PhaseOne

PhaseOne for Irrigation

Step 1 Achieve hemostasis and remove residual saline irrigation.

Step 2 Pour 235mL PhaseOne solution into a sterile basin.
Do not dilute.

Step 3 Irrigate tissue with PhaseOne solution.
Ensure contact with entire tissue surface.
No post-use irrigation is required.

Recommended dwell time:

- Initial surgery: 60 seconds[4]
- Surgical revision: 5 minutes[1]

Solution	Broad Spectrum[1,4+]	Non-Toxic Non-Sensitizing Non-Irritating[1,7,8,10]	Safe for Full Thickness Wounds[1,2,6,9]	No Known Contraindications[1,5,6,9]	Dwell Time < 5 minutes[1,4]
PhaseOne	●	●	●	●	●
CHG	●				
PHMB	●				
Providone-iodine	●				

Organisms tested in solution

99.9% reduction: 60 seconds[2]

- Clostridium difficile*
- Staphylococcus aureus Methicillin-susceptible (MSSA)
- Staphylococcus aureus Methicillin-resistant (MRSA)
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Staphylococcus haemolyticus
- Staphylococcus hominis
- Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Corynebacterium amycolatum
- Enterococcus faecium
- Bacillus oleronius
- Clostridium perfringens
- Propionibacterium acnes
- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Escherichia coli
- Enterobacter aerogenes
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Moraxella catarrhalis
- Proteus mirabilis
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Serratia marcescens
- Vibrio vulnificus
- Bacteroides fragilis
- Candida albicans
- Aspergillus brasiliensis

*= MBC in solution < 5 minutes

Item and Size	Item Number	Units/Box
PhaseOne 235mL	15235	4

References:

1. Rani SA, et al. "The In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Wound and Skin Cleansers at Nontoxic Concentrations." Adv Skin Wound Care, vol. 27, no. 2, 2014, pp. 65–69. doi:10.1097/01.asw.0000443255.73875.a3.
2. Barnes S, et al. "Surgical Wound Irrigation: A Call for Evidence-Based Standardization of Practice." Am J Infection Control, vol. 42, no. 5, 2014, pp.525–529. doi:10.1016/j.ajic.2014.01.012
3. McDonnell G, Russell AD. "Antiseptics and Disinfectants: Activity, Action, and Resistance." Clinical Microbiology Reviews, American Society forMicrobiology, Jan. 1999, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC889
4. In vitro data. Hypochlorous acid in PhaseOne serves as a preservative in solution. Refer to Instructions for use for organisms tested in solution.
5. https://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm539575.htm
6. http://www.pdr.net/drug-summary/Betadine-5--povidone-iodine-2152
7. Ortega-Peña, S, et al. "In vitro microbicidal, anti-Biofilm and cytotoxic effects of different commercial antiseptics." International Wound Journal, vol. 14, no. 3, Oct. 2016, pp. 470–479. doi:10.1111/iwj.12625.
8. George, J, et al. "Use of Chlorhexidine Preparations in Total Joint Arthroplasty." Journal of Bone and Joint Infection, vol. 2, no. 1, 2017, pp. 15–22., doi:10.7150/jbji.16934.
9. http://www.betadine.com/
10. Salimi, A, et al. "Analysis of cytotoxic effects of chlorhexidine gluconate as antiseptic agent on human blood lymphocytes." J Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology, vol. 31, no. 8, 2017, doi:10.1002/jbt.21918.

+ = Reduction in microbial growth in the solution has not been shown to correlate with a reduction in infections in patients. Clinical studies to evaluate reduction in infection have not been performed.

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