

(Human) Avian Influenza Emergency Prevention Disinfection

Human avian influenza: flu influenza of human and birds is known as human avian influenza. Its acute respiratory infection is caused by several subtypes of avian influenza of A virus strains. In 1981, the United States, H7N7 avian influenza virus infect humans causing conjunctivitis were reported. In 1997, the Hong Kong-based human avian influenza H5N1 occurred, resulting in six deaths and obtained extensive concern in the world. In recent years, we have proof of infection human of the H9N2, H7N2, H7N3 subtype avian influenza virus. the Netherlands, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and other countries have emerged human cases of bird flu.

Disinfection Measures

Target Sterilization	Use Concentration (mg/kg)	Using Method	Notes
Air disinfection (some states)	500	Fumigation	Ventilate the room must always keep the air circulation
Air disinfection (no state)	1000		
Ground	100-150	Mop or spray	More than 3 times per day
Contamination of the ground by the patient	500	Spray	1 hour after the cleaning effect
Patients with sputum, secretions, sputum with	500	Disinfectant soaking	Action time is not less than 1 hour
Surface	200-300	Wipe	Wipe 2 times a day, cloth used to soak for 10 minutes after
Atomizer and other patient supplies	200	Soak	Supplies should be dedicated hand! More than 30 minutes soaking time
The patient's clothing and textiles	50	Soak	Soak 1 hour and then washed
Patients used vehicles, stretcher	200	Spray or wipe	Action time is not less than 30 minutes
Patients raw fruits and vegetables	20	Soak	The remaining can't eat, to be burned or buried after immersion disinfection
Patients and medical staff's hand, skin	50	Soak	1-3 minutes
Sewage Treatment	200-300	Into water	Mixing, for 30 minutes
Human and animal bodies	500	Spray or immersion	Carcasses from the water after disinfection Buried as soon as the patient should place the body cremated