

# CareFusion Surgical Clippers

Help improve accuracy and reduce costs with new intuitive design



CareFusion

## **Introduction**

The new CareFusion Surgical Clippers build on our industry-leading product with a safer, more durable and energy efficient model that quickly removes hair in a single pass, helping reduce the risk of compromising the skin compared to traditional razors. After consulting clinicians on how to improve our already efficient clippers, we crafted an enhanced design to meet your preoperative hair removal needs.



CareFusion



WET/DRY





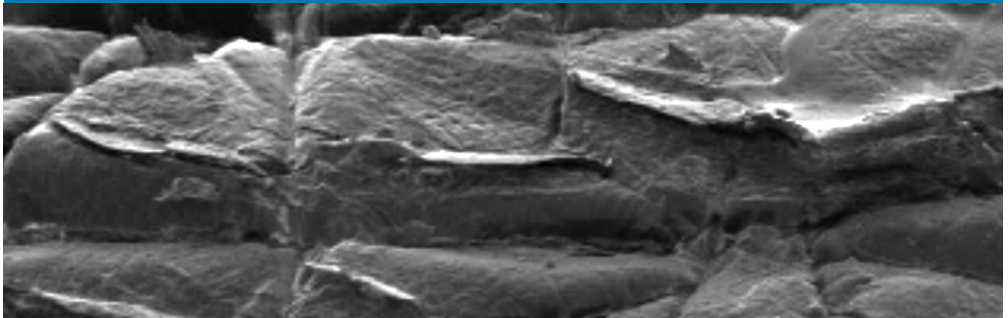
## The effects of clipping vs. shaving

In studies where multiple infection prevention initiatives were implemented that included replacing razors with surgical clippers, infection rates were lowered.\*

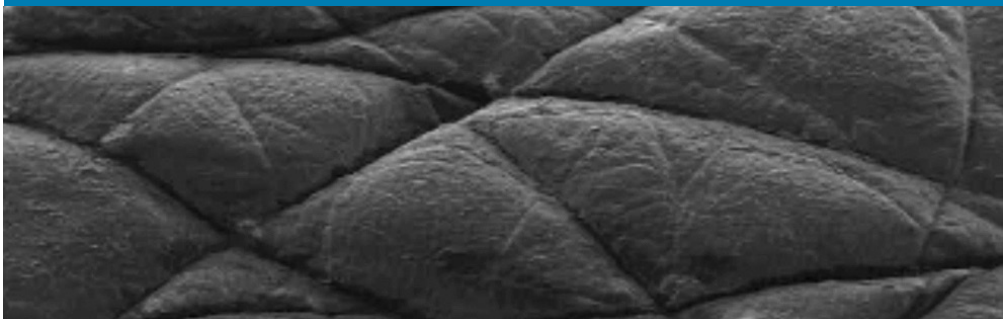
Study	Razor	Clipper
Liau <sup>1</sup> (2010)	3.1%	0.5%
Graf <sup>2</sup> (2009)	3.6%	1.8%
Trussell <sup>3</sup> (2008)	3.5%	1.5%
Dellinger <sup>4</sup> (2005)	2.3%	1.7%
Alexander <sup>5</sup> (1983)	6.4%	1.8%
Ko <sup>6</sup> (1992)	1.31%	0.6%

\*Based on results from the AM clipper method. The AM clipper method was associated with significantly fewer infections than were the other methods, both at discharge and at 30-day follow-up.

### Razor (*skin after hair removal*)



### CareFusion Surgical Clipper (*skin after hair removal*)



## Recommended by healthcare organizations

As a result, these leading healthcare organizations recommend hospitals use surgical clippers instead of razors when preoperative hair removal is necessary:

### U.S. guidelines

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)<sup>7</sup>
- Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses (AORN)<sup>8</sup>
- The Institute of Healthcare Improvement<sup>9</sup>
- The Surgical Care Improvement Project<sup>10</sup>
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)<sup>11,12</sup>

### International guidelines

- Saving Lives: High Impact Intervention No. 4<sup>13</sup>
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)<sup>14</sup>
- Association for Perioperative Practice AFPP<sup>15</sup>
- Safer Healthcare Now<sup>16</sup>



## **New Surgical Clippers design**

The new CareFusion Surgical Clippers rate a step above our past clippers, featuring these enhancements for improved performance and efficiency:

### **Reliable ergonomics**

- 40° angled ergonomic handle creates a more intuitive use for seamless hair removal in a single pass.
- Updated button technology simplifies clinician use and eases cleaning.

### **Durable materials**

- Durable external materials increase compatibility with commonly used disinfectants, and a new extended two-year warranty ensures device longevity.\*

### **Energy efficient technology**

- Lithium-ion battery technology facilitates longer run time and improves energy efficiency.
- Battery life indicator light alerts clinicians when to charge the unit.
- Charging indicator light displays when the unit is fully charged.\*\*

## **Instructions for use**

Follow these steps for proper surgical clippers use and disposal for all clipper blades.

### **Step 1: Attach the blade**

Using gloved hands, position a new blade on top of the clipper head, aligning the mark on the side of the blade with the first line on the handle. Slide the blade back in the direction of the arrow until it clicks into place and the mark on the blade aligns with the dot on the handle.

### **Step 2: Clip the hair**

Hold the clipper handle as you would a pen, with the CareFusion logo facing up. Stretch the skin, rest the clipping blade flat on the skin, and clip against the grain of the hair.

