A synthetic coparison of key textile characteristics

	Bacterial survival days	No microbial resistance	Lint generation	Durability	Comfort & wearability	Recyclability
RespectLife	0	YES (1)	NO	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Cotton	26	YES (2)	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW
Cotton / Polyester	26,5	YES (2)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW
Antibacterial textile	0	NO	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW
Disposable	1	YES (2)	LOW / MEDIUM	SINGLE USE	MEDIUM	NONE

(1) Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is the ability of a microorganism (like bacteria, viruses, and some parasites) to stop an antimicrobial (such as antibiotics,
antimicrobial) from working against it. As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others.
(2) It does not inhibit microbial growth.

BIOCIDAL ANTIMICROBIAL TEXTILES

- Problem (P) = Microbial load;
- **Intervention (I) = Fabrics with biocide**
- Context (Co) = Health care services.

- **Toxicity = Yes**
- **AMR = Yes**

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LOW infection risk

75% microbial load reduction

Moderate

55% microbial load reduction

HIgh

44% microbial load reduction

BIOSTATIC ANTIMICROBIAL TEXTILES

RESPECT LIFE

- Problem (P) = Microbial load;
- **Intervention (I) = Superhydrophobic**
- Context (Co) = Health care services.

- **Toxicity = NO**
- **AMR = NO**

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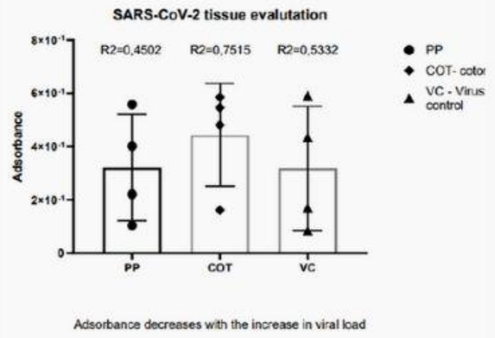
LOW infection risk

0.0 **Staphylococcus aureus** **0.1**

Immediately after inoculation — after incubation

Test ISO 20743:2013
CENTROCOT Accredia 163B REV. 06



Adsorbance decreases with the increase in viral load

DOES NOT RETAIN VIRAL PARTICLES

Test ISO 18184 03/07/22 Virus strain SARS-CoV-2 PV10734
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