

NIPRO’S TOTAL SOLUTION:

Nipro is a global market leader with a wide range of products to prevent vascular access complications.

More choices mean more opportunities for success.

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUES:

- 1. On-Off kit, customized on request
- 2. Prefilled syringes of 0.9% NaCl to minimize potential contamination
- 3. Nipro Safe Derm - Fix IVN
- 4. Pushban™
- 5. Clean Treatment Start



On-Off kit



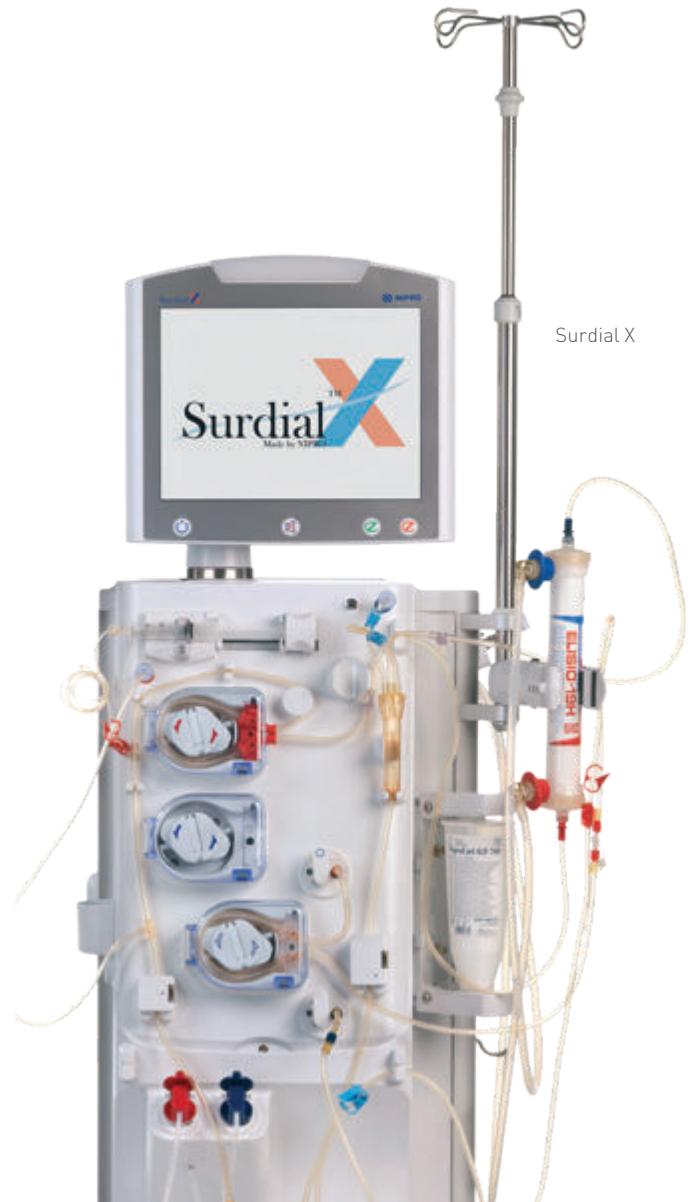
Prefilled syringe



Nipro Safe Derm - Fix IVN



Pushban



Surdial X

Clean Treatment Start connection with the Surdial™ X machine.

The Clean Treatment Start function allows the UF pump to remove priming solution from bloodlines, without delivering it to the patient during the connection phase and without the need of extra drain bags. Simultaneous connection also reduces the risk of contamination during connection.

PREVENTIVE ANTIMICROBIAL CATHETER LOCKS AND CATHETER SURFACE TREATMENT

Nipro offers a full range of prefilled syringe with citrate 4%, 30%, or 46,7% to maintain and preserve safe vascular access for patients.

The benefits are clear:

- Ready to use
- Less risk of contamination
- Cost-effective compared to other lock solutions
- Environmental solution

