

Bibliography

- [1] EN ISO 13485, *Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes (ISO 13485)*
- [2] EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)*
- [3] EN ISO 11133, *Microbiology of food, animal feed and water - Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media (ISO 11133)*
- [4] EN 1040, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of basic bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Test method and requirements (phase 1)*
- [5] EN 13727, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics. Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity in the medical area. Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)*
- [6] ISO 22196, *Measurement of antibacterial activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces*
- [7] EN ISO 20743, *Textiles - Determination of antibacterial activity of textile products (ISO 20743)*
- [8] EN 1276, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)*
- [9] EN 13624, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of fungicidal or yeasticidal activity in the medical area - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)*
- [10] EN 14562, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative carrier test for the evaluation of fungicidal or yeasticidal activity for instruments used in the medical area - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 2)*
- [11] EN 1657, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of fungicidal or yeasticidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in the veterinary area - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)*
- [12] Ljungh, Å, Wadström, T. Growth conditions influence expression of cell surface hydrophobicity of Staphylococci and other wound infection pathogens. *Microbiol Immunol* 1995; 39 (10), 753-755.6
- [13] Walker M., Samantha Jones S., David Parsons D., Rebecca Booth R., Christine Cochrane C., Philip Bowler P. Evaluation of low-adherent antimicrobial dressings, *Wounds UK* 2011, Vol 7, No 2
- [14] Peterson L.R., Shanholtzer C.J. Tests for bactericidal effects of antimicrobial agents: technical performance and clinical relevance. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 1992 Oct, 5 (4) pp. 420-432
- [15] McGuinness W., Vella E., Harrison D. Influence of dressing changes on wound temperature. *J. Wound Care.* 2004 Oct, 13 (9) pp. 383-385

- [16] Gallant-Behn et al. Comparison of in vitro disc diffusion and time kill-kinetic assays for the evaluation of antimicrobial wound dressing efficacy. *Wound Rep Reg.* 2005, 13 pp. 412–421
- [17] EN ISO 11737-1, *Sterilization of health care products - Microbiological methods - Part 1: Determination of a population of microorganisms on products (ISO 11737-1)*
- [18] ASTM E2149, *Determining the Antimicrobial Activity of Immobilized Antimicrobial Agents Under Dynamic Contact Conditions*
- [19] AATCC TM100, *Test Method for Antibacterial Finishes on Textile Materials: Assessment of*
- [20] ISO 21702, *Measurement of antiviral activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces*
- [21] ISO 18184, *Textiles — Determination of antiviral activity of textile products*
- [22] EN 17126, *Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of sporicidal activity of chemical disinfectants in the medical area - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)*