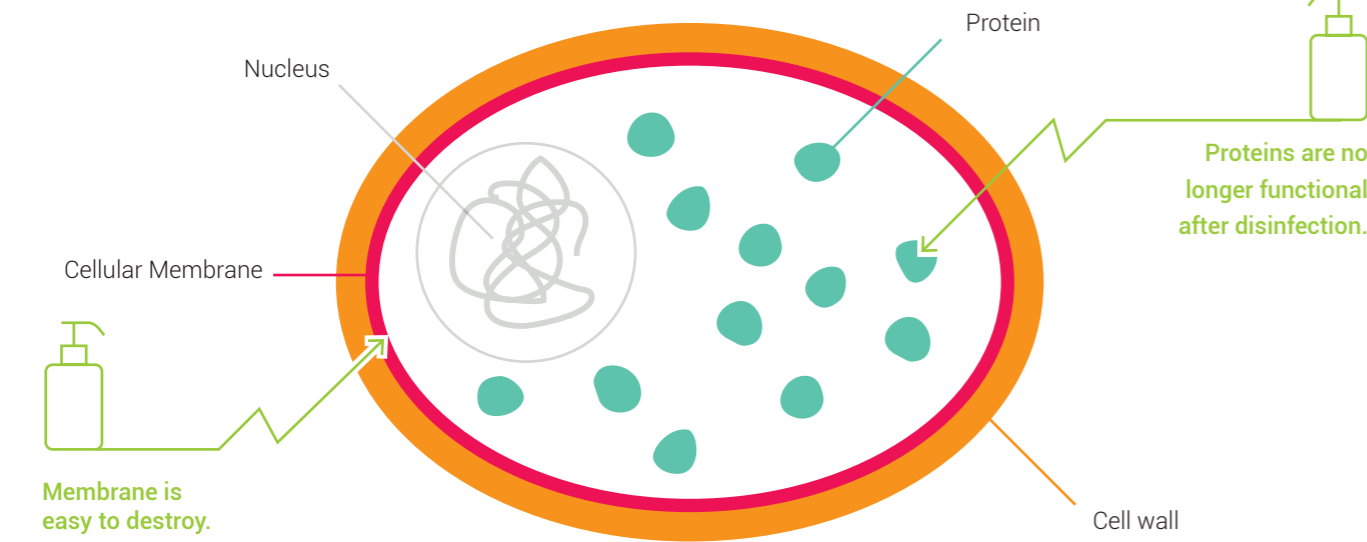


# Efficacies of disinfectants: Yeasts and Fungi

## Yeasts



## Molds (morphological examples)

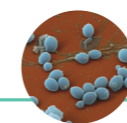


- Disinfection achieved by:
- Disintegration of cell wall
  - Inactivation of proteins
  - Modification of DNA

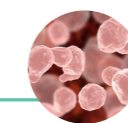


## Yeasts

Examples:



*Candida albicans*



*Cryptococcus* spp.

spectrum of efficacy\*

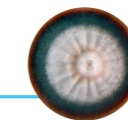
→ **yeasticidal**

## Dermatophyte

Examples:



*Epidermophyton* spp.



*Trichophyton* spp.



*Microsporum* spp.

spectrum of efficacy\*\*

→ **yeasticidal or fungicidal**

## Molds

Example:



*Aspergillus brasiliensis*

spectrum of efficacy

→ **fungicidal**

\* The listed recommendations on the spectrum of efficacy refer to the disinfection of surfaces, unless otherwise stated on the respective products.

\*\* Dermatophytes are a highly diverse group. Therefore, depending on the pathogen, it must be decided whether a yeasticidal disinfectant can be applied. A fungicidal disinfectant can always be applied, in the case of uncertainty.

