

Introcan Safety[®]

1 billion times protection



Vascular Access

**Bonds
of Care**



1 billion Safety IVCs

With over 1 billion B. Braun Safety IV Catheters used worldwide, B. Braun ties an effective Bond of Care around health professionals.

Discover at: www.bonds-of-care.com

B | BRAUN
SHARING EXPERTISE

The B. Braun Introcan Safety® IV Catheter

Reduces Needlestick Injuries

Passive Safety Technology – Established worldwide:

B. Braun has minimized the risk of accidental needlestick injuries globally with more than 1 billion B. Braun Safety IV Catheters in use.

- 1 000 000 000 times protection against sharps injuries
- 1 000 000 000 times protection against infections like HIV
- 1 000 000 000 times protection against fear and uncertainty

Passive Safety Technology is incorporated into the Introcan Safety® IV Catheter via an integrated fully automatic Safety Shield which protects the needle tip to prevent needlestick injuries.

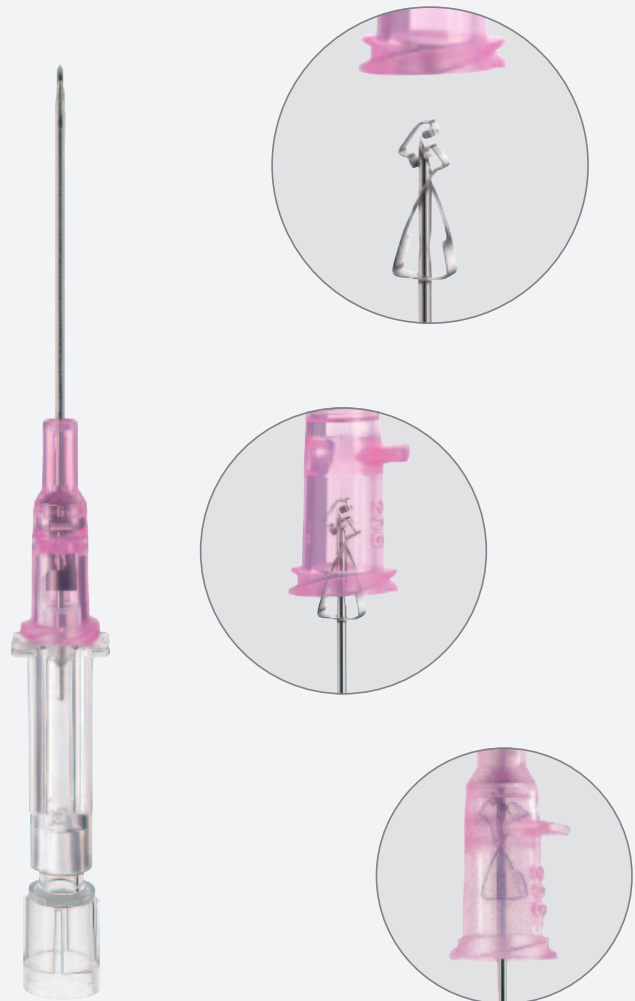
A recent study confirmed that passive safety engineered devices create significantly better protection for healthcare workers than those that require the user to activate the safety feature.⁶

In fact, passive safety devices were associated with the lowest needlestick injury rate and are most effective for needlestick injury prevention.⁶

The Safety Shield of Introcan Safety®

- Requires no user activation – no button, twists or clicks
- Automatically covers needle tip upon needle withdrawal
- Cannot be bypassed
- Eliminates risk of inadvertent activation during handling
- Stays in place through disposal

The Passive Safety Shield protects the needle tip without any additional steps.

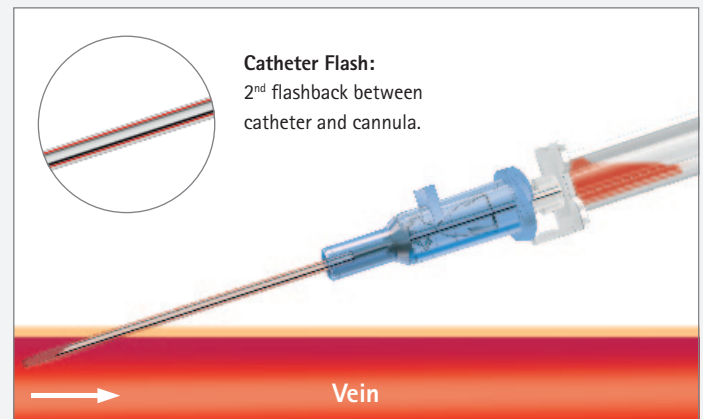
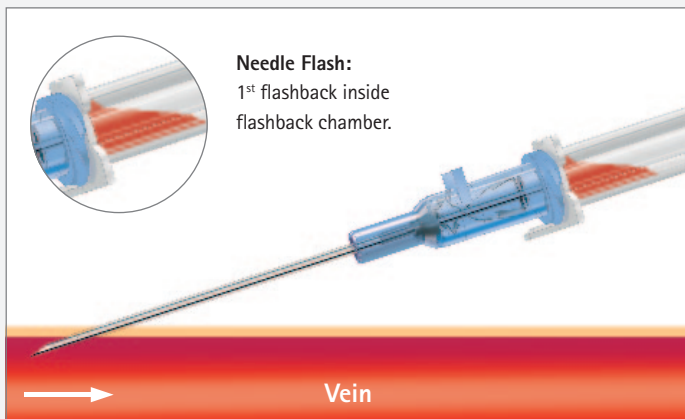


