

clinell®

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CHLORHEXIDINE BATHING RANGE

Residual protection for up to six hours

Clinell Chlorhexidine Wash Cloths contain 2% chlorhexidine digluconate which reduces the number of harmful bacteria found on skin and provides hours of residual protection.

Ideal for daily bathing in an ITU setting

Also ideal as a bed bath for pre-admission patients.

Provides rapid bactericidal action

Helping to reduce a wide variety of microorganisms that cause infection.

Full body wash

The pack contains 8 wipes, enabling each area to be effectively cleaned without wiping more than one area with a single cloth.

Promotes healthy soft skin

Contains moisturisers and vitamin E.

Use hot or cold

Use at room temperature or place in a Clinell Warmer for a warm wash cloth.

Antibacterial barrier

Unlike conventional soaps and body washes, chlorhexidine acts like an invisible antibacterial barrier, continuing to reduce bacteria on the skin for many hours.

This offers an extra level of protection during the hospital stay and procedures.

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In 88 US hospitals 62.2% of bath basins were contaminated with commonly encountered hospital-acquired pathogens¹.



Safe solution

Clinell Chlorhexidine Bathing Range removes the risk of microorganism transmission associated with wash bowl contamination. It also reduces the associated risk of lifting and carrying heavy bowls of solution and the risk of spills and potential falls^{1,2}.

Quick and easy to use

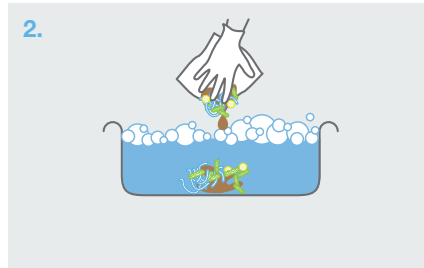
Wipes replace the need for cumbersome traditional patient cleansing methods which include preparing bowls, wash cloths, chlorhexidine solution and water. They require no towel drying which decreases waste, whilst increasing staff compliance and saving money.

Reduces transference

Improved patient cleanliness reduces the number of microorganisms available to transfer to healthcare workers, visitors and the environment.



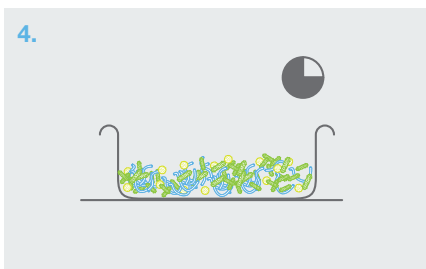
1. Wash basins can create spills which can lead to slips and accidents.



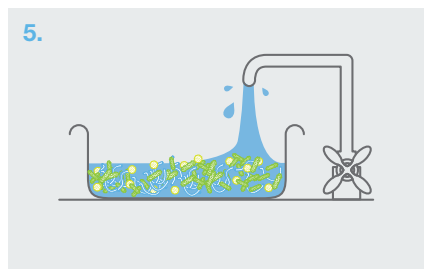
2. When a cloth is dipped back into the basin, organic matter and bacteria is introduced.



3. When the basin is emptied microorganisms can be retained within the basin.



4. Microorganisms thrive in wet and warm conditions, multiplying exponentially over time.



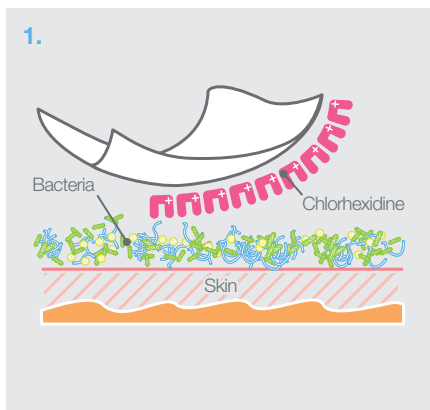
5. When the basin is refilled for the next patient, microorganisms are viable within the water.



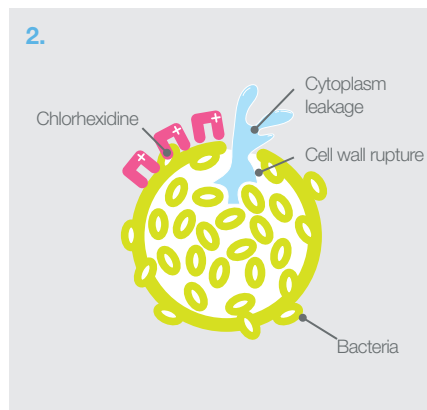
6. The next patient is then 'cleaned' with contaminated water.