### **Step 3: Remove the blade**

Turn the clipper off, position the clipper blade facing down over a sharps trash receptacle, and use your thumb to push the blade forward along the blade frame.

### **Step 4: Clean the clipper handle**

Wash the clipper handle thoroughly with soap and water, then wipe the device with surface disinfectant or soak the handle in an antimicrobial agent\* for no more than 30 minutes.\*\*

### **Step 5: Charge and store**

Place the clipper handle in an upright position in the charging adapter to ensure it is charged for the next procedure. The orange light will no longer illuminate when the unit is fully charged.





1



2



3



4



5

## Hair removal tips

Follow these instructions for effective hair removal:

- Wet clip whenever possible to help prevent airborne dispersal of skin cells and loose hair, which can contaminate the wound site.
- Hold the skin taut with one hand while clipping with the other, ensuring a smooth surface for clipping. This is especially important when clipping loose skin areas.

## Do not

- Change the angle or “toe in” the blade in an attempt to get a closer clip. Instead, always rest the clipping blade base flat on the patient’s skin.
- Use an overhand hold; this will provide less accuracy and control. Maintain a consistent grip on the clipper handle.
- Pull the clippers toward you, across the patient’s skin, and never apply greater force than needed. Always move the clippers away from your body with a gentle push.

## Ordering information

Cat. no.	Description	Qty. cs.
5513E	Rechargeable surgical clipper	1
5514A	Charging adapter	1
4406	General purpose blade	50
4412A	Neuro blade	20
4403A	SensiClip® blade	20



Learn more at [carefusion.com/clippers](http://carefusion.com/clippers).

To order, contact your local representative or call **800.523.0502**.

\*CareFusion Surgical Clippers can be cleaned with most alcohol-based antimicrobial agents or dilute acids/bases.

\*\*To reduce energy use, it is recommended that clinicians unplug the charger from a power source when the solid orange light is no longer illuminated, indicating the device is fully charged.

\*\*\*Submersion cannot exceed one meter in depth.

#### References

1 Liu, K., K., Aung, K., Chua, N., Ho, C. et al. Outcome of a strategy to reduce surgical site infection in a tertiary-care hospital. *Surg Infect*, November 2010, 11(2):151–159. 2 Graf, K., Sohr, D., Haverich, A., Kühn C. et al. Decrease of deep sternal surgical site infection rates after cardiac surgery, by a comprehensive infection control program. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg*, August 2009, 9(2):282–286. 3 Trussell, J., Gerkin, R., Coates, B., Brandenberger, J. et al. Impact of patient care pathway protocol on surgical site infection rates in cardiothoracic surgery patients. *Am J Surg*, December 2008, 196(6):883–889. 4 Dellinger, E., Hausmann, S., Bratzler, D., Johnson R. et al. Hospitals collaborate to decrease surgical site infections. *Am J Surg*, July 2005, 190(1):9–15. 5 Tanner, J., Norrie, P., Melen, K. The Influence of hair-removal methods on wound infection. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, November 2011, 9(11):CD004122. 6 Ko, W., Lazenby, W., Zelano, I., Isom, O. et al. Effectives of shaving methods and intraoperative irrigation on suppurative mediastinitis after bypass operations. *Ann Thorac Surg*, February 1992, 53(2):301–305. 7 Guideline for Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 1999. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved April 9, 2013, from: [http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/SSI/004\\_SSI.html](http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/SSI/004_SSI.html). 8 Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses. Recommended Practices for Preoperative Patient Skin Antisepsis. 2011 Perioperative Standards and Recommended Practices. 9 The Institute for Healthcare Improvement. 100,000 Lives Campaign, Getting Started Kit: Prevent Surgical Site Infections. 2013. <http://www.ihl.org/NR/rdonlyres/00EBAF1F-A29F-4822-ABCE-829573255AB8/0/SSIHowtoGuideFINAL0803.pdf>. 10 The Surgical Care Improvement Project: Percent of surgery patients with appropriate hair removal. [http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/summary/summary.aspx?ss=1&doc\\_id=14900](http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/summary/summary.aspx?ss=1&doc_id=14900). 11 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Surgical Care Improvement Project: Percent of surgery patients with appropriate hair removal. 2013. [http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/summary/summary.aspx?ss=1&doc\\_id=14900](http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/summary/summary.aspx?ss=1&doc_id=14900). 12 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. HHS Action Plan to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections. 2013. [http://www.hhs.gov/ash/initiatives/hai/actionplan/hhs\\_hai\\_action\\_plan\\_final\\_06222009.pdf](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/initiatives/hai/actionplan/hhs_hai_action_plan_final_06222009.pdf). 13 Clean, Safe Care. High Impact Intervention No. 4: Care bundle to prevent surgical site infection. <http://www.sussexcritcare.nhs.uk/profclinical/carebundles/documents/DH-4Carebundletopreventsurgicalsiteinfection.pdf>. 14 National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Prevention and Treatment of Surgical Site Infections, Clinical Guidelines, October 2008. 15 Association for Perioperative Practice (AfPP). Time Out poster. February 2009. <http://www.afpp.org.uk/filegrab/TimeOutPosterFeb09.pdf?ref=973>. 16 Safer Healthcare Now! Getting Started Kit: Prevent Surgical Site Infections. Canadian Patient Safety Institute. 2010:16–17. Retrieved from [www.saferhealthcarenow.ca](http://www.saferhealthcarenow.ca).

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