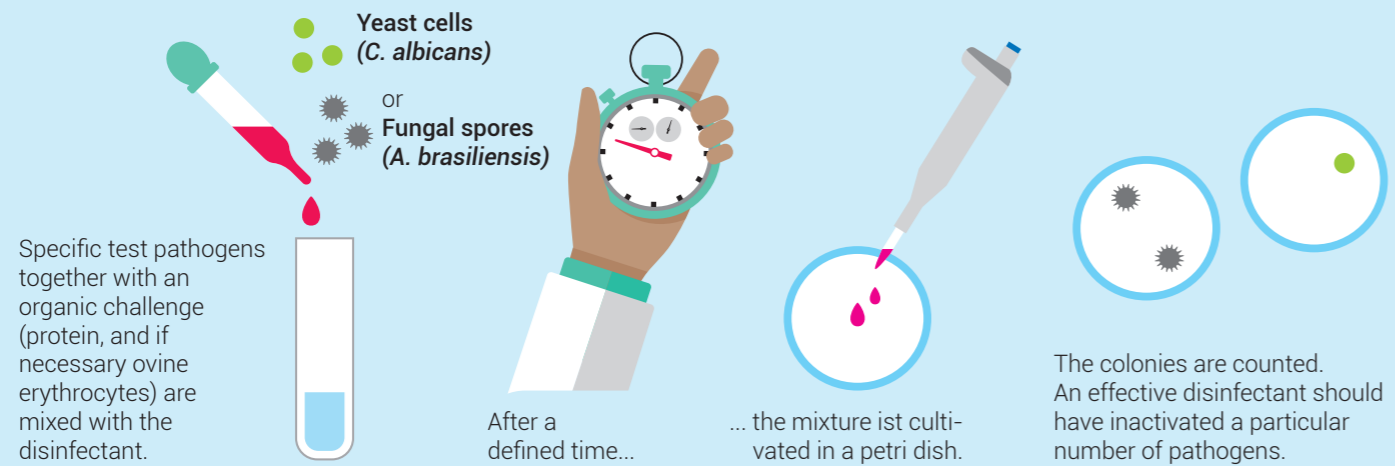


Learn more here

# Test methods of disinfectants: Yeasts and Fungi

## EN 13624 | Suspension test

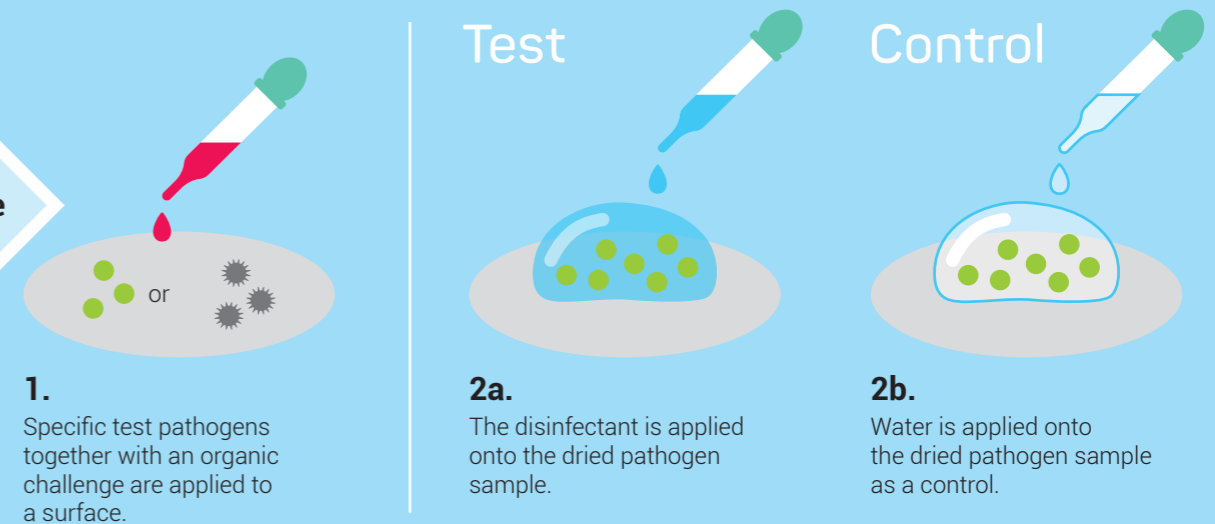
Phase 2 / Step 1: yeasticidal, fungicidal



Surface

## EN 17387 | Quantitative surface test

Phase 2 / Step 2: yeasticidal, fungicidal, without mechanical application



## EN 16615 | Carrier test (4-field-test)

Phase 2 / Step 2: yeasticidal, mechanical application

