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## Standard Test Method for Determining the Virus-Eliminating Effectiveness of Liquid Hygienic Handwash and Handrub Agents Using the Fingerpads of ~~Adult Volunteers~~ Adults<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1838; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### INTRODUCTION

Hands play an important role in the spread of many ~~viruses, thus~~ viruses. Thus, proper and regular ~~handwashing~~ hand hygiene is ~~considered~~ essential in preventing such spread, particularly in health-care settings, day-care centers, and food-handling establishments. Many viruses that are known to spread through contaminated hands can remain infectious for several hours on human hands, and also may be more resistant than the bacteria commonly used to evaluate the ~~germicidal~~ microbicidal activity of handwash and handrub agents (**1, 2, 3, 4**).<sup>2</sup> Contaminated hands also can readily transfer infectious virus to other surfaces (**1, 2, 3**). Hand antisepsis has been shown to interrupt the spread of viral infections (**4**). Standardized methods to assess the virus-eliminating potential of handwash and handrub agents have not been available and this test method addresses the gap.

### 1. Scope

1.1 Human skin ~~does~~ is not known to carry viruses as a part of its resident flora. microbiota. Hands transiently contaminated with viruses can, however, can act as vehicles for the spread of many types of viral infections. ~~Hygienic hand washing~~ Hand hygiene is used to reduce the load of viruses and other transient microorganisms on hands, thereby reducing the risk of disease transmission. Such reductions in the virus load may be due to a combination of virus inactivation and mechanical removal of infectious virus from the skin.

~~1.2 Standard 1.2 This test methods to assess the capacity of hygienic handwash and handrub agents to reduce virus levels on hands are not presently available. This test method, therefore, has been~~ method is designed to determine the comparative virus-eliminating effectiveness of germicidal or non-germicidal formulations. This test method is not meant for use with surgical hand scrubs or preoperative skin preps.

NOTE 1—The test method should be performed by persons with training in virology in facilities designed and equipped for work with infectious agents at biosafety level 2 (**56**).

~~1.3~~

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ~~ASTM Standards:~~

~~D1129 Terminology Relating to Water~~

~~E1115 Test Method for Evaluation of Surgical Hand Scrub Formulations~~

~~E1173 Test Method for Evaluation of Preoperative, Preatherization, or Preinjection Skin Preparations~~

~~E1174 Test Method for Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Health Care Personnel Handwash Formulations~~

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E35 on Pesticides and Alternative Control Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E35.15 on Antibacterial Agents.

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<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.

~~E2011 Test Method for Evaluation of Hygienic Handwash and Handrub Formulations for Virus-Eliminating Activity Using the Entire Hand~~—ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

~~E2011 Test Method for Evaluation of Hygienic Handwash and Handrub Formulations for Virus-Eliminating Activity Using the Entire Hand~~

~~E2276 Test Method for Determining the Bacteria-Eliminating Effectiveness of Hygienic Handwash and Handrub Agents Using the Fingerpads of Adults~~

~~E2613 Test Method for Determining Fungus-Eliminating Effectiveness of Hygienic Handwash and Handrub Agents Using Fingerpads of Adults~~

### 3. Terminology

~~3.1 Definitions~~—For definitions of general terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D1129.

~~3.2~~

~~3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:~~

~~3.2.1~~

~~3.1.1 hygienic (health-care personnel) handwash agents, n~~—agents generally used for handwashing by personnel in hospitals, other health-care facilities, day-care centers, nursing homes, and food-handling establishments should be safe for repeated use, nonirritating, fast-acting, and efficient in eliminating transient microorganisms from intact skin.

~~3.2.2~~

~~3.1.2 nonmedicated soap, n~~—a soap or detergent that is mild to the skin and does not contain any germicidal chemicals.

~~3.2.3~~

~~3.1.3 soil (organic) load, n~~—a solution of one or more organic and/or inorganic substances added to the suspension of the test organism to simulate the presence of body secretions, excretions or other extraneous substances.

~~3.2.4~~

~~3.1.4 virus-eliminating (killing/removing) agent, n~~—any agent that rids hands of viruses by either killing them on the skin or by dislodging them for subsequent wash-off.

