





SOFTA-MAN® ABHR FOR SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION AND GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION

SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION AND GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION WITH ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBS (ABHRs) MADE SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT



Medical and Surgical Requisites Pty Ltd

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AN IDEAL SURGICAL HAND DISINFECTING AGENT SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS:

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTION

PERSISTENT ACTIVITY

SAFETY

ACCEPTANCE



Broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against pathogenic organisms that works rapidly.1



An ideal hand disinfecting agent should have persistent activity that keeps bacterial count low under gloves.1



An ideal hand disinfecting agent should be non-irritating, safe to use and not be damaging to the skin or environment.¹



An ideal hand disinfecting agent should encourage compliance & support from Healthcare users in adapting to a new product.¹

COMMON AGENTS USED IN THE OPERATING THEATRE **ENVIRONMENT**

GOOD LIQUID OR FOAM SOAPS

Better IMPREGNATED SCRUB BRUSHES/SPONGES

STATE-OF-THE-ART ALCOHOL BASED SURGICAL HAND RUBS (ABHRs)



Liquid or foam medical soap used in conjunction with water and dry scrub brushes or sponges are the most common products used for surgical scrub. Antimicrobial agents in these products include CHG (chlorhexidine gluconate), iodophor or PCMX (parachlorometaxylenol) which are very drying, and with repeated scrubbing, can cause skin damage.⁵

Mitchell and colleagues suggested a brushless surgical hand scrub as early as the 1980s.²



Scrub brushes/sponges preloaded with CHG, iodophor or PCMX are water-aided products. Skin irritation and dermatitis are more frequently observed after surgical hand scrub with chlorhexidine.4

Loeb's randomised, controlled clinical trial, published in the American Journal of Infection Control, failed to demonstrate an additional antimicrobial effect by using a brush.5



The antimicrobial efficacy of alcoholbased formulations is a superior method of preoperative surgical hand preparation. Alcohol rubs have rapid and immediate antibacterial action; and do not eliminate good microorganisms naturally present on the skin.³

Alcohol rubs are less drying to the skin; allergy is rare and toxic effects have not been reported.6,7,8





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RECOGNISED GUIDELINES FOR SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION AND GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION

WHO

World Health Organisation. Hand antisepsis reduces the transmission of health care associated pathogens and the incidence of Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs).

NHMRC

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) on the Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare. Principles of infection prevention and control can be applied to a wide range of healthcare settings, including primary care, rural and remote centres.

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANISATIONS THAT UPHOLD THE USE OF ALCOHOL BASED HAND **RUBS FOR SURGICAL HAND** PREPARATION AND GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION

ACORN

Australian College of **Perioperative Nurses Revised** Standard 2015, Surgical Scrub Guidelines. The latest edition of the ACORN Standards for Perioperative Nursing in Australia offers evidencebased and peer-reviewed guidelines for perioperative staff and other members of the team, to standardise perioperative practice and promote patient and worker safety.²⁰

HHA

Hand Hygiene Australia. Perform hand hygiene before and after every patient contact to prevent becoming colonised with nosocomial pathogens from other patients and the hospital environment.

CDC

Centers for Disease Control and **Prevention.** Protect yourself and your patients from potentially deadly germs by cleaning your hands.



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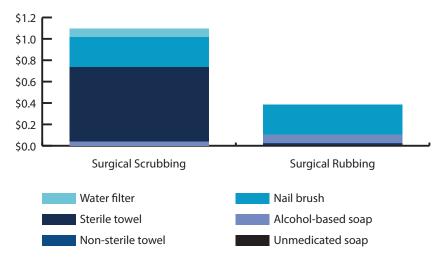
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SURGICAL HAND SCRUBBING VERSUS SURGICAL HAND RUBBING

COST OF SURGICAL HAND SCRUBBING VERSUS ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBBING:



Tavollacci study compared the efficacy of Surgical Hand Rubbing (SHR) against efficacy of Surgical Hand Scrubbing (SHS). The costs of SHR and SHS were estimated based on standard hospitals costs. The study concluded that SHR had immediate efficacy similar to that of SHS, however SHR had more lasting effect. SHR reduced costs by 67%. In summary, SHR is a cost-effective alternative to SHS.9

HAND SCRUBBING VERSUS ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBBING: TIME SAVINGS





Studies demonstrate that SHR is 150% quicker in achieving Surgical Standard EN12791 which allows more time to focus on the operation list.²³

Up to 5 minutes

90 seconds

HAND SCRUBBING VERSUS ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBBING: SKIN TOLERABILITY



A Healthcare Worker's (HCW) hand after 2 weeks of hand hygiene using non-medicated liquid soap with 2% chlorhexidine containing solution; showed hand cracks and evidence of bleeding.



