The Biofilm Problem
The Untreated Procedural Water in Your Dental Unit Waterlines Should Not Be Used on Patients

Removal or Inactivation of DUWL Biofilms Requires Use of Chemical Germicides

STAGES OF BIOFILM GROWTH IN UNTREATED WATERLINES

Uncontaminated Waterline

Biofilm Formation, Early Stage

Biofilm Maturation

Actual size: 2mm

The Challenge with Dental Unit Waterlines

Narrow Tubing = Microbial Colonization = Biofilm growth

Research shows that the extremely narrow design of waterline tubing promotes water stagnation and bacterial accumulation

Using an in-line water heater? If your water exceeds 68º F, you’re promoting even more microorganism growth.

The Biofilm Problem

Biofilm is a complex matrix of bacteria, fungi and algae bound together in a sticky gel of polysaccharides that forms a microcolony. The microcolony attaches to a surface, such as the interior of dental unit waterline tubing.

Once colonies of microorganisms start surviving inside your waterlines, they begin to build a sticky matrix that creates visible biofilm, or “slime.” This sticky, slimy substance protects the biofilm community, allowing for further multiplication of microorganisms. When left untreated, or improperly maintained, the water flowing through these contaminated DUWLs can potentially harm your patients, your staff and ultimately your practice’s reputation.

Bacteria By the Numbers

Current EPA Potable Water Standard: ≤500 CFU/mL

• Untreated waterlines can reach up to 1,000,000 CFU/mL

• Microbial counts in newly installed dental waterlines can reach as high as 200,000 CFU/mL within 5 days

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