


The removal of organic matter must always precede the use of disinfectant.

Most Susceptible

The Antimicrobial Spectrum of Disinfectants

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	Acids	Alcohols	Aldehydes	Alkalis	Biguanides	Halogens		Oxidizing Agents	Phenolic compounds	Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
	Acetic, citric, HCL, acid	Ethyl, isopropyl, alcohol	Formaldehyde, Gluteraldehyde, Paraformaldehyde	Sodium or Ammonium hydroxide,	Chlorhexadine: Nolvasan, Clorex, Virosan	Hypochlorite Bleach	Iodine Betadine Providone	Hydrogen peroxide, Peroxyacetic acid	Lysol, Osyl TekTrol, Amphyl	Roccal, Diquat, Parvosol, D-256
Mycoplasmas	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Gram-positive bacteria	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	++
Gram-negative Bacteria	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	+
Pseudomonads	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	-
Rickettsiae	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enveloped viruses	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chlamydiae	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Non enveloped viruses	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Fungal Spores	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Picornaviruses (i.d. FMD)	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
Parvoviruses	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	N
Acid Fast Bacteria	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Bacterial Spores	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Coccidia	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Prions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Most Resistant

Legend... ++ Highly effective, +effective, +- limited activity, - no activity, N no information available
 Information obtained from the Center for Food Safety, Iowa State University