

# Hand Sanitizer: A review of hand Sanitizer, composition, material and methods, pharmaceutical ingredients and their functions in hand Sanitizer

<sup>1</sup>Sayyad Ajhar Yunus, <sup>2</sup>Pund Vaishnavi Vilas, <sup>3</sup>Wable Vaishnavi Bhagwan, <sup>4</sup>Waghmare Vaishnavi Vishnu, <sup>5</sup>Tupe Anjali Anil

Shivaji Rao Pawar College of Pharmacy

**Abstract-** Hand hygiene is an crucial issue to stop or reduce the unfold of infections. The ability to put together an alcohol-free hand sanitizer (AFHS) with antimicrobial houses is crucial, especially for the duration of pandemics, when there are excessive needs and a low grant chain for ethanol and isopropanol. The goal of this find out about used to be to put together AFHS gels primarily based on herbal substances that contain imperative oils (EOs)that would be tremendous towards a large spectrum of pathogens. The results showed that the organoleptic traits of all organized hand sanitizer gels had been considered acceptable .The pH of the formulate ones used to be barely acidic (circa 3.9) owing to the presence of aloevera inmassive proportions (90%v/v) which is regarded for its acidity.The spread ability for all tested formulations used to be in the appropriate range.The antimicrobial effectiveness check proven that the organized hand sanitizer gels had antimicrobial things to do in opposition to extraordinary gram-positive and gram-negative micro organism and Candida albicans yeast. The very best antibacterial impact was once observed with tea tree oil hand sanitizers, which lack exercise towards the yeast, whilst clove oil hand sanitizers showed effectiveness towards all microorganisms, which includes Candida albicans. The lavender hand sanitizer exhibited the least antimicrobial efficiency. The acceptability learn about on 20 human volunteers showed that the hand sanitizer gel containing 1.25% (v/v) clove oil did now not produce any signs and symptoms of skin irritation.This learn about recommended that the organized herbal hand sanitizer gel with 1.25% (v/v) clove oil can be a conceivable choice to usually used alcohol-based hand sanitizers (ABHS).

**Keywords:** Sanitizers, microbes, germs , pesticides, alcohol, disinfectant, Herbal sanitizer .

## INTRODUCTION

Hand washing is as imperative as ingesting food.It is the nice way to be healthful and to continue to be away from a variety of diseases.So apper forms an essential function in putting off dust, microbes ,and lubrication, retaining top fitness each day. In comparison to the hand sanitizer, cleaning soap and water are extra efficacious in getting rid of positive microbes ,pesticides, and other chemical residues that dawdle on hands.

Hand sanitizers are extra high-quality in hospitals when hands are in contact with germs ,how ever now not dirty or greasy. research additionally divulge that hand sanitizers may be effective on lubricated arms with positive microbes. When hand sare closely dirty or greasy, for example, after playing out of doors games, gardening, fishing, travelling, executing extension things to do such as campaigning, and in certain cases, hand sanitizers might also now not be effective. In such circumstances, washing arms with cleaning soap and water is always preferable. Sanitizers can't eliminate soil, dirt ,and lubrication as an alternative they will make fingers sticky, attracting more dirt. According to the Center for Disease Control(CDC),hand hygiene encompasses the cleaning of arms by means of the use of soap and water, antiseptic hand washes, antiseptic hand rubs such as alcohol-based hand sanitizers (ABHS),foams or gels, or surgical hand antiseptis. Hand sanitizers as a disinfectant are in greater use now a days due to the fact of its ease of availability, lack of water and time, and their verified efficacy in decreasing microbial load.

Overview of look up works states that confined literature is accessible in relation to hand sanitizers and washing hands . As COVID-19 has unexpected lyunfold world wide, panic buying of sanitizers over the corona virus pandemic has led to stocking up of sanitizer sprays ,gels ,and so on, besides knowing the impact of the sanitizer. The high goal of this study is to consider that washing hand with cleaning soap and water is extra efficacious and sensible than the usage of hand sanitizers in detaching positive micro-organism. The frequent opportunistic pathogens which purpose medical institution obtained infections a Staphylococcus aurous, Escherichia. Coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The most frequent websites through which these micro organism are transferred are the urinary tract, wounds ,burns ,blood ,gastrointestinal tract etc. The semi organism in addition to the multidrug resistant micro organism are involved in no monomial infections and the palms of fitness are employees are the predominant mode of transmission of infection. Thus it is vital for health-care employees to preserve desirable hand hygiene to limit the viable switch of pathogenic agents. The hand sanitizers handy in the market are each alcohol primarily based and non-alcohol. The alcohol based hand sanitizer claims to kills 99.99% microorganisms along with the most resistant form. The alcohol free hand sanitizer viz. providence-iodine, benzalkonium chloride or triclosan have persistent antimicrobial recreation for a extended length and declare to be high-quality in killing microorganism.

## ❖ SANITIZER:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO),“an alcohol-containing preparation (liquid, gel, or foam) designed for software to the palms to inactivate microorganisms and/or quickly suppress their growth. Such preparations may also comprise one or greater

kinds of alcohol, other lively components with excipients, and humectants. In 1966, hand sanitizers other into existence in health care facilities and was on cepopularized drastically in early 1990s.

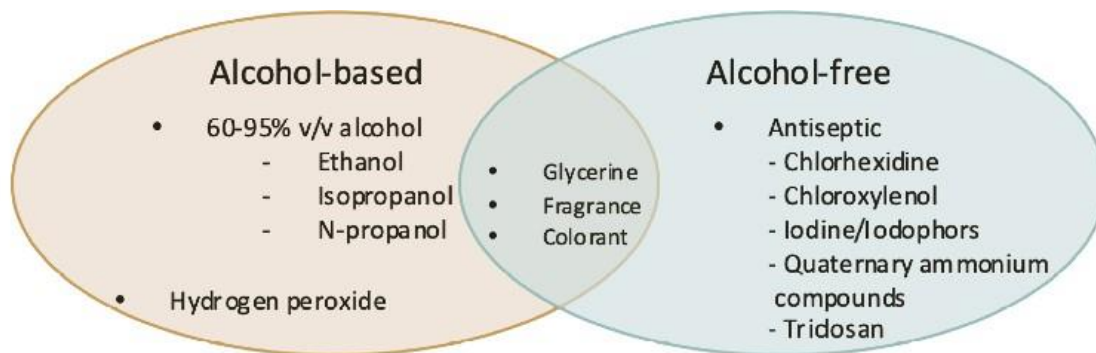
### Benefits:

- The blessings of hand sanitizers are that it is more convenient, portable, effortless to use and no longer time consuming.
- The house hold swhoob serve the sanitizer have decrease risk of spreading gastrointestinal (stomach) and respiratory infection.
- Hand sanitizers which are commercially available contain substances which assist in stopping dryness of pores and skin.
- The frequency of absent in school room can be reduced by way of 20 percentage if hand sanitizers are used properly a sit will no longer reason illness

### COMPOSITION

#### Type of hand sanitizer

Hand sanitizer can commonly be categorized into two groups: alcohol-based or alcohol-free. An ABHS may additionally comprise one or extra kinds of alcohol, with or besides different excipients and humectants, to be utilized on the fingers to damage microbes and quickly suppress their boom. ABHS can successfully and shortly minimize microbes masking a wide germicidal spectrum without the want for water or drying with towels. Nevertheless, there are a few shortcomings with the effectiveness of ABHS, such as its short-lived antimicrobial impact and susceptible exercise towards protozoa, some non-enveloped (non-lipophilic) viruses and bacterial spores [23].



