

FAQs for

ProEZ 2™

Dual Enzymatic Detergent



What is ProEZ 2?

ProEZ 2 is a neutral pH, low-foaming true dual enzymatic detergent for cleaning medical and

dental instruments. This economical formula delivers a team of cleaning agents to dissolve surgical soils quickly while protecting delicate instruments.

What is the value of the ProEZ 2 true dual enzymatic formula?

Instruments used in medical and dental procedures may be contaminated with many types of soils in addition to blood proteins such as mucous, starchy gastrointestinal soils and fats. Enzyme action is specific – protease dissolves blood proteins, amylase dissolves starchy soils. The true dual enzyme formula will break up soils faster and more completely.

How do enzyme detergents contribute to safety during instrument decontamination?

An effective instrument detergent like ProEZ 2 will reduce the need for manual scrubbing and “re-dos”.

How does the team of cleaning agents in ProEZ 2 work to provide more effective cleaning?

The protease and amylase enzymes are kept inactive for maximum shelf life by a unique preservative system. When “awakened” by dilution they are released for action. Chelating agents improve cleaning action in hard water while penetrating agents deliver enzymes into sticky soils. Rinsing agents release dissolved soils quickly from instrument surfaces. This full chemical team provides effective cleaning action at a gentle neutral pH, while anti-corrosive agents protect vulnerable metal surfaces.

What are the recommendations for using ProEZ 2?

- Use as a presoak and holding solution to keep soils from drying on instruments.
- Use for manual cleaning of all types of immersible surgical instruments.
- Use for manual flush, soak and cleaning of rigid and flexible endoscopes.
- Use in the cleaning cycle of automated endoscope reprocessors. Always refer to the manufacturer’s recommendations.
- Use in the first “enzyme” cycle of automated instrument washers.
- Use in ultrasonic instrument cleaning equipment.

What is the ideal dilution when using ProEZ 2?

Soil load on instruments, water quality and type of cleaning process are key factors. It is effective starting at a dilution ratio as low as 1/2 ounce per gallon of water for light to moderate blood soils. Use 1 to 2 ounces per gallon of water for manual cleaning and for endoscope flush and cleaning. Use the recommendations of the washer manufacturer as a starting point when using in automated equipment. Untreated or “hard” water with high calcium carbonate concentrations consumes some of the chemical action of detergents and will require a higher concentration of detergent for effective results.

What is the recommended temperature range when using ProEZ 2?

- Organic enzymes are susceptible to heat. Store at room temperature and avoid storage next to sterilizers, hot water tanks or other sources of heat.
- ProEZ 2 may be diluted and used at room temperature, 68°F (20°C) but will provide faster and more complete cleaning results using moderately warm water, 90 - 110°F (32 - 43°C). Avoid using ProEZ 2 in automated equipment above 125°F (52°C) as hot water will accelerate breakdown of enzymes before they accomplish cleaning action.



When using ProEZ 2 for manual cleaning, presoak or holding solution, how often should it be discarded?

It should be discarded after each use.

What happens if ProEZ 2 solution is kept too long in pans or ultrasonic tanks?

Enzymes are organic protein based material. After dilution, they break down as they dissolve soils. Some of the enzymes also affect each other. The solution starts to “spoil” within 24 to 36 hours similar to meat or milk left out at room temperature. It will also develop an unpleasant musky odor which is a sign that the solution needs to be discarded.

What is the recommendation for PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) during instrument decontamination?

Protection is needed from chemical and biological hazards when cleaning contaminated instruments. Use processes to reduce aerosols by manually scrubbing items under the water line, keeping lids on pans and ultrasonic tanks, and avoiding high pressure sprayers during rinsing. Enzymes work by breaking down organic soils, therefore they are potential irritants to eyes, skin and if inhaled. At a minimum workers should wear protective eyewear and water resistant non-latex gloves. (Because latex is protein, latex gloves are not recommended during manual cleaning of instruments.) In addition, a mask will reduce exposure to aerosolized infectious material and enzyme

detergent. Use of a protective gown will prevent splashed soils and detergent from being transmitted on clothing that may be worn out of the facility.