After 2 weeks of application of an alcohol based hand rub containg emollients.

Note: Actual picture from a file presented by Prof. Pittet, MD, MS, CBE, Director, Infection Control Programme & WHO Collaborating Centre on Patient Safety, The University of Geneva Hospital and Faculty of Medicine, Health Service Delivery and Safety, WHO Headquaters, Genva, Switzerland.27



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SOFTA-MAN® ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUB FOR SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION AND GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION

What makes Softa-Man[®] unique?

An unusual name for a unique product: Man is derived from the Latin term hands, Manus. Softa-Man[®] literally means soft hands.

- 1. Softa-Man[®] is a ready to use alcohol solution for both surgical hand preparation and general hand disinfection.
 - One product to fit operating theatres, critical, semi critical areas and general wards
 - Passes EN12791 for surgical hand preparation -90 seconds²⁵
 - · Passes EN1500 for general hand preparation -15 seconds²⁵
- 2. Softa-Man[®] has a unique two alcohol combination as active ingredients in 79.5% concentration:
 - Ethanol highly effective against virus (virucidal)¹⁰
 - n Propanol highly effective against bacteria (bactericidal)¹⁰
- 3. Softa-Man[®] is enriched with high quality skin emollients (dexpanthenol, allantoin and bisabolol).
 - · Protects hands and skin during repeated and long term use
 - Gentle on the hands and skin
- 4. Softa-Man[®] contains hypoallergenic perfumes and is free of colourants.
 - · Available in solution and liquid gel form in various sizes
 - Offers flexibility to fit user's preference

KEY POINTS

- When compared to surgical hand scrubbing (SHS) it is clear that surgical hand rubbing (SHR) with ABHR offers significant cost savings, when taking into account standard hospital costs.9
- Additionally, there is significant time saved when ABHR hand rubbing is used compared to SHS²³. Therefore, time saved means a more effective Operating Theatre utilisation on all productivity measures.
- WHO guidelines on hand hygiene discourage the use of brushes for surgical hand preparation.³





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SOFTA-MAN[®] FEELS LIKE A COSMETIC WHILST EFFECTIVELY PROVIDING SURGICAL AND **GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION**

BISABOLOL¹¹

(active ingredient from medical plant Chamomile)

- Used in traditional medicine for hundreds of years
- Has anti-inflammatory properties
- Protects and heals the skin from effects of daily stress

ALLANTOIN¹²

(from the Comfrey root)

- Has soothing benefits for sensitive/irritated skin
- Aids in the healing of damaged skin by stimulating new tissue growth
- Helps alleviate irritant contact dermatitis (ICD)

PRO-VITAMIN B13

- Offers skin-repairing properties (Dexpanthenol)
- Stimulates cellular proliferation
- Assists in absorbing skin moisture contents

TWIN ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT 79.5% MEETS SURGICAL DISINFFECTION STANDARD EN1279125

n-PROPANOL

- Bactericidal activity¹⁰
- Penetrates the fatty cell membranes of bacteria

FTHANOL

- Effective against bacteria, viruses and fungi¹⁰
- Works by denaturing proteins and dissolving lipids



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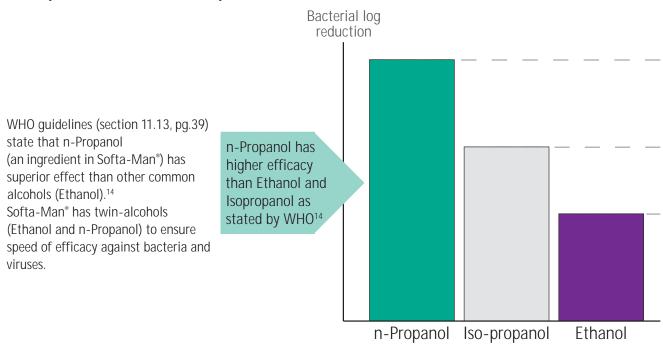
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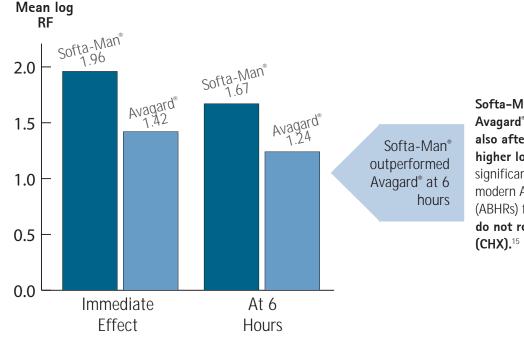
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NOT ALL ALCOHOL HAND RUBS ARE THE SAME

n-Propanol (Softa-Man[®]) outperforms other common alcohols¹⁴





Softa-Man[®] outperformed Avagard^{®*} both immediately and also after 6 hours by showing higher log reduction.¹⁵ Statistically significant results proves that modern Alcohol Based Hand Rubs (ABHRs) for surgical hand antisepsis do not require Chlorhexidine

