

2% CHG Cloths

The effect on bacteria

Research indicates that bacteria live on a patient's skin and the CDC implicates eight pathogens that cause 80% of the most common healthcare-acquired infections (HAIs).¹ When a patient has bacteria on his or her skin, it can lead to increased risk for the patient and compromised outcomes for the facility.

Published articles

Chlorhexidine Reduces Infections in Knee Arthroplasty²

"A higher chlorhexidine concentration in contact with bacterial components leads to rapid death of the organism, resulting from precipitation of cytoplasmic components. Lower concentrations alter the osmotic gradient of the cell wall, thereby causing inhibition of growth, but not death."

Preoperative Shower Revisited: Can High Topical Antiseptic Levels Be Achieved on the Skin Surface Before Surgical Admission?³

"Failure to achieve effective skin antiseptic activity would likely contribute to a persistent microbial burden, especially in areas of high bacterial colonization (groin, perineum, and axilla) at the time of admission."

Time-dependent effect of chlorhexidine surgical prep⁴

"Our results clearly demonstrate that chlorhexidine has a strong immediate effect, as well as a persistent effect, with continued reduction in bacterial load throughout the entire duration of the study."

"Our data suggest that contact time is important and could potentially further reduce the risk of SSIs due to persistent antimicrobial effect."



Effective against prevalent pathogens⁵

<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	99.9%
<i>Enterococcus faecalis & faecium</i> (including VRE)	99.9%
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	99.9%
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli)	99.9%

Surgical site infection data

Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)	72% reduction ²
Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA)	63% reduction ⁶
Neurosurgery	71% reduction ⁷
Colorectal	68% reduction ⁸
Cesarean Section	73% reduction ⁹

References:

1. Sievert DM, et al., Antimicrobial-resistant pathogens associated with healthcare-associated infections: summary of data reported to the National Healthcare Safety Network at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009-2010. *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, 2013 Jan;34(1):1-14. 2. Johnson AJ, et al. Chlorhexidine Reduces Infections in Knee Arthroplasty. *The Journal of Knee Surgery*. 2013 Jun;26(3):213-8. 3. Edmiston CE, et al. Preoperative Shower Revisited: Can High Topical Antiseptic Levels Be Achieved on the Skin Surface Before Surgical Admission? *Journal of American College Surgeons*. 2008 Aug;207(2):233-9. 4. Stinner DJ, et al. Time-dependent effect of chlorhexidine surgical prep. *Journal of Hospital Infection* 2011 Dec;(79):313-6. 5. Time Kill and MIC Testing conducted by BioScience Laboratories, Inc., Final Report #011132-201, 2002, data on file. 6. Kapadia BH, et al., Does Preadmission Cutaneous Chlorhexidine Preparation Reduce Surgical Site Infections After Total Hip Arthroplasty? *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, 2016 July;474(7):1583-88. 7. Bryce E, et al., A Novel Immediate Pre-Operative Decolonization Strategy Reduces Surgical Site Infections, Poster presented at ICPC Conference, January 2013. 8. Lutiffyya, W, Parsons D, Breen J, A Colorectal "Care Bundle" to Reduce Surgical Site Infections in Colorectal Surgeries: A Single-Center Experience, *The Permanete Journal*, Summer 2012;16(3):10-16. 9. Muazey, S. A Multifaceted Approach Reduces Surgical Site Infection Rates, Incidents, and Associated Costs for Abdominal Hysterectomy and Caesarean Section Patients, Poster presented at APIC Conference, June 2012.