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Assistive products for tissue integrity when lying down —

Part 5: Test method for resistance to cleaning and disinfection

Produits d'assistance pour l'intégrité des tissus en position allongée —

Partie 5: Méthode d'essai pour déterminer la résistance au nettoyage et à la désinfection

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Foreword

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Introduction

Assistive products for tissue integrity (APTIs) play a very important role in the prevention and treatment of pressure injuries. Healthcare workers implement prevention and treatment strategies which include risk assessment, skin monitoring and repositioning. Guidance for their use can be found in the NPUAP/EPUAP/PPPIA Guidelines, "Prevention and Treatment of Pressure Ulcers: Clinical Practice Guideline"[2].

It is common practice for APTIs to be cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis. Many cleaning and disinfection protocols exist today, and also new protocols are likely to be introduced in the future. One of the most frequently used protocols for disinfection is wiping the surface of the APTI with liquid disinfectants that can contain a multitude of active chemical ingredients. Some of these active chemicals can severely degrade the surface of the APTI, leading to a reduced or even a complete loss of some of its performance characteristics.

A typical change of performance caused by surface cleaning and disinfection with liquid cleaners or disinfectants is the degradation of the waterproof barrier of the APTI surface. This in turn can lead to microbial contamination in the APTI.

The test method described in this document provides an evaluation method to measure the resistance of the APTI surface to the liquid chemical cleaners or disinfectants used.

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Assistive products for tissue integrity when lying down —

Part 5:
Test method for resistance to cleaning and disinfection

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method to evaluate the effects of liquid cleaners and disinfectants on the properties of waterproof coated textiles that are used as the protective outer surface of assistive products for tissue integrity (APTIs).

The test method is not applicable to outer surfaces of APTIs that are not sufficiently drapeable.

The test addresses degradation by pure chemical contact time only, it does not address degradation by other factors, such as abrasion.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 811, *Textiles — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
drapeable
ability of a specimen of fabric to deform when suspended

4 Principle

This test is used to determine the effects of prolonged chemical contact time by using different liquid cleaners and disinfectants in direct contact with the outer surface of the APTI.

The liquid cleaners and the disinfectants shall be in contact with the surface of the APTI that is intended to be cleaned or disinfected.

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