

Prep with Confidence using a fast as well as persistent acting antiseptic.

3M™ SoluPrep™, an antiseptic surgical preparation contains combination of isopropyl alcohol (70% v/v IPA) and chlorhexidine gluconate (2% w/v CHG)

Alcohol provides the rapid action in reducing the microbial load.

CHG with its broad spectrum of activity, particularly against gram-negative bacteria additionally provides the persistent antimicrobial activity remaining chemically active for at least 6 hours.²

Comparative efficacy of antiseptics

When antiseptics are compared for persistence and quick kill, a CHG and alcohol prep performs well compared with povidone iodine and alcohol, or any active alone³

Active	Quick kill	Persistence
CHG + alcohol	● Excellent	● Excellent
Povidone-iodine + alcohol	● Excellent	◐ Moderate
CHG	◐ Moderate	● Excellent
Povidone-iodine	◐ Moderate	◐ Moderate
Alcohol	● Excellent	○ None



Use CHG + alcohol



Guidelines issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend using an alcohol-based antiseptic solution with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG) for surgical site skin preparation.⁴

CHG and alcohol is a highly effective combination for skin prep before surgery.^{3,5}



SoluPrep™
Antiseptic Solution



SoluPrep™
Antiseptic Sponge



3M Medical Solutions Division

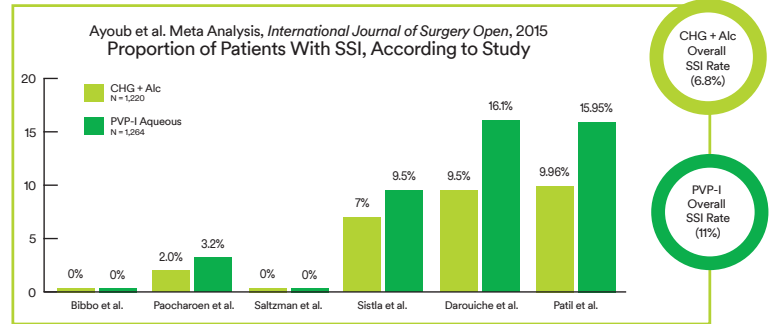
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CHG+ Alcohol more effective



Preoperative surgical skin preparation with chlorhexidine gluconate and alcohol is more effective than povidone-iodine aqueous in preventing SSI across clean and clean contaminated surgery.⁶



Ayoub F, Quirke M, Conroy R, and Hill A. Chlorhexidine-alcohol versus povidone-iodine for pre-operative skin preparation: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Surgery Open*. 2015; 1: 41-46.

1. Denton. G. W., 'Chlorhexidine'. In Seymour S. Block (Ed.) *Disinfection, Sterilisation, and Preservation*. 4th Ed., Lea & Febiger, Williams & Wilkins, Media P A, 1991:279. 2. Larson. E. APIC guidelines for infection control practice: guideline for use of topical antimicrobial agents. *Am J Infect Control*. 1988; 16(6):253-65. 3. AORN. Guideline for preoperative patient skin antisepsis. *Guidelines for Perioperative Practices*. 2017 4. World Health Organization. WHO global guidelines for the prevention of surgical site infection. 2016. DOI:10.1086/67022. Retrieved from <http://www.who.org>. 5. Denton GW. Chlorhexidine. In Block SS, *Disinfection, Sterilization, and Preservation*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 2001:321-36. 6. Ayoub F, Quirke M, Conroy R, Hill A. Chlorhexidine-alcohol versus povidone-iodine for pre-operative skin preparation: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Surg Open*. 2015;1:41-6.

For clinical and sales information, contact your 3M Account Representative or 3M Customer Service on:

Australia 1300 363 878 or New Zealand 0800 80 81 82

For Hospital and Healthcare Professional Use

Antiseptic for preparation of the patient's skin prior to invasive procedure on dry skin sites only. Helps reduce bacteria that potentially can cause skin infection. Always read the label and use as directed.

Medicine classification AU: OTC Medicine. go.3M.com/SoluPrepAUPI

Medicine classification NZ: General Sale Medicine. go.3M.com/SoluPrepNZDS

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