*Avagard[®] is a trademark of 3M



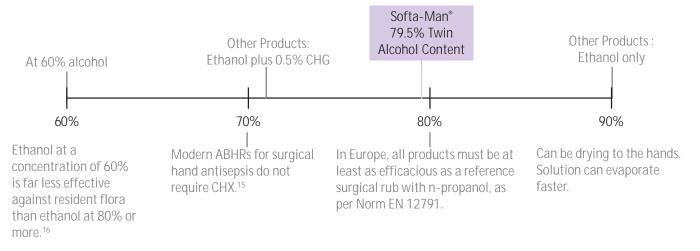
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ALCOHOL % CONTENT

WHO STATES THAT ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBS CONTAINING 60-80% ALCOHOL ARE MOST EFFECTIVE: WITH HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS BEING LESS POTENT. THIS PARADOX RESULTS FROM THE FACT THAT PROTEINS ARE NOT DENATURED EASILY IN THE ABSENCE OF WATER¹⁴



Alcohols tested at the same concentration and in terms of efficacy demonstrated that Ethanol is less efficacious than Isopropanol and Isopropanol is less active than n-Propanol.¹⁴

OPTIMUM WORKING CONCENTRATION OF ETHANOL AND n-PROPANOL

The microbiocidal efficacy of alcohol against bacteria is increasing with the length of the carbon chain. Primary alcohols (n- or 1-) are more effective than secondary or tertiary alcohols.

Ethanol is mostly produced by the fermentation of sugars, by yeasts, or by petrochemical process. Ethanol kills organisms by denaturing their proteins, by dissolving lipids and is effective against most bacteria, fungi and many viruses. However, ethanol is ineffective against bacterial spores.²¹

n-Propanol is thought to be 2-4 times more potent than Ethanol. It is manufactured by catalytic hydrogenation of propionaldehyde.23

SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION WITH ALCOHOL-BASED HANDRUBS (ABHRs)

- The hands of the surgical team should be clean upon entering the operating theatre by washing with a non-medicated soap. Non-medicated soaps are sufficient, and the procedure is necessary only upon entering the operating theatre.
- It is not necessary to wash hands before performing alcohol based handrubbing unless hands are visibly soiled or dirty.
- The activity of the ABHR may be impaired if hands are not completely dried before application.
- Repeating handrubbing with ABHR without handwash or scrub is recommended before switching to the next procedure.
- Hands should be wet from the ABHR for 90 seconds during the whole rubbing procedure. This requires approximately 15 ml depending on the size of the hands. The size of the hands and forearms determines the volume required to keep the skin area wet during rubbing procedure.

CARING FOR THE HANDS AND SKIN TO MAXIMISE ADHERENCE TO ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUBBING

- Proper skin care management is essential in preventing occupational skin disorders.
- HCWs at risk of irritant contact dermatitis or other adverse reactions to hand hygiene products need additional skin moisturisers.
- Use of hand lotions and creams containing humectants, fats, and oils can increase skin hydration and replace altered or depleted skin lipids.

PRIMARY STRATEGIES FOR MINIMISING HAND HYGIENE RELATED IRRITANT CONTACT DERMATITIS AMONG HCWs

- Select less irritating hand hygiene products.
- Avoid certain practices that increase the risk of skin irritation.
- Use moisturising skin care products following hand cleansing.¹⁴



