

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution

4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution: A Comprehensive Examination

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Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive overview of 4% chlorhexidine gluconate solution, exploring its mechanism of action, applications, efficacy, safety profile, and emerging challenges. We will delve into its various uses in healthcare settings, addressing both its considerable benefits and potential limitations, including the development of microbial resistance.

1. Introduction: Understanding 4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution is a widely used broad-spectrum antiseptic with potent antimicrobial activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, fungi, and some viruses. Its effectiveness stems from its ability to disrupt bacterial cell membranes and precipitate bacterial proteins, leading to cell death. The 4% concentration signifies a higher concentration often used in specific applications requiring stronger antiseptic action compared to lower concentrations found in mouthwashes. This article will focus on the 4% solution and its diverse applications, as well as the associated challenges and future opportunities.

2. Mechanism of Action of 4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution

The bactericidal activity of 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution is multifaceted. It binds to

the negatively charged bacterial cell membrane, causing disruption and increased permeability. This leads to leakage of intracellular components and ultimately cell death. Furthermore, chlorhexidine interacts with bacterial proteins, leading to precipitation and denaturation, further hindering bacterial function. The precise mechanism varies slightly depending on the target microorganism, but the overall effect is a rapid and effective reduction in microbial load.

3. Applications of 4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution finds application in a variety of healthcare settings, including:

Surgical Hand Scrub: Before surgical procedures, it is crucial to thoroughly cleanse the hands and arms of surgical personnel. 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution is highly effective in reducing the microbial count on the skin, minimizing the risk of surgical site infections.

Preoperative Skin Disinfection: Similar to surgical hand scrub, 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution is used to disinfect the patient's skin at the surgical site, reducing the risk of post-operative infections.

Wound Care: In certain types of wounds, 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution can be applied topically to reduce bacterial colonization and promote healing. However, its use in deep wounds or burns requires careful consideration due to potential tissue irritation.

Oral Hygiene: While lower concentrations are more common, 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution might be used in specific situations requiring stronger antiseptic action for oral hygiene, though this needs careful consideration due to potential side effects.

Other Applications: It finds use in various other applications, including disinfection of medical instruments (although not a sterilizing agent), and as a component in some veterinary antiseptic preparations.

4. Efficacy and Safety Profile of 4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution

Numerous studies have demonstrated the high efficacy of 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution against a broad spectrum of microorganisms. However, it's crucial to note its safety profile. While generally well-tolerated, prolonged or excessive use can lead to skin irritation, allergic reactions, and staining of teeth and tongue (especially with oral applications). Furthermore, it should not be used near the eyes or mucous membranes. Appropriate precautions and adherence to recommended application protocols are essential to minimize adverse effects.

5. Challenges and Limitations of 4 Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution

Despite its advantages, certain challenges and limitations need consideration:

Microbial Resistance: While resistance to chlorhexidine is less prevalent than to antibiotics, there is evidence of emerging resistance, particularly in some nosocomial pathogens.

Toxicity: Although generally safe for topical application, systemic absorption can occur, especially with large surface area applications or damaged skin, potentially leading to toxicity.

Incompatibility: 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution is incompatible with certain substances like soaps and anionic detergents, reducing its efficacy. Careful consideration of compatibility is essential.

Staining: The staining of teeth and other tissues is a notable side effect, limiting its long-term use in some applications.

6. Opportunities and Future Directions

Despite the challenges, significant opportunities exist for optimizing the use of 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution:

Developing Resistance Monitoring Strategies: Active surveillance of chlorhexidine resistance is crucial to guide appropriate use and prevent the widespread emergence of resistant strains.

Formulations and Delivery Systems: Research into novel formulations and delivery systems could improve the efficacy, safety, and patient compliance. This includes exploring alternative carriers and drug delivery mechanisms.

Combination Therapies: Combining 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution with other antimicrobials may overcome resistance and enhance efficacy.

Targeted Drug Delivery: Research into targeted drug delivery systems could improve the efficiency and reduce the risk of systemic toxicity and side effects.

