

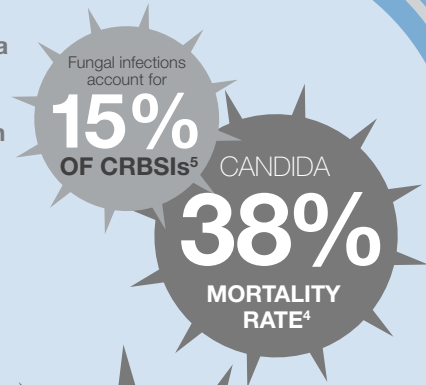
Stop infections before they start.

Every patient has the right to zero complications. ARROW® Vascular Access Devices are designed to help you achieve that goal.

ARROW®
NEVER SETTLE™



SUPERBUGS are threatening your patients. They are bacteria that are resistant to common antibiotics and have become one of the single biggest health threats of our time.¹



THE SOLUTION
ARROW®
VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICES

Prevent infections instead of just treating them.

Take preventive measures against superbugs to reduce catheter-related bloodstream infections. The INS Standards and CDC recommend the use of anti-microbial or antiseptic-impregnated central venous catheters,⁵ such as proprietary chlorhexidine-impregnated ARROW® CVCs and ARROW® PICCs.

>30
STUDIES

PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING CRBSIs

ARROWg^{ard} Blue Plus® CVCs are supported by more than 30 studies and are proven to reduce CRBSIs by 66% even with use of maximal barrier precautions.⁶ ARROW® PICC with Chorag^{ard}® Technology has shown greater than 88% reduction in PICC-related CRBSIs in a recent 12-month trial.⁷



Superbugs are threatening your patients.

Innovative, solution-oriented ARROW® Vascular Access Devices are a proven solution.

Superbugs, a common cause of hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), have been called one of the single biggest health threats of our time by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).¹ HAIs, including catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs), account for \$28 to \$33 billion in preventable healthcare expenditures annually.² The growing shortage of antibiotics to combat superbugs underscores the need for hospitals to take preventive measures.

ARROW® Devices with ARROWg⁺ard Blue Plus® and Chlorag⁺ard® Technology are impregnated both extra- and intra-luminally, protecting against infection being introduced into the bloodstream at the insertion site and during administration of treatment. Chlorhexidine-impregnated ARROW® Catheters provide broad spectrum protection proven against many antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungal pathogens. The use of a chlorhexidine-impregnated CVC or PICC enables healthcare professionals to focus on the overall care of the patient rather than on the treatment of an infection.

You can't be with your patients at all times, but chlorhexidine-impregnated ARROW® Vascular Access Devices provide around-the-clock protection, even when you're not there.

Catheters with Chlorag⁺ard® Technology and ARROWg⁺ard Blue Plus® Technology are proven effective against many bacterial and fungal pathogens associated with healthcare-acquired infections.⁵

ORGANISM TYPE	PATHOGEN	CRBSI %	Chlorag ⁺ ard® Technology	ARROWg ⁺ ard Blue Plus® Technology
Gram-positive	CoNS (<i>coagulase negative</i>)	20.5	Yes	Yes
	<i>Enterococcus</i> species	18.1	Yes	Yes
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	12.3	Yes	Yes
Gram-negative	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	7.9	Yes	Yes
	<i>Enterobacter</i> species	4.5	Yes	Yes
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	4.0	Yes	Yes
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	3.8	Yes	Yes
	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	2.1	Yes	Yes
	<i>Serratia</i> species	2.5	TBD	Yes
Fungi	<i>Candida</i> species	14.6	Yes	Yes

1. <http://health.yahoo.net/experts/dayinhealth/deadly-superbugs-evolving-faster-drugs-fight-them>

2. National Action Plan to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections: Roadmap to Elimination. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2013. www.hhs.gov/ash/initiatives/hai/exec_summary.html

3. "CDC: Action needed now to halt spread of deadly bacteria: Data show more inpatients suffering infections from bacteria resistant to all or nearly all antibiotics" (Press release). The Centers for Disease Control. March 5, 2013. Retrieved March 5, 2013. "During just the first half of 2012, almost 200 hospitals and long-term acute care facilities treated at least one patient infected with these bacteria."

4. Hidron AI et al. Antimicrobial-Resistant Pathogens Associated With Healthcare-Associated Infections: Annual Summary of Data Reported to the National Healthcare Safety Network at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006-2007, *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2008; 29:996-1011.

5. Sievert DM et al. Antimicrobial-Resistant Pathogens Associated with Healthcare-Associated Infections: Summary of Data Reported to the National Healthcare Safety Network at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009-2010, *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (January 2013), pp. 1-14.

6. Rupp ME et al. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2005; 143:570-580.

7. Moreau N. Catheter-Related Infection and Thrombosis. A Proven Relationship. 2013.

