

# Disinfection **vs** Sterilization: Know your Options



**This is**  
Low-Temperature  
Sterilization



**This is**  
Automated High-Level  
Disinfection

## Disinfection and Sterilization – What’s the Difference?<sup>1</sup>

### Sterilization

A process that destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life

### Disinfection

High-Level Disinfection (HLD) refers to the treatment of medical devices and dental instruments to inhibit most viable microorganisms, with the exception of some spores and prions when present in a significant load.

**High-level disinfection is not sterilization.**

Organism	Reprocessing Modality	
	Sterilization	High-Level Disinfection (HLD)
Bacterial Spores	✓	X
Mycobacteria	✓	✓
Fungi	✓	✓
Vegetative Bacteria	✓	✓
Enveloped Viruses	✓	✓

Most Difficult to Kill ↑

Less Difficult to Kill ↓

## Why Sterilization For Semi-Critical Devices<sup>2</sup>

For over thirty years, many infection control professionals have relied on the Spaulding Classification of critical and semi-critical instruments to determine the reprocessing modality.

Classification	Examples
Critical	Surgical instruments, ultrasound probes used in sterile body cavity
Semi-Critical	Laryngoscopes and some endoscopes used in GI procedures

## Times are changing.

Key organizations such as AAMI and AORN are calling for a shift to sterilization.