7. Conclusion

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution remains a valuable antiseptic with a broad spectrum of activity and diverse applications in healthcare. However, awareness of its limitations, including the potential for resistance and adverse effects, is crucial. Ongoing research into optimizing its use, developing alternative formulations, and exploring combination therapies is essential to maximize its benefits while mitigating potential risks. Responsible and informed use will be key to maintaining the effectiveness of this important antiseptic.

FAQs

1. Is 4% chlorhexidine gluconate solution a sterilant? No, it is an antiseptic, meaning it reduces the number of microorganisms but does not necessarily eliminate all of them.

1. How long does the antiseptic effect of 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution last? The duration of effectiveness depends on the application and the environmental conditions. Generally, it provides prolonged antimicrobial activity, but repeated applications may be necessary depending on the context.

1. What are the potential side effects of using 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution? Potential side effects include skin irritation, allergic reactions, and staining of teeth and tongue.

1. Is 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution safe for use on open wounds? It depends on the type and severity of the wound. It should only be used on certain types of wounds under the guidance of a healthcare professional.

1. Can 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution be used in combination with other antiseptics? Some combinations are possible, but others may be incompatible. Consult relevant guidelines for compatibility information.

1. What should I do if I experience an allergic reaction to 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution? Immediately discontinue use and seek medical attention.

1. How should 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution be stored? Store according to the manufacturer's instructions, typically in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight.

1. Is 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution effective against viruses? It exhibits some activity against certain enveloped viruses but is not considered a primary antiviral agent.

1. What is the difference between 4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution and other antiseptics like povidone-iodine? Each antiseptic has a unique mechanism of action, spectrum of activity, and safety profile. The choice depends on the specific application and context.

Related Articles

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4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Global Guidelines for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection World Health Organization, 2017-01-27 Surgical site infections are caused by bacteria that get in through incisions made during surgery. They threaten the lives of millions of patients each year and contribute to the spread of antibiotic resistance. In low- and middle-income countries, 11% of patients who undergo surgery are infected in the process. In Africa, up to 20% of women who have a caesarean section contract a wound infection, compromising their own health and their ability to care for their babies. But surgical site infections are not just a problem for poor countries. In the United States, they contribute to patients spending more than 400 000 extra days in hospital at a cost of an additional US \$10 billion per year. No international evidence-based guidelines had previously been available before WHO launched its global guidelines on the prevention of surgical site infection on 3 November 2016, and there are inconsistencies in the interpretation of evidence and recommendations in existing national guidelines. These new WHO guidelines are valid for any country and suitable to local adaptations, and take account of the strength of available scientific evidence, the cost and resource implications, and patient values and preferences.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: McDonald and Avery's Dentistry for the Child and Adolescent - E-Book Jeffrey A. Dean, 2015-08-10 - UPDATED! More emphasis on preventative care and treatment of medically compromised patients helps you provide more effective care. - NEW! Easier-to-follow design.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care World Health Organization, 2009 The WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care provide health-care workers (HCWs), hospital administrators and health authorities with a thorough review of evidence on hand hygiene in health care and specific recommendations to improve practices and reduce transmission of pathogenic microorganisms to patients and HCWs. The present Guidelines are intended to be implemented in any situation in which health care is delivered either to a patient or to a specific group in a population. Therefore, this concept applies to all settings where health care is permanently or occasionally performed, such as home care by birth attendants. Definitions of health-care settings are proposed in Appendix 1. These Guidelines and the associated WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy and an Implementation Toolkit (<http://www.who.int/gpsc/en/>) are designed to offer health-care facilities in Member States a conceptual framework and practical tools for the application of recommendations in practice at the