Improves First Stick Success

Double Flashback Technology:

- Helps ensure first stick success and patient comfort through quick visualization of both needle and catheter flashback
- Promotes best practices by reducing the need to remove and reinsert the needle in order to confirm catheter placement, as may occur with other notched needle/crimped needle systems

Double Flashback Technology clearly indicates correct catheter placement and the success of the venipuncture. This safe confirmation maximizes your confidence!



- **Needle Flash:** 1st flashback confirms the needle is in the vein
- **Catheter Flash:** 2nd flashback confirms the catheter is in the vein

User benefits:

- Easy puncture at a wide range of angles
- Minimum effort of catheter insertion
- Self-activating Safety Shield – covers needle tip automatically after use
- Simplicity – looks and feels like a standard cannula

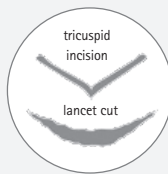
Ensures Best Practice

Every product detail is designed for Best Practice:

Easy to use:
No extra steps needed to prepare the catheter for insertion



Universal Back Cut Bevel

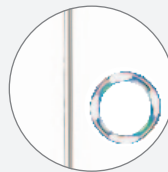


Universal Back Cut Bevel

- Wide choice of insertion angles aids in accessing difficult veins
- Super-sharp needle bevel offers a reduction in pain due to lower forces
- Creates a V-shaped, tricuspid incision versus a lancet cut for easier catheter insertion, less tissue tearing, faster healing and reduced risk of infection⁷



Catheter Material



Catheter Material

- Assures easy and smooth catheter advancement
- Available in polyurethane (PUR) for softer, more comfortable, longer in-dwelling performance and kink resistance, or FEP with firmer construction for arterial access. All are PVC-, DEHP- and Latex-free
- Radiopaque stripes for good visibility under X-rays

Wings



Wings

- Easy fixation

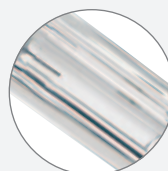
Push-Off Plate



Push-Off Plate

- Facilitates one-handed catheter advancement
- Minimizes incidence of catheter hub touch contamination
- Indicates needle bevel orientation

Flashback Chamber



Flashback Chamber

- Transparent flashback chamber allows quick visualization of blood
- Rapid confirmation of vein access

Removable Flash Plug



Removable Flash Plug

- Avoids blood exposure
- Permits attachment of a syringe for aspiration or other special procedures

Prevents the risk ...

... of accidental injuries

Have you or a colleague ever been stuck by a contaminated needle? The chances are high that you have!

At an average hospital, workers suffer from approximately 30 needlestick injuries per 100 hospital beds per year.²

Most common causes of sharp injuries are unexpected patient reactions, shortage of staff, rushing, distraction, collision with another healthcare worker or passing equipment.^{3,4}

These factors cannot be controlled. Accidental needlestick injuries can happen to anyone!

These injuries may cause a number of serious and potentially fatal transmissions of hepatitis B or C viruses (HBV, HCV), or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).⁴

In fact, nearly 90,000 healthcare workers worldwide contract blood-borne infections annually (HBV, HCV, HIV).⁵

Safety devices reduce the risk of a needlestick injury by 22%–100%.⁶

Consider – not all safety devices can protect you!

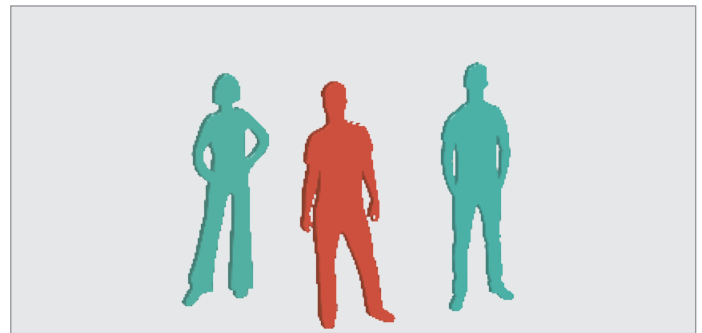
Main reasons for a needlestick injury with safety devices:⁶

- Safety mechanism has to be activated by the user
- Risky activation procedure
- Incomplete activation
- User noncompliance

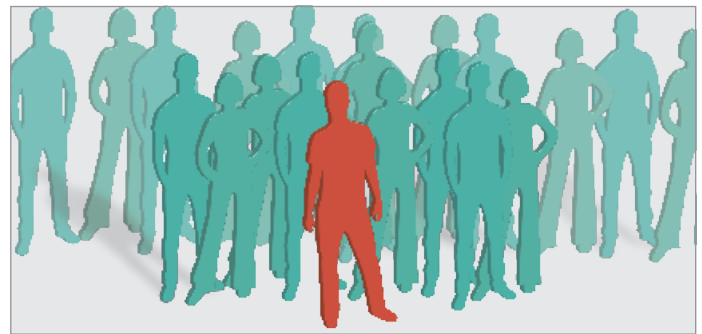
These risks can be prevented by using a Passive Safety device such as Introcan Safety®

Risk of being infected from a contaminated needlestick injury¹

See the statistics: Blood-borne pathogen transmission.



