

Final test report C05ML260
submitted to

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**Evaluation of the
effectiveness of**

Chemisept G/Chemisept G Color

Against

**Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV)
(surrogate of HCV)**

in
a quantitative suspension test

Test method according to the guideline of BGA and DVV

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2005-12-30

5.6 Calculation and verification of virucidal activity

The virucidal activity of the test disinfectant was evaluated by calculating the decrease in titre in comparison with the control titration without disinfectant. The difference is given as reduction factor (RF).

6. Results

In parallel with the inactivation tests, cytotoxicity of Chemisept G/G COLOR (80,0 %) and 0.7 % formaldehyde solution was measured. The formaldehyde solution was toxic for the *KOP-R cells* in the 1:1.000-dilutions. This corresponded to a $\log_{10}CD_{50}/mL$ of 4.50. (Table 1)

Examinations also showed that without treatment Chemisept G/G Color (80,0 %) had a $\log_{10}CD_{50}/mL$ of 2.50 (cytotoxicity in the 1:100 and 1:10-dilutions), where-as no cytotoxic effect after treatment with the columns was measured resulting in a $\log_{10}CD_{50}/mL$ of $\leq 1,50$ (Table 1).

These tests to measure cytotoxicity are imperative, because in this way the lower detection threshold for non-inactivated BVDV could be determined.

Virus titres without treatment with MicroSpin™ S-400 HR columns were 5,50 (assay without protein load), 5,88 (assay with BSA) and 5,75 $\log_{10}CD_{50}/mL$ (assay with FCS) (data not shown in table)

Results of inactivation tests are found in table 2. Formaldehyde (0.7 %) reduced the BVDV titre after 5 minutes by $\geq 0,25 \log_{10}$ -steps. After 15, 30 and 60 minutes identical reduction factors were $\geq 1,25$ (Table 2).

Chemisept G/G Color was examined undiluted. Due to the addition of virus suspension and interfering substance a test concentration of 80,0 % resulted. Exposure time were 30, 60, 120 seconds.

Testing Chemisept G/G Color undiluted, an efficiency was measured after exposure time 30 s (Table 2). At this time, no BVDV was detectable any longer. The reduction factors were ≥ 4.25 (assays without soil load) and ≥ 4.25 (assays with BSA) and $\geq 4,38$ (assays with FCS). This

corresponds in all cases to an inactivation of $\geq 99,99\%$. According to the guideline of BGA/DVV, a disinfectant or a disinfectant solution at a particular concentrations is having virus-inactivating efficacy if within the recommended exposure period the titre is reduced at least by four \log_{10} -steps.

Due to the lack of virological guidelines simulating practical conditions in Europe (phase 2, step 2 tests) the data of this quantitative suspension test lead to the recommendation to use the disinfectant Chemisept G/G Color for inactivation of BVDV (surrogate of hepatitis C virus) as follows:

undiluted

30 s


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