bedside. While ensuring consistency with the Guidelines recommendations, individual adaptation according to local regulations, settings, needs, and resources is desirable. This extensive review includes in one document sufficient technical information to support training materials and help plan implementation strategies. The document comprises six parts.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Vessel Health and Preservation: The Right Approach for Vascular Access Nancy L. Moureau, 2019-06-10 This Open access book offers updated and revised information on vessel health and preservation (VHP), a model concept first published in poster form in 2008 and in JVA in 2012, which has received a great deal of attention, especially in the US, UK and Australia. The book presents a model and a new way of thinking applied to vascular access and administration of intravenous treatment, and shows how establishing and maintaining a route of access to the bloodstream is essential for patients in acute care today. Until now, little thought has been given to an intentional process to guide selection, insertion and management of vascular access devices (VADs) and by default actions are based on crisis management when a quickly selected VAD fails. The book details how VHP establishes a framework or pathway model for each step of the patient experience, intentionally guiding, improving and eliminating risk when possible. The evidence points to the fact that reducing fragmentation, establishing a pathway, and teaching the process to all stakeholders reduces complications with intravenous therapy, improves efficiency and diminishes cost. As such this book appeals to bedside nurses, physicians and other health professionals.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Prevention in Clinical Oral Health Care David P. Cappelli, Connie Chenevert Mobley, 2007-10-26 This book focuses on oral health promotion and the impact of systemic disease in the development of oral disease, as well as how to introduce, apply, and communicate prevention to a patient with a defined risk profile. Prevention in Clinical Oral Health Care integrates preventive approaches into clinical practice, and is a valuable tool for all health care professionals to integrate oral health prevention as a component of their overall preventive message to the patient. Discusses risk-based approaches to prevent problems such as caries, periodontal disease, and oral cancer. Topics are written at a level that can be understood by both practicing dental health team members and by dental hygiene and dental students so strategies can be applied to better understand the patient's risk for oral disease and how to prevent future disease. Identifies the barriers, oral health care needs, and preventive strategies for special populations such as children, the elderly, and the physically or mentally disabled. Explores the development of a culturally sensitive dental practice and strategies to make the dental environment more welcoming to individuals with different cultural backgrounds. Discusses how to gather patient information, the synthesis of the patient's data, and the application of the information collected in order to evaluate the patient's risk for disease.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Scully's Medical Problems in Dentistry CRISPIAN. SCULLY, 2014-06-29

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: WHO Recommendations for Prevention and Treatment of Maternal Peripartum Infections World Health Organization, 2016-02-12 The goal of the present guideline is to consolidate guidance for effective interventions that are needed to reduce the global burden of maternal infections and its complications around the time of childbirth. This forms part of WHO's efforts towards improving the quality of care for leading causes of maternal death especially those clustered around the time of childbirth in the post-MDG era. Specifically it presents evidence-based recommendations on interventions for preventing and treating genital tract infections during labour childbirth or puerperium with the aim of improving outcomes for both mothers and newborns. The primary audience for this guideline is health professionals who are responsible for developing national and local health protocols and policies as well as managers of maternal and child health programmes and policy-makers in all settings. The guideline will also be useful to those directly providing care to pregnant women including obstetricians midwives nurses and general practitioners. The information in this guideline will be useful for developing job aids and tools for both pre- and inservice training of health workers to

enhance their delivery of care to prevent and treat maternal peripartum infections.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Outpatient Regenerative Medicine Mario Goisis, 2019-06-05 This book is unique in focusing expressly on regenerative medicine in the aesthetic field. With the aid of more than 400 color pictures, it provides step-by-step descriptions of procedures that can be performed easily in the private practice. The number of people pursuing anti-aging and cosmetic procedures in order to achieve a youthful, healthy, or simply improved aspect is continually increasing. At the same time the available techniques and materials have undergone rapid innovation in terms of both safety and quality. The practitioner no longer looks just at the correction or camouflage of an unwanted feature but rather also aims to address the aging process itself. Regenerative medicine appears to provide a unique and unlimited opportunity in this context. Autologous fat grafting, adipose-derived stem cells, and autologous platelet-rich plasma represent just some of the attractive options that can be used for volume restoration and facial rejuvenation.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Advanced Monitoring and Procedures for Small Animal Emergency and Critical Care Jamie M. Burkitt Creedon, Harold Davis, 2012-04-03 Advanced Monitoring and Procedures for Small Animal Emergency and Critical Care is a comprehensive yet practical reference, providing hands-on information essential to veterinarians and veterinary technicians involved in emergency and critical care. Written by an expert team of veterinarians and veterinary technicians, this well-referenced book offers step-by-step protocols for performing advanced emergency and critical care procedures and monitoring techniques. Packed with practical guidance in an easy-to-use format, this book is ideally suited for quick access in emergency rooms or intensive care units. Organized primarily by body system, each chapter covers general principles, indications, equipment, techniques, basic interpretation, troubleshooting, and contraindications. Standardized protocols supply equipment lists and step-by-step instructions throughout, and a companion website offers images from the book in PowerPoint and protocols as downloadable Word files. Advanced Monitoring and Procedures for Small Animal Emergency and Critical Care is a valuable resource for any veterinary staff member with an interest in improving the standard of care in emergency and critical care medicine.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Dental Implant Prosthetics Carl E. Misch, 2015 Focuses on dental implants used in conjunction with other prosthetic devices in the general dentist's office, designed to help the partially or completely edentulous patient recover normal function, esthetics, comfort and speech. Step-by-step procedures guide practitioners through challenging clinical situations and assist them in refining their technique. Reflects the latest in continued research, diagnostic tools, treatment planning, implant designs, materials and techniques. Prosthetic devices covered include complete dentures, bridges, overdentures and various dental implant systems.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Problems in the Control of Hospital Infection Samuel William Babington Newsom, A. D. S. Caldwell, 1980