~~3.2.5~~

~~3.1.5 virus inactivating agent, n~~—any agent that renders a virus noninfectious.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is conducted on a group of adult ~~volunteers~~ subjects who have provided informed consent and the skin of whose hands has been determined to be free from any apparent damage. ~~Panelists~~—The subjects are to refrain from using any products containing antimicrobial agents for at least one week prior to the test. A known volume of the test virus suspension is placed on a demarcated area on each fingerpad and the inoculum allowed to dry. The contaminated area then is exposed to the control (standard hard water) or test agent for the desired contact time and virus remaining on the fingerpad is eluted and the eluates are titrated for infectious virus along with the required controls. Percent ~~and/or~~  $\log_{10}$  reductions in the ~~amounts~~ levels of infectious virus after treatment with the control and test agents are then determined. The fingerpad method gives results that are comparable to those obtained using a whole-hand procedure (~~12, 67~~), another ASTM standard (Test Method E2011). If two different formulations are being compared in the same test, one of them may be designated as a reference and used in place of the hard water control. If desired, one also may use tap water in parallel with the hard water control to determine the influence of water hardness on the test product's virus-eliminating activity.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This *in vivo* procedure is designed to test the ability of hygienic handwash and handrub agents to reduce levels of selected infectious viruses from experimentally contaminated fingerpads of adult ~~volunteers~~ adults. Since the two thumbpads and all eight fingerpads can be used in any given test, it allows for the incorporation of input virus control (two), amount of virus remaining viable after the inoculum has been allowed to dry (two), virus eliminated after treatment with a control or reference solution (two), and up to four replicates to assess the virus-eliminating efficiency of the ~~products~~ substance under test. No more than 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of the virus suspension are required to complete one test. The results of testing with this test method may form the basis for ~~confirmatory~~ further tests using a suitable whole-hand test protocol (for example, Test Method E2011).

5.2 This test method is designed to be performed by a trained individual, who is responsible for choosing the appropriate host system for the test virus and applying the techniques necessary for propagation and maintenance of host and test virus. For a reference text, refer to ~~Schmidt and Emmons~~ Lennette et al (~~78~~).

~~5.3 Whereas, this test method relates to testing with viruses of human origin, it can be readily adapted to work with bacteria, fungi, protozoa and bacteriophages.~~

5.3 Whereas the method described here relates to testing with viruses of human origin, it can be readily adapted to work with animal pathogenic viruses as well as bacteriophages. Standard methods for working with bacteria (Test Method E2276) and fungi (Test Method E2613) are also available.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

5.4 Infectious microorganisms left on hands after washing can be reduced further by drying the washed hands with paper, cloth, or warm air (89). A step for the drying of fingerpads after exposure to the control or test ~~solution~~substance, therefore, has not been included to avoid virus removal by the drying process itself.

5.5 This test method is not meant for use with surgical hand scrubs or preoperative skin preps.

5.6 The ~~amount~~level of viable virus on each fingerpad after the drying of the inoculum should not be less than  $10^4$  infectious units ~~that~~which would permit the detection of up to a  $4 \log_{10}$  reduction in the infectivity titer of the virus by ~~a given product~~the test substance under the conditions of this test method.

## 6. Equipment and Apparatus

6.1 *Laminar Flow Cabinet*—A Class II biological safety cabinet is required for virus work. The procedures for the proper maintenance and use of such cabinets are given in Ref (56).

6.2 *Incubator*—An incubator at  $36 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  is needed for growing host cells and for incubating virus-infected cultures. If an open system is used for cell culture, a  $\text{CO}_2$  ~~incubator will be required~~. ~~Work with rhinoviruses will require an incubator at  $33 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ . incubator will be required.~~

6.3 *Positive Displacement Pipette*—A pipette and pipette tips that accurately can dispense 10- $\mu\text{L}$  volumes.

6.4 *Sterilizer*—Any steam sterilizer suitable for processing cell culture media and reagents is acceptable. The steam supplied to the sterilizer must be free from additives toxic to cell cultures.

6.5 *Filter Sterilization System*—A membrane or cartridge filtration system (0.22- $\mu\text{m}$  pore diameter) is required for sterilizing heat-sensitive media and solutions.

6.6 *Freezers*—A freezer at  $-20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  is required for the storage of fetal bovine serum and other additives for cell culture media. A second freezer at  $-70^\circ\text{C}$  or lower is required to store viruses.

6.7 *Refrigerator*—A refrigerator at  $4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for storage of prepared cell culture media and reagents.

