

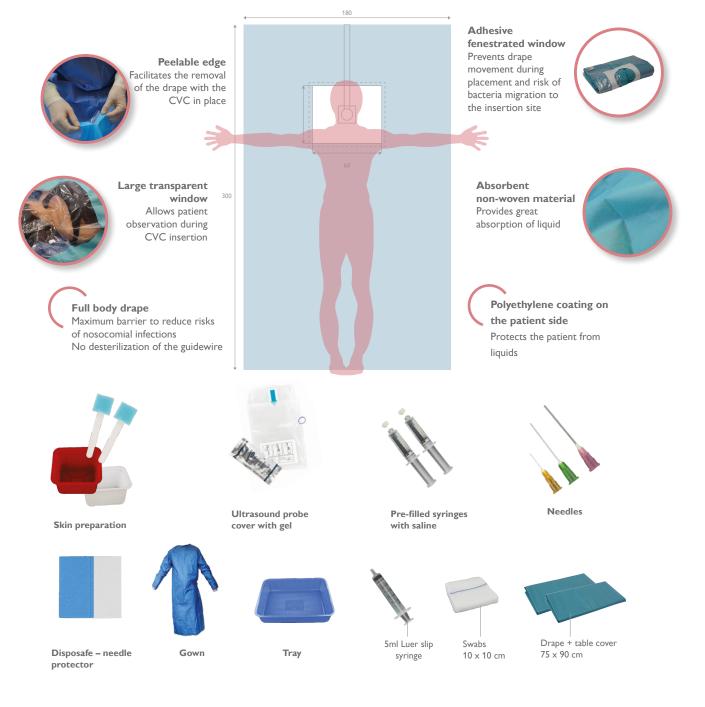


Pack advantages & Benefits

The Vygon CVC insertion pack fulfills the current CDC guidelines offering a large sterile base and patient drape to minimize the risk of accidental catheter contamination.

All the components you need in one convenient pack

Reduces set up time and is cost effective



Ordering code: 80199.2213 Minimum order: 6 units

Quantity: 6 units per box Pack size: 39 x 27 x 11 cm



Clinical Trial Results

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Objective

To determine the efficacy of catheters coated with Miconazole and Rifampicin in preventing catheter-related colonisation and bloodstream infections.

Design

Multicentre, randomised prospective clinical trial.

Setting

Two University Hospitals, Cologne and Aachen, Germany.

Patients

223 hospitalised patients, age 18 to 80.

Microbiological Methods

Catheters were removed aseptically, the catheter segments were semi-quantitatively cultivated by the roll plate method and then quantitatively cultured by using the sonication method. Modified Kirby-Bauer technique was used for determination of the antimicrobial activity of the incorporated catheters.

Conclusion

In this multicentre, randomised trial, catheters incorporated on both the internal and external surfaces with Miconazole and Rifampicin were associated with lower rates of colonisation and and catheter-related infection (CRI).⁽¹⁰⁾

Oversiens	Zone of Inhibition (mm)									
Organism	Rifampicin-Miconazole	CSS Catheter								
S. epidermidis (n = 106)	33.0 ± 6.0	16.1 ± 1.5								
S. aureus (n = 15)	26.0 ± 3.1	13.0 ± 1.2								
E. faecalis (n = 8)	17.0 ± 3.5	7.0 ± 3								
P. aeruginosa (n = 8)	10.9 ± 4	3.0 ± 2								
E. coli (n = 3)	14.5 ± 3.2	11.0 ± 3.1								
Enterobacter sp. (n = 2)	11.0 ± 3	5.3 ± 1.2								
C. albicans (n = 3)	14.0 ± 3.1	6.9 ± 2.1								

In vitro antimicrobial activity of coated catheters

The mean zones of inhibition were compared with catheters coated with chloarhexidine and silver sulphadiazine (CSS).

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- Reduced colonization and infection with miconazole-rifampicin modified central venous catheters: a randomized controlled clinical trial. Nedim Yücel, Rolf Lefering, Marc Maegele, Martin Max, Rolf Rossaint, Andrea Koch, Rosemarie Schwarz, Michael Korenkov, Josef Beuth, Alfons Bach, Jörg Schierholz, Gerhard Pulverer and Edmund A. M. Neugebauer-Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (2004) 54, 1109–1115
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Antimicrobial catheters

Breakthrough in antimicrobial technology

"Rifampicin-Miconazole supersaturated CVCs have demonstrated the potential to prevent catheterassociated colonization, local infection and bloodstream infection even in long-term application." ⁽³⁾

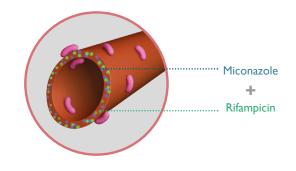
The combination of Rifampicin and Miconazole leads to protection against a broad spectrum of microorganisms such as Staphylococci, Enterobacterial and Candida.

