Dermatophytosis (ringworm) is a zoonotic fungal skin infection caused by fungus of the genera *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton*.

Transmission of the fungus is via direct contact with other infected animals and contaminated fomites. The fungal spores are very resistant in the environment and can survive for longer than a year under the right conditions. Furthermore the fungal spores are resistant to routinely used disinfectants and environmental contamination can be widespread. These factors make the environmental control of the fungal spores challenging.

High concentrations of bleach (1:10) are known to be effective in inactivating spores. However at this high concentration bleach has harmful health effects and is damaging to surfaces. ¹

Recent studies have shown that Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (AHP) (Accel ®) is an effective disinfectant for inactivating fungal spores in the environment. ²,³ Some of the advantages of AHP are its high safety profile, efficacy in the presence of organic material and cleaning ability.

In the above mentioned studies AHP in a Ready to Use form and Concentrate form at a 1:16 dilution, were effective in inactivating 100 % of the fungal spores. Furthermore Accel concentrate has an EPA approval for killing ringworm fungal spores at a concentration of 1:16 with a 5 minute contact time. Thus AHP is as effective as concentrated bleach solution with the addition of a high safety profile.

References:


Link to paper abstracts:

Efficacy of disinfectants containing accelerated hydrogen peroxide against conidial arthrospores and isolated infective spores of Microsporum canis and Trichophyton sp.:  

Efficacy of eight commercial disinfectants against Microsporum canis and Trichophyton spp. infective spores on an experimentally contaminated textile surface:  