

Sage

Nose to Toes® Pre-Op Prepping Systems

Clinically proven

to address risk factors for your surgical patients



Protect your patients during and after surgery

SSI and post-op pneumonia: primary threats to your surgical patients

Your patients shouldn't have to worry about post-op infections. Unfortunately, 2 – 5% of all surgeries lead to a surgical site infection (SSI) at a cost of between \$3.5 and \$10 billion per **year.**¹ Additionally, SSIs and pneumonia are the two most common types of hospital-acquired infections.² The lack of a controllable, standardized process backed by clinically proven outcomes can make SSIs and post-op pneumonia dangerous threats to your patients.

What makes surgical site infection and post-op pneumonia so hard to address?

	<u>_</u>
-	=
X	
X	
X	

Inconsistent application

The lack of process control during prepping the night before and morning of surgery can result in inconsistent application of solution.



Staphylococcus aureus

S. aureus, which is the most common cause of SSIs, is prevalent in the nasal cavities of over 30% of the U.S. population.⁴ Additionally, it can be found in bacterial reservoirs all over the body, including the nose, mouth and skin.⁵



Biofilms

20 billion microbes in our mouths replicate every 4-6 hours.⁶ Pathogenic bacteria can colonize in the oral cavity, forming dental plaque, and these pathogens can then be aspirated into the lungs, causing respiratory infection.⁷

Standardize your pre-op infection prevention

We can help you overcome the challenges by addressing risk factors for SSIs and post-op pneumonia. Our clinically proven systems standardize your pre-op approach for maximum efficiency and enhanced **compliance.** Our early prepping systems reduce risk factors for surgical infections consistently and effectively by addressing three reservoirs of bacteria: the nose, the mouth, and the skin.

Reduce risk factors Addresses bacteria on the:







Standardize and improve efficiency

Easy-to-use, all-in-one kit helps provide a consistent pre-op prep

Not all CHG cloths are created equal

Chlorhexidine is widely used to address bacteria on the skin. It's a broad-spectrum rapid antiseptic that's been proven effective against gram-positive bacteria, gram-negative bacteria, and fungi.

Help protect your patients

- Standardize your approach
- Improve compliance to protocol
- Provide the best care possible

The CDC implicates eight pathogens that were linked to

of the most common

healthcare-acquired infections (HAIs).⁸

Proven effective

against prevalent pathogens

<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (including MRSA)	99.9% ⁹
Enterococcus faecalis & faecium (including VRE)	99.9% ⁹
Acinetobacter baumannii	99.9 % ⁹
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	99.9% ⁹
Candida auris	99.9% ¹⁰

Reduce risk

for surgical site infections

Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)	72% reduction ¹¹
Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA)	63% reduction ¹²
Neurosurgery	71% reduction ¹³
Colorectal	68% reduction ¹⁴
Cesarean Section	73% reduction ¹⁵

Formulation



Efficacy

Concentrated

40% more concentrated dose than other CHG cloths¹⁸

Impactful

Clinically validated and meets strict FDA requirements19

Outcomes

27 published outcomes

Proven effective, specifically targeting the reduction of SSIs

Less waste

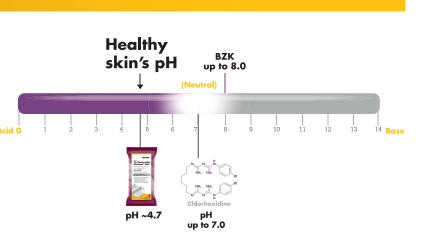
Together, we can make a positive impact on the planet. We're committed to helping you achieve your hospital's green initiatives.



70% less packaging material vs 3 separately packaged CHG 2-packs²²

68% less fabric waste than other CHG cloths²³

• Based on new packaging design vs. total packages sold in 2019



Persistent

Rinse-free formula provides antimicrobial activity up to 6 hours after application

Fast

Fast-acting and effective against a broad spectrum of microorganisms, including Candida auris^{20,21}

New 6-pack

2 year shelf life

to help reduce transport time and maintain control of a short supply chain²⁴

300 tons prevented from entering waste stream^{22,*}

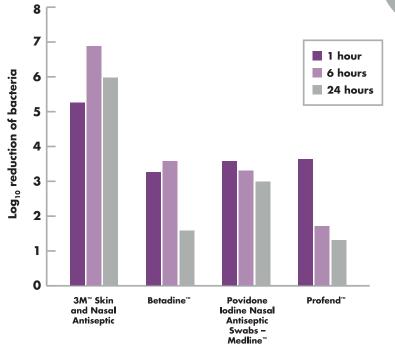
The evidencebased solution created with 3M science

As part of a comprehensive protocol, 3M[™] Skin and Nasal Antiseptic can help reduce the risk of surgical site infections.