**Figure 1: List of alcohol, non-alcohol compounds, and commonly used excipients in hand sanitizers (modified from Jing *et al.*, 2020). v/v= alcohol concentration expressed as percent per volume**

On the different hand, the alcohol-free sanitizer makes use of chemical compounds with antiseptic homes to exert the antimicrobial effects. These chemical substances have a one of a kind mode of motion and characteristic according to their chemical functional group. As they are non-flammable and regularly used at low concentrations, they are enormously safer to use amongst adol escentas in contrast to ABHS. ABHS is reachable in specific dosage forms, specifically gel, liquid and foam. As every kind has its own characteristics, a learn about used to be performed to apprehend the influence on sensory attributes that may additionally affect user's acceptance of the product and finally impact utilization main to hand hygiene compliance. The normal end result confirmed that gels and foams are greater extensively popular compared to liquid, mainly in phrases of handle ability, although the latter left a excessive smooth feeling and took a shorter time to dry [30]. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) has given the listing of eligible antiseptic agents used in the non-prescription (also regarded as over-the-counter or OTC) and listed in Table two This listing is fantastically beneficial in choosing spleen did anti septic energetic components supposed for use via health care experts in a medical institution placing or different fitness care conditions backyard the clinic [31]. Recently, the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Compounding Expert Committee (CMP EC) recommends the three formulations for compounding alcohol-based hand sanitizers for use during shortage associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Hand sanitizer preparations containing alcohol on the different hand can encompass ethanol, n-propanol, or a mixture of these, 7 water, as properly as excipients and humectants. Solutions containing alcohols between 60% and 95% in quantity are most typical and effective. Humectants are blank erector stoppers and skin dehydration and excipients assist stabilize the product as nicely as extend the time wanted for the evaporation of alcohol, there by growing its biocidal activity.

**Table 1.** Composition for compounding alcohol-based hand sanitizer (ABHS) based on USP and WHO recommendation.

Composition	Formulation 1: Ethanol Antiseptic Topical Solution	Formulation 2: Isopropyl Alcohol 75% Topical Solution	Formulation 3: Isopropyl Alcohol 75% Topical Solution
Ethanol	833.3ml	-	-
Isopropyl Alcohol 99%	-	-	842.2ml
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	41.7ml	41.7ml	41.7ml
Glycerol 98%	14.5ml	7.5ml	7.5ml
Water, sufficient quantity to make	1000ml	1000ml	1000ml

ABHS in the form of a spray which set off glide aerosol reply approved direct contact of the alcohol reply with the purpose surface. However, there are a number of boundaries associated with the sprays, alongside with over spray, breathed via way of victim and flammability. Ready-to-use alcohol "Hand Sanitizing Wipes (HSW)" is a pre-wetted to wetted containing disinfectants, antiseptics, surfactants, etc. in a sealed packaged ideal organized for use in topical disinfection. The advantage of HSW is disposing of the possible contaminations and swap of pathogen due to towelettes reuse. However, the longer storage time may additionally favor to lengthen the hazard of losing antimicrobial/veridical interest due to the possible binding off all of life factors on to the towel extensors via the degradation of the active ingredient.

Carbopol@940, Deionised water, glycerin, & ethanol 99.99% v/v (Sample A), akpeteshie (APE) (Sample B), triethanolamine (TEA), V. cholera 01 boitype suspension, nutrient agar, sterilized nutrient agar and broth, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), sterilized glassware's, cotton wool, 10µl micro syringe with a 26 gauge needle, aluminium foil, testtubercrack, disinfectant, cotton wool, analytical stability (Mettler Toledo EL204), Magnetic stirrer (Dragon Lab MS-H-S), autoclave, incubator, pH meter, rotary viscometer (ZNN-D6), Bunsenburner, airstirrer, colony counter, flame ionization detector-gas chromatograph (FID-GCSRI 8610CGC). The laboratory investigation was once as soon as was once as soon as divided into three vital parts as outlined below

- **Part 1 (Qualitative and quantitative analysis of test sample (sample B))**
- I. **Collection and physical identification of ethanol in samples:** Standard ethanol (99.99%), labeled as Sample A was once as soon as sold from Equatorial Healthcare Services. Three liters of APE (from palm fruit), label ledas sample B used to be off eared from a region abler weryat Suhyenin the Eastern Region of Ghana. To verify that the Sample B contained ethanol, the physical features of the APE had been in distinction to that of a standard ethanol (99.99%). The identification assessments covered Odor, Color, Taste and Flammability.
  - II. **Qualitative identification of ethanol present in the akpeteshie :-**  
Further identification of ethanol existing in the pattern was once done using the Gas Chromatograph (SRI-H610CGC) below the following conditions [15,16]: Initial temperature :60C, Ramp:10C, Final temperature: 150 C, Runtime:9min, Gas Pressures; (Carrier Gas 1, Nitrogen gas:24psi, Carrier fuel 2, Hydrogen gas:38psi Carrier gasoline 3, Compressed air: 28psi). Three percentage (3%) every of the Standard ethanol, 99.99% and the APE was organized and run individually. A combination of the two had been run. Their respective Retention time (RT) was once iterant compared. The peaks obtained have been investigated.
  - III. **Quantification of ethanol present in the akpeteshie :** In order to obtain a calibration curve of the trendy Ethanol (99.9% v/v), five different concentrations (0.25%, 0.5%, 0.75%, 1.0%, and 1.25% v/v) of the fashionable ethanol (Sample A) had been

organized and run with the GC under the already noted conditions. The Area beneath the Curve (AUC) of the respective concentrations used to be noted. A calibration curve used to be then plotted the use of the a number concentrations and the resultant AUC's. A concentration of the APE (1%) used to be organized and run with the GC under similar chromatographic prerequisites as referred to earlier. The common AUC was decided and put into the equation of the plan received from the calibration curve to acquire the true awareness of the APE [15,16]. Since the acquired awareness(73.077%) of ethanol current in the APE (Sample B) used to be now not in conformity with the favored attention of 62% (commercial product), an adjustment used to be made for the concentration required.

