

Literature review

Chlorhexidine gluconate or polyhexamethylene biguanide disc dressing to reduce the incidence of central-line-associated bloodstream infection: A feasibility randomized controlled trial (the CLABSI trial)

Webster J, Larsen E, Marsh N, Choudhury A, Harris P, Rickard CM. *J Hosp Infect.* 2017 Jul;96(3):223-228.

Summary: A randomized clinical trial was conducted at Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital to assess the safety of PHMB discs (Kendall™ AMD) and to determine the feasibility of conducting a larger head-to-head efficacy study. A total of 100 patients scheduled to receive a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) were randomly assigned to one of two groups: CHG disc dressing or PHMB disc dressing. Both discs demonstrated similar clinical performance; one central-line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) was identified in each group, one skin rash was observed in the CHG group and no skin events were observed in the PHMB group. The authors concluded that PHMB dressings are safe to use for skin disinfection around catheter insertion sites.

Clinical outcomes: Similar performance



1 CLABSI in each group

1 CHG rash observed

Disc dressings containing polyhexamethylene biguanide are safe to use for skin disinfection around catheter insertion sites.

For more information about antimicrobial dressings with PHMB, contact your Cardinal Health sales representative, call **877.CARDINAL** or visit **cardinalhealth.com**

About this study



Design

Randomized clinical trial



Interventions

- PHMB disc (Kendall™)
- CHG disc (Biopatch®)



Study details

- Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital
- Feasibility of larger trial
- Safety



Number of participants

100 patients treated per protocol
101 patients intended to treat



Patient profile

- Non-ICU patients
- PICC catheter