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Complications in Dermatologic Surgery Keyvan Nouri, 2008-01-01 World-renowned experts in the field guide you through the potential intra- and post-operative risks associated with the dermatologic surgeries you perform every day. You'll find cutting-edge knowledge on how to avoid and manage complications resulting from laser surgery, photodynamic therapy, hair transplantation, chemical peeling, dermabrasion, leg vein treatments, temporary fillers, permanent fillers, botulinum toxin, liposuction, blepharoplasty, facelifts and ancillary facial cosmetic surgery procedures, skin cancer surgery/Mohs' micrographic surgery, reconstructive surgery, electrosurgery, cryosurgery, nail surgery, and contact dermatitis in dermatologic surgery. The preparation of the patient, psychosocial issues, and anesthesia complications for all procedures are also covered. World-renowned experts guide you through the potential intra- and post-operative complications, preventive measures, and treatment options relating to dermatologic surgery. Comprehensive coverage of the most common dermatologic surgical procedures, including cosmetic, general, and cutaneous oncology surgeries, helps you assess the risks associated with a particular surgery and determine which option is best for your patient. Detailed evaluations of treatment options and plans equip you with the knowledge you need

to confidently manage any complication. The bonus CD-ROM contains all the book's illustrations for on-the-go reference.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: A Comprehensive Guide to Hidradenitis

Suppurativa - EBook Vivian Y. Shi, Jennifer L. Hsiao, Michelle A. Lowes, Iltefat H. Hamzavi, 2021-10-20 Despite being a relatively straightforward clinical diagnosis, recognition of hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is highly variable, and clinical management is challenging and complex. Written by the world's leading experts in HS, A Comprehensive Guide to Hidradenitis Suppurativa brings together up-to-date scientific evidence on the diagnosis, patho-mechanisms, comorbidities, and multi-faceted medical and surgical interventions for this debilitating condition—in one convenient reference. - Covers every aspect of this complex skin disorder: etiology, pathophysiology, epidemiology, medical, alternative therapies, a range of surgical options, laser treatments, and comorbidities. - Discusses specific patient populations such as children, women of childbearing potential, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Because HS has higher prevalence in people of skin of color, this patient population is well-documented in the text. - Offers insights into multi-disciplinary care, patient support and education, patients at risk for rapid disease progression, and clinical and translational research. - Features procedural videos covering laser therapies, de-roofing procedures, excisions and closure techniques, cryoinsufflation techniques, and special wound care material selection and techniques. - Includes recent FDA-approved drugs as well as those drugs and therapies that show future promise. - Identifies evidence gaps that provide a springboard to the future innovations in HS care to come. - Edited and authored by global experts who have co-authored 2019 U.S. and Canadian guidelines on hidradenitis suppurativa.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Antiseptic Stewardship Günter Kampf, 2024-10-20

