## Defend with Profend®

Nasal Decolonization Kit to reduce the risk of SSIs\* in outpatient surgeries.





**Proactively protect patients from surgical site infections (SSIs)** in your ambulatory surgical center (ASC).

Why outpatient orthopedic, cardiac, plastic surgery, and other surgical patients need nasal decolonization:

- Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus) is the most common pathogen in SSIs1
- 85% of *S. aureus* SSIs come from the patient's own nasal flora<sup>2</sup>
- Nasal colonization increases the risk of getting an SSI up to 9 times,<sup>3</sup> and each SSI costs up to \$60,000<sup>4</sup>

Nasal decolonization with PVP-Iodine is now a **CDC core strategy for reducing** *S. aureus* in high-risk surgeries.<sup>5</sup>





Why use **Profend®** PVP-Iodine Nasal Decolonization Swabs?

- Nasal decolonization is a vital component of a multifaceted SSI prevention approach for patients at ASCs
- 30% of healthy adults have *S. aureus* in their nasal passages<sup>6</sup>



- 60-second application kills 99.7% of *S. aureus* at 10 minutes and 99.9% at 12 hours<sup>7</sup>
- Apply in nose for just 60 seconds:
  15 seconds x 4 swabs = one application
- Up to 2.5x faster application than other PVP-Iodine swabs<sup>8</sup>
- Pre-saturated swabs need no preparation, just snap and swab
- Clinician-administered for 100% compliance
- Preferred by over 90% of clinicians surveyed for speed and efficiency compared to other PVP-Iodine swabs<sup>9</sup>





See references and footnotes on back.



## **Defend with Profend** nasal decolonization swabs as part of a layered approach to infection prevention.

No single approach can fully eliminate the risk of healthcare-associated infections. That's why healthcare institutions need multiple layers of defense to attack infections from all angles. **Profend** nasal decolonization kits can help provide effective infection risk reduction at the innermost layer: patients themselves. It's just one of PDI Healthcare's integrated products that helps you implement an overall infection prevention strategy.



## Learn more at www.DefendwithProfend.com

	NDC	REORDER NO.	COUNT	CASE PACK	TI/HI	CASE WEIGHT	CASE CUBE
Profend® Nasal Decolonization Kit							
Patient Kit	#10819-3888	X12048	48 patient units/case	4 swabs/patient pack, 12 patient packs/shelf unit, 4 shelf units/case	35/5	2.7 lbs	0.263 ft <sup>3</sup>

References: 1. Bratzler DW, Dellinger EP, Olsen KM, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for antimicrobial prophylaxis in surgery. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2013;70(3):195–283. 2. Septimus EJ. Nasal Decolonization: What antimicrobials are more effective prior to surgery? Am J Infect Control 2019;47\$.453.457. doi: 10.1016/j.ajic.2019.02.028. 3. Kalmeijer MD, van Nieuwland-Bollen E, Bogaers-Hofman D, de Baere GA. Nasal carriage of Staphylococcus aureus is a major risk factor for surgical-site infections in orthopedic surgery. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2000;21(15)319-323. 4. Anderson DJ, Kaye KS, Chen LF, Schmader KE, Choi Y, et al. Clinical and Financial Outcomes Due to Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus Surgical Site Infection: A Multi-Center Matched Outcomes Study. PLOS ONE. 2009;4(12):e8305. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0008305. 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Strategies to Prevent Hospital-onset Staphylococcus aureus Bloodstream Infections in Acute Care Facilities. https://www.cdc.gov/hai/prevent/staph-prevention-strategies.html. Published December 2019. Accessed December 10, 2020. 6. VandenBergh MF, Yzerman EP, van Belkum A, Boelens HA, Sijmons M, Verbrugh HA. Follow-up of Staphylococcus aureus nasal carriage after 8 years: redefining the persistent carrier state. J Clin Microbiol. 1999;37:3133–3140. 7. PDI in vivo Study PDI-0113-CTEV01. 8. Instructions for use. 9. PDI user acceptance study.

\*Surgical site infections

