

**INFECTION
CONTROL**[®]

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Editorial

The American College of Epidemiology

Abraham M. Lilienfeld, M.D.

Original Articles

**Nosocomial Infection in a High Risk Cohort:
An Illustration of a Sampling Method**

Katherine Hill Chavigny, Ph.D. and Janet Fischer, M.D., Ph.D.

**Injection Site Abscesses Caused by
*Mycobacterium Chelonei***

David H. Gremillion, Lt Col, Sara B. Mursch, Lt Col, and
Charles J. Lerner, M.D.

**An Evaluation of Autopsy Review as a
Technique for Infection Control:
A Procedure of Questionable Value**

Kent Crossley, M.D., Janice Johnson, R.N., Rebecca Mudge, R.N.
and Laura Crossley, R.N.

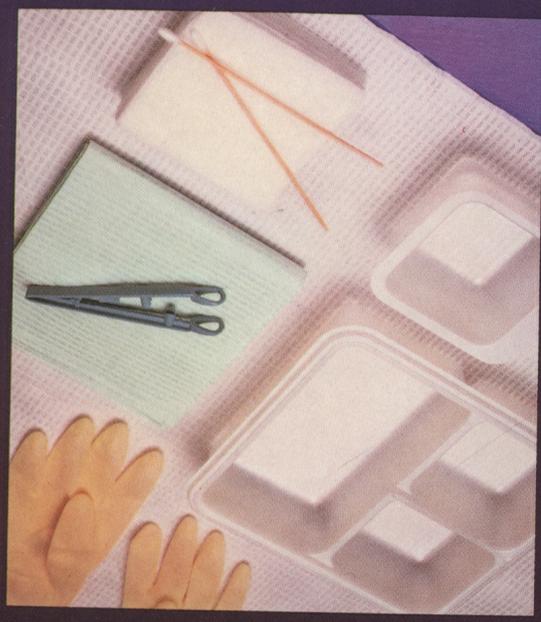
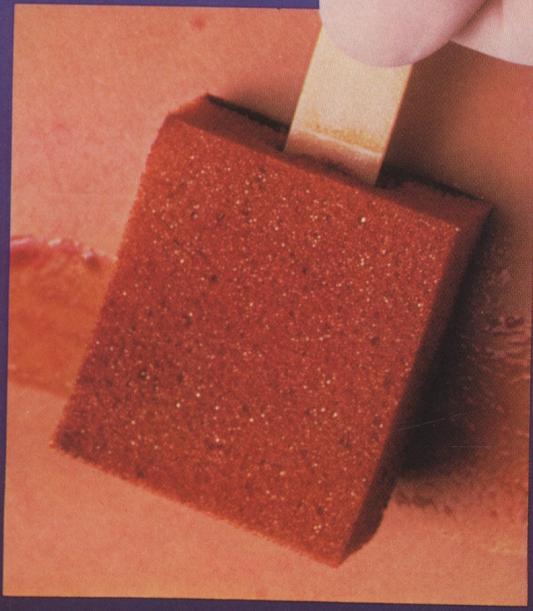
Nosocomial Spread of *Clostridium difficile*

Alice M. Savage, M.D., Ph.D. and Robert H. Alford, M.D.

Topics in Clinical Microbiology:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Charles W. Stratton, M.D.



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Editorial

- The American College of Epidemiology**
Abraham M. Lilienfeld, M.D. 17

Original Articles

- Nosocomial Infection in a High Risk Cohort:
An Illustration of a Sampling Method**
Katherine Hill Chavigny, Ph.D. and Janet Fischer, M.D., Ph.D. 19
- Injection Site Abscesses Caused by *Mycobacterium Chelonae***
David H. Gremillion, Lt Col, Sara B. Mursch, Lt Col, and
Charles J. Lerner, M.D. 25
- An Evaluation of Autopsy Review as a Technique for Infection
Control: A Procedure of Questionable Value**
Kent Crossley, M.D., Janice Johnson, R.N., Rebecca Mudge, R.N.,
and Laura Crossley, R.N. 29
- Nosocomial Spread of *Clostridium difficile***
Alice M. Savage, M.D., Ph.D. and Robert H. Alford, M.D. 31
- Topics in Clinical Microbiology: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa***
Charles W. Stratton, M.D. 36

Departments

- | | | | |
|--|----|--|----|
| Letters to the Editor | 7 | Legislative News | 48 |
| Information for Authors | 12 | New Developments
in Infection Control | 50 |
| Calendar of Events | 34 | Book Reviews | 56 |
| American Hospital Association
Hepatitis B Recommendations | 41 | Index to Advertisers | 64 |

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October 1982 Volume 27, Number 10

Abstracts

An Efficacy Evaluation of a Synergized Glutaraldehyde-Phenate Solution in Disinfecting Respiratory Therapy Equipment Contaminated during Patient Use—TR Townsend, SB Wee, B Koblin (Baltimore MD). Infect Control 1982;3: 240-244.

Reusable, corrugated, expiratory limb ventilator tubings that had been in use for 24 hours were randomly allocated to one of three groups: no treatment (N=36); detergent wash (N=83); or a detergent wash followed by a 10-minute immersion in a 1:16 dilution of synergized glutaraldehyde-phenate solution which was reused for 30 days. (Between 10 and 22 tubes were tested in each 5-day interval during this 30-day period.) Tubes were quantitatively and qualitatively cultured.

There were significant differences in both the per cent of contaminated tubes (no treatment = 92%, detergent wash = 72%, glutaraldehyde-phenate = 0 to 20%) and numbers of micro-organisms per tube (no treatment = 3.2×10^6 , detergent wash = 1.3×10^4 , glutaraldehyde-phenate = 0 to 182) between groups. There was no apparent decrease in glutaraldehyde-phenate's efficacy throughout the 30-day reuse period, and in the final five days of the reuse period it was completely effective.



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