This updated and expanded second edition of Antiseptic Stewardship serves as a comprehensive reference guide to common biocidal active substances and antiseptic agents, examining their antimicrobial efficacy and potential to induce cell tolerance, including cross-tolerance to other biocidal agents, as well as cross-resistance to antibiotics. In addition, the book discusses the appropriate and targeted use of biocidal active substances by balancing their expected health benefits against the likelihood of clinically relevant resistance, including misuse and overuse of some products during the COVID-19 pandemic. This guide, which focuses on human, veterinary and household products, helps readers make informed decisions about disinfectants and antiseptic products based on their composition. Various biocidal active substances and antiseptic agents are used for disinfection and antisepsis in healthcare, veterinary medicine, animal production and household products. However, not all of them provide significant health benefits, especially for some products used in human medicine. Antimicrobial soaps, surface disinfectants, instrument disinfectants and wound antiseptics may contain one or more biocidal active ingredients with comparable antimicrobial efficacy, but with large differences in their potential for microbial adaptation and tolerance. Increased bacterial tolerance has been described for several biocidal active substances and antiseptics, sometimes including cross-resistance to antibiotics. The book is therefore intended to help reduce unnecessary selection pressure on emerging pathogens, including by describing non-biocidal alternatives for specific antimicrobial applications, with the aim of retaining the powerful biocidal agents and antiseptics for those applications where there is a clear health benefit (e.g. reduction of healthcare-associated infections). The book addresses healthcare, industrial and veterinary professionals as well as educated laypersons interested in efficient and controlled disinfection strategies.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Comprehensive Dermatologic Drug Therapy Stephen

E Wolverton, Jashin J. Wu, 2019-12-14 Designed with practical usability in mind, Comprehensive Dermatologic Drug Therapy, 4th Edition, helps you safely and effectively treat the skin disorders you're likely to see in your practice. Dr. Stephen E. Wolverton and new associate editor Dr. Jashin J. Wu lead a team of global experts to bring you concise, complete guidance on today's full spectrum of topical, intralesional, and systemic drugs. You'll prescribe with confidence thanks to expert coverage of which drugs to use, when to use them, and adverse effects to monitor. - Includes new drug

interaction tables, drug risk profiles, and FDA guidelines, as well as two new appendices that summarize chapter questions and summarize highest-risk drug interactions. - Covers the best uses for new biologic therapeutics. - Contains new chapters covering medical decision-making principles, PDE-4 and JAK inhibitors, interleukin 17 inhibitors, interleukin 23 inhibitors, additional biologic therapeutics, and hedgehog pathway inhibitors. - Contains quick-access summaries of indications/contraindications, dosage guidelines, drug interactions, drug monitoring guidelines, adverse effects, and treatment protocols. - Features a highly detailed, disease-specific index, as well as purchase information for major drugs. - Helps you assess your knowledge and prepare for certification or recertification with about 800 review questions and answers throughout the book. - Enhanced eBook version included with purchase. Your enhanced eBook allows you to access all of the text, figures, and references from the book on a variety of devices.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Reverse Shoulder Arthroplasty Stefano Gumina, Federico Alberto Grassi, Paolo Paladini, 2018-11-29 This handbook fully investigates reverse shoulder arthroplasty (RSA), presenting all the recent advances in the field to enable shoulder surgeons to treat patients with complex conditions, such as rotator cuff tears and instability, failed surgery and combined arthritis, or proximal humerus neoplasia. Reverse shoulder arthroplasty is becoming increasingly common because conventional total shoulder replacement may cause pain, loss of strength, simple or complex disabilities as well as limited motion, reducing general quality of life. The goal of a reverse prosthesis is to restore a painless, biomechanically valid joint. Drawing on the results of recent studies, the book covers all relevant aspects of RSA, including basic science, pathogenesis, clinical and instrumental evaluation, surgical techniques and complication management, helping readers to better understand when and how reverse shoulder arthroplasty should be implanted and what to do in cases of poor results. Written by leading shoulder specialists, the book provides surgeons and rehabilitation specialists, as well as residents and shoulder fellows, with a valuable, state-of-the-art guide for clinical practice.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Endodontic Irrigation Bettina Basrani, 2015-07-17 This book reviews the available information on bacterial disinfection in endodontics, with emphasis on the chemical treatment of root canals based on current understanding of the process of irrigation. It describes recent advances in knowledge of the chemistry associated with irrigants and delivery systems, which is of vital importance given that chemical intervention is now considered one of the most important measures in eliminating planktonic microbes and biofilms from the infected tooth. Recommendations are made regarding concentrations, exposure times and optimal sequences. Possible complications related to the use of the different solutions are highlighted, with guidance on response. In addition, clinical protocols are suggested on the basis of both clinical experience and the results of past and ongoing research. Throughout, a practical, clinically oriented approach is adopted that will assist the practitioner in ensuring successful endodontic treatment.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Control C. Glen Mayhall, 2012-02-20 Thoroughly revised and updated for its Fourth Edition, this highly acclaimed volume is the most comprehensive reference on hospital epidemiology and infection control. Written by over 150 leading experts, this new edition examines every type of hospital-acquired (nosocomial) infection and addresses every issue relating to surveillance, prevention, and control of these infections in patients and in healthcare workers. This new edition features new or significantly increased coverage of emerging infectious diseases, avian influenza, governmental regulation of infection control and payment practices related to hospital-acquired infections, molecular epidemiology, the increasing prevalence of community-acquired MRSA in healthcare facilities, system-wide infection control provisions for healthcare systems, hospital infection control issues following natural disasters, and antimicrobial stewardship in reducing the development of antimicrobial-resistant organisms.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Wounds and Lacerations Alexander Trott, 1997 WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS discusses wound care in the emergency department from the patient's arrival to discharge through follow-up care. Topics covered include basic and complex

