

Step Number 6



Again, inspect trainees' hands under the UV light. Trainees can compare the results with the earlier test and can immediately evaluate whether this more thorough and timed cleansing has been more effective.

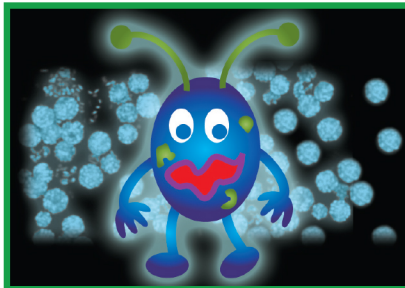
Note: The trainee will probably not be able to eliminate all the artificial germs, any more than they would be able to eliminate all real germs in the course of a routine

hygienic wash. Only the application of a surgical washing protocol will make almost all of the artificial 'germs' disappear. Also, if hands are excessively chapped the Glo Gel will be difficult to remove, showing how healthy skin is important to good hand hygiene.

Surface Cleaning

Use the powder provided in your kit to demonstrate the effectiveness of surface cleaning procedures. Shake a small amount of powder onto a surface, like a countertop, lightly dusting the entire surface to be cleaned. Clean the surface until all the visible powder is gone. Pass the UV light over the surface. Remaining traces of powder will glow in areas that were not washed thoroughly.

Hand Shake Cross-Contamination Activity



This interesting exercise will simulate the transmission of germs by hand-carried contamination. Apply a fine layer of Glo Powder to your right hand. Shake hands with you neighbour. Then, use the UV light to show that you have communicated the 'germ'. See how many generations of handshakes transmit a detectable amount of 'germs'.



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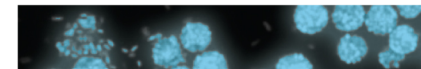
With clean hands

Hand Wash Education System

MARLATEK INC.
GERMWISE DIVISION
800-909-3507



The Trainers Manual
Correct Procedures for Demonstrating
Proper Hand Washing with



'Germs' you can see



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Shown: Kit #1007. 28 LED UV Light Actually fluoresces in broad daylight

Your GermWise kit will help you teach people of all ages the proper way to wash hands. This teaching aid can be used wherever a high standard of hygiene is required; e.g., hospitals, clinics schools food manufacturing and preparation, agriculture, cosmetics, pharmaceutical and other environments where germs can multiply. Through visual reinforcement, trainees will learn how to improve hand washing routines to reduce the risk of illness and the spreading of germs to food and other people.

Easy to Use

This teaching method is simple and doesn't require any special knowledge. The results are immediately visible. Demonstrations can also be fun and creative.

The gel formulation includes artificial 'germs', represented by thousands of minute plastic particles, which illuminate in ultraviolet light. To find out if trainees' hand-washing routines are effective, simply artificially 'contaminate' the hands with the gel and then wash or clean them as normal. Then, using the UV light provided in your kit, illuminate the washed hands and see where fluorescent 'germs' remain.

This very visible test is a good tool for self-evaluation and self-training, revealing the common ineffectiveness of typical hand washing routines.

Preparing for Your Demonstration

Darken the demonstration area

Choose a demonstration area that can be darkened during the Ultra-Violet testing stage. The artificial fluorescent 'germs' don't stand out as effectively in bright sunlight or even normal room lighting.

Holding the UV Light

Only the trainer should handle the UV light, for two reasons: (a) the trainees' hands will be damp and slippery; and, (b), the trainee may transmit the plastic 'germs' onto the light, giving false results.

Preparation

You will need the following tools:

- Watch with a second hand
- Warm running water
- Soap
- Paper towels
- Glo Gel

The Demonstration

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Step Number 1

Ask the trainees to hold out their hands, palms facing upright and fingers slightly bent. This allows the trainer to easily distribute the artificial 'germs' in places where real germs are to be found (2-3 drops of Glo Gel in each hand is sufficient).

Step Number 2

Ask the trainees to distribute the gel by rubbing their hands palm against palm, in between fingers and palm against back of hands, effectively distributing the artificial 'germs' over the whole surface of the skin. Check that when rubbing their hands together, the trainees cover the full extent of the back of the hands. In addition, have the trainees scratch their palms with their fingernails. This will ensure the penetration of the artificial 'germs' under the nails and up as far as the wrists.

Step Number 3

Ask the trainees to wash (with their usual soap) and dry their hands (paper towels) as they would normally, without instruction as to duration and technique.

Under subdued lighting, shine the UV light over the trainees' hands, examining the nails, fingertips, palms, wrists and the backs of the hands. 'Germs' that remain will show up as glowing areas. Trainees will see the results of their cleansing routine and can readily evaluate how effective it has been. Teaching Correct Hand Washing Procedure

Step Number 4

Repeat steps 1 and 2 with trainee, again ensuring full penetration and distribution of 'germs'.

Step Number 5

Now, ask the trainees to wash hands again, utilizing the following hand-washing practices:

- Wet hands with warm water
- Apply soap
- Rub hands together for a full twenty seconds (time this process accurately with the watch) – be sure to rub between the fingers!
- Don't forget the fingernails – use a nail brush if you have one.
- Rinse hands under warm water
- Dry hands