



Tough treatments made easier

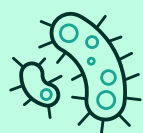
Reducing complications with proven
technology in oncology care settings

Protecting your most vulnerable patients

Oncology patients frequently require some form of vascular access for cancer treatment, blood transfusion or parenteral nutrition. As a result, these patients are at particular risk for catheter-related infections (CRIs) and skin damage due to disease and treatment-related immunosuppression.¹

CRIs prolong hospitalisation, cause an excess in resource utilisation and treatment cost, delay anti-cancer treatment and are associated with a significant increase in mortality in cancer patients.¹

The good news is that with consistent application of IV care best practices and the incidence of skin damage can also be greatly reduced.



Up to **70%**
of all catheter-related infections (CRIs) can be prevented³

Bloodstream infections: a critical issue for oncology patients

All IVs are at risk for microbial contamination and bloodstream infections are more common than you think. In fact, patients diagnosed with aggressive haematological malignancies are associated with the highest risk of CRI.² CLABSI rates in cancer patients are estimated to be between 0.5–10 per 1,000 CVC days.¹

25 days
longer mean LOS with CLABSI in cancer patients^{4,5}



3x
Cancer triples infection mortality risk⁶



Neutropenic oncology patients have up to

36%
mortality rate with CRBSI⁷



ESMO states: Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) contribute to treatment delays, reduced doses of chemotherapeutics and consequently suboptimal treatment, prolonged hospitalisations, higher mortality rate and increased costs of care.⁸

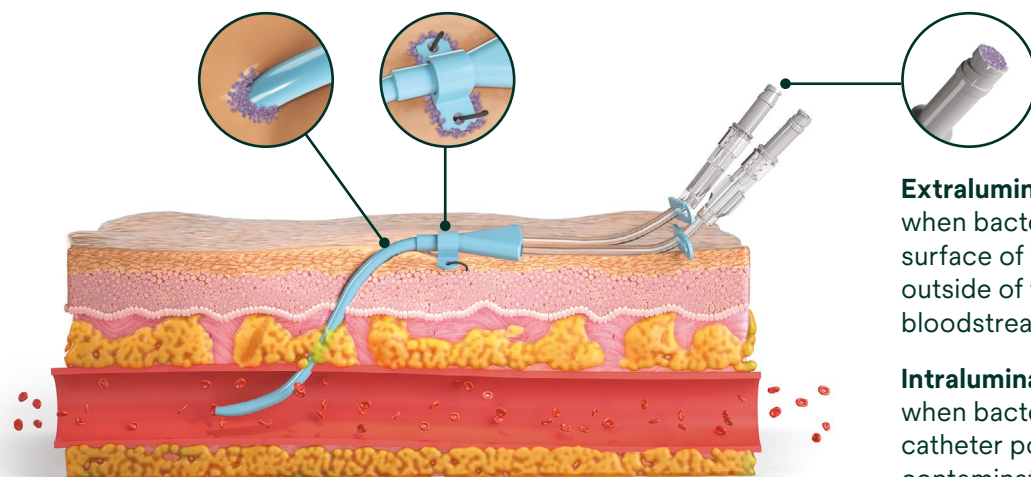


4-week delay in treatment increases mortality by

6–13%⁹

Understanding the sources of infection

Research shows 60% of all hospital-acquired bloodstream infections originate from some form of vascular access.¹⁰ These infections can be acquired at the time of the initial insertion or anytime throughout the duration of the venous access.¹¹

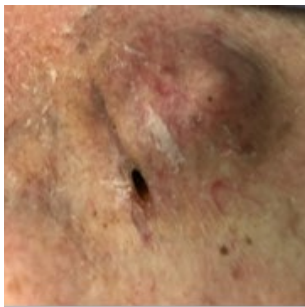


Extraluminal contamination results when bacteria originating on the surface of the skin migrate along the outside of the catheter and enter the bloodstream through the insertion site.

Intraluminal contamination results when bacteria migrate through the catheter post insertion, typically via contamination of the lumen through the catheter port.

Catheter-associated skin injury (CASI)

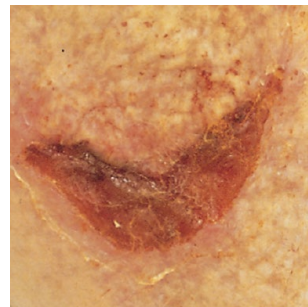
CASI is an abnormality including, but not limited to, erythema, vesicle, bulla, erosion or tear, at a peripheral or central vascular access device (VAD) site that is noted in the area of the device dressing and/or securement device and that is observable for 30 minutes or more after dressing/securement removal. CASI is associated with increased patient discomfort (e.g., pain, pruritis), increased cost, delays in treatment and a potential for VAD removal and replacement. Skin conditions from other sources (e.g., eczema, autoimmune disorders, medication adverse events) are not included.¹²



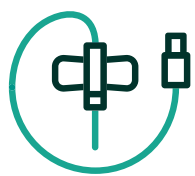
Medical adhesive-related skin injury (MARSI)

