

Take Greater Control

of a key risk factor related to Surgical Site Infections (SSIs)



The petri dish image is for illustrative purposes only, zone of inhibition testing results can vary.

Suture selection provides an important opportunity to address a known risk factor for infection – bacterial colonization of the suture.

SSIs are common & costly for patients and hospitals. Additional cost of an SSI can be **€2000 to €4000¹**



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(CDC) has revised its Guideline for the Prevention of SSI to now include a recommendation for the use of antimicrobial sutures: "Consider the use of triclosan-coated sutures for the prevention of SSI."^{2*}

Triclosan-coated sutures are now also supported by:

World Health Organization (WHO) Global Guidelines for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection

"The panel suggests the use of triclosan-coated sutures for the purpose of reducing the risk of SSI, independent of the type of surgery."^{3*}

American College of Surgeons & Surgical Infection Society (ACS & SIS) Surgical Site Infection Guidelines

"Triclosan antibacterial suture use is recommended for wound closure in clean and clean-contaminated abdominal cases when available."^{4*}

*CDC, WHO, and ACS/SIS guidelines on reducing the risk of surgical site infections are general to triclosan-coated sutures and are not specific to any one brand.



Ethicon Plus Antibacterial Suture facts

Triclosan used in Plus Sutures –IRGACARE® MP[†]—Medical grade Triclosan.

**Shown in vitro to inhibit bacterial colonization
of the suture for 7 days or more.⁵⁻⁸**

**PDS™
Plus**

Antibacterial
(Polydioxanone)
Suture



**MONOCRYL™
Plus**

Antibacterial
(Poliglecaprone 25)
Suture



Coated
**VICRYL™
Plus**

Antibacterial
(Polyglactin 910)
Suture



Stratafix™
Symmetric PDS™ Plus
KNOTLESS TISSUE CONTROL DEVICE

Please refer always to the Instructions for Use / Package Insert that come with the device for the most current and complete instructions.

References: 1. Leaper DJ, van Goor H, Reilly J, et al. Surgical site infection – a European perspective of incidence and economic burden. *Int Wound J*. 2004;1(4): 247-273. 2. Berrios-Torres SJ, Umscheid CA, Bratzler DW, et al. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 2017. *JAMA Surg*. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2017.0904. 3. Global guidelines on the prevention of surgical site infection. World Health Organization website. <http://www.who.int/gpsc/ssi-prevention-guidelines/en/>. Accessed May 4, 2017. 4. Ban KA, Minel JP, Laronga C, et al. American College of Surgeons and Surgical Infection Society: Surgical Site Infection Guidelines, 2016 Update. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2016;224:59-74. 5. Barbolt TA. Chemistry and safety of triclosan, and its use as an antimicrobial coating on Coated Vicryl Plus Antibacterial Suture (coated polyglactin 910 suture with triclosan). *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*. 2002;3(suppl):S45-S53. 6. Rothenburger S, Spangler D, Bhende S, Burkley D. In vitro antimicrobial evaluation of coated Vicryl Plus Antibacterial Suture (coated polyglactin 910 with triclosan) using zone of inhibition assays. *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*. 2002;3(suppl):S79-S87. 7. Ming X, Rothenburger S, Yang D. In vitro antibacterial efficacy of Monocryl Plus Antibacterial Suture (poliglecaprone 25 with triclosan). *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*. 2007;8(2):201-207. 8. Ming X, Rothenburger S, Nichols MM. In vivo and in vitro antibacterial efficacy of PDS Plus (polydioxanone with triclosan) suture. *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*. 2008;9(4):451-457.

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of surgery

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