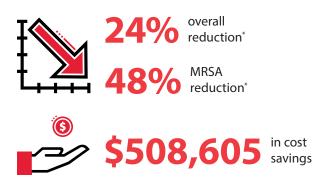
Literature review

Impact of an antimicrobial-impregnated gauze dressing on surgical site infections including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infections

Mueller SW, Krebsbach LE. Am J Infect Control. 2008 Nov;36(9):651-655.

Summary: A retrospective surgical site infection surveillance study was conducted by Bryan Medical Center to evaluate the impact of implementing a PHMB-impregnated dressing (Telfa[™] AMD). A total of 19,574 patients undergoing National Nosocomial Infection Surveillance System (NNIS) surgical procedures were monitored over a two-year period. The institution switched from plain sterile gauze to PHMBimpregnated gauze for all NNIS procedures in June 2005. Between July 2004 and May 2005, 9,372 NNSI procedures were performed using standard sterile gauze; 101 surgical site infections were identified, including 20 (19.80%) culture-positive for MRSA. During the evaluation period, 10,202 NNSI procedures were performed using AMD gauze; 84 SSIs were identified, including 11 (13.10%) culture-positive for MRSA. This reduction translated to an overall surgical site infection rate reduction of 24% (P=0.035) and a 48% (P=0.047) reduction in MRSA incidence.

Clinical outcomes: AMD significantly reduced surgical site infection



As a result of the reduced overall surgical site infection and MRSA rates, this facility realized a significant cost savings, along with enhanced patient safety and increased quality of life.

For more information about antimicrobial dressings with PHMB, contact your Cardinal Health Canada sales representative, call 1.888.291.5033 or visit shop.cardinalhealth.ca

Reference

Reference Impact of an antimicrobial-impregnated gauze dressing on surgical site infections including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infections Mueller SW, Krebsbach LE. Am J Infect Control. 2008 Nov;36(9):651-655. Reduction of SSI's Using a 0.2% Polyhexamethylene Biguanide Impregnated Island Dressing, Placed in the Sterile OR Setting, Versus Non-Impregnated Island Dressings Placed in the Same Environment PJ Neitzel, RN1 1Cardiac Surgery, Ingall's Memorial Hospital, Harvey, IL, USA Risk Factors for Surgical Site Infections Following Spinal Fusion Surgery at a Children's Hospital RD Cordill, BSN, MPH CC Maynard, PhD, MSW, MA Infection Control, Shriners Hospital for Children-Spokane, Spokane, WA, USA Department of Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA Analysis of Surgical Site Infection Rates and Cost Benefits Associated with Plain Gauze Dressings verses Gauze Dressings Impregnated with Polyhexamethylene Biguanide (PHMB) Renae Harris, RN, BSN, CIC - Covenant Health System, University TS



Design Retrospective surgical site infection surveillance Intervention PHMB dressing (Telfa[™] AMD) **Study details** Bryan Medical Center No practice or protocol changes **Number of participants** 19,574 patients **Patient profile** Surgical patients Patients undergoing National Nosocomial Infection Surveillance System (NNIS) surgical procedures

About this study

Lubbock, Texas

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^{*} Statistically significant.