A C. DIFFERENT 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 numbers¹

$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

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.

Isolating symptomatic C. diff patients is not enough

ONLY 1 OUT OF 3
patients with C. diff will be isolated³

Disinfecting your cuffs between patients? Think again

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

WIPES

Disinfectant Wipe Effective against C. diff Spores Effective on Porous Surface
Quat⁴ ✓ x
Chlorine Bleach⁵ ✓ x
Hydrogen Peroxide ✓ x
Hydrogen Peroxide/Peracetic Acid ✓ x
Alcohol / Quaternary Ammonium ✓ Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) ✓ x

HELP YOUR HOSPITAL reduce C. diff rates

ONE HOSPITAL REDUCED C.DIFF RATES BY 53% AFTER SWITCHING TO A SINGLE-PATIENT-USE CUFF MODEL²

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

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