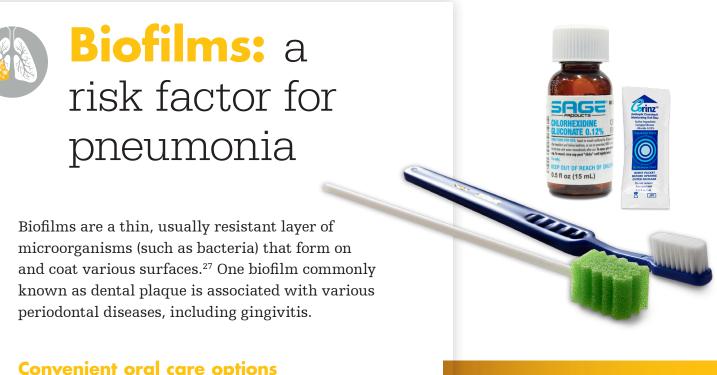
- A pH-balanced formulation²⁵ with a scientifically developed film-forming polymer to increase persistence
- Improves patient safety and protocol compliance without antibiotics²⁶

Outperforms the competition

3M[™] Skin and Nasal Antiseptic showed significantly more persistent antiseptic activity against methicillinresistant S. aureus (MRSA) when compared to 10% Betadine,[™] Povidone Iodine Nasal Antiseptic Swabs – Medline,[™] or Profend[™] in an *ex vivo study*.²⁵







Convenient oral care options

Toothbrush

• ADA-approved



• Ultra-soft toothbrush contains nylon bristles to gently remove plaque, debris, and oral secretions

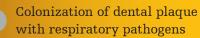
Applicator swab

- Perpendicular ridges clean between teeth
- Lifts debris and mucus from teeth and gums

2 oral rinse options

- Single dose bottle of Chlorhexidine **Gluconate 0.12% Oral Rinse** effective against gingivitis, a risk factor for post-op pneumonia See label on page 10
- **Burst Pouch of Corinz Antiseptic Cleansing and Moisturizing Oral Rinse** Provides antiseptic cleansing and moisturizing to reduce bacteria

Three key risk factors for pneumonia²⁸



Bacterial colonization of the oropharyngeal area



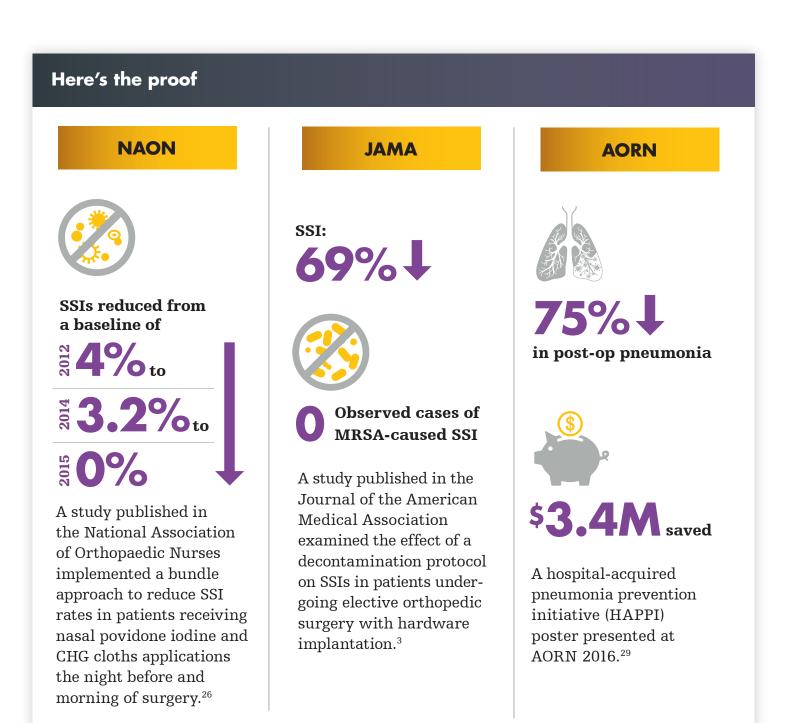
3 Aspiration of subglottic secretions

The clinical significance of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse's antimicrobial activities is not clear. Three months after Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse wa discontinued, the number of bacteria in plaque had returned to baseline levels and resistance of plaque bacteria to chlorhexidine gluconate was equal to that at baseline. Clinical effectiveness and safety of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse have not been established in children under the age of 18.

Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse is indicated for use between dental visits as part of a professional program for the treatment of gingivitis. Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse should not be used by persons who are known to be hypersensitive to chlorhexidine gluconate or other formula ingredients. The effect of Chlorhexidine nate Oral Rinse on periodontitis has not been determined. The most common side effects associated with chlorhexidine gluconate oral rinses are: 1) an increase in staining of teeth and other oral surfaces; 2) an increase in calculus formation; and 3 an alteration in taste perception; see full prescribing information

Making an impact on patients' lives

Partnering with us can make a real difference



Our commitment to you and your patients

We believe building partnerships can deliver better outcomes. Our goal is to provide you with the products, training, education, and support you need to provide the best possible care for your patients.

Available resources include:	
Ongoing product and process in-servicing and education	(
Pre- and post-intervention assessments	FocusRN - a o program that programs, on accredited CI
-lelpina vo	b uc

lrive change at your facility

Our CustomerOne Value Analysis Program measures, analyzes, and reports

Changing practice involves lots of effort and, above all else, data. You may know a change is needed, but you lack the evidence to gain acceptance. Evaluation is critical, but you may not have resources to gather, analyze, and report on your own. We can help. Our exclusive team of **CustomerOne** professionals are your expert resource for customized measurement and data analysis.

Let us help validate your success!





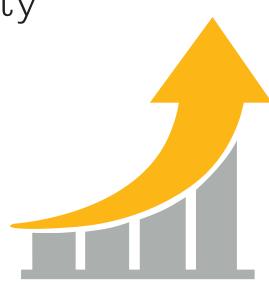
clinical education t includes speaker line learning, and E modules



CustomerOne tracking and reporting



Dedicated Medical Science Liaison to discuss evidencebased information with you and your team

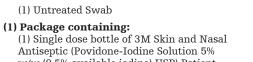


Product ordering

Pre-op prepping systems



- Nose to Toes Skin Antisepsis, **Oral Cleansing, Nasal Antisepsis** (1) Package containing:
- (6) 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate* cloths (1) Package containing: (1) Single dose bottle of Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.12% Oral Rinse
 - (1) Ultra-Soft Toothbrush
- (1) Untreated Swab



Antiseptic (Povidone-Iodine Solution 5% w/w (0.5% available iodine) USP) Patient Preoperative Skin Preparation

with Corinz Antiseptic Cleansing and Moisturizing Oral Rinse

(6) 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate* cloths

(1) 7 mL Burst Pouch of Corinz Antiseptic

(1) Single dose bottle of 3M Skin and Nasal

Cleansing and Moisturizing Oral Rinse

Nose to Toes Skin Antisepsis, Oral

Cleansing, Nasal Antisepsis

(1) Ultra-Soft Toothbrush

(1) Package containing:

(1) Package containing:

(1) Applicator Swab

(1) Package containing:

- (4) Sterile Swabs
- 20 systems/case Reorder #9011



Skin Antisepsis and Oral Cleansing

- (1) Package containing: (6) 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate* cloths
- (1) Package containing: (1) Single dose bottle of Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.12% Oral Rinse

(1) Ultra-Soft Toothbrush (1) Untreated Swab

20 systems/case Reorder #9001

2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG) preoperative prep cloths

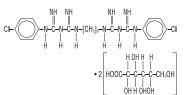


2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate Cloth* (2) Cloths per package 7.5″ x 7.5″ 96 packages/case Reorder #9705

2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate Cloth* 2% Chlorhexidin Bluconate* Cloth (6) Cloths per package 7.5" x 7.5" 32 packages/case Reorder #9717

CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE 0.12% ORAL RINSE NDC 53462-003-15