□ **Part2** (formulation of ethanol based hand sanitizer gel: (sample C))

Based on the awareness of the undiluted ethanol received in the test pattern B, the hand sanitizer was once formulated. Firstly, the obtained concentration which used to be now not in conformity with the favored concentration (62%) was once made to conform to it by way of calculating the quantity of water needed for the adjustment. For the formula of the hand sanitizer(sample C),Carbopol@940 was once weighed the use of a properly calibrated .

Analytical stability into a small beaker and then blended gently with a stirrer in a big beaker with 10 mL of water till it was once properly hydrated. A carbopol water answer used to be formed. A calculated quantity of check pattern B required to produce in situ 62% ethanol of components used to be introduced to carbopol-water answer and combined till uniform. This was once accompanied by the addition of glycerin and mixing used to be persevered till prop early blended [32]. The neutralizing agent TEA was once delivered in drops brought gradually until the method thickened and pH adjusted to 7.3[17,18].

□ **Part3** (finished product analysis (sample C))

I. **Determination of concentration of ethanol in the final Product** :Another calibration curve of trendy ethanol was once received under the chromatographically prerequisites used before by means of the usage of 5concentrations of the trendy ethanol [16]. The AUC's for the concentrations were noted and a 2d calibration curve was once plotted. Five percentage (5% of the final product used to be organized and run with the G.C. The attention of C. and concentration of the final product was calculated by using equation obtained from straight-line.

II. **Viscosity and pH determination off in all product:**

The viscosity and pH of the closing product, Chad been analyzed the usage of the ZNN S6 Rotary Viscometer at a hundred rpm and the pH meter (VHS Electronic MK VI) respectively at a temperature of 25 C. A commercially reachable shape of ethanol based totally hand sanitizer (Equip Clean Hand sanitizer) from Equatorial Health care Services.

**Table2.**Physical properties of the local gin (akpeteshie) confirmingitsi density.

Characteristics	Standard Ethanol	Sample(akpeteshie)
Color	Clear	Clear
Odor	Pungent	Pungent
Taste	Burning	Burning
Flammability	Red & blue Flame	Red & blue Flame

**TableNo.3** Master formula for the formulation of the ethanol based Sanitizer

Ingredient	MasterFormulae( %v/v)
Water	31.70
Ethanol	62.00
Carbapol940	0.81
Glycerin	5.10
Tea	0.39

### ● **Pharmaceutical Ingredient And Their Function In Hand Sanitizer**

ABHS consists of both ethanol, isopropanol, orn-propanol. A attention of 60%–95% of alcohol by using extents stated to show cashing hest quality bactericidal recreation [42,43]. The antimicrobial effect of alcohol is attributed to their potential to dissolve the lipid membrane sanded nature the proteins of microbes. Alcohol shave broad-spectrum antimicrobial pastime towards most vegetative types of bacteria (including Mycobacterium tuberculosis), fungi, and enveloped viruses (human immune deficiency virus [HIV] and herpes simplex virus). However, they are ineffective in opposition to bacterial spores that are found most normally in uncooked materials. The addition of hydrogen peroxide (3%) might also bea answer to this issue, however dealing with warning throughout manufacturing is required due to its corrosive nature [41]. For alcohol –free products, more than a few antiseptics have substituted alcohol as the most important lively ingredient.

#### I. **Chlorhexidine:**

Similar to alcohol, chlorhexidine works through disrupting the association of cytoplasmic membranes, thereby main to precipitation of cellphone contents. It is most wonderful in opposition to Gram-positive bacteria and has modest endeavor in opposition to a Gram-negative bacteria, as properly as enveloped viruses. As chlorhexidine is cationic ,it is beneficial to keep away from the use of chlorhexidine containing merchandise with natural soaps and hand lotions that comprise anionic emulsifying retail eras they canal sore son in activation or precipitation of chlorhexidine, according lylowering its efficacy Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.12% is likely to have antiviral exercise in opposition to the corona virus as it doesin opposition to different enveloped viruses

II. **Chloroxylonol:** Chloroxylonol is a frequent agent as a preservative in cosmetics or as an antimicrobial agentinsoap. The antimicrobial impact of chloroxylonol is attribute able to it scalability to deactivate enzyme systems and alter telephone wall synthesis in microbes. It is exact at killing micro organism and enveloped viruses but much less energetic in opposition to Pseudomonas aeruginosa .

III. **Iodine/Iodophors :** Iodine was once as soon as an high-quality antiseptic used for pore sands kind is infection. It can penetrate the microbial cell wall and structure complexes with amino acids or unsaturated fatty acids to impair the synthesis of mobile components. Nonetheless, due to its manageable to motive pores and skin inflammation and discoloration, iodophors have come into play to substitute iodine as the energetic ingredient in antiseptics. The FDA has not cleared any liquid chemical sterility or high-level disinfectants with iodophors as the fundamental active ingredient . mixture of both iodine, iodide or triiodide, and aexcessive molecular weight polymer service such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone. This provider is accountable for enhancing the solubility of iodine, improving the sustained launch of iodine, and minimizing pores and skin inflammation . The diploma of antimicrobial pastime determined primarily based on the quantity of free iodine current in the structure. Having said so, formulations with decrease iodophor a ware nesscana l so have large antimicrobial pas time a swell due to the fact the quantity of free iodine tends to amplify after dilution. Both iodine and iodophors show off germicidal under taking towards a Gram-positive, Gram-negative, and spore-forming bacteria, as properly a sarange off un giandviruses . However, the concentration of iodophors used inantiseptics (e.g.,povidone-iodine5%–10%) is generally inadequatetoachievesporicidalaction.Furthermore,thenasalpovidone-iodine formula has proven proper toiler ability and favorable risk /been fit profile to assist mitigate the preoperative unfold of COVID-19 in patient decolonization .

IV. **Quaternary Ammonium Compound:** Quaternary ammonium compound sarecomposed of 4 alkyl corporations linked to a nitrogen atom in the centre. The usual examples consist of benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and cetylperidium chloride. They act by using adsorbing to the cytoplasmic membrane, there fore causing leakage of the constituents. They are greater energetic towards Gram-positive microorganism and lipophilic viruses. The endeavor towards fungi, mycobacterium, and Gram-negative bacilli is comparatively vulnerable .

