A *C. DIFF*ERENT APPROACH
TO FIGHTING HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS

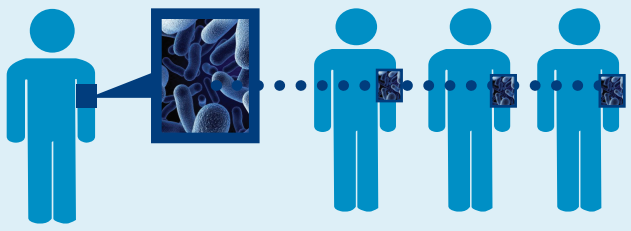
While most types of hospital-acquired infections are declining,
**Clostridium difficile (C. diff)—
remains at historically high levels.[1]**

C. diff by the numbers[1]

$1 billion annual U.S. treatment costs

14,000 deaths

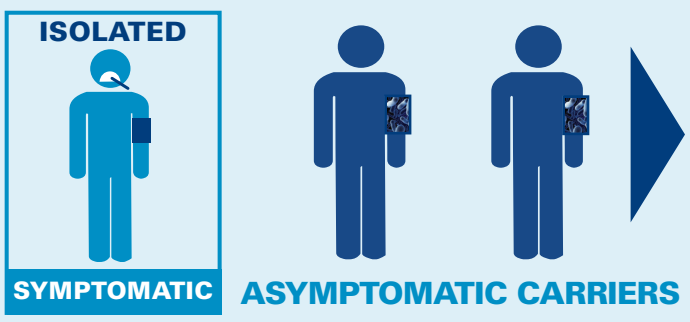
BP Cuffs harbor C. diff spores

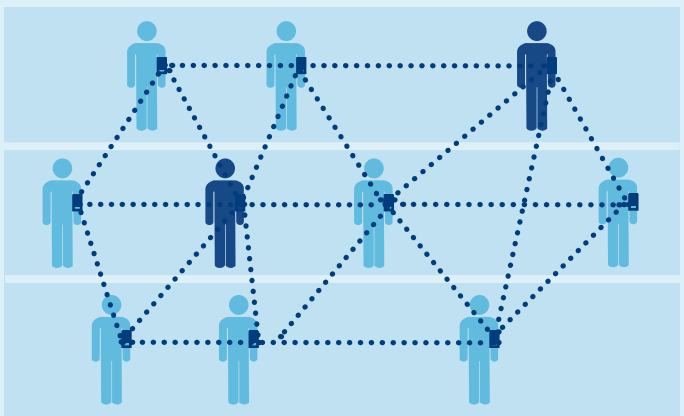


Studies show using the same blood pressure cuff on multiple patients contributes to the spread of C. diff.[2]

Isolating symptomatic C. diff patients is not enough

ONLY 1 OUT OF 3
patients with C. diff will be isolated[3]





ASYMPTOMATIC CARRIERS contaminate bp cuffs throughout the hospital with C. diff spores

Disinfecting your cuffs between patients? Think again

Germicidal wipes have not been proven effective against C. diff on soft, porous surfaces (like bp cuffs).

Disinfectant Wipe	Effective against C. diff Spores	Effective on Porous Surface
Quat[1]	✗	✗
Chlorine Bleach[2]	✓	✗
Hydrogen Peroxide	✗	✗
Hydrogen Peroxide/ Peracetic Acid	✓	✗

[1]Alcohol / Quaternary Ammonium *[2]Sodium Hypochorite (Chlorine)*

HELP YOUR HOSPITAL reduce C. diff rates

ONE HOSPITAL REDUCED C.DIFF RATES BY 53%
AFTER SWITCHING TO A SINGLE-PATIENT-USE CUFF MODEL[2]

SINGLE-PATIENT-USE:

ASSIGN A NEW CUFF TO EACH PATIENT UPON ADMISSION

SINGLE-PATIENT-USE CUFF

Welch Allyn FlexiPort® EcoCuff™
Single-Patient-Use Blood Pressure Cuff

For more information, visit www.welchallyn.com/cuffs

WelchAllyn®

Sources:
[1]Source: http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/hai/
[2]Implementation of Disposable Blood Pressure Cuffs as a Novel Approach to Reduce Fomite Transmission of Healthcare-Associated (HCA) Clostridium difficile Infection (CDI) in a Community Hospital or Twice Implemented is Once Credible, American Journal of Infection Control, June 2009.]
[3]New England Journal of Medicine. 1989 Jan 26; 320(4):204-10. Nosocomial acquisition of Clostridium difficile infection. McFarland LV, Mulligan ME, Kwok RY, Stamm WE.