ACTICOAT FLEX 3 SCRYSTS

Description
The ACTICOAT FLEX 3 dressing consists of a highly conformable polyester coated layer with nanocrystalline silver. ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is a highly conformable dressing that follows the body contours to maintain contact with the wound surface. The dressing is adherent, which helps to achieve a sealed wound surface. It is designed to provide an effective barrier to microbial contamination. When tested in vitro, ACTICOAT FLEX 3 was demonstrated to have effective antimicrobial properties and the ability of the dressing to allow fluid to pass through without impairment, giving a burn-in-vitro technique known ACTICOAT FLEX 3 to be compatible with negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) for a period of up to 3 days.

Indications
ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is indicated for use on partial and full thickness wounds. This includes:
- First and second degree burns
- Covering of grafts
- Surgical sites
- Wound dehiscence
- Pressure ulcers

Contra-indications
- Do not use on patients who are known to have sensitivity to silver.
- Do not use on patients during MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) examination.
- Prior to administering radiation therapy, remove ACTICOAT FLEX 3. A new dressing can be applied following each treatment.

Precautions
- For external use only, for example, in contact with wound exudate directly into the secondary dressing.
- ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is not compatible with oil-based products such as petrolatum.
- Avoid contact with electrodes or conductive gels during electronic monitoring.
- Avoid contact with wound exudate, silver ions are released in the dressing and kill microorganisms present in the wound. Silver ions are released in the dressing and kill microorganisms present in the wound. Silver ions are released in the dressing and kill microorganisms present in the wound.
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Instructions for Use
- Remove the ACTICOAT FLEX 3 dressing using a sterile technique. If the wound is dry or there is minimal exudate, moisten the dressing with sterile saline or water. Remove excess water prior to application e.g. leave to drain on a sterile field for approximately 2 minutes. There is a moderate to high level of exudate, there is no need to pre-moisten.
- Cut the dressing to shape as necessary. Take care not damage the silver component with compression therapy the dressing may be dislodged and cause pain.
- Without stretching the dressing, apply ACTICOAT FLEX 3, either side down, to the wound and surface ensuring there are no creases. The dressing should be applied with the direction of stretch running at right angles to allow movement.
- The device being transpired in vivo on application of ACTICOAT FLEX 3. This may be measured to if powered, if approved by the application instructions. Should contamination be expected after application, remove the dressing and discontinuate use.
- When in use with NPWT, the wound filler material should be moistened and changed according to manufacturers' instructions.
- Secure the ACTICOAT FLEX 3 dressing with non-adherent primary dressing that will maintain a moist wound environment.

Chemistry
Ionic silver is the antimicrobial agent.

Pharmacology
Nanocrystalline silver as a source of ionic silver is an effective broad spectrum antimicrobial agent. This includes:
- Wound pathogens such as:
  - Staphylococcus aureus,
  - Staphylococcus epidermidis,
  - Staphylococcus lugdunensis,
  - Enterococcus faecalis,
  - Enterococcus faecium,
  - vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE),
  - Pseudomonas aeruginosa,
  - Acinetobacter baumanii,
  - Candida albicans,
  - Aspergillus niger,
  - Candida parapsilosis,
  - Candida tropicalis,
  - Candida krusei,
  - Candida guilliermondii,
  - Candida lusitanae,
  - Candida glabrata,
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii
  - Candida albicans
  - Candida parapsilosis
  - Candida krusei
  - Candida stellatoidea
  - Candida glabrata
  - Candida lusitanae
  - Candida guilliermondii

Dosages
This device is not intended for use on any device other than a single dressing changed according to manufacturers' instructions.

Metabolism
Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the size of the wound and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via a biliary route.

Excretion
The color of the dressing may vary. This does not affect the performance of the dressing.

Chemical and Physical Properties
Nanocrystalline silver is a Trademark of NUCRYST Pharmaceuticals Corp., used under licence.