6.8 *Timer*—Any stopwatch that can be read in minutes and seconds.

6.9 *Magnetic Stirrer and Magnets*—Large enough to hold a 5-L beaker or Erlenmeyer flask for preparing cell culture media or other solutions.

6.10 *Handwashing Sink*—A sink of sufficient size to permit ~~panelists~~subjects to wash hands without touching hands to sink surface.

6.10.1 *Water Faucet(s)*, to be located above the sink at a height that permits the hands to be held higher than the elbow during the washing procedure. Faucets with electronic sensors or those that are wrist-, elbow-, knee-, or foot-operated are preferred to avoid recontamination of the washed hands.

6.10.2 *Tap Water Temperature Regulator and Temperature Monitor*, to monitor and regulate water temperature at  $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.11 *Liquid Nitrogen Storage for Cells*—A proper liquid nitrogen container and liquid nitrogen for cryopreservation of the stocks of cell lines.

6.12 *Inverted Microscope*—An inverted microscope with 10 $\times$  eye pieces and 5 $\times$ , 10 $\times$ , and 40 $\times$  objectives.

## 7. Materials and Reagents

7.1 *Serological Pipettes*—Sterile reusable or single-use pipettes of 10.0, 5.0, and 1.0-mL capacity.

7.2 *Cell Culture Flasks*—~~Plastic cell culture~~ flasks of 25 or 75- $\text{cm}^2$  capacity for culturing cells and for preparing virus pools.

NOTE 2—Each flask for growing cell monolayers can be reused ten or more times before being discarded.

NOTE 3—Plastic cell culture ware may be purchased from most laboratory supply houses.

7.3 *Cell Culture Media and Supplements*—Culture media and the types and ratios of supplements will vary depending on the cell line. Eagle's minimal essential medium (EMEM) with 5 to 10 % fetal bovine serum (virus- and mycoplasma-tested) is used for growing a wide variety of cells (see ~~Note 3~~Note 5).

NOTE 4—Materials and reagents for cell culture may be purchased from biological supply houses.

7.4 *Soil Load:*

7.4.1 *Fetal Bovine Serum*~~Bovine Serum~~, at a final concentration of 5 % in the virus inoculum (see ~~Note 3~~Note 5).

7.4.2 A tripartite soil load, as an alternative to serum. Add 0.5 g of tryptone or yeast extract to 10 mL of phosphate buffer. Add 0.5 g of bovine serum albumin (BSA) to 10 mL of phosphate buffer. Add 0.04 g of bovine mucin to 10 mL of phosphate buffer. Prepare the stock solutions separately and sterilize by passage through a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  pore diameter membrane filter, aliquot and store at either  $4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  or  $-20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ . To obtain a 500- $\mu\text{L}$  inoculum of the test inoculum, add to 340  $\mu\text{L}$  of the microbial suspension 25  $\mu\text{L}$  BSA, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  mucin and 35  $\mu\text{L}$  of tryptone stock solutions. This mixture contains approximately 2 g of total protein/L, which is approximately equivalent to the protein content of a 5 % solution of fetal bovine serum.

NOTE 5—~~Fetal bovine~~ 5—Bovine serum is ~~considered~~ unsuitable for use as an organic load when working with rotaviruses because of its rotavirus inhibitory and trypsin-neutralizing activity.

7.5 *Standard Hard Water*—The quality and disinfectant (for example, chlorine) residual in tap water can vary from site to site and also at different times at the same site. The use of standard hard water, therefore, is recommended here to avoid variations in results due to differences in tap water quality. Water prepared in accordance with AOAC 960.09 *E* and *F* (910) to a standard

hardness of 200 ppm as calcium carbonate is used for dilution of test products, substance, as the control solution to determine the baseline level of virus elimination, and to rinse the fingerpads after exposure to the test product. The standard hard water and tap water (if used) must first be tested to ensure that they do not have any virucidal activity against the test virus(es).

~~7.6 Test Agents—At least two samples of the product shall be tested.~~ Test Substance—At least two separate manufacturer's lots of the substance shall be tested. For handwash products that are used with water, prepare a 25 % solution by adding 1 part product to 3 parts standard hard water.

