Throughout the surgical journey, 3M is here to help.

Treating every patient with the highest level of evidence-based practices can help reduce complication risk.

As surgery returns, why is this more important than ever?

Because complications can have a significant impact on patient outcomes and downstream effects on cost and length of stay.

Transform outcomes by reducing risk of complications

Treating every patient at high risk

Reducing surgical complications starts with:

- Following evidence-based practice
- Applying consistent protocols
- Treating every patient as high risk

Improved efficiency
- OR time is optimized as re-admissions go down

Cost savings
- The economic impact of complications, and associated treatment, are reduced.

Enhanced recovery
- Faster discharges can free up surgical beds

A key to reducing the risk of complications is following best practice guidelines as recommended by AORN, CDC, NICE, ACS NSQIP, and ERAS.

As surgery returns, why is this more important than ever?

Because complications can have a significant impact on patient outcomes and downstream effects on cost and length of stay.

Throughout the surgical journey, 3M is here to help.

3M offers science-based solutions, developed for surgical needs, to help protect patients and staff and help deliver optimal outcomes. Every patient, every time.

Patient preparation
- Personal protective equipment
- Nasal decolonization
- Preoperative patient warming
- Hair removal
- Surgical hand hygiene
- Sterilization assurance
- Vascular access
- Temperature monitoring
- Intraoperative patient warming
- Antimicrobial incise draping
- Surgical skin antisepsis

Surgical intervention
- Incision closure
- Drainage
- Suction
- Wound drainage
- Postoperative incision management
- Autoclaved dressing
- Surgical skin closure
- Wound care

Patient recovery
- Negative pressure wound therapy with and without instillation
- Postoperative incision management
- Closed incision negative pressure therapy

Patient preparation
- Personal protective equipment
- Nasal decolonization
- Preoperative patient warming
- Hair removal
- Surgical hand hygiene
- Sterilization assurance
- Vascular access
- Temperature monitoring
- Intraoperative patient warming
- Antimicrobial incise draping
- Surgical skin antisepsis

Surgical intervention
- Incision closure
- Drainage
- Suction
- Wound drainage
- Postoperative incision management
- Autoclaved dressing
- Surgical skin closure
- Wound care

Patient recovery
- Negative pressure wound therapy with and without instillation
- Postoperative incision management
- Closed incision negative pressure therapy