



# Telfa AMD™ Antimicrobial Non-Adherent Dressing

Telfa AMD dressings are impregnated with PHMB – Polyhexamethylene Biguanide, a powerful yet safe antiseptic that has a broad range of effectiveness against gram positive and gram negative bacteria including drug resistant strains such as MRSA, VRE and Acinetobacter baumannii.

This innovative technology provides healthcare facilities with a low cost, prophylactic method of treatment without changing nursing protocol.

## WHY CHOOSE TELFA AMD?

- Telfa AMD is impregnated with 0.2% PHMB, an antimicrobial agent that has been proven to lower infection rates without interrupting the healing process.
- Telfa AMD is broad-spectrum with no known resistance.
- Telfa AMD is a non-adherent dressing with a perforated polyester film containing a dense, non-woven cotton absorbent core.
- Telfa AMD dressings have a non-adherent surface with smooth (burned) aperture edges for pain-free removal.
- Telfa AMD dressings have the optimal size of apertures which allows exudate to pass through but does not allow tissue to adhere to the dressings.
- Telfa AMD will not adhere to sutures, staples or steri-strips.

### **HOW DOES PHMB WORK?**

- 1. PHMB binds to bacteria's phospholipid (outer) membrane
- 2. PHMB disrupts the membrane, causing the cytoplasm to leak out
- 3. The bacteria cell's protective layer disintegrates
- 4. The bacteria cell collapses and dies

#### **EFFECTIVE AGAINST**

- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE)
- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Escherichia coli
- Candida albicans
- Staphylococcus coagulase
- Proteus mirabilis
- Serratia marcescens
- Enterbacter cloacae
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Enterococcus faecalis

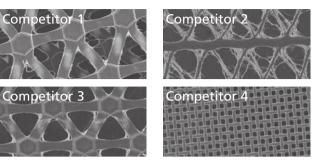
#### **DID YOU KNOW...**

- 2.7% of all surgical procedures are complicated with a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)<sup>1</sup>
- The average incremental cost of a SSI is estimated to be US\$25,546<sup>2</sup>
- In 1974, MRSA infections accounted for 2% of the total number of staph infections; in 1995, it was 22%; in 2004, it was 63%<sup>3</sup>

#### **UNDER THE MICROSCOPE**

Here you can see the superior apertures of Telfa AMD dressings compared to competitors<sup>4</sup>. Notice the optimal size of Telfa AMD's apertures which allows exudate to pass through without allowing tissue to adhere to the dressing.





### 600 500 500 Force (grams/5cm<sup>2</sup>) 400 300 200 196 197 175 100 73 $\cap$

Telfa-Clear Competitor 1 Competitor 2 Competitor 3 Competitor 4

# A COMPARISON OF ADHERENCE AMONG DRY, **NON-ADHERENT DRESSINGS**

In this test, adherence was measured by the amount of force required to remove the dressing from a two inch strip of Bovine liver<sup>4</sup>.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PER BOX	SHIP CASE
TELFA AMD - PAD	)		
7662	7.5cm x 10cm	50	900
7663	7.5cm x 20cm	50	600
TELFA AMD – ISLA	AND		
7665	10cm x 12.5cm (5cm x 7.5cm)	25	200
7666	10cm x 20cm (5cm x 15cm)	25	100
7667	10cm x 35cm (5cm x 20cm)	25	100
7667	10cm x 35cm (5cm x 30cm)	25	50

1. Stone, P., Braccia, D., Larson, E. "Systematic review of economic analyses of health care-associated infections" American Journal of Infection Control 2005:33-9: 501-509

Stone, P.W., Larsen, E., Kawar, L.N. "A systematic audit of economic evidence linking nosocomial infections and infection control interventions: 1990-2000" American Journal of Infection Control 2002:30: 145-152

"MRSA: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in Healthcare Settings" Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 18 Dec. 2007 (http://www. 3 cdc.gov/Features/MRSA/)

Quigg, J. "Technical and clinical experience with Telfa Clear" 1994, Kendall Healthcare Products Co. 4



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## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Source:-Ouiga, J. Gilbert, J.& Reil, J. 1994