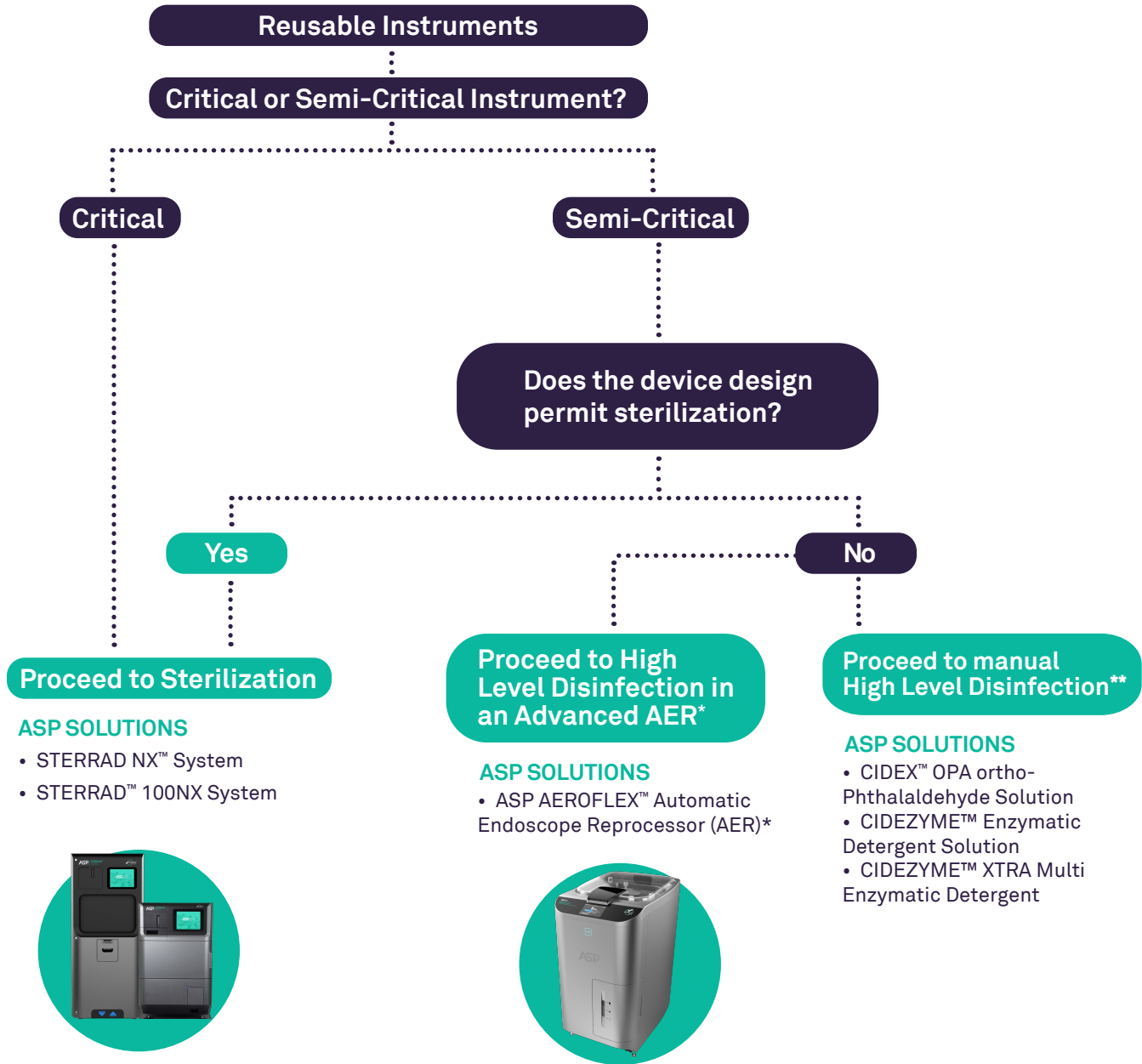
### AAMI TIR68: 2018 3.4<sup>3</sup>

“Semi-critical devices are devices that contact intact mucous membranes or non-intact skin. Users should be instructed to thoroughly clean these devices and then **reprocess them by sterilization**. If the device design does not permit sterilization (e.g., device materials cannot withstand sterilization), then high-level disinfection should be used.”

### AORN Recommendation<sup>4</sup>

“Items that are classified as semi-critical, such as endoscopes, **should be sterilized whenever possible** and undergo HLD at a minimum if sterilization is not possible.”

## Evaluating the Appropriate Reprocessing Modality



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“Semicritical items represent the greatest risk of disease transmission because far more health care-associated infections have been caused by reusable semicritical items than critical or non-critical items.”<sup>5</sup>

- William A. Rutala, PhD, MPH, CIC

\*ASP AEROFLEX™ AER may not be registered in your market. Please contact your local ASP representatives for more information.  
 \*\* Per your health care facility policy.

## STERRAD™ Systems can sterilize a wide-range of instruments

### ANESTHESIA

Flexible Difficult Intubation Scopes\*  
Laryngoscope Blades/Handles

### CARDIAC

Defibrillator Paddles  
Doppler Pencils and Cords  
Power Equipment (sternal saw)

### ENT/ RESPIRATORY

Bronchoscopes\*  
Cameras and Light Cords  
Esophageal Dilators  
Laryngoscopes  
Powered Batteries  
Powered Equipment  
Telescopes  
Tooth Guards  
Video Cameras and Couplers

### GENERAL

Bipolar Forceps  
Cameras and Light Cords  
Harmonic® Scalpel Hand Piece  
Laparoscopic Instruments  
Probes  
Sonicision® Battery and Generator

### GYNECOLOGY

Cameras and Light Cords  
Rigid Endoscopes

### NEUROLOGY

Bipolar Electrocautery Instruments  
Doppler Pencils and Cords  
Powered Batteries  
Powered Equipment

### OPHTHALMOLOGY

Cornea Protectors  
Ophthalmic Lenses

### ORTHOPEDICS

Arthroscopes  
Bipolar Cords and Forceps  
Cameras and Light Cords  
Curettes  
Power Batteries  
Powered Equipment  
Pneumatic Saws and Drills

### ROBOTICS

Da Vinci 3DHD Endoscopes

### UROLOGY

Cameras and Light Cords  
Electrodes  
Flexible Endoscopes (Cystoscopes, Ureteroscopes etc.)\*  
Fiberoptic Light Source Cable  
Telescopes  
Ultrasound Probes and Transducers

\*Flexible endoscopes can also be high-level  
disinfected in an automated AER/ECR.

For a list of model numbers that can be sterilized in STERRAD™ Systems, please visit the STERRAD™ Sterility Guide at [www.sterradsterilityguide.com](http://www.sterradsterilityguide.com).

### References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Introduction, Methods, Definition of Terms -Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities (2008) <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/introduction.html>.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A Rational Approach to Disinfection and Sterilization - Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities (2008). <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/rational-approach.html>.
3. American National Standard/Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. ANSI/AAMI TIR68:2018 Low and intermediate-level disinfection in healthcare settings for medical devices and patient care equipment and sterile processing environmental surfaces.
4. Association of periOperative Registered Nurses (AORN). 6 Dos and Don'ts for Sterile Processing in ASCs. September 25, 2019. <https://www.aorn.org/about-aorn/aorn-newsroom/periop-today-newsletter/2019/2019-articles/sterile-processing-in-asc>
5. Rutala W.A., Weber D.J. 2016. Reprocessing semi critical items: Current issues and new technologies. Am J Infect Control, 44 e53-62.

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