

Reducing the risk of surgical site infection and other complications

From surgical preparation
to post operative healing

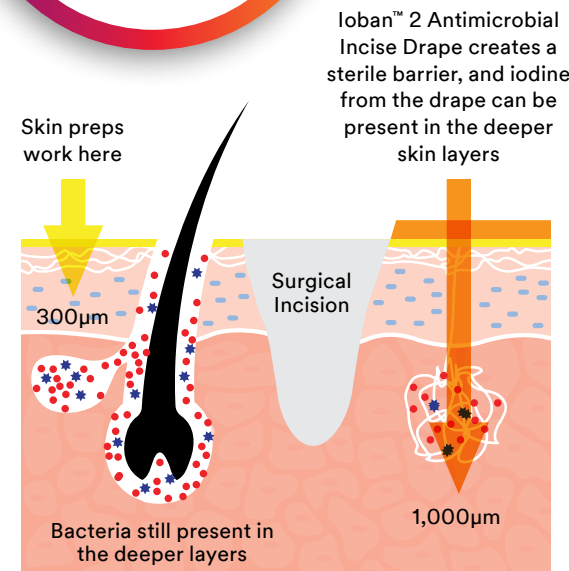




From surgical preparation ...

loban 2 Antimicrobial Incise Drapes help prevent skin recolonisation.

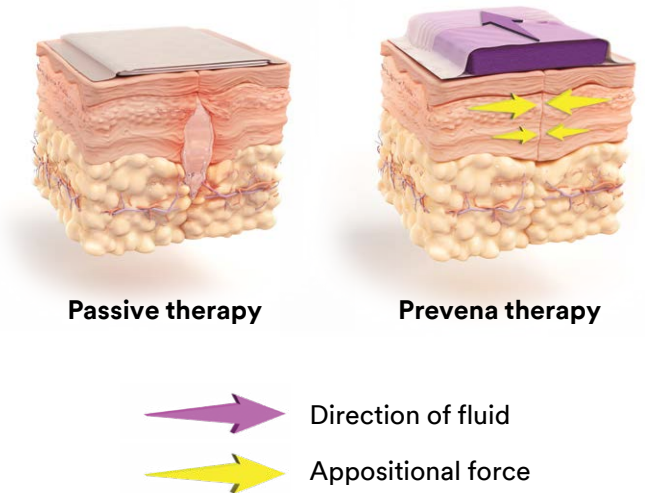
Most surgical site infections (SSI) are caused by the contamination of a surgical incision with microbes from the patient's own body during surgery.¹ Whilst skin preps reduce microbes on the skin surface, bacteria in the deeper skin layers will remain. Over time these microbes can recolonise the skin surface. Evidence demonstrates that iodine released from loban 2 Antimicrobial Incise Drapes is able to penetrate these deeper skin layers at a concentration required for microbial death.²



... to post operative healing

Prevena Therapy manages the incision to help reduce postop complications.

Prevena Therapy is designed to protect the surgical incision and help reduce the risk of surgical site complications to improve patient outcomes across multiple surgical specialities.⁴⁻¹³ This can also help to reduce the burden on healthcare facilities through reduced reoperations^{5,8,11} and associated additional costs of treatment.^{12,13}



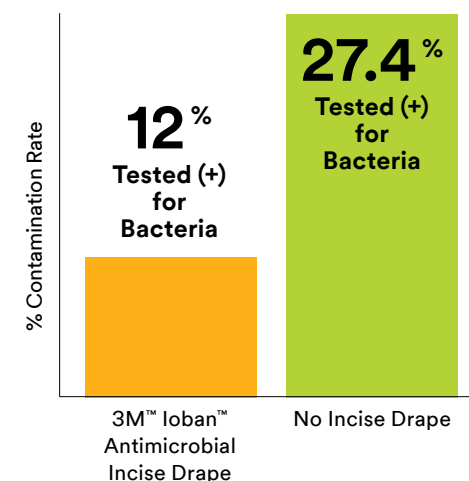
Rezapoor MR, et al. Incise Draping Reduces the Rate of Contamination of the Surgical Site During Hip Surgery: A Prospective, Randomized Trial. *J of Arthroplasty*. 2018 Jun;33(6):1891-1895³

The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of loban Antimicrobial Incise Drape for protecting against surgical site contamination during hip surgery.

Results

This prospective, randomised clinical study investigated 101 patients undergoing hip preservation surgery. Half of the patients were randomised to loban incise drape and the other half had no incise drape applied.