- CitraFlow™ 4%
- CitraFlow™ 30%
- CitraFlow™ 46,7%



BECAUSE EVERY LIFE DESERVES AFFORDABLE CARE

- 1. Diagnosis, prevention and treatment of haemodialysis catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI): a position statement of European Renal Best Practice (ERBP) Raymond Vanholder1, et al - NDT Plus (2010) 3: 234–246.
- 2. Santoro D et al. Vascular access for hemodialysis: current perspectives. Int J Nephrol Renovasc Dis. 2014 Jul;8:7:281-94.
- 3. NKF KDOQI Guidelines. 2006.
- 4. The economics of hemodialysis catheter-related infection prophylaxis. Semin Dial. 2013 Jul-Aug;26(4):482-93. doi: 10.1111/sdi.12115.
- 5. Prevention and management of catheter-related infection in hemodialysis patients. Charmaine E. Lok. International Society of Nephrology 2011.
- 6. Meeus Gert, et al. A prospective, randomized, double-blind crossover study on the use of 5% citrate lock versus 10% citrate lock in permanent haemodialysis catheters. Blood purification 2005; 23:101-105 - MacRe J Etal, Citrate 4 % versus heparin and the reductio of thrombosis Clin, J. Am Soc. Nephrol 3:369-374-2008.
- 7. Weijmer JC (2005) Randomized, Clinical Trial Comparison of Trisodium Citrate 30% and Heparin as Catheter-Locking Solution in Haemodialysis Patients. J AM Soc Nephrol Sep; 16(9):2769-77.
- 8. Shanks R.M.Q. et al Catheter lock solutions influence staphylococcal biofilm formation on abiotic surfaces. Nephrol Dial Transplant (2006); Doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfl 170. –Calantha K. et al Catheter related infections with Sodium Citrate locks compared to heparin locks in hemodialysis patients. Poster 2012 San Diego USA.
- 9. Weijmer JC (2002) Superior Antimicrobial Activity of Trisodium Citrate over Heparin for Catheter Locking. Nephrol Dial Transplant 17:2189-2195. – Nolan JP (2007) Reducing Catheter Related bacteraemia in Haemodialysis. Vascualr Access Soc. 5th Int .Congress of Vascular Access Soc.Nice.



Nipro Medical Europe : European Headquarters, Blokhuisstraat 42, 2800 Mechelen, Belgium
T: +32 (0)15 263 500 | F: +32 (0)15 263 510 | medical@nipro-group.com | www.nipro-group.com

Please contact your local representative for more information

NIPRO MEDICAL AUSTRIA GMBH :
Divischgasse 4, 1210 Wien, AUSTRIA | T: +43 1 532 23 14 | F: +43 1 532 23 14 89
NIPRO EUROPE - EGYPT :
Nile City Towers, 22nd Floor, North Tower, Nile City, Towers, Cornich El Nile, 11624 Ramelt Beaulac, Cairo, EGYPT
NIPRO FRANCE SA :
Biopôle Clermont-Limagne, 63360 Saint Beauzire, FRANCE | T: +33 (0)473 33 41 00 | F: +33 (0)473 33 41 09
NIPRO MEDICAL GERMANY GMBH :
Kokkolastrasse 5, 40882 Ratingen, GERMANY | T: +49 (0)2102 564 60 81 | F: +49 (0)2102 564 60 90
NIPRO MEDICAL EUROPE NV - ITALY :
Centro Direzionale Milanofiori, Strada 1 - Palazzo F1, 20090 Assago (Milano), ITALY | T: +39 (0)2 57 50 00 57 | F: +39 (0)2 57 51 81 11
NIPRO D.MED AG KAZAKHSTAN :
Gogol street, 39, office 100B, 050010, Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN | +7 (727) 259-01-24
NIPRO EUROPE - NETHERLANDS :
Regus Business Center, Verlingde Poolseweg 16, 4818 CL Breda, NETHERLANDS | T: +31 (0)76 524 50 99 | F: +31 (0)76 524 46 66
NIPRO MEDICAL NIGERIA LTD. :
9 Adelabu Close, Off Toyin Street, 100271 Ikeja, Lagos State, NIGERIA | T: +234 (0)802 706 7065
NIPRO EUROPE - POLAND :
Ul. Panska 73, 00-834 Warszawa, POLAND | T: +48 (0)22 31 47 155 | F: +48 (0)22 31 47 152
NIPRO EUROPE - PORTUGAL :
Avd. Da Liberdade 249, 1º Andar, 1205-143 Lisboa, PORTUGAL | T: +34 (0)91 878 29 21 | F: +34 (0)91 878 28 40

NIPRO EUROPE - RUSSIA :
12 Krasnopresnenskaya Nab., Office 1407, entrance 6, 123610 Moscow, RUSSIA | T: +7 (0)495 258 1364 | T: +7 (0)495 258 1365
NIPRO SENEGAL S.U.A.R.L. :
27 Avenue Georges Pompidou, Dakar, SENEGAL
NIPRO MEDICAL D.O.O. BEOGRAD :
Bastovanska 68a, 11000 Belgrade, SERBIA | T: +381 (0)11 75 15 578
NIPRO MEDICAL SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD. :
48 Dwyka Street, Stikland Industria, Cape Town, 7530, SOUTH AFRICA | T: +27 21 949-2635 | F: +27 21 949-2397
Unit 20821, Falcon Lane, Lanseria Business Park, Ext 805 Lanseria Corporate Estate, Pelindaba Rd.,
Lanseria Ext. 26, Gauteng, SOUTH AFRICA | T: +27 11 431 1114 / 26 | F: +27 11 431 1115
NIPRO EUROPE - SPAIN :
Polígono Los Frailes s/nº 93 y 94, Diagono, 28814 Madrid, SPAIN | T: +34 (0)91 884 5531 | F: +34 (0)91 878 2840
NIPRO D.MED SCHWEIZ GMBH :
Kantonstrasse 77, 8807 Freienbach, SWITZERLAND | T: +41 (0)55 410 40 44 | F: +41 (0)55 410 40 43
NIPRO MEDICAL SAG.HIZ.TIC.LTD.SHI. :
Azizye Mah. Pilot Sok.17/4, 6540 Cankaya-Ankara, TURKEY | T: +90 (0)312 442 21 12 | F: +90 (0)312 442 21 92
NIPRO MEDICAL UK LTD. :
25 Barnes Wallis Road, Segensworth East, Fareham Hampshire PO15 5TT, UNITED KINGDOM | T: +44 148 985 48 30

Bro-Catheter_Care - 26-Jun-18



“A major part of my job is to review expenses in my dialysis center. I noticed increased spending on extra treatments for central venous catheters.

