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## Control of Legionella pneumophila in Hospital Hot-Water Supply

## Gina Pugliese, RN, MS Martin S. Favero, PhD

Heat treatment and application of copper-silver ionization often are used for controlling *Legionella pneumophila* in high-volume hospital plumbing systems. However, the comparative efficacies of these measures in high-volume systems are unknown.

Investigators from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh have reported on studies that show differences in efficacy. Thermal treatment of a hotwater circuit was accomplished by flushing hot water (>60°C) through distal fixtures for 10 minutes. Coppersilver ionization was conducted in three circuits by installing units into

return lines immediately upstream from hot-water tanks. Recovery rates of L pneumophila were monitored by culturing swab samples from faucets. Concentrations of copper and silver in water samples were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Four heat-flush treatments failed to provide long-term control of L pneumophila. In contrast, ionization treatment reduced the rate of recovery of L pneumophila from 108 faucets from 72% to 2% within 1 month and maintained effective control for at least 22 months. Only three samples (1.9%) of hot water from faucets exceeded Environmental Protection Agency standards for silver, and none exceeded the standards for copper. Of 24 samples obtained from hot-water tanks, 42% and 50% exceeded the silver and copper standards, respectively.

The authors concluded that copper-silver ionization effectively controls *L pneumophila* in high-volume plumbing systems and is superior to thermal treatment. However, high concentrations of copper and silver can accumulate at the bottom of hotwater tanks.

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