Wound culture swabs were taken from the surgical site at five different times throughout the surgical procedure. loban incise drapes were significantly more effective at reducing microbial wound contamination at the incision site compared to not using an incise drape. At the end of surgery only 12% of incisions with loban tested positive for bacteria compared to 27.4% in the no incise drape group. When controlling for preoperative colonisation and other factors, patients without adhesive incise drapes were significantly more likely to have bacteria at the incision than patients with loban incise drape at the time of closure.



Singh DP, Gabriel A, Parvizi J, Gardner MJ, D'Agostino R. Meta-Analysis of Comparative Trials Evaluating a Single-Use Closed-Incision Negative-Pressure Therapy System. *Jr. Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2019 Jan;143 (1S Management of Surgical Incisions Utilizing Closed-Incision Negative Pressure Therapy):41S-46S¹⁵

A total of 11 RCTs, 7 prospective studies and 12 retrospective studies utilising Prevena Therapy were included in this meta-analysis. Overall 10,408 patients were included; 2,768 in the Prevena group and 7,640 in the conventional dressings group.

Results

For all meta-analyses performed using the fixed-effects approach, Prevena Therapy usage demonstrated a statistically significant reduction in incidence of SSI relative to traditional dressings in the RCT, observational, colorectal/abdominal, obstetrics, lower extremity, groin/vascular, and cardiac publications that were assessed.

Subgroup analysis	Studies (n)	Total no. of patients (n)	Surgical site infection pooled odds ratio (95% CI)	P
RCT	11	1579	2.7 (2.0-3.6)	<0.00001
Observational	19	8829	3.1 (2.3-4.2)	<0.00001
Colorectal/abdominal	6	857	3.3 (2.0-5.5)	<0.00001
Obstetrics	5	1931	1.7 (1.1-2.8)	0.02
Lower extremity	5	1674	6.4 (2.8-14.5)	<0.0001
Groin/vascular	8	1166	3.1 (2.2-4.4)	<0.00001
Cardiac	4	4068	3.3 (1.5-7.6)	0.004

When to choose Prevena Therapy.

Choosing the right postoperative incision management solution can help to avoid further complications and support your patient on the path to recovery.

To select the right incision management solution for your patient, it is recommended that the following incision and operative risk factors should be assessed alongside the patient's risk factors.¹⁴

Does the patient have 2 or more risk factors?

- BMI > 35
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Smoker (current)
- Malignancy/Chemotherapy
- Immunodeficiency
- Renal deficiency/Chronic kidney disease
- COPD
- Age >75 years
- Malnourished

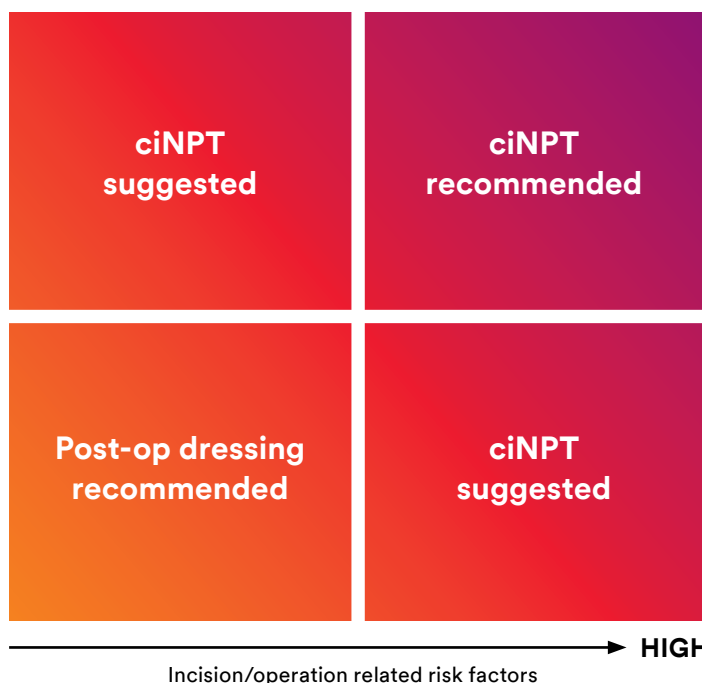
Is the procedure high risk?

- Emergency surgery
- Revision surgery
- Extended surgical time
- Traumatized soft tissue
- Contamination
- High tension incision
- Multiple incisions

HIGH

Patient related risk factors

LOW



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