V. **Triclosan:** At low concentration, triclosan is bacteriostatic due to its unsafe results to bacterial enzymes responsible for the composition off antacid from cells wall and membranes. At excessive concentrations, triclosan disrupts the microorganism membrane, main it toadying. It has excellent exercise against Gram-positive bacteria, along with methicillin- resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Candida spp. And mycobacteria. The efficacy of tri clo san may also be affected by using pH, use of emollients, and the ionic nature of sure pore sandsk in formulations .

**Table No. 4** Efficacy of different types of alcohol-based sanitizers at various concentrations against severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) corona virus.

Formulation	Concentration	Exposure Time (S)	Efficacy Against SARS-CoV
45% propan-2-ol(w/w) 30% propan-1-ol(w/w) 0.2% mectronium ethylsulphate	Undiluted	30	RF: $\geq 4.25$
80% ethanol(w/w) 85% ethanol(w/w) 95% ethanol(w/w)	Undiluted	30 30 30	RF: $\geq 4.25$ RF: $\geq 5.5$ RF: $\geq 5.5$
85% ethanol(v/v) 0.725% glycerol(v/v) 0.125% hydrogen peroxide(v/v)	20% 40%–80%	30 30	Log10 of viral infection: 7 Log10 of viral infection: Undetectable level
75% isopropanol(w/w) 0.725% glycerol(v/v) 0.125% hydrogen peroxide(v/v)	20% 40%-80%	30 30	Log10 of viral infection: 6.8 Log10 of viral infection: Undetectable level

#### ❖ Adverse Effects of Alcohol-Based Sanitizer or Hand washing Soaps:

The most normally said pores and skin reactions with the use of ABHS are irritant contact dermatitis (ICD) and allergic contact dermatitis (ACD). The signs and symptoms of ICD can vary from slight to debilitating with manifestations like dryness, pruritus, erythematic and bleeding, if severe. As for ACD, the signs and symptoms can both be slight and localized or extreme and generalized, with most extreme varieties of ACD being manifested as respiratory misery or different anaphylactic signs. Sometimes

,it may additionally be hard to distinguish between ICD and ACD due to the overlap and similarities of symptoms. Hand hygiene merchandise such as sanitizer and soaps can beunfavourable to the pores and skin thru several mechanisms: denaturation of the stratum corneum proteins, alteration of intercellular lipids, decrease in corneocyte concord and discount of stratum corneum water-binding potential . The biggest concern is the depletion of the lipid barrier, in particular with repeated publicity to lipid-emulsifying detergents and lipid-dissolving alcohols as it may additionally penetrate deeper into the pores and skin layers and change the pores and skin flora, ensuing in extra well-known colonization by way of micro organism . In order of decreasing frequency of ICD which includes hand washing soaps are iodophors, chlorhexidine, chloroxylenol, triclosanand alcohol-based products. Among the alcohol-based formulations, ethanol has the least skin-irritant property in contrast to n-propanol and isopropanol . There are, however, different contributing factors that extend the hazard of ICDs such as lack of use of supplementary emollients, friction due to wearing and elimination of gloves and lower lative humidity . ABHS additionally has a drying impact on hands which can in addition motive the pores and skin to cracker peel. On the different hand, ACD is prompted with the aid of all ergi creaction sin the direction of sure sellers in the formulations such as iodophors, chlorhexidine, triclosan, chloroxy lenoland alcohols. Individuals With all ergicreactions to alcohol –based preparations may additionally have actual hypersensitive reaction to alcohol or hypersensitive reaction to impurity , aldehyde metabolite or different excipients like fragrances, benzyl alcohol, parabensorbenzal koniumchloride .

## HERBAL HAND SANITIZER

### Collection of leaves of the plant :

The flora leaves have been gathered for the coaching of sanitizer from in and round the campus the medical institution premises. The plant chosen on the groundwork of its robust antimicrobial exercise suggested in lookup articles . The flowers used for the find out about have been *Ocimumgratissum* (Van tulsi), *Ocimum sanctum* (Shyama tulsi),*Eucalyptus globules* (Niligiri),*Azadiracta indica* (Neem), *Cuscutareflexa* (Amerbel), *Aloe barbadensis* (Ghritikumari) and *Menthe arvensis* (Mint). The flowers leaves accrued had beenweight, washed, cleaned and colour dried in laboratory. After drying plant extract used to beorganizedin ethanol and used for the guidance of hand sanitizer.

### Preparation of extract for hand sanitizer:

The plant extracts was once organized via weighing 50 gm of dried leaves of every plant, powdered routinely and soaked in a hundred ml of ethanol overnight. After 24 hours, the extracts had been filtered the usage of funnel and filter paper and used for the education of hand sanitizer.

### Bacterial strains:

The bacterial lines used for the existing find out about had been remote in Department of Research, Jawaharlal Nehru Cancer Hospital and Research Centre. The lines used have been three gram wonderful microorganism *Staphylococci aurous*, *Streptococcus pyogene* sand *Bacilluscereus*, Where as three gram poor lines *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli* and one Dermatophyte.

### Preparation Of Herbal Hand Sanitizer:

The herbal sanitizer was prepared by the following ingredients given below

1. Plant extracts organized from 50 gram dried plant had been brought in equal quantity2Hydrogen peroxide–2 ml
3. Glycerol–10 ml
- 5 kapoor– 2 Nos
- 6 Isopropyl alcohol-70%
- 7 Distilled water was used tomakeup1000 ml & Ph of sanitizer check by ph paper.

### Anti microbial activity of ingredient soft and sanitizer:

The antimicrobial exercise of elements of hand sanitizer was once evaluated with the aid of disc diffusion method. The discs of all components have been prepared the usage of what man filter paper and impregnated with all the ingredients. The bacterial lines remotod had been in oculated on Mueller Hint on plates the usage of sterile stirrer of excessive exceptional stainless steel. After inoculation the discs of all elements have been positioned aseptically the use of sterile forceps. The plates have been incubated at 37°C for 24 hours in the incubator. The plates had been discovered subsequent day and quarter of inhibition have been calculated. The components evaluated have been combination of extracts, isopropyl alcohol, ethanol, camphor, hydrogen peroxide, glycerol and water.



○ **Anti microbial activity of hand sanitizer:**

The antimicrobial undertaking of hand sanitizer was evaluated through disc diffusion technique these of Mueller hint on media. The industrial sanitizers had been used for comparative learn about with the sanitizer organized in laboratory. The industrial sanitizers Used had been Sterilium, Savlon, Purest, hand safe, Genius, Lab alcohol (70% isopropyl alcohol as hand infect ) and Swatch .

