



# Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections (CRBSI), a global challenge

#### Incidence

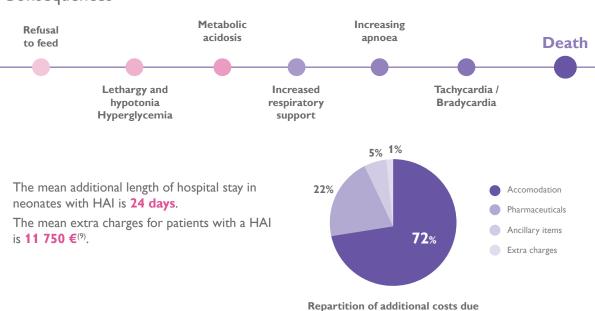
More than one million neonatal deaths every year in the world are attributable to infection. In Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) the reported [infection] incidence is 7-24.5%, and up to 40% in newborns with birth weight less than 1000 g or gestational age at birth <28 weeks<sup>(1)</sup>.



The incidence per 1000 device days is around 10.5 for umbilical catheter associated BSI<sup>(4)</sup>

Risk factors <sup>(5)</sup>					
Low birth weight	TPN	Dwell time			

#### • Consequences (3, 6, 7, 8)



## Recommendations (10)

II. Special approaches for preventing CLABSI [...]
4.Use silver zeolite - impregnated umbilical catheters in preterm infants (in countries where it is approved for use in children)



to BSI in NICU





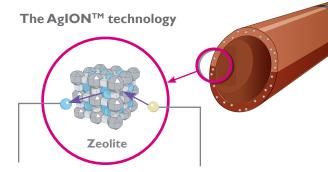
The **expert** umbilical catheter is the only umbilical catheter with an integrated antimicrobial technology, the AglON $^{\text{TM}}$  technology, to fight against CRBSI in NICUs.

The AglON<sup>™</sup> technology is made of ionic silver bound into zeolite, a bio-inert ceramic integrated in the catheter material<sup>(11)</sup>.

When the catheter comes in contact with blood the zeolite naturally releases the  $Ag^+$  ions and replace them by  $Na^+$  ions present in the blood. It is a pure ionic exchange.

lonic silver is a highly efficient antimicrobial technology with (11):

- a broad spectrum of action on gram<sup>+</sup>, gram<sup>-</sup> and fungi
- · a low toxicity
- · a tri-modal action



Ag+, ionic silver is released

Na<sup>+</sup> sodium naturally present in the blood enters zeolite

## Tri-modal efficacy

lonic silver is a bacteriostatic that inhibits the cell reproduction in three steps.







1. Damages of cell wall, Cessation of breathing

2. Inhibition of cell division

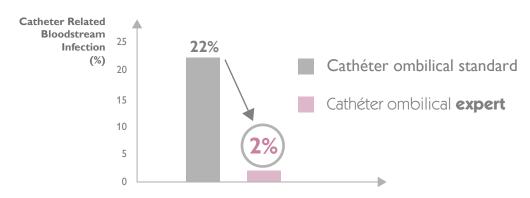
3. Disruption of cell metabolism

## Clinical study(12)

#### Objective & Settings

To determine the efficacy of the AglON<sup>TM</sup> antimicrobial system in reducing catheter-related bloodstream infections in preterm infants. A three year, single-site, randomised study at the Careggi University Hospital of Florence. 86 preterm infants: 45 with umbilical expert and 41 with a standard umbilical catheter.

#### Results



Preterms with expert UVC had shorter hospital stay and lower case fatality rate.



### Technical features

Single-lumen	Code	Fr	Length cm	Ext. Ø mm	Int. Ø mm	Flow rate ml/min	Prim. vol. ml
	8270.230	2.5	30	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.1
	8270.340	3.5	40	1.2	0.8	12	0.3
	8270.440	4	40	1.5	0.8	12	0.3
	8270.540	5	40	1.7	1.0	27	0.4
	8270.840	8	40	2.5	1.5	109	0.8

Double- lumen	Code	Fr	Length cm	Ext. Ø mm	Int. Ø mm	Flow rate ml/min	Prim. vol. ml
	8272.420	4	20	1.5	0.5	13.8 (x2)	0.3 (x2)
	8272.440	4	40	1.5	0.5	8.1 (x2)	0.4 (x2)
	8272.540	5	40	1.7	0.7	6.4 (x2)	0.3 (x2)





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