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Antiseptic Cleansers
Antisepation™

Antiseptics are antimicrobial substances that are applied to living tissue/skin to reduce the possibility of infection, sepsis, or putrefaction. They are medicines that slow or stop the growth of germs and help prevent infections in minor cuts, scrapes and burns. Antiseptics are generally distinguished from antibiotics by their ability to be transported through the lymphatic system to destroy bacteria within the body, and from disinfectants, which destroy microorganisms found on non-living objects. Some antiseptics are true germicides, capable of destroying microbes (bacteriocidal), whilst others are bacteriostatic and only prevent or inhibit their growth.

Antibiotics are critical to the treatment of bacterial infections. However, after years of overuse and misuse of these drugs, bacteria have developed antibiotic resistance, which has become a global health crisis. The relatively recent increase of surface antibacterial agents or biocides into healthy households may contribute to the resistance problem.

Because antiseptics can irritate the skin and even interfere with the healing process, they should be used sparingly. Some medical experts advise people to use antibiotic ointments instead of antiseptics because they can actually kill the bacteria that may cause a wound to become infected. Rule of thumb: if hydrogen peroxide or another antiseptic is the only thing available to use at the time of injury, use it. If an antibiotic ointment or cream is available, use one of them instead. Some commonly used antiseptics are isopropyl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, phenol, methyl salicylate, and thymol. Most of the antiseptic products on the market contain one or more of these ingredients. These products can be bought without a doctor’s prescription.

The antibacterial substances added to diverse household cleaning products are similar to antibiotics in many ways. When used correctly, they inhibit bacterial growth. However, their purpose is not to cure disease but to prevent transmission of disease-causing microorganisms to non-infected persons. Like antibiotics, these products can select resistant strains and, therefore, overuse in the home can be expected to propagate resistant microbial variants. Moreover, these agents, like antibiotics, are not cure-alls but have a designated purpose. Whereas antibiotics are designed to treat bacterial (not viral) infections, antibacterial products protect vulnerable patients from infectious disease-causing organisms. Neither are demonstrably useful in the healthy household.
Antiseptation™ Cleansing Gel (OTC Drug)

This is the most potent antiseptic cleanser made and available in the United States. It is a maximum strength OTC medication that does not require a prescription. Antiseptation® kills 99.996% of fifteen different bacteria including Staph, Pseudomonas and E.coli, 99.9% of Propioni bacteria found in acne and it kills on contact, instantly! It is alcohol-free so it will not dry the skin as most antiseptic and anti-bacterial cleansers do. Even more amazing is its ability to last from four to six hours on the skin or whatever you touch.

Recently testing also indicates that this is highly effective against MRSA The 97% kill time for MRSA is 2 minutes.

This unique product meets two significant FDA monographs as medication. First as an anti-bacterial agent and also in the First Aid Class I assay, which is very hard to achieve.

Regulatory Status
- FDA Monograph for Topical Antimicrobial Drug Products for OTC Human Use.
- FDA Monograph for Class I First Aid Treatment as an Antiseptic Wash.

Indications
- To promote cleanliness by allowing regular and continuous cleansing without drying the skin.
- To kill germs (E.coli, Pseudomonas, and Staph), which cause infection.
- To kill germs (Propionibacterium), which cause acne.
- To induce improved wound healing by controlling the sterility in open wound sites.

Key Features
- Manufactured in accordance with manufacturing practices for DRUGS.
- Kills 99.996% of harmful germs, including E.coli, Pseudomonas, and Staph, on contact.
- Highly effective against MRSA, and the 97% kill time is two (2) minutes.
- Eliminates bacterial and fungal contamination.
- Broad-spectrum antimicrobial action, encompassing Gram-Negative, Gram-Positive, Fungi, Yeast and Acid Fast Bacteria.
- Benzethonium Chloride disrupts bacterial growth and forces it to destroy itself.
- A water-soluble formulation improves the permeability of agents into the skin. This action causes improved efficacy to kill bacteria within the skin and to remove debris.
- Offers immediate sanitation. No waiting for active ingredients to become effective.
- Non-drying cleanser and leaves no residue or sticky after-effect.
- Alcohol-free product. Offers critical benefits since alcohol-based antiseptic cleansers indicate added risk of potentially flammable solution in a wound site.
- Skin conditioning and healing agents leave your skin feeling smooth and soft.
- Designed for continuous use.
- Recommended for post-operative care on all skin types.

Industry Concerns

Healthcare Workers: Major obstacles to proper cleansing exist in the workplace. These include time and conditioning of the skin’s barrier. Healthcare workers must use antiseptics for hand-washing, pre-op skin preparation and surgical hand scrubs. The FDA certifies these products as over the counter (OTC) Drugs.
- Most antiseptic cleansers require at least 10 to 25 seconds for a 99% kill rate. Very seldom do people wash for the required length of time.
- Poor compliance with hand hygiene is mainly due to dermatitis or hand chapping of healthcare personnel. One agent that causes dermatitis is SLS, which decreases barrier function of the skin.i

Wound Management: Intact skin is the first line of defense against microbial invasion in the body. The purpose of skin antisepsis is to destroy or remove transient microorganisms.
- Several bacteria studies have proven that there is a direct correlation between high levels of bacteria in pressure ulcers and the failure to heal. High levels of bacteria are also found in necrotic tissue.