DESCRIPTION: Chlorhexidine Gluconate is an oral rinse containing 0.12% chlorhexidine gluconate (1.11-hexamethylenebis[5-(p-chlorophenyl)biguanide]di-D-gluconate)inabasecontainingwater.11.6% alcohol alvcerin PEG-40 sorbitandiisostearate flavor sodiumsaccharin and ED&C BlueNo 1 Chlorhevidine rear-neutralsolution (pHrange5-7). Chlorhexidine Gluconateisasaltof chlorhexidine and gluconic acid. Its chemical structure is:



was equal to that at baseline.

approximately 30% of the active ingredient, chlor hexidine gluconate, is retained in the oral cavity following rinsing. This retained drug is slowly released in the oral fluids. Studies conducted on human subjects and animals demonstrate chlorbevidine aluconate is poorly absorbed from the astrointestinal tract The mean a minibase in the second measurement of the second market and the second market and the second market and the second measurement plasmaofthesesubjects12hoursafterthecompoundwasadministered.Excretionofchlorhexidinegluconate ccurredprimarilythroughthefeces(~90%).Lessthan1%ofthechlorhexidinegluconateingestedbythese subjects was excreted in the urine.

INDICATIONANDUSAGE: ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinseisindicated for use between dental visits as partofaprofessional program for the treatment of ging ivitis as characterized by redness and swelling of the ging ivae, including ging ivae bleeding upon probing. Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse has not been tested of the state of theamongpatients with a cutene crotizing ulcerative ging ivitis (ANUG). For patients having coexisting ging ivitis and periodontitis, see PRECAUTIONS.

to be hypersensitive to chlorhexidine gluconate or other formula ingredients.

Anincrease insupragingival calculus was noted inclinical testing in Chore with real and the control of the cont insubgingival calculus. Calculus deposits should be removed by a dental prophylaxis at intervals not greater thansixmonths.Anaphylaxis,aswellasseriousallergicreactions,havebeenreporteduringpostmuse with dental products containing chlorhexidine, see CONTRAINDICATIONS.

PRECAUTIONS:

underlving periodontitis.

 $\label{eq:charge} 2. Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse can cause staining of oral surfaces, such as to oth surfaces, restorations, and the surface state of the surface state$ DOSAGEANDADMINISTRATION: ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinsetherapysho and the dorsum of the tongue. Not all patients will experience avisually significant increase into other taining followingadentalprophylaxis.PatientsusingChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinseshouldbereevaluatedand Inclinical setting, 56% of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Orallinseusersexhibited anneasurable increase infacial anteriorstain, compared to 35% of control users aftersix months; 15% of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse on one gave hap to physics are reading of non-reading control reading and the second second and the second se users developed what was judged to be heavy stain, compared to 1% of control users after six months. Stain a state of the state of thwill be more pronounced in patients who have heavier accumulations of unremoved plaque. Stain resulting oreatimmediatelyafterusingChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinse.ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinseisno $\label{eq:constraint} for muse of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinsedoes not adversely affect health of the ging in a variable of the constraint of the co$ intended for ingestion and should be expectorated after rinsing. HOWSUPPLIED: ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinseissupplied as ablueliquid insingle dose 0.5 fluid ounce Additional time may be required to complete the prophylaxis. Discretion should be used when prescribing to Incluional in Provencient and the properties of the section of the (15mL)amber plastic bottles with child-resistant dispensing closures. STOREat 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [See USP controlled Room Temperature] dental prophylaxis and on rare occasions may necessitate replacement of these restorations.

PREGNANCY: TERATOGENIC EFFECTS Pregnancy Category B. Reproduction Studies have been If you develop allergic symptoms such as skin rash, itch, generalized swelling, breathing difficulties, light performed in rats and rabbits at chlorhexidine glucon at e doses up to 300 mg/kg/day and 40 mg/kg/day respectively, and have no trevealed evidence of harm to fet us. However, a dequate and well-controlled studies headedness.rapidheartrate.upsetstomachordiarrhea.seekmedicalattentionimmediatelv.Chlorhexidin Gluconate Oral Rinse should not be used by persons who have a sensitivity to it or its components inpregnantwomenhaverotbeendone. Becauseanimalreproductionstudiesarenotalwayspredictiveof human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse may cause some tooth discoloration, or increase in tartar (calculus

NURSINGMOTHERS: Itisnotknownwhetherthisdrugisexcreted inhuman milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk (aution should be exercised when Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Parse is a dministered to nursing women. In parturition and lactation studies with rats, no evidence of impaired parturition or of toxic to the studies of theeffects to suck ling pups was observed when chlorhexidine glucon at ewas administered to dams at doses thatwereover100 times greater than that which would result from a person's ingesting 30 mL of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse per day.