Chlorhexidine digluconate wipes are proven to reduce the spread of pathogens in healthcare settings. Current evidence supports the usefulness of chlorhexidine wipes in an intensive care, hospital and pre-admission setting.

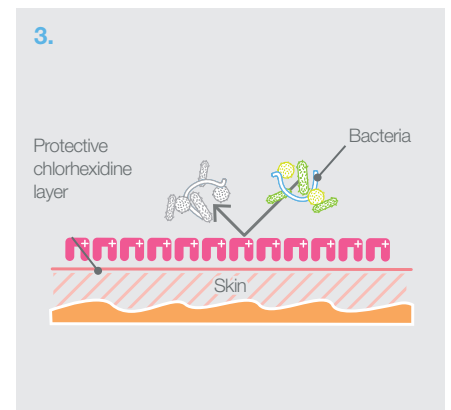
Why chlorhexidine digluconate is effective



The positively charged chlorhexidine molecule is attracted to the negatively charged cell wall of the bacteria.



The chlorhexidine binds to the cell wall, causing it to rupture, leading to cytoplasm leakage, lysis and cell death.



Positively charged chlorhexidine molecules bind to the proteins in human tissues to provide a layer of prolonged protection.



The Clinell Warmers are suitable for CBB8AUS, PRSHMC1AUS, CHGWC8, and CHGCS1.

Contains 2% chlorhexidine digluconate which kills harmful bacteria usually found on skin.

PRODUCT	UNIT OF ISSUE	CODE
Chlorhexidine Wash Cloths	Box of 12 packs (each containing 8 wipes)	CHGWC8
Chlorhexidine Shampoo Cap	Single Unit	CHGSC1


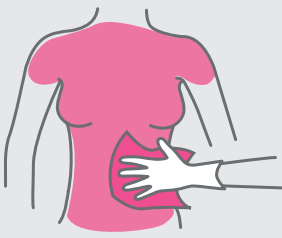
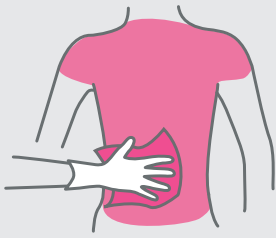

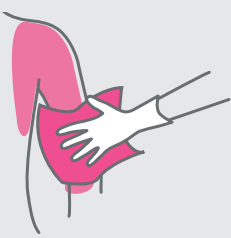



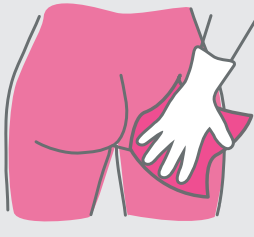
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Large, disposable, antiseptic skin cleansing cloths and shampoo cap provide the perfect solution for pre-admission or ITU bathing.



Directions for use

Use one cloth on each of the areas below, allow to air dry. Skin will feel sticky for a short while as the chlorhexidine binds to it. The pack can be heated in a Clinell Warmer, microwaved (750W) for 15 seconds or used un-warmed.

<p>Have a bath or shower.</p> 	<p>WIPE 1: Chest & neck</p> 	<p>WIPE 2: Back</p> 
<p>WIPE 3: Left arm & armpit</p> 	<p>WIPE 4: Right arm & armpit</p> 	<p>WIPE 5: Right leg</p> 
<p>WIPE 6: Left leg</p> 	<p>WIPE 7: Groin & perineum</p> 	<p>WIPE 8: Buttocks</p> 

REFERENCES

1. Marchaim D, Taylor AR, Hayakawa K, Bheemreddy S, Sunkara B, Moshos J, et al. Hospital bath basins are frequently contaminated with multidrug-resistant human pathogens. *Am J Infect Control.* 2012;40(6):562-4.
2. Johnson D, Lineweaver L, Maze LM. Patients' bath basins as potential sources of infection: a multicenter sampling study. *Am J Crit Care.* 2009;18(1):31-8, 41; discussion 39-40.

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