



HARTMANN



Effective infection prevention within a few seconds: **washing and disinfecting your hands in everyday life!**

Soap will be sufficient:



- AFTER using the toilet
- BEFORE having meal
- BEFORE preparing food (non-commercial)
- AFTER preparing food (non-commercial)
- AFTER blowing your nose
- BEFORE touching the face
- when coming in from outside (without increased risk of pathogen contact)
- when disinfection would be useful, but no disinfectant is on hand
- AFTER touching a pet

In general, hand washing is recommended and sufficient in our private lives. Nevertheless, there are situations in which hand disinfection is indicated or may become necessary instead of hand washing.

Better use a disinfectant:



- when someone in the family or household has a communicable disease such as common cold: sick persons disinfect hands BEFORE contact with others; healthy persons disinfect hands AFTER contact with sick person
- BEFORE caring for a relative or friend with a weakened immune system or chronic wounds (home care, e.g. after early discharge from hospital)
- BEFORE contact with a relative or friend who is at risk of infection (e.g. immunocompromised)
- when there is a risk of being in contact with pathogens and no clean water to wash hands is available (e.g. when travelling or on the go, at the supermarket, on public transportation)
- AFTER touching a (potentially sick) animal or its body fluids

Please note: hand disinfection is more gentle on the skin than frequent hand washing

Reference:

Boyce JM, Kelliher S, Vallande N. Skin irritation and dryness associated with two hand-hygiene regimens: soap-and-water hand washing versus hand antisepsis with an alcoholic hand gel. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2000 Jul;21(7):442-8. doi: 10.1086/501785. Verfügbar unter: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10926393/>

Use disinfectants safely. Always read label and product information before use.



Research for
infection protection
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