Medical Uses
Cleanse between patient treatments. Use in patient treatments. Washing body parts with an antiseptic agent will result in a dramatic decrease in bacterial loads.
- Control and minimize infections.
- Use as a surgical cleansing agent to reduce the number of resident flora for the duration of the procedure.
- Helps with acne-prone skin.
- Many nosocomial surgical wound infections are preventable through proper hand washing and appropriate surgical skin preparations.
- Antiseptic agents increase the likelihood of killing potentially pathogenic bacteria.

**Esthetic Uses**
- Excellent hand nails and foot cleanser for proper hygiene and treatments.
- Highly recommended for any client with an open cut or wound.
- Personal use by skin, hair and nail care professionals.
- Use in lieu of primers in nail treatments.

**Home Uses**
- Cleanse hands, face and body for normal hygiene.
- Keep countertops, sinks and bathroom areas spotless and bacteria-free.
- Cleanse cuts and wounds to eliminate infections.
- An excellent cleanser during diaper change or treating diaper rash.

**Directions**

**Personal Uses**
- Wet hands and other areas to be treated.
- Place a small amount into your hands and work into lather.
- Apply lather on areas to be treated with gentle, circular motion.
- Rinse clean.
- Use as often as necessary.

**Equipment and Counter Uses**
- Apply to slightly damp sponge or paper towel.
- Cleanse area lightly but thoroughly.
- Allow area to dry.
- Clean as often as needed.

**Warning**
- External use only.
- Do not use in eyes.
- In case of deep wounds or puncture wounds, consult a physician.
- If irritation develops and persists for more than a few days, discontinue use and consult a physician.
- Do not leave on skin for more than one minute without rinsing.

**Item/Package Details**

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**Ingredients**

Active: Benzethonium Chloride (0.20%).
Other Ingredients: Purified Water, Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate, Lauramidopropyl Betaine, Hydroxypropyl Bis-Hydroxyethyl dimonium Chloride, Propylene Glycol, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, Sodium Chloride, Diazolidinyl Urea, PEG-4L, Methylparaben, Propylparaben, 3-iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate.
Terminology

**Antiseptic**: 1) Tending to stop the growth of microorganisms. 2) A substance that stops the growth of microorganisms.

**Antiseptic Dressing**: 1) A dressing treated with a germ or bacteria killing drug. 2) Used to treat infections.

**Antimicrobial**: Destroys or inhibits growth of microorganisms.

**Anti-sepsis**: Opposing sepsis, putrefaction, or decay. Also, arrests the growth of microorganisms on living tissue. Removes both transient and residential flora.

**Bacteria**: Small one-celled microorganisms. Bacteria and its respective species cause the severity and outcome of any infection.

**Benzethonium Chloride**: A disinfectant for the skin. Treats some infections.

**Broad-spectrum**: Fast-acting, non-irritating characteristic while decreasing number of microorganisms on intact skin.

**E.coli**: Abbreviation for Eschericia coli, a species of bacteria of the family enterobacteriaceae. E.coli can be found in water, feces, milk and soil. A typical and frequent cause of urinary tract infections. Causes serious infection in wounds and is life threatening.

**Flora**: Microorganisms (viruses, bacteria and fungi) that live on or in a body. They compete with disease-causing microorganisms and provide a natural immunity against infection.

**Germ**: Any microorganism, especially one that causes disease.

**Infection**: The invasions of the body by germs that reproduce and multiply, causing disease by cell injury, release of poisons, or germ-antibody reaction in the cells.

**Necrotic Tissue**: Referring to the death of tissue in response to disease or injury.

**Propionibacterium**: Bacteria found on the skin of humans. P.bacterium is common in acne.

**Pseudomonas**: A type of bacteria often found in wounds, burns, and infections. They have light reflecting colors.

**Staphylococcus**: A type of bacteria normally found on the skin and in the throat. This can cause certain kinds of severe, pus-forming infections. Staphylococcus aureus is a species that often causes abscesses.

**Q & A**

**Q. Why is this product more effective than other products in killing germs and bacteria?**

**A.** Most other antibacterial soaps contain Triclosan. This ingredient is not FDA approved as an antiseptic for first aid use because it is not effective in killing germs and bacteria. Antisepation™ Cleansing Gel contains Benzethonium Chloride, which is approved by the FDA and is the strongest antibacterial agent for a kill rate of 99.99%.
Antiseparation™ Foaming Hand Sanitizer (OTC Drug)

Regulatory Status
- FDA Monograph for Topical Antimicrobial Drug Products for OTC Human Use.
- FDA Monograph for Class I First Aid Treatment as an Antiseptic Wash.

Indications
- For use as a topical First Aid antiseptic to help prevent infection from minor cuts, scrapes and burns.
- To promote cleanliness without having to constantly and continuously wash your hands.
- To eliminate bacteria without drying the skin.
- To kill germs (E.coli, Pseudomonas and Staph), which cause infections.
- To induce improved wound healing by controlling the sterility in open wound sites.