~~7.7 Diluent for Virus Titration—Earle's balanced salt solution (EBSS) with a pH of 7.2-7.4.~~

~~7.8 Eluent for Virus Recovery from Fingerpads—EBSS (pH 7.2-7.4).~~

~~7.9 Plastic Vials—Sterile screw-capped 2.0-mL vials with an inside diameter of about 8 mm will be~~ required for demarcation of the fingerpads and to hold various test solutions.

~~7.10 Miscellaneous Laboratory Ware—Automatic pipettes, pipette tips, plastic vials for storing cell and virus stocks, dilution tubes, cluster plates, or flasks for virus titration.~~

## 8. Test Viruses and Cell Cultures

~~8.1 The selection of the following test viruses is based on their (a) relative safety to the volunteers as well as experimenters, (b) ability to grow to titers sufficiently high for testing, (c) property to produce cytopathic effects or plaques, or both, in cell cultures, (d) potential to spread through contaminated hands, and (e) relative resistance to agents used in hygienic handwashing. Other strains or types of viruses may be substituted provided they meet the preceding criteria.~~

~~NOTE 4—There is insufficient information on whether the passage history, culture conditions, and strain differences of viruses can influence the efficiency of their elimination by hygienic handwash agents. Caution must be exercised, however, when substituting viruses as this may lead to variations in results from one laboratory to another.~~

~~8.2 Human Adenovirus Type 4 (ATCC VR-4):~~ Recommended lines for making virus pools and infectivity titrations are 293 (CRL-1573) and Vero (ATCC CCL-81) cells, respectively.

~~8.3 Hepatitis A Virus Strain HM-175 (ATCC VR-1402):~~ Recommended cell line FRhK-4 (ATCC CRL-1688).

~~8.4 Human Rotavirus Wa (ATCC VR-2018)—~~Recommended cell line: CV-1 (ATCC CCL-70) or MA-104 (CRL-2378).

~~8.4.1 Prior to rotavirus inoculation, cell monolayers must be washed at least three times with EBSS to remove the serum from the growth medium. All diluents, maintenance media, and agar overlays also must be free from serum. Most rotaviruses also require the presence of trypsin in the medium for growth and plaques formation.~~

~~8.5 Human Rhinovirus Type 37 (ATCC VR-1147) or Rhinovirus 14 (ATCC VR-284)—~~Recommended cell line: MRC-5 (ATCC CCL-171), WI-38 (ATCC CCL-75) or HeLa T<sup>4+</sup> cells. (Incubation of infected cells at 33°C is required for optimal virus replication).

~~8.1 See Appendix X1 for recommended viruses and their host cells.~~

## 9. Panelists-Subjects

9.1 Recruit a sufficient number of healthy adult human volunteers who have no clinical evidence of dermatoses, open wounds, or other skin disorders (see 4.1). The number of volunteers required for a trial is dependent on the number of treatments within a study.

9.2 It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to arrange the necessary clearance for the use of adult ~~panelists/volunteers~~ subjects for testing and to obtain informed and written consent from those selected for the study before starting the tests.

## 10. Procedure

10.1 Fig. 1 shows the main steps for this test method. It is recommended that virus from the two thumbpads be eluted simultaneously. The simultaneous exposure and elution of the two fingerpads to be used for the control or test substance is also recommended.

10.2 The ~~volunteers~~ subject will wash his/her hands with a nonmedicated soap for at least 10 s, rinse, and then dry them thoroughly with a clean paper or cloth towel. This procedure reduces variability in the test results by removing accumulated oil and dirt from the hands. Place about 3–55 mL of 70 % (v/v) ethanol in the palm of one of the washed hands and instruct the ~~volunteers~~ subject to rub it well over the entire surface of both hands until the alcohol and water have evaporated completely (Step 1).

10.3 Press a thumbpad or fingerpad over the mouth of an empty plastic vial (see 7.9) to demarcate the area to receive the test virus inoculum (Step 2).

10.4 Using a positive displacement pipette, deposit 10 µL of the virus suspension, with or without a soil load, at the center of each demarcated area (Step 3).

10.5 It is recommended that thumbpads be used to determine the amount of infectious virus placed in each demarcated area (Input Control). Once a thumbpad has thumbpads have been contaminated, do not allow the inoculum-inocula on them to dry and immediately elute it them in accordance with 10.10.11.

10.6 Allow the inoculum on all fingerpads to become visibly dry under ambient conditions (Step 4). This will generally take 20 ~~15~~ to 30 min.