wound care, anatomy, wound healing, infiltration anesthesia, cleansing, irrigation, choice of suture materials, and consultations. New to this edition: new chapters on pediatric aspects of wound management, cutaneous and superficial abscesses, tetanus immunity and wound prophylaxis; a second color that highlights key elements in text and illustrations; new alternative wound closure techniques, such as staples and wound adhesives; nosocomial infection is discussed in detail, advances and local anesthesia and wound cleaning techniques are discussed; and antibiotics are updated throughout. An up-to-date source of the principles and techniques of wound care in the emergency department. More than 290 detailed illustrations explain techniques for wound care visually and succinctly. Focuses on problem-solving in wound care situations, with debates on the pros and cons of differing approaches. Offers solutions to real-life situations.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Medicinal Plants for Holistic Health and Well-Being Namrita Lall, 2017-09-27 Medicinal Plants for Holistic Health and Well-Being discusses, in depth, the use of South African plants to treat a variety of ailments, including tuberculosis, cancer, periodontal diseases, acne, postmacular hypomelanosis, and more. Plants were selected on the basis of their traditional use, and the book details the scientific evidence that supports their pharmacological and therapeutic potential to safely and effectively treat each disease. Thus, this book is a valuable resource for all researchers, students and professors involved in advancing global medicinal plant research. Many plants found in South Africa are also found in other parts of the world. Each chapter highlights plants from other worldwide locations so that scientists can study which plants belong to the same family, and how similar qualities can be used to treat a specific disease. - The book details the scientific evidence that supports their pharmacological and therapeutic potential to safely and effectively treat each disease - Each chapter highlights plants from worldwide locations so that scientists can study plants belonging to the same family, and how similar species can be used to treat a specific disease - Use of traditional medicine as an efficient means to identify and further investigate South African, similar plants and plant-derived compounds in modern drug discovery - Includes a number of chapters dedicated to using medicinal plants to treat various skin disorders, which is often not covered in other books on medicinal plants - Organized by specific diseases, with vital evidence-based data related to the bioactivity, pharmacological potential, chemical structure and safety information

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: *Evidence-Based Practice of Critical Care E-book* Clifford S. Deutschman, Patrick J. Neligan, 2010-06-29 Evidence-Based Practice of Critical Care, edited by Drs. Clifford S. Deutschman and Patrick J. Neligan, provides objective data and expert guidance to help answer the most important questions challenging ICU physicians today. It discusses the clinical options, examines the relevant research, and presents expert recommendations on everything from acute organ failure to prevention issues. An outstanding source for best practices in critical care medicine, this book is a valuable framework for translating evidence into practice. Gain valuable evidence-based recommendations on key topics such as acute organ failure, infection, sepsis and inflammation, and prevention issues pointing the way to the most effective approaches. Get an overview of each question, an outline of management options, a review of the relevant evidence, areas of uncertainty, existing management guidelines, and authors' recommendations. Navigate a full range of challenges from routine care to complicated and special situations. Find the information you need quickly with tables that summarize the available literature and recommended clinical approaches.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: *Managing Newborn Problems* World Health Organization. Reproductive Health and Research, 2003-12-31 Every year throughout the world, about four million babies die before they reach one month old, most during the critical first week of life. Most of these deaths are a result of the poor health and nutritional status of the mother, combined with problems such as tetanus or asphyxia, trauma, low birth weight, or preterm birth. However, many of the conditions which result in perinatal death are preventable or treatable without the need for expensive technology. Against this background, this publication contains guidance on evidence-based standards for high quality care provision during the newborn period,

