



Providing peace of mind for you and your patients in IV Therapy

Smith+Nephew

IV3000 

Moisture Responsive
Catheter Dressing

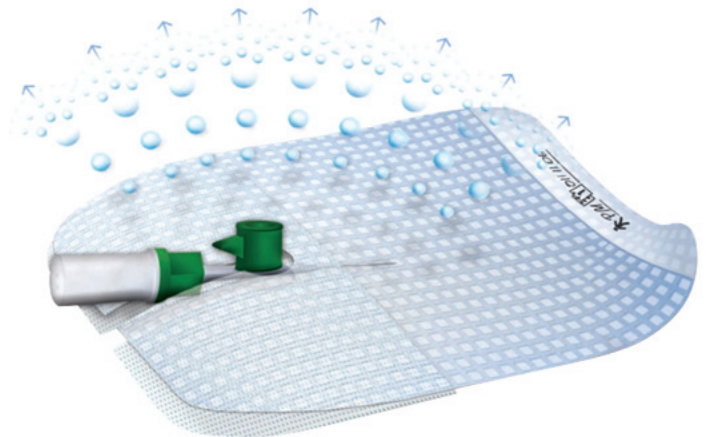


IV3000[◇] Transparent Film Dressing

IV3000 is a film dressing that utilises REACTIC film that allows for a high Moisture Vapour Transmission Rate (MVTR), to reduce moisture build-up and risk of catheter-related infection.^{2,3,4}

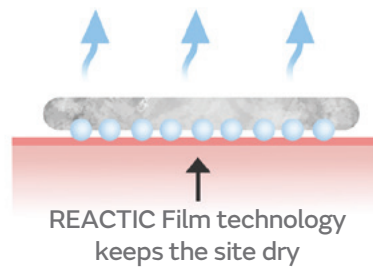
Grid pattern adhesive⁵ to reduce pain upon removal

IV3000 has been specifically designed for IV sites



REACTIC[◇] technology allows the film to switch on when it senses moisture accumulating underneath the film. In the absence of moisture the film remains switched off. This increases the MVTR, which is the measure of the passage of water vapour through a substance.

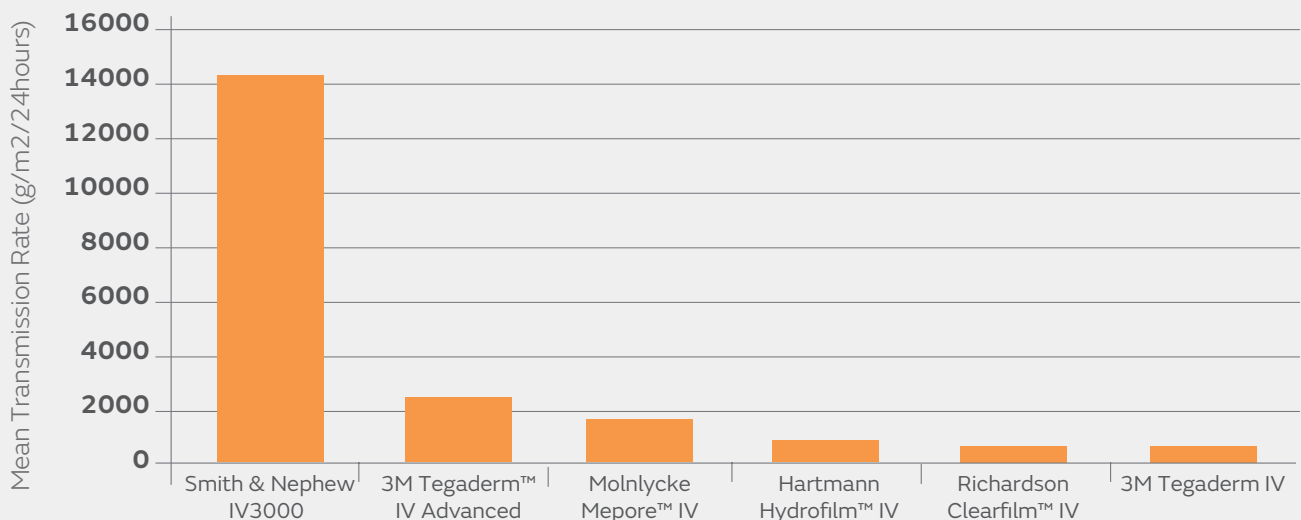
Transpired moisture from skin through dressing



Moisture Vapor Transmission Rate (MVTR)

- When in contact with fluid (in-vitro)^{1,6,7,8,9,10,11}

*De-ionised water used during testing Smith & Nephew records this test as water transmission rate (WTR) in testing documentation.