"The use of a rifampicin-miconazole-impregnated catheter (RM-C) has been suggested to have the greatest benefit in femoral access." ⁽⁴⁾

multi**star** is the innovative combination of two active ingredients: **Rifampicin** and **Miconazole**, chosen for their synergic properties:

• Efficacy on a large spectrum of microorganisms ⁽⁹⁾

- Low risk of bacterial resistance development ⁽⁹⁾
- High physico-chemical compatibility with polyurethanes ⁽¹¹⁾

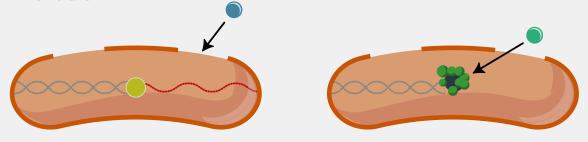


Miconazole

- Synthetic antifungal
- Wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity
- Low toxicity
- Mechanical action : weakens the bacterial membrane

Rifampicin

- Highly effective against gram-positive as well as gram-negative microorganisms
- Mechanical action : inhibits RNA synthesis



Bacterial resistance to antibiotics?

A pharmacokinetic analysis conducted by Rump concluded that "Maximal concentrations of Rifampicin or Miconazole resulting from the insertion of a polyurethane catheter loaded with these antibiotics are therefore, far below the concentrations resulting from a systemic therapy with the same antimicrobial agents. Even in the worst case, the danger of selecting resistant bacterial strains seems remote because the systemic drug levels are magnitudes of order below subinhibitory concentrations." ⁽⁵⁾





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Code		Cath	eter		Lumen (gauge)							rate (m 1g volum			Guidewire		Quality
	Lumen	Length (cm)	Fr Ø	Ext. Ø (mm)	Dist.	Med 1	Med 2	Med 3	Prox	Dist.	Med 1	Med 2	Med 3	Prox.	Length (cm)	Ø (mm)	Quantity box/ case
6155.167		16	7.5	2.7	14	18	-	-	18	<mark>63</mark> 0.38	34 0.33	-	-	36 0.38	60	0.88	5/45
6155.207	3	20	7.5	2.7	14	18	-	-	18	<mark>60</mark> 0.45	<mark>30</mark> 0.34	-	-	30 0.36	60	0.88	5/45
6155.307		30	7.5	2.7	14	18	-	-	18	50 0.49	18 0.40	-	-	20 0.50	70	0.88	5/45
6158.167		16	8.5	2.8	16	14	18	-	18	<mark>61</mark> 0.38	100 0.49	17 0.29	-	22 0.33	60	0.88	5/45
6158.207	4	20	8.5	2.8	16	14	18	-	18	56 0.38	100 0.54	15 0.53	-	14 0.36	60	0.88	5/45
6158.307		30	8.5	2.8	16	14	18	-	18	43 0.50	<mark>80</mark> 0.70	12 0.30	-	10 0.30	70	0.88	5/45
6159.167		16	9.5	3.15	16	14	18	18	18	57 0.43	84 0.57	15 0.36	16 0.36	18 0.42	60	0.88	5/45
6159.207	5	20	9.5	3.15	16	14	18	18	18	55 0.47	<mark>80</mark> 0.60	15 0.39	12 0.38	17 0.43	60	0.88	5/45
6159.307		30	9.5	3.15	16	14	18	18	18	38 0.51	68 0.65	7.8 0.40	8.4 0.42	9.4 0.45	70	0.88	5/45

multi**star**+safe

Code		Cath	ieter		Lumen (gauge)							rate (m ng volum			Guidewire		Quantity
	Lumen	Length (cm)	Fr Ø	Ext. Ø (mm)	Dist.	Med 1	Med 2	Med 3	Prox	Dist.	Med 1	Med 2	Med 3	Prox.	Length (cm)	Ø (mm)	box/ case
6155.270	3	20	7.5	2.7	14	18	-	-	18	<mark>60</mark> 0.45	30 0.34	-	-	<mark>30</mark> 0.36	60	0.88	5/45
6155.370	3	30	7.5	2.7	14	18	-		18	50 0.49	18 0.40	-	-	20 0.50	70	0.88	5/45
6158.270		20	8.5	2.8	16	14	18	-	18	56 0.38	100 0.54	15 0.53	-	14 0.36	60	0.88	5/45
6158.370	4	30	8.5	2.8	16	14	18	-	18	43 0.50	<mark>80</mark> 0.70	12 0.30	-	10 0.30	70	0.88	5/45
6159.270	5	20	9.5	3.15	16	14	18	18	18	55 0.47	<mark>80</mark> 0.60	15 0.39	12 0.38	17 0.43	60	0.88	5/45
6159.370	5	30	9.5	3.15	16	14	18	18	18	<mark>38</mark> 0.51	<mark>68</mark> 0.65	7.8 0.40	<mark>8.4</mark> 0.42	<mark>9.4</mark> 0.45	70	0.88	5/45

CRITICAL CARE

For further information, please contact: questions@vygon.com

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