MARSI is damage to the skin that may occur when medical adhesives are not selected, applied and/or removed properly. MARSI is an erythema or cutaneous abnormality (including occurrence of, but not limited to, vesicle, bulla, erosion, skin tear or vesicle) that continues to be observable 30 minutes or more post adhesive removal.¹²

Critical cancer patients undergoing multiple drug therapies experience deleterious effects. When chemotherapy is combined with the specific characteristics of the cancer, it can increase susceptibility to MARSI.¹³

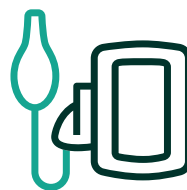


Prevalence and incidence of CASI in adult cancer patients (n=168)



27% of oncology patients had a catheter-related skin complication¹⁴

Prevalence of MARSI at PICC sites – study in oncology population (n=419)



30% of oncology patients developed MARSI at their PICC insertion site over the course of two weeks¹⁵

Catheter failure

Catheter failure is costly to patients, caregivers, and the healthcare system. An average of 1.7 catheters are required per patient during a 3.5-day period for reasons related to catheter failure,¹⁶ increasing the risk of complications.



Up to **1/3** of vascular access devices become dislodged¹⁵

Recommendations to help prevent bloodstream infections in cancer patients

Many well-regarded organisations have studied how to help prevent bloodstream infections. Following the evidence-based standards and best practice guidelines they have established can help you protect patients from bloodstream infections in oncology care settings.

Here are some of the recommendations:



From the German Society for Hematology and Medical Oncology:

Chlorhexidine-containing dressings, preferably transparent chlorhexidine-impregnated gel dressings, might reduce the risk of CRIs. As CRIs are often preceded by hub colonisation, disinfectant caps might be a promising approach to reduce the incidence of CRIs in cancer patients.¹



From the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (Great Britain):

Tegaderm CHG securement dressings are recommended for intravenous chemotherapy.¹⁸



From the Italian Association of Medical Oncology:

Nursing management of the medium and long term central vascular access in the oncology patient.¹⁹ The use of slow-release 2% chlorhexidine based transparent polyurethane IV dressing is recommended in the patient. Use port protectors with 70% isopropyl alcohol which can be applied to all IV access points.¹⁹



From the Spanish Society of Oncology Nursing:

For short-term peripheral catheters, chlorhexidine dressings are recommended to reduce infection rates.¹⁸



From the Infusion Nurses Society (United States):

Use chlorhexidine gluconate-containing dressings to prevent CLABSI in patients greater than two months of age with short-term central venous access devices (CVADs), including patients with oncohematological disease. (Level I) CHG-containing dressings also recommended for implanted ports, dialysis and epidurals. Use a transparent dressing to allow for site visualisation; consider a CHG-impregnated dressing. Consider passive disinfection by applying a cap or covering containing a disinfectant agent over the needleless connector.¹²

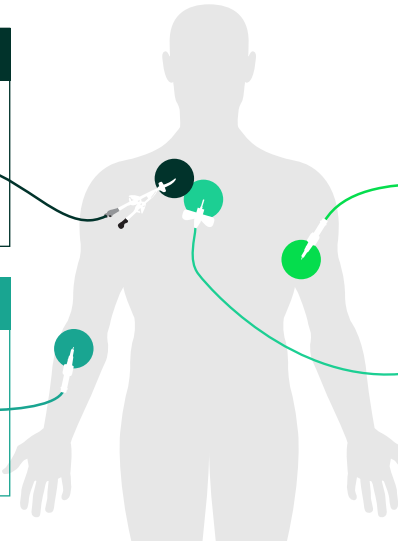
From the Oncology Nurses Society (United States):

Use a CHG dressing for all catheters including ports accessed for more than 4–6 hours. Passive alcohol disinfecting caps are recognised by ONS as an infection reduction strategy for ST-CVCs, PICCs, Tunneled CVCs and apheresis.²⁰

From The Joint Commission (United States):

Securing the CVC to stabilise and minimise mechanical trauma at the CVC entry site is believed to reduce phlebitis, reduce movement or dislodging of the CVC and help prevent CLABSI by decreasing the level of bacterial colonisation at the site.²²

Vascular access devices commonly used in oncology care

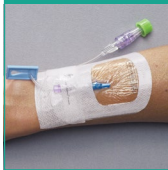


Central venous catheters (CVC)


Used for short term acute critical care, typically remaining in place for days or weeks.

Peripherally inserted central catheters (PICCs)


Used for long term treatment lasting for months.

Peripheral intravenous catheter (PIVC)


Used for the short term, typically remaining in place for days.

Implanted ports


Used for long term treatment that can last months or years.

The right dressing matters

Select the right dressing for the right catheter commonly used with oncology patients.

Scan the QR code to view options and details for each product



3M™ Tegaderm™ CHG Chlorhexidine Gluconate I.V. Securement Dressing

This dressing's integrated all-in-one design ensures consistent application, aligning with evidence-based guidelines and practice standards.