○ **Determination of Efficacy of hand sanitizer:**

The modified technique of David used to be used to decide the efficiency of the hand sanitizer eight people had been chosen for the learn about and verbal and written consent used to be bought from all taking part topics prior to the behavior of the experiment. The samples have been amassed from laboratory employees, who include scientist, researcher, technician, sanitary and workplace workers. As nicely as samples have been additionally amassed from affected person and their attendants touring hospital. The topics chosen had been except medical proof of dermatomes, dermal abrasion, trauma and infection. Surface samples had been received via swabbing every character hand (area soffourcm<sup>2</sup>) and after the use of 5ml of sanitizer respectively. The folks had been requested to rub sanitizer properly, permit it to dry and then pattern used to be taken. The samples acquired was once inoculated onto nutrient agar plates, incubated at 37°C for 24 h and examined for increase . The colonies had been picked up and recognized by way of gram's staining. Percentage discount in the bacterial load was once calculated as  $p. c R = [(BBW - BAW)/BBW] \times a$  hunt red Where, BAW is bacterial load after sanitizer use and BBW is bacterial load earlier than hand wash.

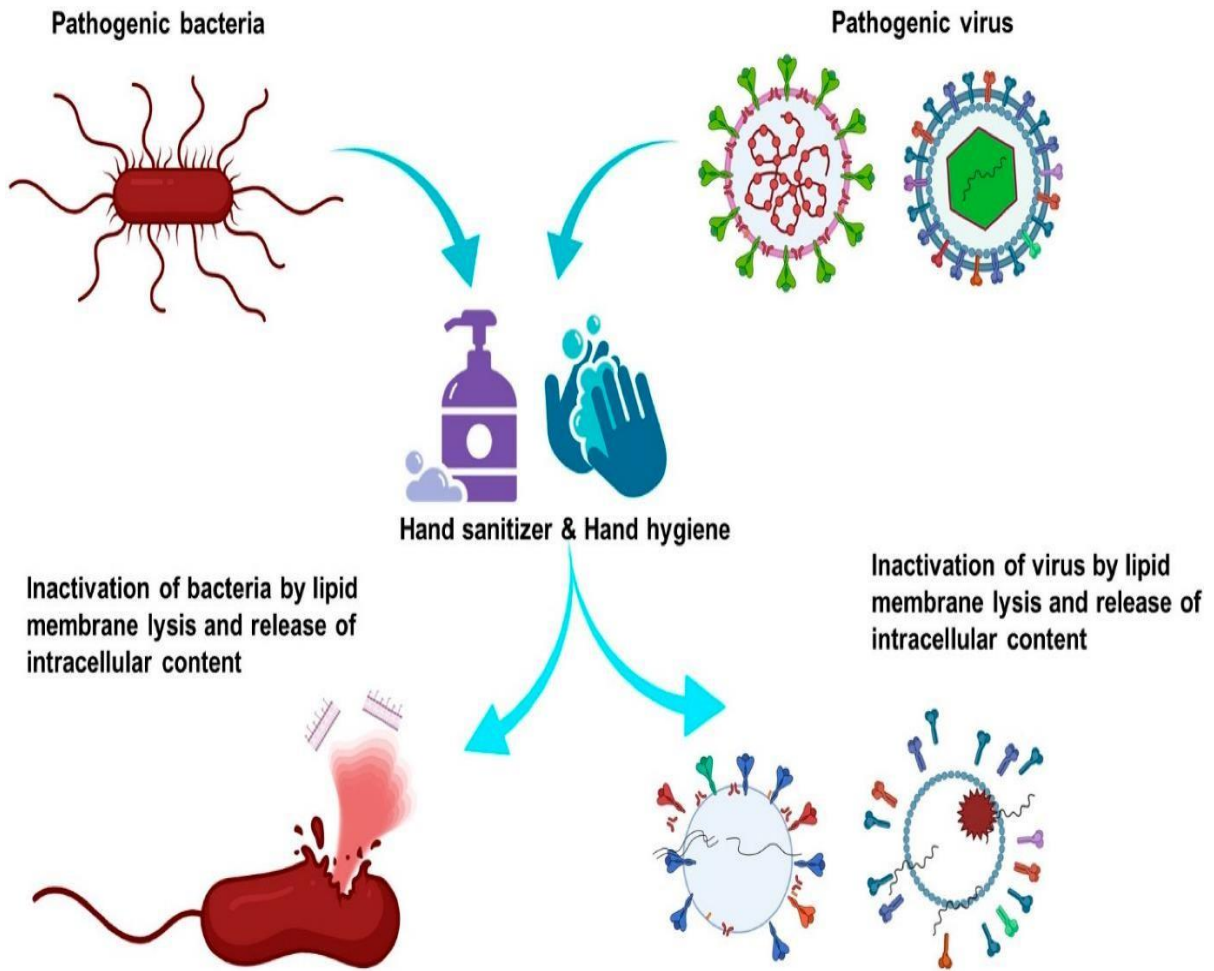
○ **Physical stability of hand sanitizer:**

The pH of the sanitizer decided after in striation an data week interval. The bodily modifications had been decided by using gazing color, scent and pH of sanitizer weekly. The sanitizer have been checked for turbidity additionally weekly. Viscosity and consistency have been decided at weeks zero and 12 of storage.