considering the needs of mother and baby. It has been produced to assist countries with limited resources to reduce neonatal mortality. The information is arranged under four main headings: clinical assessment, findings and management; principles of newborn baby care; procedures; record keeping and essential equipment, supplies and drugs.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Surgical Site Infection Andrew Welsh, 2008 Infections that occur in the wound created by an invasive surgical procedure are generally referred to as surgical site infections (SSIs). SSIs are one of the most important causes of healthcare-associated infections (HCAIs). A prevalence survey undertaken in 2006 suggested that approximately 8% of patients in hospital in the UK have an HCAI. SSIs accounted for 14% of these infections and nearly 5% of patients who had undergone a surgical procedure were found to have developed an SSI. However, prevalence studies tend to underestimate SSI because many of these infections occur after the patient has been discharged from hospital. SSIs are associated with considerable morbidity and it has been reported that over one-third of postoperative deaths are related, at least in part, to SSI. However, it is important to recognise that SSIs can range from a relatively trivial wound discharge with no other complications to a life-threatening condition. Other clinical outcomes of SSIs include poor scars that are cosmetically unacceptable, such as those that are spreading, hypertrophic or keloid, persistent pain and itching, restriction of movement, particularly when over joints, and a significant impact on emotional wellbeing. SSI can double the length of time a patient stays in hospital and thereby increase the costs of health care. Additional costs attributable to SSI of between £814 and £6626 have been reported depending on the type of surgery and the severity of the infection. The main additional costs are related to re-operation, extra nursing care and interventions, and drug treatment costs. The indirect costs, due to loss of productivity, patient dissatisfaction and litigation, and reduced quality of life, have been studied less extensively.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Guide to Antimicrobial Use in Animals Luca Guardabassi, Lars Bogø Jensen, Hilde Kruse, 2009-01-22 The first book to offer practical guidelines on the prudent and rational use of antimicrobials in animals. Drawing on multidisciplinary expertise to offer independent scientific advice on a controversial area that is crucial to both human health and animal welfare. The earlier general chapters cover issues such as human health risks and the problems of resistance to antimicrobial drugs. The later specific chapters are dedicated to particular groups of animals. Has an emphasis on preserving the efficacy of antimicrobial drugs that are clinically important in human medicine. Covers both companion animals and food animals, including aquaculture. Suitable for veterinary practitioners working in small and large animal medicine, aquaculture and animal production, as well as veterinary students, academics and researchers. It will also be of interest to those more generally involved in veterinary public health and antimicrobial resistance.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: WHO Best Practices for Injections and Related Procedures Toolkit, 2010 The new WHO guidelines provide recommended steps for safe phlebotomy and reiterate accepted principles for drawing, collecting blood and transporting blood to laboratories/blood banks. The main areas covered by the toolkit are: 1. bloodborne pathogens transmitted through unsafe injection practices; 2. relevant elements of standard precautions and associated barrier protection; 3. best injection and related infection prevention and control practices; 4. occupational risk factors and their management.

4 chlorhexidine gluconate solution: Canine and Feline Infectious Diseases Jane E. Sykes, 2013-08-09 Canine and Feline Infectious Diseases is a practical, up-to-date resource covering the most important and cutting-edge advances in the field. Presented by a seasoned educator in a concise, highly visual format, this innovative guide keeps you current with the latest advances in this ever-changing field. 80 case studies illustrate the clinical relevance of the major infectious disease chapters. - Well-organized Major Infectious Diseases chapters break down content by etiologic agent and epidemiology, clinical signs and their pathophysiology, physical examination findings, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis, immunity, prevention, and public health implications. - Over 80 case studies illustrate how the information provided can be applied in everyday practice. - Logical

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