



Skin decolonisation simplified.

- ✓ Streamline steps
- ✓ Save time
- ✓ Reduce waste

Skin decolonisation from Clinell

2% chlorhexidine wash gloves for skin decolonisation without the hassle.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global burden¹, making the need for effective infection prevention measures is critical – especially with the emergence of highly virulent and resistant pathogens.



Effective against MDROs and ESKAPE organisms

Rapid bactericidal and yeasticidal action



24 hour protection²

Leaves an invisible protective shield over skin offering prolonged protection



Guaranteed 2% dose every time

Consistent dose of chlorhexidine for optimal antimicrobial action



No rinse step

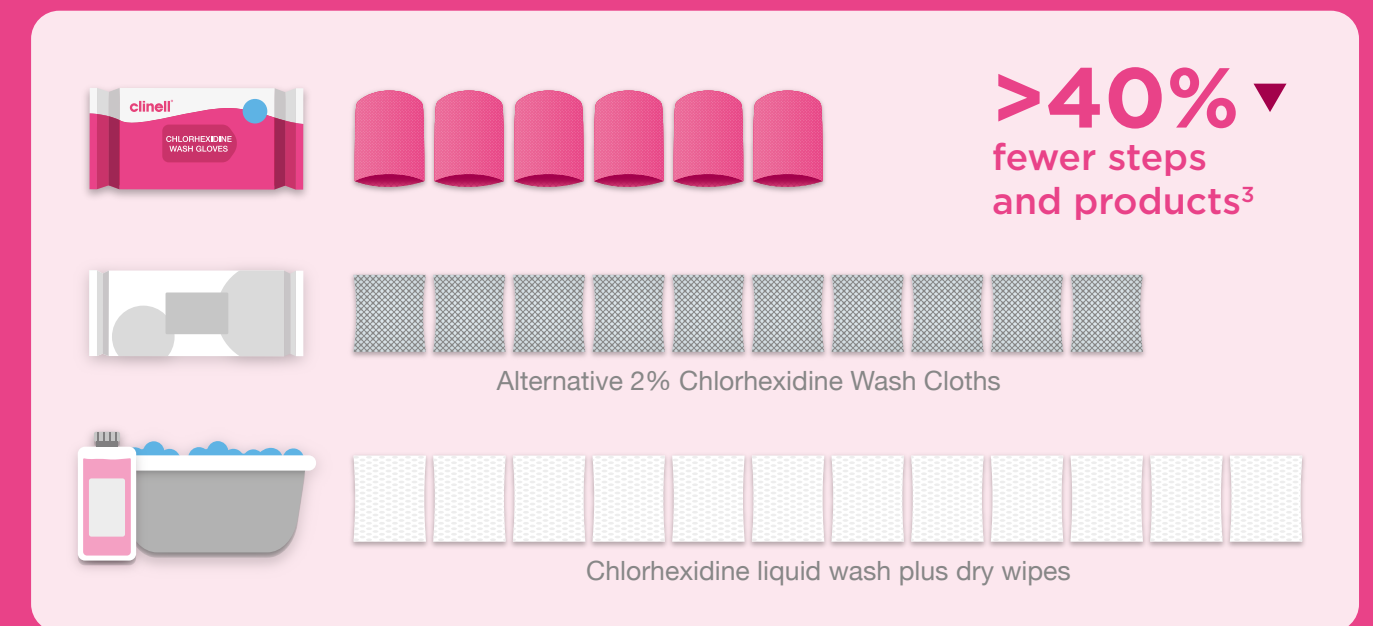
Complete head-to-toe bedbath without contamination risk associated with water



Streamline steps, reduce waste

Simplify skin decolonisation with a compact 6 pack.

Traditional methods generate waste. For one patient, other liquid wash protocols can require up to 12 dry wipes, and alternative waterless bathing solutions require 10 wet wipes/gloves. Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Gloves complete the same procedure with 6 gloves.



Guidance says 2% chlorhexidine

Global guidelines champion chlorhexidine for skin decolonisation⁷⁻¹¹.

Chlorhexidine bathing is an evidenced protocol¹²⁻¹⁹, trusted to deliver effective results for daily and pre-admission skin decolonisation.

Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs)

Joint **Healthcare Infection Society (HIS)** and **Infection Prevention Society (IPS)** guidelines recommend daily waterless bathing with 2% chlorhexidine wipes for the prevention and control of MRSA¹¹.

Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs)

epic3 and 'Guidelines for the prevention of intravascular catheter-related infections' indicate daily cleansing with chlorhexidine as a strategy to reduce CRBSIs^{8,9}.

Surgical site infections (SSIs)

Both **NICE** and **WHO** consider the additional measure of chlorhexidine bathing in the prevention of SSIs where *S. aureus* is a concern^{7,10}.

Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)

Clinical evidence shows that daily use of 2% chlorhexidine can reduce the incidence rate of CLABSI in critically ill patients by 79%¹⁴.

Octenidine fails to produce results²⁰

In a large clinical trial involving 72 ICUs and 76,815 patients:

✓ '[2% chlorhexidine]
reduced ICU-
attributable CLABSI'

✗ '[Octenidine]
did not reduce
CLABSI rates in ICUs'

Published outcomes

Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Range is proven effective in studies.

↓ MDRO cross-transmission and colonisation¹³

Over 2 years, an ICU implemented waterless chlorhexidine bathing for patients on mechanical ventilation or colonised by MDROs. Patients were bathed daily with Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Cloths. As a result, there was a significant decrease in the incidence of MDRO colonisation.

↓ 51.8% in acquisition of CRAB¹⁵

In this time series study, patients in ICU were bathed with Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Cloths. Researchers observed the effect of adopting daily waterless bathing on the acquisition of carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAB). Introduction of daily chlorhexidine bathing resulted in a 51.8% reduction of CRAB acquisition rates.