Key Features
- Manufactured in accordance with manufacturing practices for DRUGS.
- Kills 99.9% of harmful germs, including E.coli, Pseudomonas, and Staph, on contact.
- Kill rate continues to work and improves to 100% within 30 seconds. Kill rate lasts for hours.
- Leave on skin for added protection.
- Does not require washing or rinsing.
- Eliminates bacterial contamination.
- Broad-spectrum antimicrobial action, encompassing Gram-Negative, Gram-Positive, Fungi, Yeast and Acid Fast Bacteria.
- Benzethonium Chloride disrupts bacterial growth and forces it to destroy itself. This product may help prevent overt skin infections with regular use.
- A water-soluble formulation improves the permeability of agents into the skin. This action causes improved efficacy to kill bacteria within the skin and to remove debris.
- Offers immediate sanitation. No waiting for active ingredients to become effective.
- This cleanser is non-drying.
- Alcohol-free product. This offers critical benefits since alcohol-based antiseptic cleansers indicate added risk of a potentially flammable solution in a wound site as well as significant drying agents.
- Leaves no residue or sticky after-effect.
- Skin conditioning and healing agents leave your skin feeling smooth and soft.
- Designed for continuous use.
- Foaming dispenser for ease of use.
- Fragrance-free.

Industry Concerns
Healthcare Workers: Major obstacles to proper cleansing exist in the workplace. These include time and conditioning of the skin’s barrier. Healthcare workers must use antiseptics for hand-washing, pre-op skin preparation and surgical hand scrubs. The FDA certifies these products as over the counter (OTC) Drugs.
- Most antiseptic cleansers require at least 10 to 25 seconds for a 99% kill rate. Very seldom do people wash for the required length of time.
- Poor compliance with hand hygiene is mainly due to Dermatitis or hand chapping of healthcare personnel. One agent that causes Dermatitis is SLS (Sodium Lauryl Sulfate), which decreases barrier function of the skin.

Wound Management: Intact skin is the first line of defense against microbial invasion in the body. The purpose of skin antisepsis is to destroy or remove transient microorganisms.
- Several bacteria studies have proven that there is a direct correlation between high levels of bacteria in pressure ulcers and the failure to heal. High levels of bacteria are also found in necrotic tissue.

Medical Uses
Cleanse for hours of protection. Use in patient treatments. Washing body parts with an antiseptic agent will result in a dramatic decrease in bacterial loads.
- Control and minimize infections.
- Use as a surgical cleansing agent to reduce the number of resident flora for the duration of the procedure.
Many nosocomial surgical wound infections are preventable through proper hand washing and appropriate surgical skin preparations.

Antiseptic agents increase the likelihood of killing potentially pathogenic bacteria.

**Esthetic Uses**
- Highly recommended for any client with an open cut or wound.
- Personal use by skin, hair and nail care professionals.

**Home Uses**
- Cleanse hands and face for proper hygiene.
- Cleanse cuts and wounds to eliminate infections.
- An excellent cleanser during diaper change or treating diaper rash.

**Directions**

**Personal Use**
- Apply to the hands as often as desired when washing with soap and water is not convenient or when conditions suggest the use of an antiseptic.
- Place a small amount into your hands.
- Apply lather on areas to be treated with gentle, circular motion.

**First Aid Treatment**
- Clean the affected area(s).
- Apply a small amount of this product on the area 1 to 3 times daily.
- Do not rinse off.
- May be covered with a sterile bandage.

**Warning**
- External use only. Do not use in eyes.
- Do not apply over large areas of the body.
- In case of deep wounds or puncture wounds, consult a physician.
- Not for use on children under 2 years without the advice of a physician.
- If irritation develops and persists for more than a few days, discontinue use and consult a physician.
- This product is not meant to diagnose or treat serious infections.
- Do not store in or near extreme heat and protect from direct sunlight.

**Item/Package Details**

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<th>Sizes</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Bottle</th>
<th>pH</th>
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<td>Evolution Bottle w/Pump</td>
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**CATEGORY:** Cleanser  **PRODUCT:** Antisepation™ Foaming Cleanser

**Skin Type**  **Sensitive**  **Dry/Mature**  **Normal**  **Combination**  **Oily**  **Acne**

**Face**  Apply one pump for hours of protections. Supply lasts depending on frequency of usage.

**Ingredients**
Active: Benzethonium Chloride (0.2%)  Other Ingredients: Purified Water, Lauramidopropyl Betaine, Propylene Glycol, Diazolidinyl Urea, Methylparaben, Propylparaben, and Sodium Hydroxide.

**Q & A**

**Q.** Why is this product more effective than other products in killing germs and bacteria?

**A.** Most other antibacterial soaps contain Triclosan. This ingredient is not FDA approved as an antiseptic for first aid use because it is not effective in killing germs and bacteria. Antisepation™ Cleansing Gel contains Benzethonium Chloride which is approved by the FDA and is the strongest antibacterial agent for a kill rate of 99.9%. Kills germs on contact.