PEDIATRIC USE: Clinical effectiveness and safety of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse have not been established in children under the age of 18.

CARCINOGENESIS, MUTAGENESIS, AND IMPAIRMENT OF FERTILITY: In a drinking water study in rats, carcinogenic effects were not observed at doses up to 38 mg/kg/day. Mutagenic effects were not observed in two mammalian invivom utagenesis studies with chlorhexidine gluconate. The high est doses $\label{eq:constraint} for the second secon$

ADVERSEREACTIONS: The most common side effects associated with chlor he vidine of u con a teoral rins INGREDIENTS:0.12% chlorhexidinegluconateinabase containing wate sorbitan diisostearate, flavor, sodium saccharin, and FD&C Blue No. 1. ontainingwater, 11.6% alcohol, glycerin, PEG-40 are: 1) an increase in staining of teeth and other colassociate with a long including and an area and a matching of teeth and other colassociate with a long of teeth and other colassociate with a long of the long and a long of the long and STORE at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [See symptomshavebeenspontaneouslyreportedassideeffectsassociatedwithuseofchlorhexidineoluconate symptom have been sport an ecosy report ecosystemic casso calcumul to economic to economic activity of the sport of the sp LISP con 196. Among post marketing reports, the most frequently reported oral muccoal symptoms associated with Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinsearestomatitis, gingivitis, glossitis, ulcer, drymouth, hypesthesia, glossaledema, and paresthesia. Minor irritation and superficial desquamation of the oral muccosal have Manufactured for Sage Products LLC been noted in patients using Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse. There have been cases of parotid gland Carv, IL 60013 welling and inflammation of the salivary glands (sialadenitis) reported in patients using Chlorhexidine 1-800-323-2220 Gluconate Oral Rinse Revised: November, 2015

OVERDOSAGE: Ingestion of 1 or 2 ounces of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse by a small child (~10
 FILCATIONS
 OPENCIONAL

 GENERAL:
 kgbodyweight/mightressindue/stessindu/ing/nausea/orsignsofalcoholintoxication/Medical

 1.Forpatientshavingcoexistinggingivitisandperiodontitis,thepresenceorabsenceofgingivilinflarmation
 attentionshouldbesought/fitmorethan4ouncesofChohexidineGluconateOralRinsesingestedbyasmall

 following treatment with ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinsesinguestedbyasmal
 child or if signs of alcohol intoxication develop.

*Equivalent to 500mg Chlorhexidine Gluconate per cloth

Skin Antisepsis and Nasal Antisepsis (1) Package containing:

(1) Package containing:

(1) Single dose bottle of 3M[™] Skin and Nasal Antiseptic (Povidone-Iodine Solution 5% w/w (0.5% available iodine) USP) Patient Preoperative Skin Preparation

*Equivalent to 500mg Chlorhexidine Gluconate per cloth

9

Preoperative Skin Preparation

(6) 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate* cloths

Reorder #9012





Antiseptic (Povidone-Iodine Solution 5% w/w (0.5% available iodine) USP) Patient

(4) Sterile Swabs

20 systems/case

Reorder #9010

(4) Sterile Swabs

20 systems/case

CLINICALPHARMACOLOGY:Chlorhe oralrinsing. The clinical significance of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse's antimicrobial activities is not clear Microbiologicalsamplingofplaquehasshownageneralreductionofcountsofcertainassayedbacteria,both aerobic and anaerobic, ranging from 54-97% through six months use.

UseofChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinseinasixmonthclinicalstudydidnotresultinanysignificantchanges inbacterial resistance, overgrowth of potentially opport unistic organisms or other adverse changes in the oral microbial ecosystem. Three months after Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinsewas discontinued, the number of bacteriainplaquehadretumedtobaselinelevelsandresistanceofplaquebacteriatochlorhexidineqluconate

PHARMACOKINETICS: Pharmacokinetic studies with Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse indicate

up to 100 mg/kg/day.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Chlorbevidine Gluconate Oral Rinseshould not be used by ners

WARNINGS: The effect of Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse on period on titis has not been determined.

INGREDIENTS: 0.12% chlorhexidinegluconateina base containing water, 11.6% alcohol, glycerin, PEG-40 sorbitan diisostearate, flavor, sodium saccharin, and FD&C Blue No. 1. Rx only

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

3. Some patients may experience an alteration in taste perception while undergoing treatment with ChlorhexidineGluconateOralRinse. Rareinstances of permanent taste alteration following Chlorhexidine ChlorhexidiGluconate Oral Rinse use have been reported via post-marketing product surveillance.

WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN USING CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE ORAL RINSE

Your dentist has prescribed Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse to treat your gingivitis, to help reduce the redness, and swelling of your gums, and also to help you control any gum bleeding. Use Chlorhexiding Gluconate Oral Rinseregularly, as directed by your dentist, in addition to daily brushing. Spit out after use Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse should not be swallowed.

formation.particularlyinareaswherestainandtartarusuallyform.ltisimportanttoseevourdentistforremova of any stain or tartar at least every six months or more frequently if your dentist advises.

 Bothstainandtartarcanbe vedbyyourdentistorhygienist.ChlorhexidineGluconateOralR cause permanent discoloration of some front-tooth fillings.

- To minimize discoloration, you should brush and floss daily, emphasizing areas which begin to discolo Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse may taste bitter to some patients and can affect how foods and beverages taste. This will become less noticeable in most cases with continued use of Chlorhexidin
- Gluconate Oral Rinse. Toavoidtasteinterference rinsewithChlorhevidineGluconateOralRinseaftermeals Don or other mouthwashes immediately after rinsing with Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse.
- If you have any questions or comments about Chlorhexidine Gluconate Oral Rinse, contact your dentisto pharmacist.

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA a 1-800-FDA-1088.

SAGE15ORBTU BLC



Simple interventions. **Extraordinary outcomes.**

We are your partner for proven prevention. Our market-leading products solve real healthcare problems and are backed by clinical evidence. Our products allow you to deliver essential patient care with confidence by addressing risk factors that can lead to infections, skin injury, and caregiver injuries.

We are driven to solve real problems and make healthcare better for you and your patients.



Find our nurse trusted products at homecare.stryker.com or call 800 490 6493

References: 1. Anderson DJ, Podgorny K, Berrios-Torres SI, et al., Strategies to Prevent Surgical Site Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update, SHEA/IDSA Practice Recommendation, Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. June 2014;35(6):605-627. 2. Magill, S.S., Edwards, J.R., Bamberg, M.D., et al. (2014). Multistate Point-Prevalence Survey of Health Care-Associated Infections. N Engl J Med, 370(13), 1198-1208. 3. Bebko S2, Green DM, Avad SS, Effect of a Preoperative Decontamination Protocol on Surgical Site Infections in Patients Undergoing Elective Orthopedic Surgery With Hardware Implantation, JAMA Surgery, 2015 May;150(5):390-5. 4. Graham PL, Lin SX, Larson EL, A U.S. population-based survey of Staphylococcus aureus colonization, Ann Intern Med, 2006 March 7;144(5):318-25. 5. Mangram, AJ, Horan, TC., Pearson, ML. et al. Guideline for Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 1999. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. 1999;20(4):247-78. 6. Ouinn B, Baker D. Comprehensive oral care helps prevent hospital-acquired nonventilator pneumonia. American Nurse Today, 2015;10(3):118-25. 5. Mangnetico, Field Epidemiology, 2013 Jan;34(1):1-14. 9. Time Kill and MIC Testing conducted by BioScience Laboratories, Inc., Final Report #011132-201, 2002, data on file, Time Kill Study, Yevaluation of Candida auris, conducted by BioScience Laboratories, Report #1905336-201. September 19, 2019, 11. Johnson AJ, et al. Chlorhexidine Pre-operative Decolonization Strategy Reduces Surgical Site Infections, Poster presented at ICPIC Conference, January 2013. 14. Lutifyya. W Parsons D, Breen J, A Colorectal ⁷Care Bundle⁴ to Reduce Surgical Site Infections in Colorectal Surgeries: A Single-Center Experience, The Permanete Journal, Summer 2012;16(3):10-16. 16. Mauzey, S. A Multifaceted Approach Reduces Surgical Site Infections and Related Research, 2016 Aury 4747):1583-88. 13. Bryce E, et al., A Novelmer 2017. 17. Isaac, J. and Scheinmann PL. BenzakBonium Chlorick Opdate Sasociated Consta for Abdominal Hyst

3M is a trademark of 3M. Betadine is a trademark of Purdue Frederick Company. Medline is a trademark of Medline Industries, Inc. Profend is a trademark of Professional