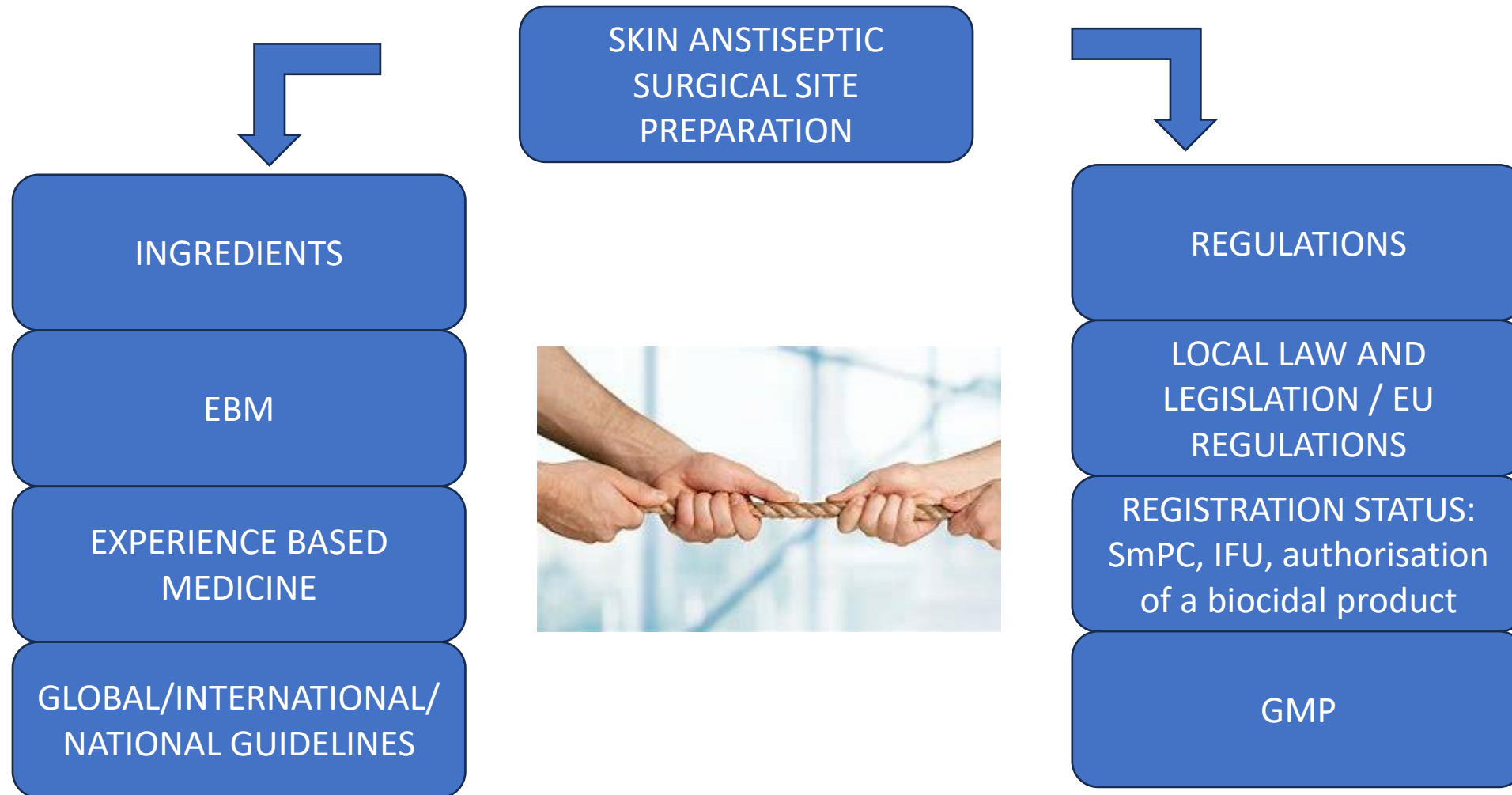


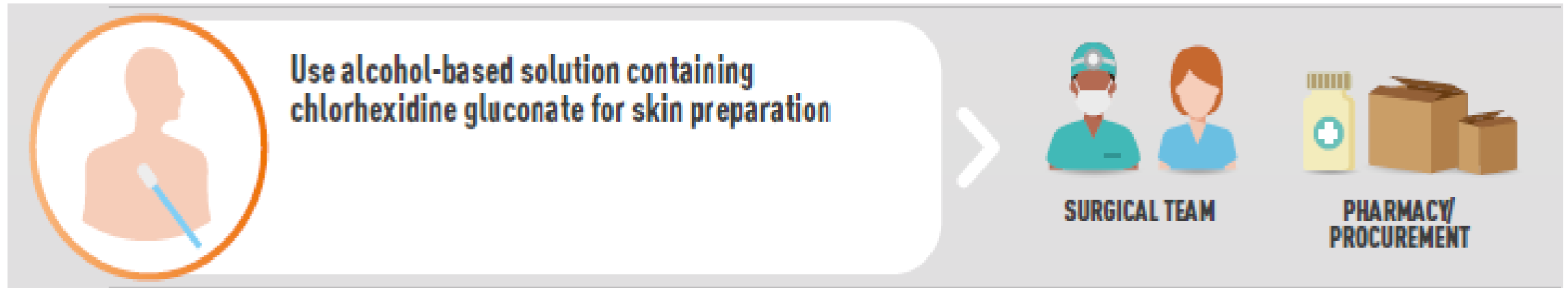
PRZYGOTOWANIE POLA  
OPERACYJNEGO –  
CZY MAMY W TYM WZGLĘDZIE  
PRZEJRZYSTY STANDARD?

PAWEŁ ŻBIKOWSKI

# INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC TEAM



# INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES - WHO



As a result, the GDG agreed to recommend the use of an alcohol-based antiseptic solution preferably based on CHG for surgical site preparation on intact skin. The strength of this recommendation was considered to be strong.

**Table 1 Options for antiseptic skin preparation**

# INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES - NICE

## **When**

First choice unless contraindicated or the surgical site is next to a mucous membrane

Alternative if the surgical site is next to a mucous membrane

Alternative if chlorhexidine is contraindicated

If both an alcohol-based solution and chlorhexidine are unsuitable

## **Choice of antiseptic skin preparation**

Alcohol-based solution of chlorhexidine

Aqueous solution of chlorhexidine

Alcohol-based solution of povidone-iodine

Aqueous solution of povidone-iodine

# INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES - SHEA

6. Use alcohol-containing preoperative skin preparatory agents in combination with an antiseptic. (Quality of evidence: HIGH)
  - a. Alcohol is highly bactericidal and effective for preoperative skin antisepsis, but it does not have persistent activity when used alone. Rapid, persistent, and cumulative antisepsis can be achieved by combining alcohol with CHG or an iodophor. Alcohol is contraindicated for certain procedures due to fire risk, including procedures in which the preparatory agent may pool or not dry (eg, involving hair). Alcohol may also be contraindicated for procedures involving mucosa, cornea, or ear.
  - b. The most effective antiseptic to combine with alcohol remains unclear; however, data from recent trials favor the use of CHG–alcohol over povidone-iodine–alcohol.