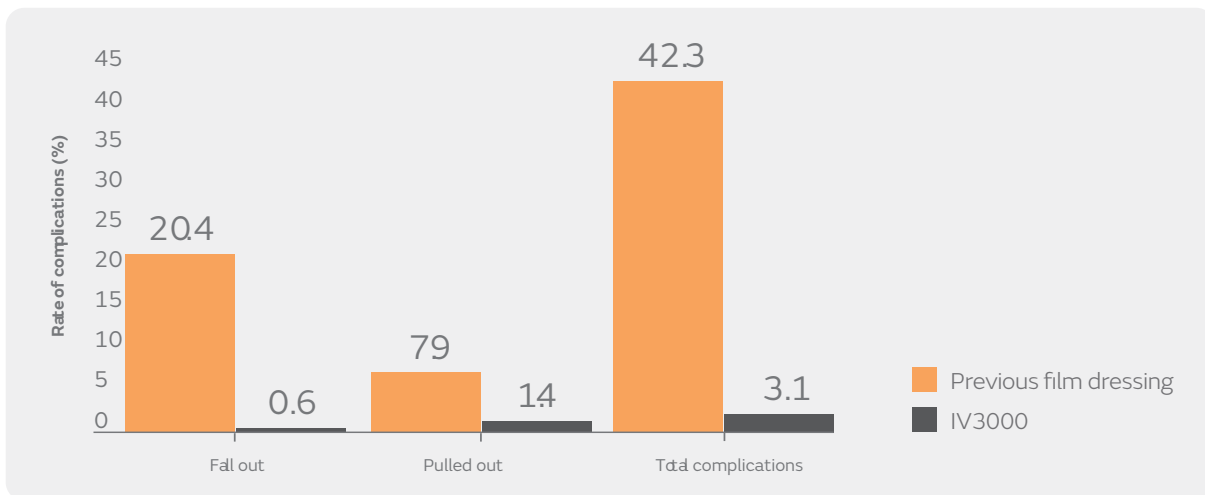
Royal Adelaide Hospital - IV3000[◇] reduce risk of complication and generate cost savings through reducing dislodgements* 12

2009 IV consumables usage, prior to adoption of IV3000 as part of a change in practice

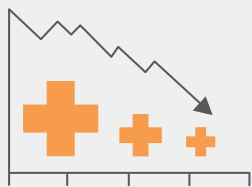
IV film dressings per annum	260,000
Cannulas per annum	180,000
Average IV films per patient per admission	3.7
Average cannulas per patient per admission	2.5

*The Royal Adelaide Hospital is a 680 bed teaching hospital. In 2009 the hospital had approximately 70,000 patient admissions and performed 18,700 surgical procedures.

Complication rates prior to and after adoption of IV3000[◇] as part of a change in practice



Use of IV3000[◇] demonstrated



Reduced risk of infection by preventing moisture accumulation^{2-4,13-19}

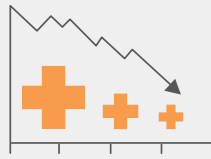


Improves patient comfort^{5,17,20-24}



Improved cost efficiency - Cost savings and reduced nursing time¹²


IV3000^o Meets Clinical and Patient needs in IV Therapy




Reduced risk of infection
2,3,4,13,14,15



Reduces/Prevents Skin Maceration
2,5,13,16,17,18,19







Improves Patient Comfort
5,17,20,21,22,23,24



Supports Clinical Practice
3,5,13,21,22,23,25,26

Product ordering information

Images	Sizes*	S&N code	Quantity per carton	Recommended indication
Ported dressings				
	5cm x 6cm	66004011	100	Paediatric
	7cm x 9cm	4006	100	Peripheral
	9cm x 12cm (oval)	66004009	50	Central
	11cm x 14cm	66800512	25	PICC
Non-ported dressings				
	6cm x 7cm	4007	100	Peripheral
	10cm x 12cm	4008	50	Central
Frame delivery				
	6cm x 7cm	59410082	100	Peripheral
	10cm x 20cm	59410882	50	Central
Reinforced handle (orange-handles)				
	6cm x 8cm	4923	100	Peripheral
	6cm x 8.5cm	4924	100	Peripheral
	10cm x 14cm	4925	10	Central
	10cm x 14cm	4973	50	Central
	10cm x 20cm	4649	50	PICC/Epidural