Is there a way to minimize costs and complications at the same time?”

GABRIEL, DIALYSIS CENTER MANAGER

CATHETER CARE
VASCULAR ACCESS

RENAL CARE



The use of central venous catheters for hemodialysis has increased in recent years despite recommendations from the National Kidney Foundation and European Renal Best Practice. The increased prevalence of elderly and diabetic patients are the presumed reasons.¹

CATHETER COMPLICATIONS ARE CHALLENGING FOR BOTH PATIENT AND HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS:

Patients

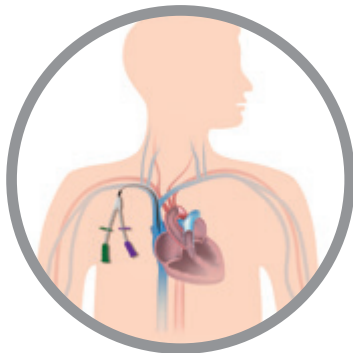
- Reduced efficiency in dialysis procedures
- Treatment interruptions and additional hospitalization
- Use of thrombolytics and risk of bleeding
- Use of antibiotics and risk of antibiotic resistance
- Catheter replacement due to serious infection
- Reductions in quality of life and survival rate

Hospitals

- Increased costs in testing
- Increased costs in the use of medical products
- Increased costs related to time and personnel dedicated to interventional treatment

Central venous catheters are associated with a higher risk of infections, thrombosis, and cardiovascular complications, which ultimately impact mortality rate. This translates to a **41% higher** risk of death from infection compared to patients with fistula.²

- Infections: 0.46 to 30 per 1000 catheter days
- Thrombosis: 0.06 to 21 per 1000 catheter days



WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES & COSTS ASSOCIATED?

Dysfunctional or non-functioning catheter:

- Repositioning of a malpositioned catheter.
- Use of thrombolytics, either intraluminal lytic, intradialytic lock protocol, or an intra-catheter thrombolytic infusion or inter-dialytic lock.
- Catheter replacement.

Treatment of infection:³

- All catheter-related infections, except for catheter exit-site infections, should be addressed by initiating parenteral treatment with antibiotics to target the organism(s) suspected.
- Definitive antibiotic therapy should be based on the organism(s) isolated.
- Catheters should be exchanged as soon as possible and within 72 hours of initiating antibiotic therapy in most instances, and such exchange does not require a negative blood culture result before the exchange. Follow-up cultures are needed a week after the cessation of antibiotic therapy (standard practice).
- Port pocket infections should be treated with systemic antibiotics and irrigation, in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommendations.



Consequences for the patient are:

- Poor quality of life
- Reduced dialysis adequacy
- Increased hospital visits
- Higher morbidity-mortality

\$ 10,000 TO \$ 32,000 PER EPISODE

Central venous catheters have the highest overall cost compared to other types of vascular access in hemodialysis. The magnitude of costs varies depending on the severity of the complication. A total of direct and indirect costs have been estimated between **\$ 10,000** and **\$ 32,000** per episode.⁴

The goal is to prevent complications, without worrying about the costs.

IS THERE A WAY TO PREVENT COMPLICATIONS?

European Renal Best Practice (ERBP) recommends:¹

Aseptic techniques:

- Universal precautions, a sterile environment, and aseptic techniques should be applied whenever a venous catheter is manipulated, connected or disconnected.

Preventive antimicrobial catheter locks and catheter surface treatment:

- There is increasing evidence that antimicrobial locks applied within the catheter lumen are effective at reducing catheter-related bloodstream infections.
- Some locks may have extra antimicrobial or biofilm removing properties (e.g. citrate, alcohol, ethylene-diamine triacetic acid). Citrate locks have, for the time being, been the most extensively studied locks. The 4% solution seems to offer the best benefit-risk ratio at present.
- On the contrary, Heparin, however, tends to antagonize the bactericidal properties of certain antibiotics. It also promotes biofilm formation unless at very low concentrations.

The presence of Vascular Access Managers has been shown to reduce treatment failure rates and septic death:⁵

The use of preventive antimicrobial catheter locks containing a **citrate 4%** solution as a measure against infection.¹

- Avoids the risk of systemic heparinization
- Reduces incidents of clotting⁶
- Reduces catheter replacement rates⁷
- Prevents formation of biofilms⁸
- Lowers the rate of catheter related bacteremia infections⁹

41% HIGHER RISK OF DEATH

BECAUSE EVERY LIFE DESERVES AFFORDABLE CARE