↓ Trend of MRSA acquisition rates¹⁶

A medical ICU with MRSA endemicity evaluated the impact of daily chlorhexidine bathing with Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Cloths on the acquisition of MRSA. After a 16 month intervention, researchers observed a significant reduction in trend of incidence density of MRSA – despite increases in the level and trend of MRSA prevalence during the intervention.



Comparing traditional methods

Bed bathing with a liquid is unnecessarily challenging.

For healthcare staff, Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Gloves replace cumbersome traditional skin decolonising methods.

When using a liquid wash, multiple products and steps are needed to achieve one goal: skin decolonisation. Both water-based and waterless methods may require 2 additional steps (pre-cleansing and post-rinsing) compared to Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Gloves.

Challenges with traditional methods

- Preparing multiple products
- Elongated protocol, including cleanse and rinse step
- Inconsistent dose of chlorhexidine or octenidine
- Risk of cross-contamination from water and basins
- 62.2% of hospital basins are contaminated with common hospital-acquired pathogens²¹

Traditional skin decolonising bed bath

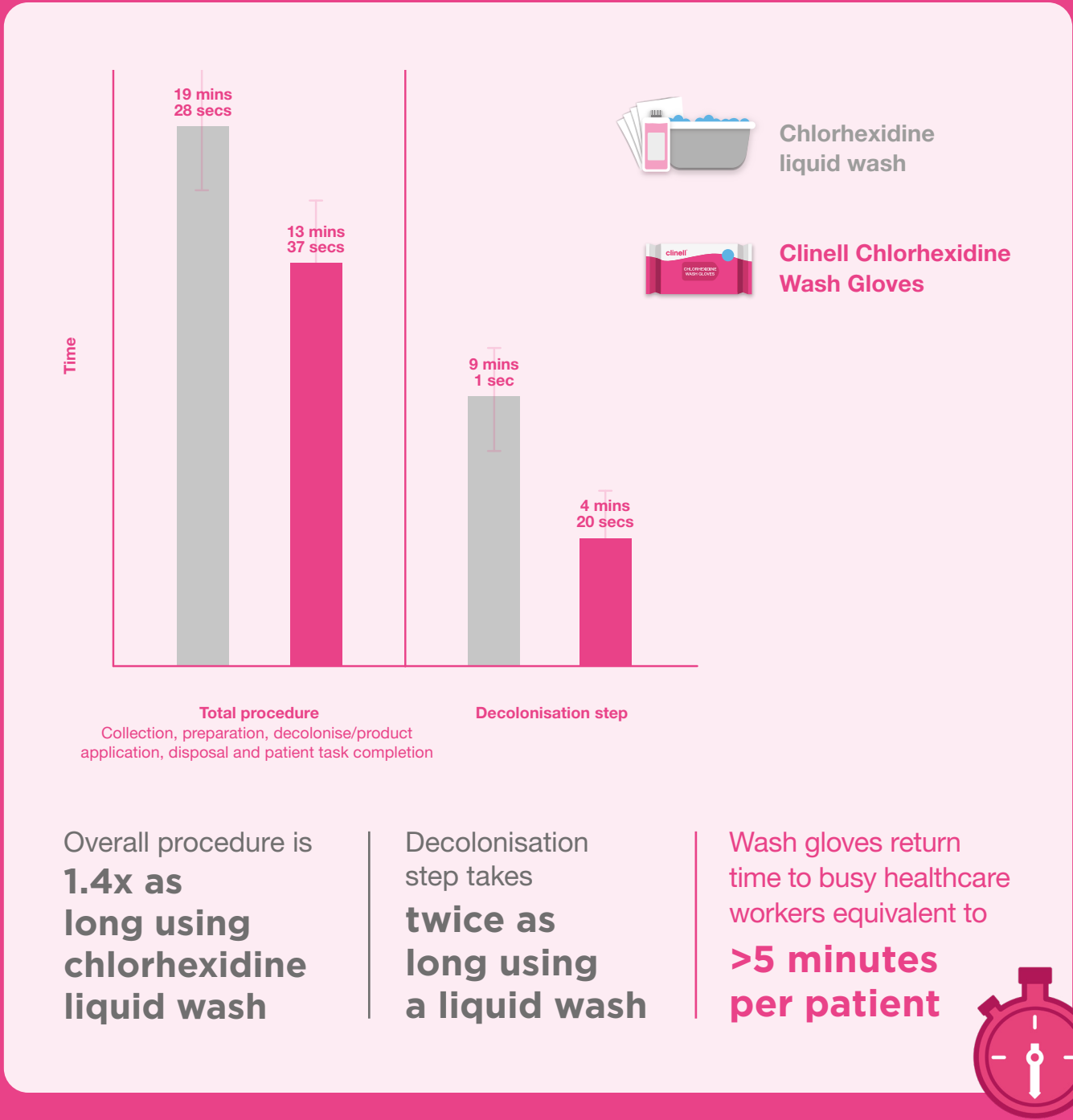


Waterless skin decolonising bed bath



Enhanced efficiency

Time in motion study shows Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Gloves save time³.



Product	Product code	NHSSC code
Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Gloves (6)	CHGWGL6FF	MRB85014
Clinell Chlorhexidine Shampoo Cap	CHGSC1	VJT266

To find out more, contact your local **GAMA Healthcare Area Representative** or visit **www.gamahealthcare.com**

Brought to you by GAMA Healthcare

As infection prevention specialists, we believe gold-standard protocols require innovative products and exceptional support. That's why we provide Clinell users with market-leading clinical training and education. Our team of experienced Clinical Educators can deliver bespoke training at the point of care to NHS Trusts and healthcare organisations.

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Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.