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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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