Availability and Product code could vary per country

1.Data on File Report DS/07/224/Ra, IV3000 I-Hand Physical Properties, Tompkins L, July 2008. **2.**Richardson, MC. An in-vivo assessment of microbial proliferation under transparent film dressings. In: Maki, DG, ed., International Congress and Symposium Series No 179, 'Improving Catheter Site Care'. Royal Society of Medicine Series, London, New York, 1991, 29- 33. **3.**Maki, DG; Ringer, M: Evaluation of dressing regimens for prevention of infection with peripheral intravenous catheters. JAMA, Nov. 6 1987 - Vol. 258, No. 17. **4.**Treston-Aurand R N et al. Impact of dressing materials on central venous catheter infection rates. Journal of Intravenous Nursing, 1997 (July/August), 20; 4: 201-206. **5.**Wille, JC; Blusse van Oud Alblas, A; Thewessen, EAPM. A comparison of two transparent film-type dressings in central venous therapy. J. Hosp. Infect. 1993; 23; 113-121. **6.**Tegaderm v IV3000 test report August 2015- DS.15.168. R3 Physical testing of Tegaderm film products. (in-vitro). **7.**Smith & Nephew Wound Management Data On File Report – DS/09/083/R1 July 2009. (in-vitro). **8.**DS.11.027.R1 Tegaderm IV Advanced MVP and WTR. (in-vitro) **9.**DS.07.224.R4a Mepore IV. (in-vitro) **10.**DS.07.224.R5a Hydrofilm (in-vitro) **11.**DS.15.241.R Physical testing of Clear Film IV. (in-vitro) **12.**Hearse N. IV cannulation- A focus on film dressings and reducing dislodgements. Paper presented at WCOVA conference, Amsterdam; 2010. **13.**Maki, DG; Stolz, SS; Wheeler, S; Mermel, LA; A prospective, randomised trial of gauze and two polyurethane dressings for site care of pulmonary artery catheters: Implications for catheter management: Critical Care Medicine, 1994; 22 (11): 1729 – 1737. **14.**Data on File Report, 0505005, Bacterial barrier properties of IV3000TM against Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA), May 2005. **15.**Report Reference WRP-TW042-281, Bacterial Barrier Testing of IV3000, Benson, R, December 2003. **16.**Maki, DG; Stolz, SS; Wheeler, S; Mermel, LA. Preliminary analysis of data from the triple-lumen central venous catheter study. Data on file. **17.**Data on File Report DS/07/224/Ra, IV3000 I-Hand Physical Properties, Tompkins L, July 2008. **18.**Walton G., Safety Statement, January 2011. **19.**Joyeux, B. OPSITE IV3000 versus Tegaderm on peripheral venous catheters. In: Maki, DG, ed, International Congress and Symposium Series No 179, 'Improving Catheter Site Care', Royal Society of Medicine Series, London, New York, 1991, 53-55. **20.**Wheeler, S; Stolz, S; Maki, DG. A prospective, randomised, three-way clinical comparison of a novel, highly permeable, polyurethane dressing with 206 Swan-Ganz pulmonary artery catheters: OPSITE IV3000 vs. Tegaderm vs. gauze and tape. II. Nursing issues: effectiveness and tolerance as catheter dressings. In: Maki, DG, ed, International Congress and Symposia Series No 179, 'Improving Catheter Site Care', Royal Society of Medicine Series, London, New York, 1991, 67- 72. **21.**Besley M, OPSITE IV3000: Potential for improved quality of life for haemodialysis patients with permanent central venous catheters in Maki, D G ed, International Congress and Symposium Series No 179 Improving Catheter Site Care, Royal Society of Medicine Services Ltd, London, New York 1991 57-59. **22.**Latta C and Grant, C IV3000^o dressing on Permcath^o exit sites (1996). **23.**Keenlyside D. Avoiding an unnecessary outcome. A comparative trial between IV3000 and a conventional film dressing to assess rates of catheter-related sepsis. Professional Nurse, 1993; 8: 288-291. **24.**Preventing Hospital-Acquired Infection – Clinical Guidelines Public Health Laboratory Service, UK, 1997. **25.**Report ref. L/75A/23: To evaluate the skin response to, and tape performance of, single and repeat applications of high MVP dressings in human volunteers. Wallace AV, February 1985. **26.**Neufeld, M: A randomised control trial of the effectiveness of OPSITE Wound versus IV3000 in maintaining an occlusive central line dressing. McMaster University, Canada.

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For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.