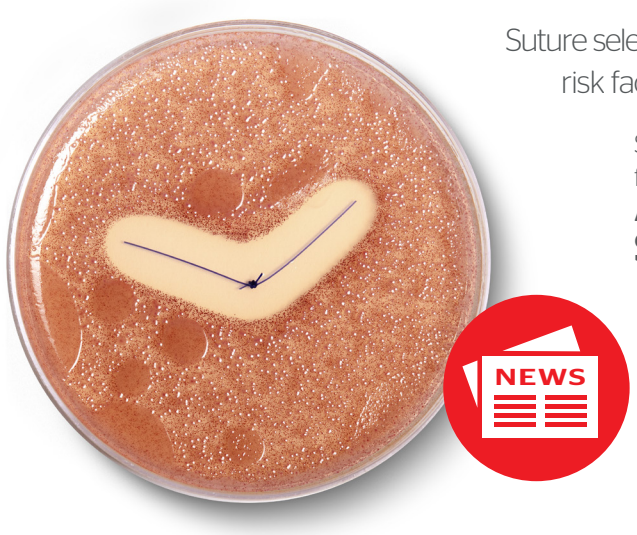
Take Greater Control

of key risk factors 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

Annual cost due to SSIs

$3.5-10 billion.[1]

The 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]

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*

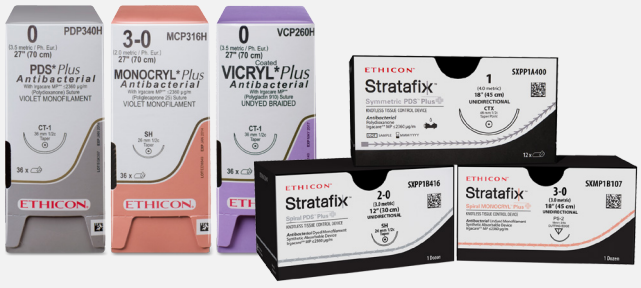
Triclosan antibacterial suture use is recommended for wound closure in clean and clean-contaminated abdominal cases when available.[4]

*The CDC, WHO, 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†—is the purest form available.[5]

Shown in vitro to inhibit bacterial colonization of the suture for 7 days or more.[6-8]



Ethicon has a full portfolio offering of triclosan-coated sutures

For complete indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and adverse reactions, please reference full package insert.

References 1. Thompson KM, Oldenberg WA, Deschamps C, Rupp WC, Smith CD. Chasing zero: The drive to eliminate surgical site infections. *Ann Surg.* 2011;254:430-437. **2.** Berríos-Torres SI, 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 March 23, 2017. **4.** Ban KA, Minei 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 (poligelcaprone 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 (polidioxanone with triclosan) suture. *Surg Infect (Larchmt).* 2008;9(4):451-457.

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