

EVA'S Handle

Copper Surface Study

Today's Med Page dated October 24, 2011 Boston
Equipping hospital rooms with copper surfaces
decreased the risk of acquiring an infection
by 45%, researchers reported here.

The finding comes after a previous study that
showed that copper surfaces - such things as bed
rails and table tops - harbor significantly lower
numbers of microbes than standard materials,
according to Cassandra Salgado, MD, of the
Medical University of South Carolina in
Charleston.

Taken together, the research suggests that using
copper surfaces in hospital rooms could markedly
lower the incidence of costly and potentially
deadly hospital-acquired infections, Salgado said at
the annual meeting of the Infectious Diseases
Society of America.

Copper has long been known to have antimicro-
bial properties, probably because its elemental
structure disrupts cell membranes, Salgado said.
She and colleagues have previously shown that
the substance inhibits many common pathogens
involved in hospital-acquired infections.

**This handle is made of 100% copper
and is to be used as a curtain puller in
conjunction with the privacy curtains
currently being used in hospitals,
clinics, nursing homes, and rehab
centers throughout the US.**

Copper alloy surfaces have intrinsic properties to
destroy a wide range of micro-organisms. In the
interest of protection public health, especially in
healthcare environments with their susceptible patient
populations, an abundance of peer-reviewed anti-
microbial efficiency studies have been conducted in
the past 10 years regarding copper's efficacy to destroy
E. Coli, MRSA and many other bacteria and fungi.
(Ref. Copper Touch Surfaces)



This health alert cited below along with a Fox
News report on September 23, 2011 shares this
ever increasing health problem.

(Reuters Health) - *The privacy curtains that separate care
spaces in hospitals and clinics are frequently contaminated
with potentially dangerous bacteria, researchers said in
Chicago recently. To avoid spreading those bugs, health
care providers should make sure to wash their hands after
routine contact with the curtains and before interacting with
patients,* Dr Michael Ohl, from the University of Iowa, Iowa
City said at the 51st Interscience Conference on Antimicro-
bial Agents and Chemotherapy.

*“There is growing recognition that the hospital
environment plays an important role in the transmission of
infections in the health care setting and it's clear that these
(privacy curtains) are potentially important sites of contami-
nation because they are frequently touched by patients and
providers,”* Dr. Ohl told Reuters Health.



EVA'S HANDLE

“Don't Ever Touch The Curtain Again”

This curtain puller is specifically fabricated
for use in conjunction with the privacy curtain
found in all health care related facilities

Made of 100% Copper
Made in the USA

EVA's Handle

Made with 100% Copper

Tying in with the theme of World Health Day - 'Antimicrobial resistance and its global spread' - a live experiment from a laboratory at the University of Southampton used state-of-the-art fluorescent microscopy to show copper eradicating an exceptionally high challenge of MRSA bacteria - one of the notorious antibiotic-resistant superbugs - within minutes.

Microbiologists and clinicians worldwide witnessed tens of thousands of MRSA bacteria perishing rapidly on copper, yet surviving on stainless steel: a material used commonly in hospitals, yet lacking any antimicrobial efficacy. Professor Bill Keevil, Director of Environmental Healthcare at the University of Southampton and leader of the experiment, explained the significance of the results: "Bacteria such as MRSA can survive on ordinary surfaces like door handle taps and grab rails for days, even months and be transferred on hands, spreading bacteria to other surfaces or to patients.

As more resistant bacteria emerge, we're running out of drugs to treat the infections they cause, so we need to do everything practicable to prevent their spread. Copper is a powerful antimicrobial metal, which quickly and continuously reduces the number of bacteria on its surface. We've demonstrated it here, in the lab, and it's also been shown to be effective in busy clinical environments as part of a set of infection control procedures.



"Changing common touch surfaces in hospitals to copper can help break the chain of infection, leading to a more hygienic environment, which must have a positive impact on the well-being of patients, even in the face of antibiotic-resistant bacteria."

Approximately seven million people worldwide acquire a health care-associated infection (HAI) each year, and tens of thousands die. In addition to the inescapable personal toll, they cost over \$80 billion globally, according to the World Health Organization.

Provided by the University of Southampton news web

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