NEONATOLOGY

VASCULAR ACCESS

expert umbilical catheter

The only antimicrobial umbilical catheter

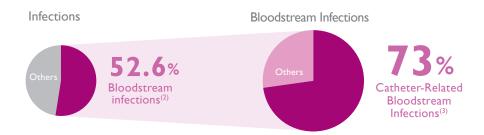




CATHETER-RELATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS (CRBSI), A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

66

More than one million neonatal deaths every year in the world are attributable to infection. In Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) the reported [infection] incidence is 7-24.5%, and up to 40% in newborns with birth weight less than 1000 g or gestational age at birth <28 weeks⁽¹⁾.



The incidence per 1000 device-days is 10.5 for umbilical catheter-associated BSI⁽⁴⁾

Risk factors for BSI



Low birth weight

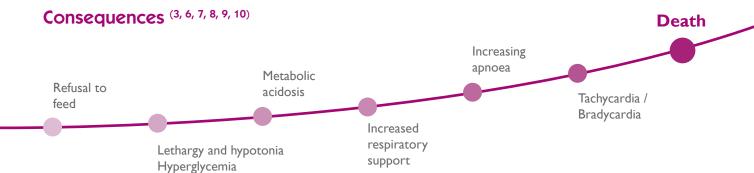


Total

Parenteral Nutrition



Dwell



The mean additional length of hospital stay in neonates with Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI) is 24 days⁽⁹⁾.

The mean extra charges for patients with a HAI is 16,880 USD(10).

Recommendations (11)

"

Impact of silver zeolite-impregnated umbilical catheters in preterm infants [...] antimicrobial-impregnated umbilical catheters appear to be safe and effective in NICU patients.



Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America - 2022



expert umbilical catheter

VYGON'S SOLUTION

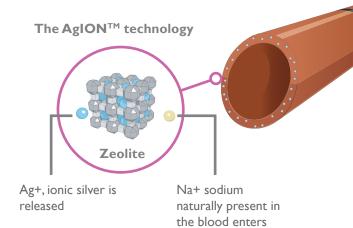
The expert umbilical catheter is the only umbilical catheter with an integrated antimicrobial technology, the AglON $^{\text{TM}}$ technology, to fight against CRBSI in NICUs.

The AglON[™] technology is made of ionic silver bound into zeolite, a bio-inert ceramic integrated in the catheter material⁽¹²⁾.

When the catheter comes in contact with blood the zeolite naturally releases the Ag+ ions and replace them by Na+ ions present in the blood. It is a pure ionic exchange.

Ionic silver is a highly efficient antimicrobial technology with (12):

- a broad spectrum of action on gram+, gram- and fungi
- a low toxicity for human cells
- a tri-modal action



zeolite

Tri-modal efficacy

lonic silver is a bacteriostatic that inhibits the cell reproduction in three steps.



1. Damages of cell wall, Cessation of breathing



2. Inhibition of cell division



3. Disruption of cell metabolism

CLINICAL STUDY (13)

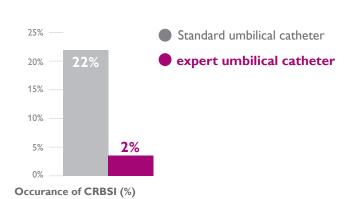
Objective & Settings

To determine the efficacy of the AgION[™] antimicrobial system in reducing catheter-related bloodstream infections in preterm infants.

A three year, single-site, randomised study at the Careggi University Hospital of Florence.

86 preterm infants: 45 with umbilical expert and 41 with a standard umbilical catheter.

Results



Preterms with expert umbilical catheter had shorter hospital stay and lower case fatality rate.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

Single-lumen	Code	NHSSC Code	Fr	Length cm	Ext. Ø mm	Int. Ø mm	Flow rate ml/min	Prim. vol. ml
	008270230	FVP85000	2.5	30	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.1
	008270340	FVP85001	3.5	40	1.2	0.8	12	0.3
	008270440	FVP85003	4	40	1.5	0.8	12	0.3
	008270540	FVP85004	5	40	1.7	1.0	27	0.4
	008270840	-	8	40	2.5	1.5	109	0.8

Double-lumen	Code	NHSSC Code	Fr	Length cm	Ext. Ø mm	Int. Ø mm	Flow rate ml/min	Prim. vol. ml
	008272420	FVP85005	4	20	1.5	0.5	13.8 (x2)	0.3 (x2)
	008272440	-	4	40	1.5	0.5	8.1 (x2)	0.4 (x2)
	008272540	-	5	40	1.7	0.7	6.4 (x2)	0.3 (x2)

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