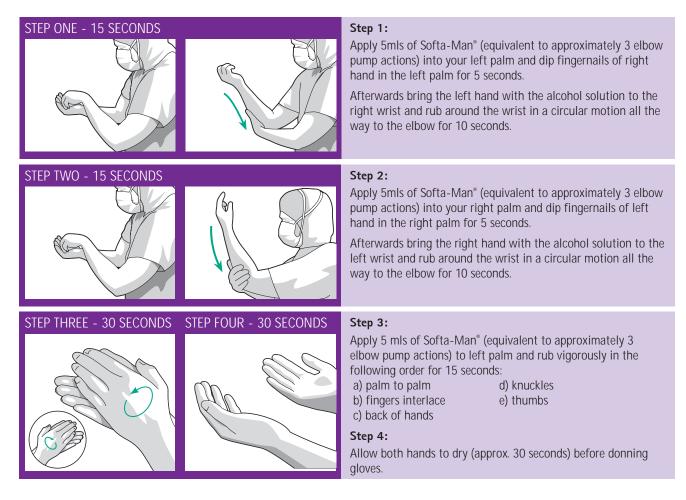
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How To Perform Alcohol Based Hand Rubbing according to WHO guideline on surgical hand preparation



B. Braun offers skin health products compatible with Softa-Man® to align with the WHO skin care strategies.

CLEANSE

LIFOSAN® SOFT, LIFOSAN® PURE, SOFTASKIN® PURE FOAM



- A range of body/hand wash products.
- High quality skin care components.
- Alkali, soap free and pH-skin neutral.

MOISTURISE

TRIXO®-LIND



- A rich, oil-in-water skin soothing emulsion.
- Allergy-tested and neutral pH, providing skin with intensive care.
- Can be used by those who have allergies to alcohols and lanolin derivatives.

PROTECT & HYDRATE LINOVERA® OIL



- Contains 200 active molecules that include proteins, vitamins and amino acids that ward off inflammatory cell reaction.
- Linovera[®] oil prevents skin dehydration whilst restoring the skin's water/lipid film.





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HAND HYGIENE (GENERAL HAND DISINFECTION)



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"Around the world people die or become ill in hospitals everyday because they are exposed to bacteria carried on the hands of those who care for them"24

In Australia, an estimated 175,000 hospital associated infections (HAIs) occur annually, but the exact figure is unknown.*

- Hand hygiene reduces the incidence of HAIs.
- Widespread use of hand hygiene products that improve adherence to recommended hand hygiene practices promote patient safety and prevent infections.
- Hand hygiene is performed before patient contact, before donning gloves, when inserting central venous catheters, urinary catheters, peripheral vascular catheters or any other invasive devices that don't require surgery.
- Hand hygiene is also performed after contact with a patient's intact skin, contact with body fluids or excretions, non-intact skin, wound dressings and after removing gloves.



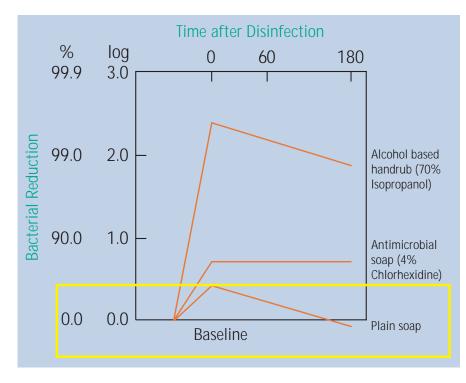




ABILITY OF HAND HYGIENE AGENTS TO REDUCE BACTERIA ON HANDS¹⁹

According to WHO and Hand Hygiene Australia, ABHR is the gold standard of care for hand hygiene practice in healthcare settings; handwashing with soap and water is reserved only for situations when hands are visibly soiled, or when gloves have not been worn in the care of patients with Clostridium Difficile.

ABHR is the hand hygiene product of choice for all standard aseptic non-touch technique procedures. Alcohol-based hand rubs are more effective against most bacteria and many viruses than medicated or nonmedicated soaps.18



Philip L Russo, Allen Chang, et al. Healthcare Associated Infection in Australia: Time for National Surveillance. Australian Health Review, 2015, 39, pg.37-43, CSIRO Publishing. 11



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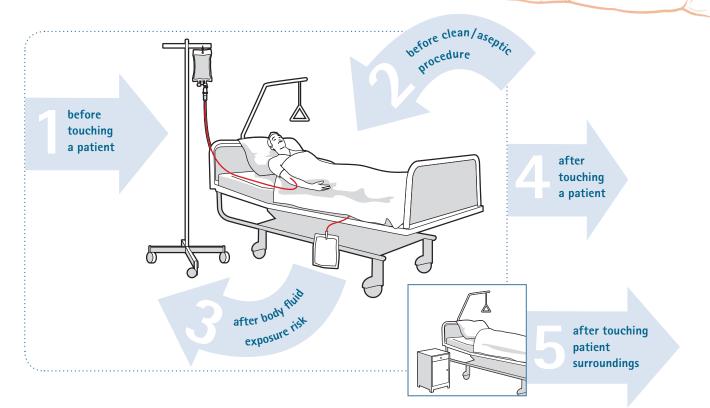
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5 MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE CLEAN HANDS ARE SAFER HANDS. ARE YOURS CLEAN?

