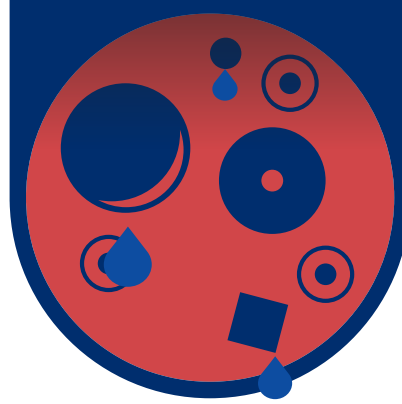


MICROBIAL GROWTH PREVENTION WITH DRYING

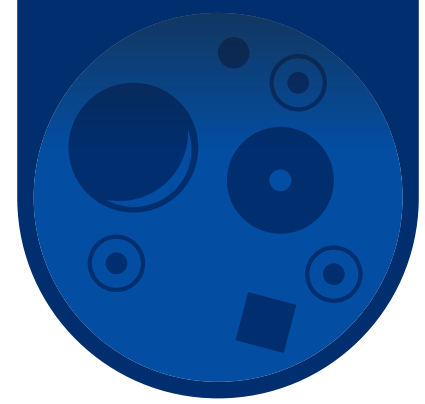
AFTER ENDOSCOPE REPROCESSING
A CRUCIAL STEP IN INFECTION PREVENTION



WET



One million colony forming units can develop in just a **few hours** if proper drying is not performed.¹



DRY



No microorganism growth was detected in reprocessed endoscope channels after 5 days of storage in a drying cabinet.²

THE BENEFITS OF DRYING AS A STEP IN REPROCESSING

3x
Decrease

An almost **three-fold decrease** in the number of microorganisms can be seen after just one air purge.³

10
Minutes

Studies show that just **ten minutes** of extra drying time results in an undetectable amount of microorganisms within endoscopes.⁴

180
Thousand

Research indicates an **180,000 fold reduction** in endoscope contamination levels after 48 hours of storage in a drying cabinet.³

THE MICROBIAL GROWTH RISKS OF WET ENDOSCOPE CHANNELS

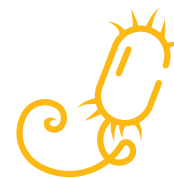
Problem: Moisture left in endoscope channels due to inadequate drying procedures.



Once biofilms mature, they are attached to a surface and can form a **barrier to antibiotics and disinfectants**.²



Removal of water via air drying **causes impairment of cellular function** in many species of bacteria.⁵



Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the most commonly transmitted microorganism during gastrointestinal and respiratory procedures. This biofilm-producing bacteria thrives in moist environments.²

Solution: Delivering continuous air flow where it matters most, through endoscope channels and around the outside of the endoscope

"The collective evidence shows that **effectively drying the internal and external surfaces of the endoscope is as important as effective cleaning and disinfection or sterilization**." - AORN.⁶

1. Kovaleva, J. "Endoscope Drying and Its Pitfalls." Journal of Hospital Infection, vol. 97, 12 July 2017, pp. 319-326.

2. Kovaleva, Julia, et al. "Transmission of Infection by Flexible Gastrointestinal Endoscopy and Bronchoscopy." Clinical Microbiology Reviews, vol. 26, no. 2, Apr. 2013, pp. 231-254.

3. Pineau, L., et al. "Endoscope Drying/ Storage Cabinet: Interest and Efficacy." Journal of Hospital Infection, vol. 68, 4 Oct. 2007, pp. 59-65.

4. Alfa, M. J., and D. L. Sitter. "In-Hospital Evaluation of Contamination of Duodenoscopes: a Quantitative Assessment of the Effect of Drying." Journal of Hospital Infection, vol. 19, 25 July 1991, pp. 89-97.

5. Potts, Malcom. "Desiccation Tolerance of Prokaryotes." Microbiological Reviews, vol. 58, no. 4, Dec. 1994, pp. 755-805.

6. AORN Guideline for cleaning and processing flexible endoscopes and endoscope accessories. In: Guidelines for Perioperative Practice. (2016)

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