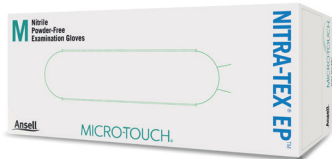




CHEMOTHERAPY PERMEATION REPORT

EXAMINATION GLOVE | NON-LATEX RANGE



	MICRO-TOUCH® Nitrile Sterile	MICRO-TOUCH® AFFINITY™	MICRO-TOUCH® NITRA-TEX™	MICRO-TOUCH® Blue Nitrile	MICRO-TOUCH® NITRAFREE™	MICRO-TOUCH® NITRA-TEX™ E.P.
CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG	MINIMUM BREAKTHROUGH TIME (MINUTES) USING ASTM D6978					
Bleomycin/Blenoxane (15.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Busulfan (6.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Carboplatin/Paraplatin (10.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Carmustine (3.3 mg/ml)	30.3	0.11	30.4	10.2	45.2	71.3
Cisplatin (1.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Cyclophosphamide (20.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Cytarabine (100 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Dacarbazine (10.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Daunorubicin (5.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Docetaxel (10.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Doxorubicin Hydrochloride (2.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Epirubicin/Ellence (2.0 mg/ml)	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Etoposide (20.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Fludarabine (25.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
5-Fluorouracil (50.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Gemcitabine (38.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Idarubicin (1.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Ifosfamide (50.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Irinotecan (20.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Mechlorethamine HCl (1.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested
Melphalan (5.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Methotrexate (25.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	>240	Not Tested
Mitomycin C (0.5 mg/ml)	>240	>240	Not Tested	>240	>240	Not Tested
Mitoxantrone (2.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
Oxaliplatin (2.0 mg/ml)	>240	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested
Paclitaxel (6.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240	>240
Rituximab (10.0 mg/ml)	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	>240	Not Tested
ThioTEPA (10.0 mg/ml)	50.6	2.06	20.3	30.2	93.5	179.5
Vincristine Sulfate (1.0 mg/ml)	>240	>240	Not Tested	>240	>240	Not Tested
Vinorelbine (10.0 mg/ml)	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested

RATING SYSTEM		
RECOMMENDED The results for this specific chemotherapy drug suggest that the glove would provide an adequate barrier for use in most applications. Breakthrough occurs in >60 minutes.	CAUTION The results require additional consideration to determine suitability for use. Breakthrough occurs in >10 to 60 minutes.	NOT RECOMMENDED Not recommended for use. Breakthrough occurs in ≤10 minutes.

MICRO-TOUCH®

IMPORTANT: ASTM D6978 testing performed by a third-party accredited laboratory. Stated breakthrough times were determined under laboratory conditions that may not reflect actual usage. Variation in the environment or a mix of chemotherapy drugs used may impact breakthrough times. Users should test the suitability of this product against their specific chemotherapy drugs and environment. Information accurate as of May 2020. For further updated information, please contact Ansell Customer Service.

GLOVE TIPS ON CHEMOTHERAPY HANDLING^{1,2,3,4}

Choosing the right glove

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MATERIAL

Choose a low protein natural rubber latex, nitrile or neoprene glove. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gloves are not recommended for handling chemotherapy drugs due to its increased permeability.



USE MEDICAL GRADE GLOVES

Use medical grade powder-free (to avoid contamination), sterile or non-sterile gloves depending on the task as recommended by your healthcare facility.

SELECT SUITABLE GLOVES

Depending on the task and the chemotherapy drug/s being used, select the most suitable gloves determined by ASTM D6978-05:2019 Standards Testing for breakthrough time presented in this summary chart.



PROPERLY DISCARD GLOVES AFTER USE

Discard gloves after use into designated cytotoxic (purple) waste bin.



Wearing the glove



HAND HYGIENE

Hand hygiene must be performed before putting gloves on and after gloves are removed.

INSPECT GLOVES

After putting on gloves and before handling chemotherapy drugs, always inspect gloves for holes, tears or any type of defect. Unless the material is intact, it cannot provide a barrier.



DOUBLE AND SINGLE GLOVING METHOD

Double gloving is strongly advised when there is a risk of exposure during preparation, administration or clean-up of chemotherapy drugs.

- If double gloving, insert first glove under the gown cuff and place the second glove over the gown cuff.
- If single gloving, place the glove over the cuff.



CHANGE GLOVES REGULARLY

Change gloves every 30 minutes or immediately if damaged or knowingly contaminated.



30mins

References

1. Landeck, L., Gonzalez, E. and Koch, O.M. (2015), Handling chemotherapy drugs—Do medical gloves really protect?. Int. J. Cancer, 137: 1800-1805. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.29058>
2. Oncology Nursing Society. Personal Protective Equipment for Use with Hazardous Drugs. <https://www.ons.org/sites/default/files/PPE%20Use%20With%20Hazardous%20Drugs.pdf> Accessed June 29, 2021.
3. Safework NSW. NSW Government. Cytotoxic drugs and related waste – risk management.2017; https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/287042/SW08559-Cytotoxic-drugs-and-related-risk-management-guide.pdf Accessed June 29, 2021.
4. Queensland Department of Industrial Relations; Guide for the Handling of Cytotoxic Drugs and Related Waste 2005. https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/22884/guide-handling-cytotoxic-drugs-related-waste.pdf Accessed June 29, 2021.