Recommended for

CVC

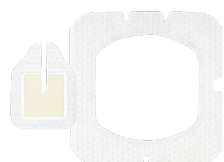


3M™ PICC/CVC Securement Device + Tegaderm™ CHG Chlorhexidine Gluconate I.V. Securement Dressing

This adhesive securement device (ASD) plus antimicrobial (CHG) dressing is designed to secure IVs quickly and effectively – without sutures.

Recommended for

PICC



3M™ Tegaderm™ CHG Chlorhexidine Gluconate I.V. Port Dressing

This integrated antimicrobial (CHG) gel pad plus I.V. port dressing is specifically designed to protect single or double-implanted venous ports and non-coring needles.

Recommended for

PORT



3M™ Tegaderm™ Antimicrobial I.V. Advanced Securement Dressing

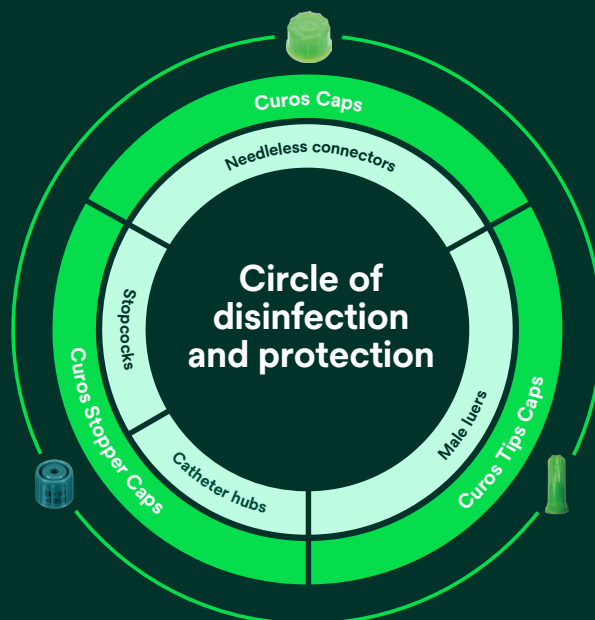
This dressing features an integrated design with CHG formulated into the dressing adhesive. It combines antimicrobial protection with site visibility, catheter securement and consistent application for peripheral IVs.

Recommended for

PIV

Circle of disinfection and protection

3M™ Curot™ Disinfecting Port Protectors is the only brand that has a disinfecting cap offering for all intraluminal access points including needleless connectors, male luer and open female luer.



3M™ Curot™ Disinfecting Cap for Needleless Connectors

Disinfects

Use as a disinfecting device for needleless connectors.

Protects

Acts as a barrier to contamination while in place.

Where you need them, when you need them

Curot cap strips can be hung from IV poles for easy access, greater compliance and reduced waste.



3M™ Curot Tips™ Disinfecting Cap for Male Luer

Protection where it's needed

Curot Tips disinfecting caps disinfect critical surfaces and protect the distal end of IV tubing and other male luer devices.

Optimal alcohol placement

A unique design shields excess alcohol from entering the lumen while providing sufficient flow of alcohol precisely where it is needed – on the exposed exterior male luer.



3M™ Curot™ Stopper Disinfecting Cap for Open Female Luer

Thoughtful design

Curot Stopper disinfecting caps are designed to luer lock onto a wide range of stopcocks and catheter hubs.

They utilise 70% isopropyl alcohol to disinfect the critical surfaces of open female luer, prior to line access.

The unique cap design will hold pressure to maintain a closed system.

Scan the QR code to view options and details for each product



Gentle-to-skin solutions

Cancer and cancer treatment disrupt the skin's normal process of rejuvenation. Preparation of the skin and selection of proper adhesive products are important steps to help minimise the risk of skin damage.¹

Scan the QR codes to view options and details for each product.



3M™ Cavilon™ No Sting Barrier Film

A sterile CHG-compatible* alcohol-free skin barrier proven to help protect skin from adhesive skin damage. Cavilon No Sting Barrier Film can help ensure the skin around the insertion site is protected.



3M™ Micropore™ S Surgical Tape

An effective yet gentle multi-purpose tape that is suitable for secondary securement on all patients, including those with at-risk skin. Available in individually packaged single-use rolls, which can help reduce cross-contamination risk.



3M™ Tube Securement Device

Delivers strong securement and skin performance in an easy-to-use solution. Designed to support medical adhesive-related skin injury (MARSI) and pressure injury prevention practices, it is gentle to skin and is indicated for non-critical tube securement or in conjunction with sutures, primary securement dressings or urinary catheter balloons per facility protocol.



*Solventum data on file: EM-05-005732 and EM-05-002049.



Skin performance: The feather designates products that deliver the securement power you need while minimising damage to skin.

Education and training to stay ahead of the curve

When information and recommendations are changing rapidly, it can be difficult to keep up with the latest standards and ensure that staff is trained appropriately.

We can be an extension of your team and help deepen your facility's expertise of IV care best practices through professional training and educational resources designed to meet your facility's unique challenges.

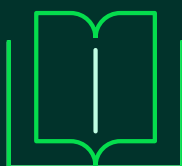


Explore our range of oncology solutions

Contact your Solventum representative to learn how we can help support you.



Assessment



Education



Product training and compliance

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