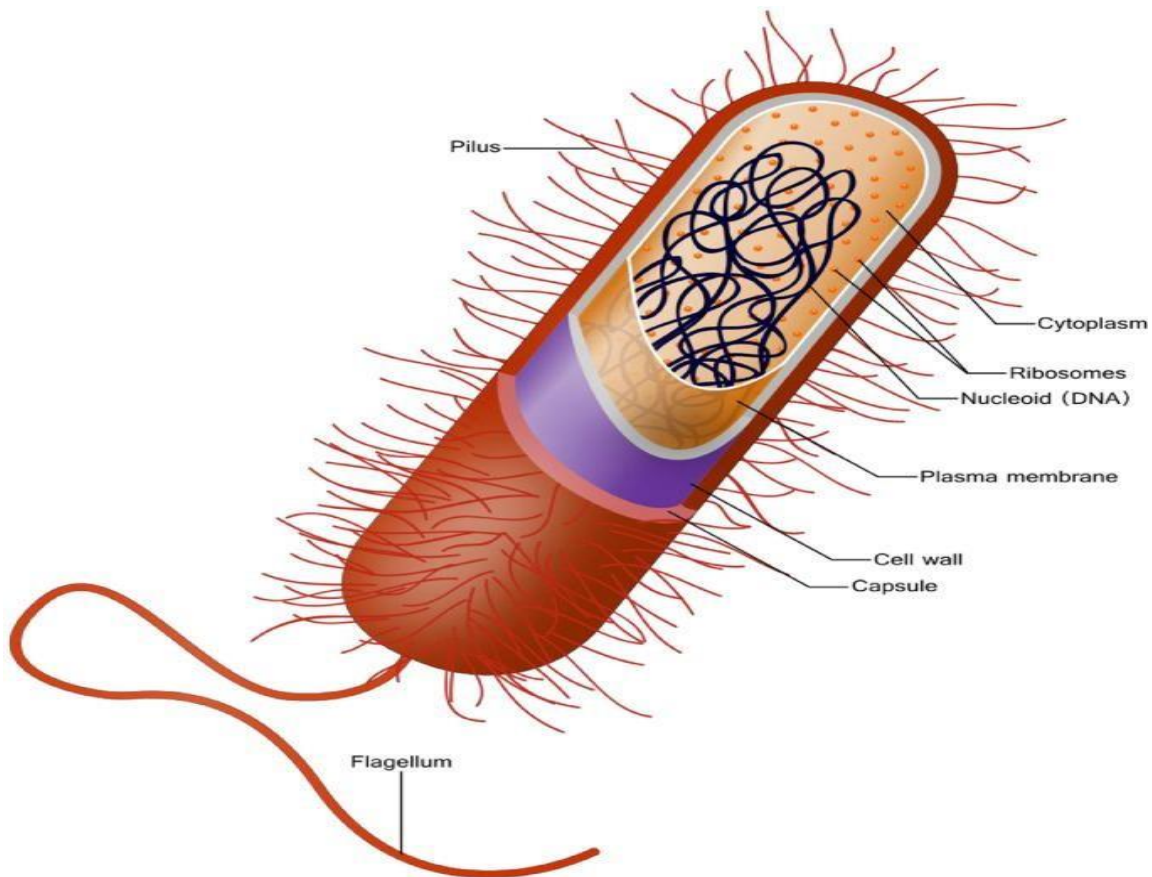
**ACTION:**

○ **VIRAL VERSUS BACTERIAL STRUCTURE :**

Viruses are tremendously easy structural infectious marketers with a minimum of two structural factors . First, they contain genetic material, such as DNA or RNA. The genetic materials inside viruses are both sing estranged (ssDNA or ssRNA) or double stranded (dsDNA or dsRNA). The strands are additionally both positively or negatively sensed. Positive experience DNA suggests it is at once translatable into protein if it had been RNA. Negative experience RNA, on the other hand, is the complementary strand form messenger RNA. In order to protect and encapsulate the genetic material, all viruses additionally contain a protein coat, referred to as a capsid. Viruses can the addition be divided by the presence or absence of a lipid envelope, which determines whether viruses are "enveloped" or "non-enveloped." Despite being composed of a number of structural and purposeful factors that are common to many existence forms, such as genetic cloth and lipid envelopes, viruses should have a host in order to replicate, and therefore are no longer typically described as residing entities. Bacteria are single- celled dwelling or anises that, not like viruses, do typically continue to exist except host and hence are considered as dwelling agents. The genetic cloth is freely floating DNA, and in a similar way to viruses, bacteria lack nuclei . Like viruses, micro organism are various in their structure. They generally have an internal telephone membrane and an outer cell wall, even though exceptions do exist. Peptide glycol, a aspect of the outer mobile wall, is a polymer consisting of sugars and amino acids. Bacteria comprise various thicknesses of peptide glycol which partly explains whether or not micro organism stain pink or purple at some stage in the Gram-stain procedure, and for that reason determines the classification of "gram-positive" or "gram-negative" micro organism. There are, however, micro organism that lack peptide glycan and consequently do now not stain. These are regarded as "a typical bacteria."



**Fig No.2 Illustration of alcohol antiviral mechanism.**



**FigNo.3Gneric Structure Of Gram Negative Bacteria**

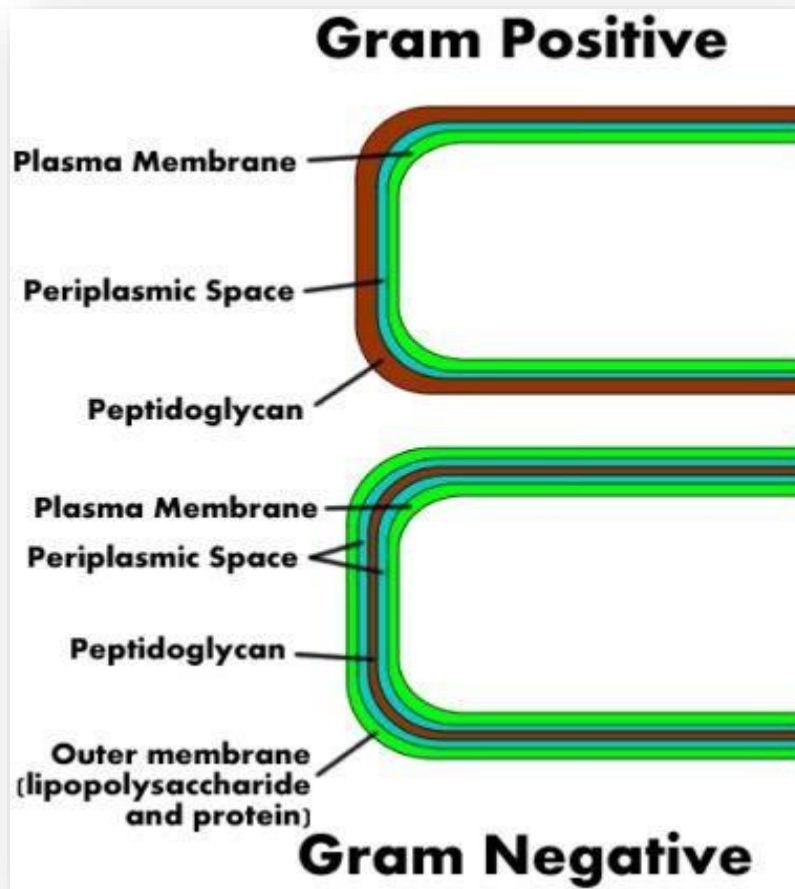
○ **ALCOHOL MECHANISM OF ACTION AGAINST BACTERIA:**

The compound, n-propanol, is the most oftentimes used alcohol compound in biocides. It is no longer recognized with a lot self assurance the exact mechanism of alcohol's antimicrobial activity, however, it may be associated membrane damage, and inhibition or uncoupling of mRNA and protein synthesis thru results on ribosome sand RNA polymerase, or related with protein de naturation. For activity against bacteria, its gold standard bactericidal efficacy is performed at concentrations between 60% and 90%. In fact, absolute alcohol, or alcohol that is no greater than one percentage water, is much less bactericidal than alcohol between the a for mentioned range. Water is accordingly crucial in the protein denaturation process. No depend which process, if not multiple, are affected by using alcohol, necessary metabolic pathways, membrane injury and loss of mobile integrity subsequently occur. It is important to note, however, that alcohols show of bactericidal activity against vegetative bacteria—those present process metabolism and binary fission—but no longer towards spores.

