propanol-2 (isopropanol). The product is used undiluted for hand disinfection and is effective against lipophilic viruses. Agents with a content ≥ 3% n-propanol, however, must be classified as R41 ("risk of serious damage to eyes"), together with the symbol "irritant"; from the 1st of June 2015 preparations containing ≥ 3% n-propanol must be classified as H318 (GHS classification "causes serious eye damage") and a "corrosive" symbol.

In order to combat viruses in the disinfection of surfaces, the Robert Koch Institute (the German Federal Institute for Infectious Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases) recommends disinfection agents with a content of per-compounds or aldehydes as active substances (Epidemiological Bulletin 4/2009). In addition, in accordance with *Wallhäußers Praxis der Sterilisation, Desinfektion, Antiseptik und Konservierung* [Wallhäusser's Practice of Sterilization, Disinfection, Antiseptics and Conservation] (Kramer & Assadian, Publ. Thieme Verlag 2008) only substances with an oxidizing action, such as aldehydes, halogens (in particular, active chlorine) and compounds releasing active oxygen (such as peracids, perborates and hydrogen peroxides), are effective against non-enveloped viruses.

The human norovirus causes more than 80% of all types of infectious gastroenteritis. It has been shown in various tests that the effectiveness of isopropanol against noroviruses is limited. In addition, for combating noroviruses on non-living surfaces, Magulski *et al.* (BMC-Infectious Diseases 2009, 9:107) therefore recommend products on the basis of peracetic acid, glutaraldehyde, ethanol or n-propanol. In the tests by Magulski *et al.*, the murine norovirus was used as a surrogate for the human norovirus. In the highest concentration tested of 60% by volume the effectiveness of isopropanol lay three decadic levels below the effectiveness of ethanol and n-propanol. These results are also confirmed by Eggers (International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control, Schülke Satellite Symposia, Geneva 2011).

The subject-matter of the present invention is a disinfectant which is active against Caliciviridae to be used for skin, hand and surface disinfection. The disinfection agent is effective against noroviruses, and more particularly against the murine norovirus. Furthermore, the disinfectantis easy to formulate and has the least possible degreasing effect when used for hygienic and surgical hand disinfection.

That is the reason why, according to a one aspect, there is provided a composition which contains:

a) - At least 60% by weight and at most 95% by weight of isopropanol, and

b) - At least 0.2% by weight and at most 4.0% by weight of one or more relipidizing agents chosen from glycerol (mono-, di-, tri-)[adipate, alkanoate (C_8, C_{10} and C_{18}), isostearate] triglycerol diisostearate, polyglycerol-2 diyhydroxystearate, glycerol oleate, glycerol cocoate, lanolin, lecithin, glycerol erythritol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol,

inositol, lactitol, maltitol, mannitol, methylpropanediol, phytantriol, polyglycerols, sorbitol, xylitol, lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, sorbitan laurate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate and cetyl stearyl acetate;

c) - 0.05 to 2.0% by weight of at least one or several ingredients chosen from sorbitol, urea, dexpanthenol, 1-(2-éthyl hexyl) glycerol ether, a combination of sorbitol and despanthenol, or a combination of sorbitol, dexpanthenol and 1-(2-éthyl hexyl) glycerol ether.

In another aspect, there is provided a composition as disclosed herein, for use in therapy.

In a further aspect, there is provided a use of a composition as disclosed herein in the manufacture of a medicament, as a skin disinfectant for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy.

In yet another aspect, there is provided a use of a composition as disclosed herein as a disinfectant of non living surface.

The invention is based *inter alia* upon the fact that it has surprisingly been found

Claims

1. A composition which contains:

a) - At least 60% by weight and at most to 95% by weight of isopropanol, and

b) - At least 0.2% by weight and at most 4.0% by weight of one or more relipidizing agents chosen from glycerol (mono-, di-, tri-)[adipate, alkanoate (C_8, C_{10} and C_{18}), isostearate] triglycerol diisostearate, polyglycerol-2 diyhydroxystearate, glycerol oleate, glycerol cocoate, lanolin, lecithin, glycerol erythritol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, inositol, lactitol, maltitol, mannitol, methylpropanediol, phytantriol, polyglycerols, sorbitol, xylitol, lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, sorbitan laurate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate and cetyl stearyl acetate;

c) - 0.05 to 2.0% by weight of at least one or several ingredients chosen from sorbitol, urea, dexpanthenol, 1-(2-éthyl hexyl) glycerol ether, a combination of sorbitol and despanthenol, or a combination of sorbitol, dexpanthenol and 1-(2-éthyl hexyl) glycerol ether.

2. A composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the component b) is glycerol.

3. A composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that component b) is a mixture of cetyl alcohol and of stearyl alcohol.

4. A composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that

the component b) is a mixture of cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and myristyl alcohol.

5. A composition according to anyone of Claims 1 to 4, for use in therapy.

6. Use of a composition according to anyone of Claims 1 to 4 in the manufacture of a medicament, as a skin disinfectant for treatment of the human body by therapy.

7. Use of a composition according to anyone of Claims 1 to 4, as a disinfectant of non living surface.