# GUIDELINES -CDC

8B. Perform intraoperative skin preparation with an alcohol-based antiseptic agent unless contraindicated.

(Category IA—strong recommendation; high-quality evidence.)

# an alcohol-based antiseptic agent = ???

70% alcohol – 70% isopropanol – 70% ethanol?

Among the alcohols, a clear positive correlation with their concentration is noticeable and, when tested at the same concentration, the range of order in terms of efficacy is: ethanol is less efficacious than isopropanol, and the latter is less active than n-propanol (WHO HAND HYGIENE GUIDELINES)

# an alcohol-based antiseptic agent = ???

- ❑ Skin antiseptics are one of the most important standards for the prevention of surgical site infections (SSI) and catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI). In general, preparations with a high alcohol content ( $\geq 60\%$ ) are used for skin antiseptics, which enable a microbial count reduction of 99 to 99.9% with short exposure times.
- ❑ **In German efficacy tests, preparations must not perform worse than the reference alcohol (70% 2-propanol) tested in parallel.** The test method of the German Society for Hygiene and Microbiology (DGHM) of 1991 also required a long-term effect over 24 hours for the preparations in addition to the short-term effect. This long-term effect is based exclusively on the fact that the microbial growth is delayed after the alcohol content in the test or reference preparation has initially greatly reduced the microbial count.



# POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. NICE / SHEA → Alcohol-based solution of chlorhexidine, Aqueous solution of chlorhexidine, Alcohol-based solution of povidone-iodine, Aqueous solution of povidone-iodine
2. CDC → an alcohol-based antiseptic agent
  - a. drug → **SmPC!!!**
  - b. GMP
  - c. **preparations must not perform worse than the reference alcohol (70% 2-propanol) tested in parallel**

Dziękuję Państwu za uwagę  
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