○ **ALCOHOL MECHANISM OF ACTION AGAINST VIRUSES:**

The viral goals of alcohol- based hand sanitizers are predominantly the viral envelope, if present, which is derived from host lipid envelopes, the protein capsid, which includes and protects the genetic material, and the genetic fabric itself. Given that all the se components are fundamental for the viral existence cycle (e g, attachment, penetration biosynthesis, maturation, lyses ),and as are sultimperative for it stability to transmit to some other host, it can be presumed that altering the shape or characteristic of any of the a for mentioned components will commonly render the virus ineffective. While much lassies regarded related to the unique mechanism of motion of alcohols sellers in opposition to viruses compared to bacteria, it is understood that ethanol's have a broader and better virucidal exercise than propanols. In fact excessive attention of ethanol has proven to be Highly nice towards enveloped viruses and accordingly is effective against the major it you clinically applicable viruses. It is additionally interesting to be aware that including acids to ethanol option scan expand it efficacy in opposition to viruses that are

greater Resistant to ethanol alone. Despite the viable synergy of ethanol and acidity, it remains known that most hand sanitizers proceed to bein effective against non enveloped viruses.



FigNo.4Gram Positive Versus Gram-Negative bacterial

TableNo.5Mechanism of action of alcohol and non alcohol compounds.

Ingredient	Function	Remark Alcohol-Based
Alcohol	Denaturation Of protein & Lipid	Optimum Concentration
Membrane of microorganism. contaminating pore in bulk	concentration is low	60%- 95%Hyderogen Inactivated
Ingredient	Function	Remark

Chlorhexidine gluconate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Good activity</li> <li>○ Gram + vebacteria</li> <li>○ Enveloped viruses</li> <li>● Weak activity             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gram -ve Bacteria</li> <li>○ Fungi</li> <li>○ Non-enveloped Viruses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Chloroxylonol		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Good activity             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gram + ve Bacteria</li> <li>○ Gram –ve Bacteria</li> <li>○ Envelope Viruses</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Weak activity             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pseudomonas aeruginosa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Iodine/Iodo phors	Inhibits the growth of Microorganism on living tissues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gram +ve Bacteria</li> <li>● Gram-ve Bacteria</li> <li>● Fungi</li> <li>● Envelope Viruses</li> <li>● Spore-forming bacteria</li> </ul>



strains, propanol-based sanitizers had been more effective in contrast to ethanol with the biggest sector of inhibition. With growing use of hand sanitizers as an infectious control measure, it is additionally vital to observe any possible tolerance mechanisms from bacteria. An in vitro alcohol tolerance assay the use of a lower concentration of isopropanol confirmed that more recent isolates of *E. faecium* were extra alcohol tolerant than their predecessors. Other similar studies on different pathogens have additionally tested growing tolerance when uncovered to decrease concentrations of alcohol. Tolerance is not so layer strained to alcohols, however additionally exists for BC. The presence of any selective stress in environments inspire micro best and evolve resistance to such pressures, and in the case of BC, researchers have determined resistant lines that have been capable to survive certain concentrations of BC (0.1%-0.4%) because the 1960s. Given this, tolerance to quaternary ammonium compounds is now not a novel observation. As time goes on and the use of each alcohol and BC continue in hand sanitizers and disinfectants, it is inevitable that tolerance will solely increase. While future research are performed to determine novel mechanisms of tolerance, it is necessary to emphasize adherence to hand hygiene protocols that require adequate exposure, volume, and concentrations of hand sanitizers to minimize selective pressure and hence to clearance.

#### □ **Viruses:**

Although viruses are extra tough to without delay learn about in vivo compared to bacteria, sever research have tried to validate the effectiveness of hand sanitizers on viruses. The World Health Organization recommends alcohol-based hand sanitizer formulations against bovine viral diarrhea virus, hepatitis C virus, Zika virus, marine Nora virus, and corona viruses as proven with high-quality inactive at ionin quantitative suspension tests. Other formulations from Sterillium that include isopropanol as the essential ingredient also complete lying activated enveloped enteric and respiratory viruses, such as H1N1 influenza A virus, however failed to activate non enveloped viruses, barring rotavirus. A varied yoking in vivo search have also been performed the place the virus is utilized to finger tips and the efficacy of the hand sanitizers in decreasing the numbers of viral particles recoverable from palms is determined. Many of the seeing repaid tests exhibit average efficacy towards most non enveloped viral strains, which are recognized to be greater resistant to Disinfectants than enveloped viruses. It is vital to preserve word of the kind of viral strains as excessive concentrations of ethanol has proven to be highly effective towards enveloped viruses and as a result is high-quality towards the majority clinically applicable viruses. That being said, although non enveloped viruses such as Hepatitis A and enteroviruses require 70%-80% alcohol to be reliably inactivated, Setter et al propose that 60% ethanol used to be ample to minimize the titers of rotavirus, adenovirus, and rhinovirus via  $\approx 3 \log_{10}$  inside a 10-second contact period. Even with non enveloped viruses, fine endeavor can be achieved with greater alcohol concentrations and prolonged contact times. As proof on the novel SARS-CoV-2 continues to rapidly emerge, statistics from preceding corona viruses can be extrapolated in the context of the efficacy of hand disinfection given their structural similarity. A systematic evaluation inspecting the 2002-04 SAR Outbreak indicated that 9 out of 10 small case control research pointed towards the thinking that hand washing decreases the possibility of no monomial and neighborhood transmission, even though solely three confirmed statistical significance, partly defined due to the small pattern sizes of the studies. A element of the research diverse in the particular approach of hand washing; some research used hand sanitizers, whilst others did not specify whether or not it was once carried out thru cleaning soap and water or sanitizers. Although direct in vivo affirmation of virus inactivation after hand sanitizer use is infeasible to reap in a standardized method, in vitro research have demonstrated that alcohol-based hand sanitizers can be fantastic in lowering the viral load. Specifically, in vitro studies the use of sputum cultures of SARS-CoV contaminated sufferers with four different alcohol-based hand sanitizer formulations have been all in a position to inactivate the virus beneath their striation of detection.<sup>40</sup> Transmissions of SARS-CoV-2 have been described with incubation times of up to 10 days, facilitating its unfold by droplets, contaminated hands, or surfaces. As such, it is vital to observe the efficacy of inactivating viruses on all modes of transmission. Alcohol-based disinfectants have additionally been prevent efficaciously inactivate SARS – CoV and MERS-CoV (Middle East respiratory syndrome –related corona virus) on inanimate surfaces, such as metal, glass, and plastic. One of the key obstacles for examining the authentic efficacy of hand disinfection arises from the technique of facts series by retro specie self-reporting, which can lack standardization and objectivity infrequency and approach of hand washing. There is additionally a myriad of confounding variables, specifically in medical institution settings, such as frequency and extent of contact with contaminate demand women and the use of personal protecting equipment. As hand hygiene is one issue of a multi component intervention to minimize contamination rates, it is difficult to certainly check the effectiveness of hand sanitizers in dependently.

