

# Are your endoscopes reliably dry?

Inadequate drying can increase infection risk.



## Drying is a requirement. Not an option.

There isn't industry consensus on how to dry efficiently, leaving room for interpretation. A new study published in *AJIC* sets the record straight.

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## Not every "dry" is the same.

**Standard drying cabinet**  
Cabinet commonly used in the U.S.



- No compressed air
- No direct airflow through internal channels or over external surfaces
- Endoscopes hang in vertical position and rely on gravity
- Gill has fluid internally at 24 hours
- Takes 24 hours to dry externally (not verified)
- Can be stored for up to 7 days before needing to be reprocessed again

**Automated drying cabinet**  
Cabinet used in the *AJIC* study. [Learn More >](#)



- Constant flow of instrument-grade air for direct-connection channel drying
- Endoscopes dry horizontally
- Cabinet circulates air within to dry external surfaces
- Verified to dry internal lumens within 1 hour and external endoscope within 2 hours
- Study has shown endoscopes can be stored up to 31 days before needing to be reprocessed again

## LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SCIENCE OF DRYING.

And why it matters to your practice.

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### Three Myths About Endoscope Drying

Drying is an essential step when reprocessing endoscopes. It helps preserve the pristine condition of the endoscope following the automated endoscope reprocessor's cycle. Drying is recognized as a critical step of the process; however, there's little clarity on how to repeatedly produce a dry, safe endoscope.<sup>1-3</sup> The act of drying is a process. The goal... continue reading >

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