care facilities, and work places.

WHAT IS PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE RESOLUTION 358?

House Resolution 358 passed on June 10, 2013 by the PA House or Representatives with a vote of 198 to 4. It stipulates regulations in support of nanotechnology, to control bacteria, mold, viruses, fungi, mold, mildew & VOC's (volatile organic compounds), in order to preserve the health and safety of all Commonwealth Residences.

Bactronix is THE ONLY company in PA that meets these regulations, as detailed in House Resolution 358.



ARE WE FACING AN ANTIBIOTIC APOCALYPSE?

Have you ever wondered what the world would be like without antibiotics? According to a recent article in the Scientific American, we may be quickly facing a world where antibiotics are no longer able to fight drug-resistant bacteria.

So what is the most effective alternative?

In order to protect ourselves and those we love, there is a pressing need for an effective antimicrobial agent that kills disease causing microorganisms on soft and hard surfaces. These microorganisms include: viruses, bacteria, mold & fungi.

80 % of infections are caused by cross contamination of bacteria and viruses through human contact, touching contaminated objects and surfaces, using under sterilized medical equipment, dirty bedding / towels, and from coughing and sneezing.

The most effective surface disinfecting process on todays market is the Bactronizing Process. This science based process includes non-toxic nanotechnology to disinfect and protect, assuring 100% coverage of all surfaces.

Bactronix® Corp.
"Fighting the Invisible Enemy"®

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