## EVOLUTION OF HAND SANITIZER

#### □ **Organoleptic Test:**

The organoleptic check of hand sanitizer gels was once performed to consider the physical appearance of the prepared formulations. Following the visible first-class in section of the prepared hand sanitizer gels, the consequences indicate precise traits discovered for the

Tested formulations as follows. All gels have been homogenous, clear with the EO's distinctive odor, no syneresis occurred, the gels have been effortless to apply, mild to spread, and had a consistent flow. There was once a bubble-like look that used to be shaped up on in a single days to rage, but disappeared after mild shaking. This used to be banal likely hood due to the addition of a considerably large quantity of EOs (i.e., 1.25 or 2.5% v/v). The hand sanitizer gels exhibited no coarse particles upon spreading on a obvious glass, owing to the homogeneity of the prepared formulations. All of the found out comes had been steady with different hand gels of previous studies.

#### □ **pH Evaluation:**

The pH values of the formulated hand sanitizer gels had been measured the usage of a digital pH meter. The learn about used to be carried out to test the neutralization of specific prepared formulations. The perfect requirements for a pH cost of a topical dosage shape ought to be within the extensive pH vary of the skin, i.e., four to 7.0, in order to keep away from pore and skin infection and

irritation . The pH measurements in Table two confirmed that all organized formulations were barely acidic, with pH values round 3.9. This would possibly be due to them passive proportion of aloe vera (90% v/v) with a herbal acidic pH (4.0–4.5).

□ **Viscosity (Rheological Properties):**

The viscosity of the organized gel formulations is one of the imperative parameters that need to be controlled, as it can replicate the consistency and flow ability of the gel formulations when utilized to the pore sand skin .In this study, the viscosity takes look at used to be carried out to determine the thickness of the preparations the usage of a TCV 300 viscometer and to explore the impact of gel factors on the products 'rheological properties.

□ **Gel Spreadable :**

The spread ability performs an necessary position in the software of hand sanitizers, and is associated with customer compliance and uniformity of the utilized gels to meet topical application satisfactory standards. Hence, the gel spread ability check was once carried out to assess the capability of the organized hand gels to distribute appropriate when utilized to the skin, in which the most beneficial gel system need to have much less spreading time (i.e. ,excessive spread ability). One of the foremost parameters that can have an effect on the gel spread ability is the viscosity of the formulation, in which a decrease viscous gel has greater spread ability.

□ **Acceptability Test (Skin Irritation Study):**

The pores and skin inflammation find out about used to be carried out on 20 volunteers, and the effects are presented in the (Appendix A). According to the pH comparison results, viscosity, spread ability, and antimicrobial activity, the gel method containing 2.5% (v/v) of clove oil was selected for the acceptability check and pores and skin inflammation study. Ideal hand sanitizers should possess a fantastic smell, experience satisfied upon use, be convenient to observe and no longer sticky, and have an great antimicrobial activity. The pores and skin infection find out about effects confirmed that the hand sanitizer gel containing 2.5% (v/v)clove oil used to be very well-tolerated, and did now not produce any signal of inflammation or skin redness after being utilized to the participants. However, a minimal feel of itching was reported in 5 volunteers out of 20,4 of whom already suffered from a pore sand skin condition, namely eczema, and confirmed redness. Therefore, 1.25% (v/v) clove oil hand sanitizer gel used to be utilized once more to these 4 volunteers, and no facet consequences have been reported.

#### WHEN TO USE ?

- When you do now not have get right of entry to cleaning soap and water.
- When arms are no longer dirty or greasy.
- When indirect contact with patients, sanitize hands.
- Before sporting sterile gloves, sanitize hands.
- When in sorting central intravascular catheter, sanitize hands.
- Before the processes which do no longer require surgery such as earlier than inserting in dwelling urinary catheters, peripheral vascular catheters, or different in visited vices, sanitize hands.
- When taking a pulse or blood pressure, and lifting a patient, sanitize hands.
- When the raise direct contact with physique fluid sore excretions, mucous membranes ,non-intact skin, and wound dressings ,if palms are now not visibly soiled , sanitize hands.
- After contact with in animate objects (including medical equipment) in the immediately neighborhood of the patient, sanitize hands.
- After doing a way with gloves , sanitize fingers.

#### LIMITATIONS

- Th alcohol content material sanitizer must now not be less than 60 percent .The percentage of alcohol must be in between 60 and ninety five percentage when in use . The ingredient must be in the shape of ethyl alcohol , iso propanol , or ethanol ,which are acceptable . Every sanitizer is no longer manufactured equally ; hence, it should be checked earlier than purchasing.
- For the efficacy or ideal effectiveness of the sanitizer ,it ought to be used on hands , which are free from soil, dirt, blood, or lubrication.
- Hand sanitizers are now not an choice to hand washing; rather, it is a harmonizing addiction which is some distance more high-quality when used in conjunction with cleaning soap and water.

#### CONCLUSION

The learn about proven that , a kept shied carries ethanol . The formulated Ethanol primarily based hand sanitizer (EBHS), 63.70% made from akpeteshie is high quality towards V . cholera . The components guarantees to be relatively low cost to all people, mainly these of decrease economic status thinking about the relative low price of neighborhood gin and low price of preparation approach employed. High patronage and rational use of the formulated product need to as a result make a contribution to enervating the spread of cholera in Ghana and beyond. The findings from this learn about recommend the want for similarly lookup in optimizing the use of near by gins a especially lower priced near by uncooked material for the manufacture of different antiseptic cleansing retailers such as rubbing alcohols, hand scrubs and in the base instruction of antibacterial shower gels and wipes . Comparison of new formulation so hand sanitiser from near by gin the use of various how ever greater concentrations of nearby gin can be done to determine on the most fulfilling attention with easiest efficacy against pathogens.



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