

Addressing Antibiotic Resistance

Anti-Infective
BARDEX® I.C.® Foley Catheters
with Bacti-Guard®* Silver Alloy Coating and Bard® Hydrogel

Address Antibiotic Resistance by Avoiding Infection

- Hospital-acquired urinary tract infections (UTIs) account for over 40% of all hospital-acquired infections.⁴
- Catheter-associated UTIs (CAUTIs) comprise the largest institutional reservoir of antibiotic-resistant pathogens.²
- Use of the Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating and Bard® Hydrogel is clinically proven to decrease the incidence of CAUTIs.
- Reduce antibiotic usage and address antibiotic resistance by standardizing on the Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating and Bard® Hydrogel.^{3,7,8,9}
- Use of the Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating and Bard® Hydrogel does not select for CAUTIs caused by silver-resistant organisms.²

New insights into addressing antibiotic resistance

Reducing antibiotic use by
avoiding catheter-associated
urinary tract infections
(CAUTIs)

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Please consult product label and insert for any indications, contraindications, hazards, warnings, cautions, and directions for use.

*The Foley catheters in the Bardex® I.C. System contain Bacti-Guard® silver alloy coating, licensed from Bactiguard AB.

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Reduce antibiotic use by avoiding catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs)

The occurrence of UTIs is 3.7 times greater in patients catheterized with a standard catheter than in patients catheterized with the Bardex® I.C. Foley catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating and Bard® Hydrogel (95 C.I. 2.0-6.8).

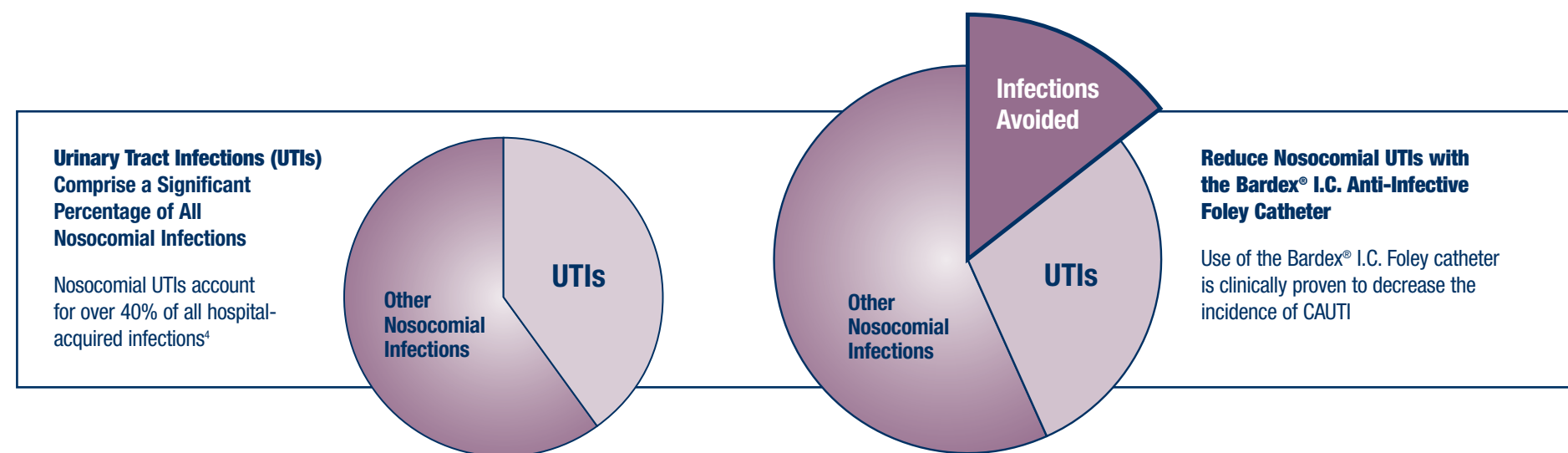
Antibiotic Resistance: The CAUTI Connection

The unnecessary use and misuse of antibiotics has led to a significant healthcare problem – antibiotic resistance.

- More than 70% of the bacteria that cause nosocomial (hospital-acquired) infections are resistant to at least one of the drugs most commonly used to treat them¹
- Patients infected with drug-resistant organisms are more likely to have longer hospital stays and require more treatment with second- or third-choice drugs that may be less effective, more toxic, and/or more expensive¹

Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) contribute to the problem of antibiotic resistance:

- CAUTIs comprise the largest institutional reservoir of antibiotic-resistant pathogens²
- Patients presenting with asymptomatic bacteriuria are nevertheless treated with antibiotics 71% of the time and intravenous antibiotics 28% of the time³
- Patients presenting with symptomatic CAUTI are treated with intravenous antibiotics 49% of the time³



Addressing Antibiotic Resistance with Proven Technology

The Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter uses Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating technology, which is clinically proven to reduce catheter-associated urinary tract infections.^{2,5,6}

Standardizing on the Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating and Bard® Hydrogel reduces antibiotic use

By adopting infection control technologies, such as the Bardex® I.C. Anti-Infective Foley Catheter with Bacti-Guard®* silver alloy coating, antibiotic use may be significantly minimized.

- Antibiotic usage, targeted at UTIs, is reduced by over 40% (RR less than 0.6)^{3,7}
- IV antibiotic usage, targeted at UTIs, is reduced by over 50% (RR less than 0.5)³

The use of anti-infective urinary catheters is recommended by a federal task force – CDC, FDA, and NIH – for addressing the public health threat of antibiotic-resistant pathogens⁹