Hepatitis B – 1 in 3



Hepatitis C – 1 in 30



HIV – 1 in 300

Product Specifications

Easy Identification

The packaging is equipped with a clearly visible color code for a fast and easy identification of the suitable gauge size and quick differentiation between product variations.



Environmentally Friendly

■ Smaller device size reduces overall waste disposal

Introcan Safety® Article Code EU		Gauge	Catheter length (inch)	Catheter length (mm)	Catheter ø (mm)	Straight (S) or Wing (W)	Flow Rate (ml/min)	Flow Rate (ml/hour)	Stylet/Mandrin Code No.	
Catheter Material										
FEP	PUR									
■ -	4251607-01	24	0.55	14	0.7	S	26	1560	-	
■ -	4251614-01	24	0.55	14	0.7	W	26	1560	-	
■ 4252500-01	4251601-01	24	3/4	19	0.7	S	22	1320	-	
■ 4254503-01	4253523-01	24	3/4	19	0.7	W	22	1320	-	
■ 4252519-01	4251628-01	22	1	25	0.9	S	35	2100	4214099	
■ 4254511-01	4253540-01	22	1	25	0.9	W	35	2100	4214099	
■ 4252520-01	-	22	1 3/4	45	0.9	S	26	1560	-	
■ 4252543-01	4251652-01	20	1	25	1.1	S	65	3900	-	
■ 4254546-01	4253574-01	20	1	25	1.1	W	65	3900	-	
■ 4252535-01	4251644-01	20	1 1/4	32	1.1	S	60	3600	4214110	
■ 4254538-01	4253566-01	20	1 1/4	32	1.1	W	60	3600	4214110	
■ 4252527-01	-	20	1 3/4	45	1.1	S	57	3420	-	
■ 4252561-01	-	18	2 1/2	64	1.3	S	85	5100	-	
■ 4252560-01	4251687-01	18	1 1/4	32	1.3	S	105	6300	4214323	
■ 4254562-01	4253604-01	18	1 1/4	32	1.3	W	105	6300	4214323	
■ 4252551-01	4251679-01	18	1 3/4	45	1.3	S	100	6000	4214137	
■ 4254554-01	4253590-01	18	1 3/4	45	1.3	W	100	6000	4214137	
■ 4252586-01	4251709-01	16	1 1/4	32	1.7	S	215	12900	-	
■ 4252578-01	4251695-01	16	2	50	1.7	S	210	12600	4214170	
■ 4254570-01	4253612-01	16	2	50	1.7	W	210	12600	4214170	
■ 4251890-01	-	14	1 1/4	32	2.2	S	350	21000	-	
■ 4252594-01	4251717-01	14	2	50	2.2	S	345	20700	4214218	
■ 4254597-01	4253639-01	14	2	50	2.2	W	345	20700	4214218	

Sales unit: 200 pcs. (4 boxes x 50 pcs.)

1. Tuma S and Sepkowitz KA. Efficacy of Safety-Engineered Device Implementation in the Prevention of Percutaneous Injuries: A Review of Published Studies. Clin Infect Dis 2006; 42:1159-70.
2. NIOSH ALERT: Preventing Needlestick Injuries in Health Care Settings. Cincinnati, OH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; 1999. US Dept of Health and Human Services (NIOSH) publication 2000-108.
3. Fisman DN, Mittleman M, Sorock G, Harris A. Sharps-Related Injuries in Health Care Workers: A Case-Crossover Study. The Am J of Medicine 2003; 114:688-694.
4. CDC. Workbook for Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating a Sharps Injury Prevention Program. 2008; www.cdc.gov/sharpsafety/pdf/sharpsworkbook_2008.pdf.

5. Rapti E, Prüss-Üstün A, Hutin Y. Assessing the burden of disease from sharp injuries on health-care workers at national and local levels. WHO: Environmental Burden of Disease Series 2005; 11:1-50.
6. Tosini W., et al. Needlestick Injury Rates According to Different Types of Safety-Engineered Devices: Results of a French Multicenter Study. Infect Control and Hosp Epidemiol April 2010; 31:402-407.
7. Suzuki T et al. Comparison of Penetration Force and Catheter Tip Damage of Intravenous Catheters among Different Catheter Tip Designs. Circulation Control 2003; 24:39-45.