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Safeguard advertisement.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1965

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tests on skin

(the critical measure of antibacterial bar soap efficacy)

prove Safeguard inhibits bacteria better than the leading hexachlorophene bar soap.

skin disc culture test

Bacterial Inhibition as Determined by Human Skin Disc After 10-Minute Exposure to Soap and 3-Cycle Rinse

Test Organism	Zone of Inhibition in Millimeters		
	Safe-guard	The leading hexachlorophene bar soap*	Unmedicated soap (Used as basis of comparison)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> FDA 209	16.1	12.5	0
<i>S. aureus</i> (Pat)	21.5	15.3	0
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 7066	17.7	13.0	0
<i>S. epidermitis</i> ATCC 155	18.2	13.8	0
<i>Sarcina lutea</i> ATCC 9341	14.8	12.5	0
<i>Corynebacterium minutissimum</i>	13.3	9.8	0

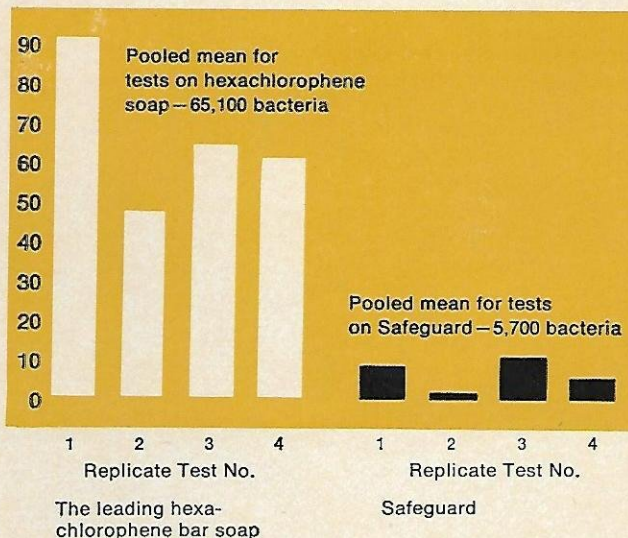
Results: Safeguard provided a significantly larger zone of inhibition than the leading hexachlorophene bar soap.

Technique employed: Discs of cornified epidermis (6 mm. in diameter and 0.3 mm. thick) were taken from the plantar surface of human volunteers. After three rinsings in distilled water, discs washed with Safeguard and the other soaps were implanted in the same plate of Trypticase-soy agar. This had been preseeded with a 24-hour culture of the test organism (tests were done with a range of bacteria including *S. aureus* FDA 209). Plates were refrigerated for 18 hours and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The effect of any antibacterial residue left on the skin may then be determined by the diameter of the zone of inhibition.

handwashing test (modified Price method)

Bacterial Skin Count After 4 Days' Exclusive Use

Mean Number of Bacteria Recovered in Fifth Basin (Thousands)



Results: Safeguard left 1/10 as many bacteria on the skin as the leading hexachlorophene bar soap.

Technique employed: In this *in vivo* modified Price procedure, a panel of nine to ten male and female subjects used the soap under test and avoided contact with other skin cleansers. Throughout the first four days of the 5-day test period, panelists used the test soap for all their personal washing and in addition washed their hands with the soap under test three times daily under supervision, according to a specified routine. On the fifth day, a "blank" bar without antibacterial additive was substituted for the test soap. Using the "blank" bar, panelists washed and rinsed five successive times, the fifth in a liter of sterile distilled water. Aliquot samples of this fifth basin wash water were diluted with sterile distilled water and poured through sterile bacteria membrane filters. Membrane discs were placed in a plate of Trypticase-soy broth and 10% horse serum. Plates were incubated for 48-60 hours at 37°C. The count from each filter was determined and the number of bacteria in the fifth basin calculated.