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REQUEST A
FREE SAMPLE
TODAY!

Why

NITRILE GLOVES

are the better choice!

GloveOn® Eureka Nitrile Examination Gloves

- Fingertip textured
- Powder free
- Not made with natural rubber latex
- Chemo drugs tested
- Lab chemical tested
- Ambidextrous
- Standard cuff
- Dark blue colour



The gloves that you commonly utilise may not be the best choice!

According to the NSW Government Health Infection Control Policy document PD2007_036, clause 2.1.2.2 states that seamed plastic or vinyl gloves must only be used in food preparation areas, thus should not be used for general patient care.

Numerous studies have demonstrated the superior strength and durability of nitrile gloves, compared to vinyl.

Vinyl gloves possess poor chemical resistance - common household chemicals such as alcohol, methyls and acetone cause vinyl gloves to break down.

Vinyl gloves may transfer potentially harmful chemicals onto food products, and some plasticizers used in the production of PVC (vinyl) items are classified as toxicants by the EU.

Now with Eureka Nitrile Gloves by GloveOn, you can have a truly affordable solution to use a quality glove, without sacrificing barrier protection for staff in all areas of care.

See over page for further analysis between Vinyl and Nitrile Gloves.

THE USE OF VINYL GLOVES FOR PATIENT CARE

It is estimated that in some aged care facilities, up to 50% of professionals are still using latex or vinyl gloves.

This is despite evidence that, compared to nitrile gloves, vinyl gloves provide

- Poorer barrier protection
- Poorer elasticity, strength and durability
- Poorer chemical resistance



In addition

Vinyl Gloves

- Possess high chemical residue
- Are loose fitting
- Are susceptible to pinholes, and stiffness (leading to muscle fatigue)
- Are also highly susceptible to breakdown - failure rate estimated between 8.2% To up to 61%
- Have virus leakage rates of approximately
 - 50% in an unused state
 - Up to 100% after contact with ethanol, found in many alcohol-based hand rubs and washes
- Also possess poor chemical resistance to many common household or cleaning chemicals such as alcohol, methyls and acetone
 - One pinhole in a glove can let through 1 bacterium, or 1000 viruses
 - Clearly, a high rate of breakdown or leakage is simply unacceptable in circumstances when infection control is paramount
- In food preparation is also of concern
 - They may transfer harmful chemicals onto food products, including sweat or liquefied hand flora
 - Some plasticizers used in the production of pvc items are classified as toxicants by the EU (European Union)

By comparison

Nitrile Gloves

- Possess a greater resistance to chemicals
- Have greater strength, better form fitting and easier to identify when the integrity of the glove have been breached
- Are highly resistant to tear, with failure rates averaging just 1%, in comparison, it is a decrease of up to 60% on vinyl gloves
- If compromised, the entire nitrile glove will break down, alerting the wearer to the presence of a pin hole breach
- Also provide excellent resistance to a wide range of common chemicals, unlike vinyl gloves, they will not break down when exposed to common cleaning products
- Are also safer to use for food preparation – the manufacturing process of nitrile gloves eliminates most chemical residue

Nb it should also be noted that nsw infection control policy document number pd2007_036 , section 2.1.2 Gloves states

“Seamed plastic or vinyl gloves must only be used in food preparation areas”

Please note also that points above also indicate that vinyl is actually a concern in food preparation, as well as patient care

The cost of nitrile gloves has fallen considerably in recent times, and this is especially so for our new Eureka Nitrile, which offers a truly affordable solution to use a quality glove, without sacrificing barrier protection for staff in all areas of aged care, and indeed every part of the healthcare sector.

In conclusion

The important cost areas we are addressing are:

- Reduce the risk of cross contamination between carer and resident.
- Managing gastro and other outbreaks
- Wastage due to breakage whilst donning, and in use
- Wastage due to poor dispensing
- Managing staff skin issues caused by poor quality / residual chemicals / “porous” nature of vinyl gloves
- Managing resident skin tears caused by the friction of vinyl to skin, particularly in older people / those with thin or weakened skin.

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