According to WHO Global Patient Safety campaign: Clean Care is Safer Care.

WHEN?



1	before touching a patient	When? Why?	Clean hands before touching a patient. To protect the patient against harmful germs carried on HCWs hands.		
2	before clean/ aseptic procedure	When? Why?	Clean hands before performing a clean/aseptic procedure. To protect the patient against harmful germs, including the patient's own, from entering his/her body.		
3	after body fluid exposure risk	When? Why?	Clean hands immediately after exposure risk to body fluids (and after glove removal). To protect HCWs and the healthcare environment from harmful patient germs.		
4	after touching a patient	My When? Clean hands after touching the patient and her/his immediate surroundin when leaving the patient's side. Why? To protect HCW and the healthcare environment from harmful patient get			
5	after touching patient surroundings	When? Why?	Clean hands after touching any object or furniture in the patient's immediate surroundings and when leaving – even if the patient has not been touched. To protect HCW and the healthcare environment from harmful patient germs.		

For further information please see: www.who.int/gpsc/en/



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SOFTA-MAN[®] ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUB: ONE PRODUCT THAT CAN BE USED IN ALL CLINICAL AREAS



- Softa-Man[®] passes EN12791 and EN1500.²⁵
- n-Propanol-containing preparation is significantly more effective against all test organisms than the Ethanol-based product.²⁶
- Softa-Man[®] contains high quality emollients that protect and moisturise the hands and skin during repeated and long term use.^{11, 12, 13}
- Softa-Man[®] is a single product that can be used in all clinical areas provide efficiency and cost savings to the hospital.9, 23

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ACCESSORIES FOR SOFTA-MAN® AND SKIN HEALTH RANGE

Wall Dispenser plus with plastic pump



Aluminium	housing

- Adjustable dosing from 0.5 ml to 1.5 ml
- Plastic pump is compatible with B. Braun alcoholic hand rubs, hand washing lotions and hand care lotions
- All parts can be reprocessed in a washer disinfector with a pH-neutral cleaner and autoclaved at 134 °C and 3 bar
- Plastic pump is not autoclavable

Visible lever arm length: 100mm	1418893	for 500 ml bottle E A/K
	1418892	for 1000 ml bottle E A/K
Visible lever arm length: 170mm	1418894	for 500 ml bottle E A/K
	1418895	for 1000 ml bottle E A/K

- Drip tray with white plastic tray
- Prevents dripping onto the floor
- Locking plate for manually operated dispensers incl. lock and key
- Anodized aluminium

Drip Tray	3908232	for Wall Dispensers plus E or ELS (500ml)
	3908240	for Wall Dispensers plus T or TLS (1000ml)
Locking plate	2400067	for Wall Dispensers plus E or ELS (500ml)
	2400064	for Wall Dispensers plus T or TLS (1000ml)

Automatic Touchless Dispenser System				
	 For all B. Braun I Autoclavable pu Scratch resistant Battery operated With emergency 	casing made of anodized aluminium		
	4400774	for 500 ml bottle		
	3908403	for 1000 ml bottle		

Please contact your B. Braun representative for any other dispensers, brackets and accessories not listed here.

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ACCESSORIES FOR SOFTA-MAN® AND SKIN HEALTHCARE RANGE

1420140	for 500 ml bottle
3908393	for 1000 ml bottle

- For 500 ml and 1000 ml bottles
- To lock the product into Touchless Dispenser
- Plastic tray

Drip Tray	3908394	For Touchless Dispenser
Locking plate	3908394	For Touchless Dispenser



Description	Туре	Size	Code	Best use
Softa-Man [®] Liquid	Flip Cap	100ml	19699	Patient to patient – attach to staff belt with clip
Softa-Man [®] Liquid	Pump Pack	500ml	19700	Ward wall mounted or Surgical Prep area
Softa-Man [®] Liquid	Pump Pack	1000ml	19844	Ward wall mounted or Surgical Prep area
Softa-Man [®] Gel	Flip Cap	100ml	19701	Patient to patient – attach to staff belt with clip
Softa-Man [®] Gel	Pump Pack	500ml	19702	Ward wall mounted or Surgical Prep area
Softa-Man [®] Gel	Pump Pack	1000ml	19846	Ward wall mounted or Surgical Prep area

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