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| **Disinfectant Product** | **Good points ☺** | **Cautions ☹** |
| RescueTM, formerly branded as Accel ® (accelerated hydrogen peroxide)<http://ogenasolutions.com/rescue-for-companion-animals/> Formulations: Rescue Concentrate (most economical), Rescue RTU (faster-acting), Rescue Wipes (faster-acting) | Good detergent activity and effective in the presence of organic material making it a one-step product.Short contact time (1-10 min. depending on concentration or formulation).Marketed efficacy against non-enveloped viruses and dermatophytes.Liquid concentrate form for easy dilution.Various application options (e.g. spray bottles, hose-end applicators, centralized systems, pump up foamers).90 day shelf life once diluted. | No independent research available yet to verify Pure Oxygen (product by the same company) shampoo’s efficacy against dermatophytes (m. canis). |
| Potassium peroxymonosulfate (e.g., Virkon® or Trifectant®)<http://www.tomlyn.com/products/cat-dog-dog-cat-ferret/sanitizer/trifectant%C2%AE-tub>  | Completely inactivates un-enveloped viruses and dermatophytes when used correctly. Some detergent activity.Relatively good activity in the face of organic matter.Short contact time (5-10 min. depending on pathogen). | Dry powder form.Not designed for easy application through hose-end applicator systems (can be applied through specialized delivery systems).Leaves visible residue on some surfaces.7 day shelf life once diluted. |
| Sodium hypochlorite (Bleach) Usually used at 1:32 dilution of 5% household bleach (1/2 cup per gallon), applied to clean, non-porous surface | Completely inactivates un-enveloped viruses when used correctly.Effective against dermatophytes at high concentration (1:10) – however this dilution is caustic.Very inexpensive.Stable for 30 days once diluted if stored correctly. | Significantly inactivated by organic matter, exposure to light, or extended storage.*No* detergent activity. Surfaces must be pre-cleaned and all organic matter removed prior to disinfection – thus always a two-step process.Corrosive to metal. |
| Calcium hypochlorite (e.g., Wysiwash®)<https://www.wysiwash.com/>  | Completely inactivates un-enveloped viruses when used correctly.Can be used in hose-end applicator system (specific to this product). | Dry tablet form.No detergent activity.Dry form is irritating to mucous membranes if inhaled. |
| Sodium dichloroisocyanurate(e.g., Bruclean®)<http://www.brulin.com/productdetails.aspx?pid=52&cid=26>  | Completely inactivates un-enveloped viruses when used correctly.Less corrosive to metal than bleach.Less of a respiratory irritant than bleach. | Dry tablet form.Dry form is irritating to mucous membranes if inhaled.Requires multiple step process for cleaning and disinfection via a specialized applicator. |
| Quaternary ammonium compounds (e.g., Roccal, Parvo-sol, A33, Maxxon, many others) | Some detergent activity.Only moderate inactivation by organic matter (less than bleach).Low tissue toxicity when diluted correctly. | *Not* reliably effective against un-enveloped viruses or dermatophytes.Potential to be toxic to cats causing tongue ulcers. |
| Chlorhexidine (e.g., Nolvasan®)<https://www.zoetisus.com/products/cats/nolvasan-solution.aspx>  | Very low tissue toxicity.  | Relatively expensive.Not reliably effective against un-enveloped viruses or dermatophytes. |
| Alcohol (e.g., Ethanol, Isopropyl alcohol) Usually in hand sanitizers | Less irritating to tissue than quaternary ammonium or bleach.Moderately effective against calicivirus at higher concentration. | Not reliably effective against parvovirus or dermatophytes. |

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