

Quick Reference Guide

Anasept[®] Antimicrobial Skin & Wound Gel Application

Anasept Antimicrobial Skin & Wound Gel is a FDA cleared, non-cytotoxic, isotonic, tissue compatible, broad-spectrum antimicrobial hydrogel.

Indicated for dry to minimal exudating wounds such as:

- Stage I-IV Pressure Injuries
- Partial to full thickness wounds
- Diabetic Ulcers
- Post-surgical incisions
- First and Second-Degree Burns
- Grafted & Donor Sites

Anasept Gel is also non-irritating, non-toxic, non-sensitizing and helps maintain a moist wound environment conducive to healing by either donating moisture or absorbing wound exudate.

- Clinically proven to reduce bioburden levels and improve healing rates
- No known microbial resistance to all bacteria (gram+ and -), fungi, yeast, viruses, and spores including MDRO
- Unmatched wound odor control
- Ideal alternative for CHG sensitive patients
- Aids in promoting quick and effective autolytic debridement of non-viable tissue



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Step 1: Prepare Wound Bed

- Debride wound if needed.
- Cleanse wound with a non-cytotoxic wound cleanser such as Anasept Antimicrobial Skin & Wound Cleanser.

PLEASE NOTE

- Anasept Cleanser can be used in this process if needed to help remove dirt and debris from wound bed and margins.
 - Finger pump = 3-5 psi (gentle mist)
 - Trigger spray = 8-12 psi*
- You can also pat with sterile gauze to remove slough or other contaminants.
- After applying, allow Anasept Cleanser to dry 1-2 minutes.

*Trigger sprayer meets NPIAP guidelines for mechanical debridement, wound irrigation, and cleansing.

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Step 2: Apply Anasept Gel

- Apply a generous amount of Anasept Gel to the wound bed, including areas of undermining.
 - 1/4 to 1/2 inches thick
- Apply a thin coating of Anasept Gel to periwound skin area.
 - 1/8 inches thick

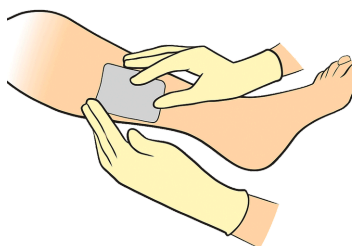
PLEASE NOTE

- For optimal results Anasept Gel should make constant contact with the wound bed, including areas of undermining.

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3 Step 3: Dress Wound



- Cover with appropriate wound dressing or covering.
 - Avoid super absorbent dressings to ensure majority of gel remains in wound bed.
 - Sterile gauze or a low absorbent, non-adherent foam dressing is suggested.
- Secure in place along border as needed or use dressing wraps to avoid adhesive related skin injury.

PLEASE NOTE

- You can spray Anasept Cleanser or normal saline into dressing to help reduce gel absorption.
- Avoid dressings containing heavy metals such as silver due to inactivation of silver.*

4 Step 4: Dressing Change



- Repeat the procedure once daily or more often as clinically indicated to maintain a moist wound environment between dressing changes.

PLEASE NOTE

- If dressing is sticking to wound site, gently soak the dressing with normal saline solution before attempting to remove it.
- Medical adhesive removers are also available, such as FreeDerm™ to avoid skin injury.

*Anasept Gel contains sodium chloride and in the presence of silver will be converted to insoluble silver chloride.

Important Information:

1. Anasept Gel is isotonic, effective for daily use until full wound closure, with no age-related contraindications.
2. Anasept Gel has a 2-year shelf life and is active for 14-weeks after first use.
3. Store at normal room temperature of 77° or lower. Do not freeze.
4. External use only. Not for Ophthalmic use.
5. Discontinue use if redness or irritation occurs.
6. Latex free, pure colorless solution that will not stain skin or clothing.
7. Available in two sizes (1.5- and 3-ounce tubes).
8. Anasept Gel can be used for indwelling vascular catheter exit sites, non-vascular exit sites, peristomal ostomy sites and general skin care.
9. Anasept Gel is Medicare reimbursable (HCPCS #A6248).
10. Anasept is also available as a non-cytotoxic antimicrobial skin & wound cleanser (dispensing caps, finger pumps, and trigger sprayers) and wound irrigation solution also designed to be used in conjunction with most NPWT systems equipped with instillation or infusion capabilities.

References:

1. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf7/K073547.pdf.
2. https://static.webaregcontrol.com/CommonFile/Anacapa%20Anasept%20Antimicrobial%20Skin%20And%20Wound%20Cleanser_Safety%20Data%20Sheet.pdf.
3. Cytotoxicity Study Using the Agarose Overlay Method. Anasept Skin and Wound Antiseptic. NAMSA, Irvine, CA. Lot#EB2300C. Data on file. Bravida Medical.
4. Serena TE, Serena L, Al-Jalodi O, Patel K, Breisinger K. The efficacy of sodium hypochlorite antiseptic: a double-blind, randomised controlled pilot study. J Wound Care. 2022 Feb 1;31(Sup2):S32-S35. doi:10.12968/jowc.2022.31.Sup2.S32. PMID: 35148643. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35148643>.
5. Lindfors J. A comparison of an antimicrobial wound cleanser to normal saline in reduction of bioburden and its effect on wound healing. Ostomy Wound Manage. 2004 Aug;50(8):28-41. PMID: 15356367. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15356367>.

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