











Antibacterial Hand Gel



Contains 70% w/w Ethanol – absolute



Complies with European Standard BS EN 1276 & BS EN 1500



Registered therapeutic: AUST R 179333



Contains 2 moisturisers to help prevent skin dehydration



Easy to apply and air dries quickly

Benefits of Alcohol in Hand Sanitisers

Alcohol has been rated by the CDC as excellent at killing against gram positive bacteria, gram negative bacteria, mycobacteria, fungi and viruses.¹

Shown to provide the most rapid and the greatest reduction in microbial counts on skin, with activity comparable to or greater than common antiseptic agents such as chlorhexidine gluconate and povidone-iodine.^{2,3}

Alcohol hand-rubs have no potential for resistance, have no risk of contamination of either product or hands, have a faster hand hygiene procedure, and side effects on skin are very rare.⁴

This convenience appears to be the key to increased hand hygiene compliance^{5,6} and therefore reduced nosocomial infections.

Independent Research

An independent survey was conducted by the Royal District Nursing Service (RDNS) of South Australia Research Unit over two weeks using 24 RDNS nurses⁷. Participants were supplied with two products, A (Aqium Gel) and B (competitor product), and asked to use each one for 5 consecutive days. A 20 question survey was completed which assessed the condition of the nurse's hands, convenience of the product and use of moisturiser. While 12% of participants had no preference, the preference for Aqium Gel (69%) over the competitor product (19%).

Melbourne Health conducted a trial to evaluate staff acceptance of alcohol hand rubs and improve hand hygiene.⁸ In this study five self-carried hand rubs were trialled (DeBug Aust R 135488, Aqium Gel Aust R76927, Avagard Aust R 77398, Microshield Aust R 30945 and Bactol Aust R 155397) in three hospital wards. It was concluded that staff were agreeable to the concept of carrying alcoholic hand rubs and Aqium Gel was the most popular product tested.

Sanitising your hands correctly with Aqium















Include thumbs



Include wrists



1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Health-Care Settings: Recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee and the HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force. MMWR 2002;51(No. RR-16). 2. Ayliffe GAJ, Babb JR, Quoraishi AH. A test for 'hygienic' hand disinfection. J Clin Pathol 1978; 31: 923–928.

3. Cardoso CL, Pereira HH, Zequim JC, Guilhermetti M. Effectiveness of hand-cleansing agents for removing Acinetobacter baumannii strain from contaminated hands. Am J Infect Control 1999; 27: 327-331. 4. Widmer, AF. Replace Hand Washing with Use of a Waterless Alcohol Hand Rub? Clin Infect Dis 2000; 31: 136-143. 5. Hugonnet S, Perneger TV, Pittet D: Alcohol-based handrub improves compliance with hand hygiene in intensive care units. Arch Intern Med 2002; 162: 1037 – 1043. 6. Pittet D, Simon A, Hugonnet S, pessoa-Silva CL, Sauvan V, Perneger TV. Hand Hygiene among Physicians: Performance, Beliefs and Perceptions. Ann Intern Med 2004; 141: 1-8. 7. Hayford L. Redefining Community Based Infection Control: Hand Hygiene. The Pursuit of Excellence Issue 29, June 2004. 8. Simpson P. Staff-carried alcohol based hand rub trial. Summary Report. Melbourne Health Infection Prevention and Surveillance Service