

Skin and Wound Product Information Sheet

Anasept Skin & Wound Cleanser			
Classification Antimicrobial: Sodium Hypochlorite Solution			
Key Points	• Anasept is a skin and wound cleansing solution containing 0.057% Sodium Hypochlorite (NaClO) which is isotonic and tissue compatible.		
	• Sodi um Hypochlorite is a broad-spectrum, oxidizing chlorine-based antimicrobial which is effective against bacteria, fungus, spores and virus; there is no known microbial resistance to the product; most pathogens are killed within 30 seconds of contact with the solution.		
	• Unlike for the adult and older pediatric population, no research is done or government approval given for the young pediatric/neonate population but the product is being used for the pediatric (6 years and younger) and neonatal population with no untoward effect at this time.		
	• May be used as a cleanser, as a soak or for packing.		
	• The effect of the Sodium Hypochlorite's olution is dependent upon the amount of debris (slough/ necrotic tissue) and exudate in the wound: wounds with heavy debris will need a longer (soak time)		
	and the cleansing steps repeated.		
	• Can be used in combination with debridement wound debridement, but not with biodebrider	; a utolytic, enzymatic, mechanical, conservative sharp nent (maggots).	
Indications	• Under the direction of a NSWOC/Wound Clinician may be used for wounds, 1 st and 2 nd degree burns,		
	graft and donor sites, frostbite injuries, peri-tube/drain sites where Normal Saline cleansing is		
	not/would not be effective which:		
	 Shows signs and symptoms (S&S) of local wound infection and/or biofilm 		
	 Has an odour present 		
Precautions	 Avoid the eyes and the ears; for external use only. 		
	• When foam-based cover dressings are used, ensure that the peri-wound skin is <u>completely dry</u> of the		
	wound cleanser as the oxidizing solution may negatively affect the foam structure.		
	• When used with other antimicrobials, rinse the wound with Normal Saline/Sterile Water prior to		
Contraindications	 Do not use for clients with known sensitivity to Sodi um Hypochlorite 		
	 Do not use with biodebridement (maggot) dressings 		
Formats & Sizes	• Bottle		
	 118 ml with Dispensing Cap 236 ml with Dispensing Cap 444 ml with Dispensing Cap 		
		- management	
	Application Directions	Rationale	
Label bottle with client's name and the date, for bottles with a cap		Single-client use only. Once opened, solution must be	
ensure that capstays clean and re-cap the bottle when done.		temperatures below 0°C or above 40°C. Unopened bottles are stable at room temperature for up to 2 years.	
For Cleansing			
Peri-tube/drain skin:			
Creanse the peri-drain/tube area with 2x2 solution-soaked gauzes.			
Apply appropriate drain gauze dressing.			

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Wound cleansing: Irrigate undermining/sinus/tunnels and the wound bed with the solution, using an irrigation tip catheter and syringe.			
 For wounds with minimal slough/ necrotic tissue/ exudate: Allow the solution to be in contact with /pool within the wound area for 30-120 seconds. For wounds with moderate to heavy slough/necrotic tissue/ exudate: 	For wounds with little or no debris, the solution needs to be in contact with the wound for up to 2 minutes to ensure effectiveness of the solution.		
 Soak gauze and/or plain packing ribbon with solution and apply to both visible/nonvisible wound areas. Allow solution to be in contact with the wound/peri-wound skin for 5 minutes. Remove and reapply newly soaked gauzes/ribbon to both visible/nonvisible wound areas; leave for another 5 minutes. Remove gauzes/packing. 	For wounds with heavy amounts of debris (slough/ necrotictissue), the solution needs to be in contact with the wound for a longer 'soaktime' to ensure effectiveness of the solution.		
 Remove all loosen slough/necrotic tissue: Irrigate undermining/sinus/tunnels and wound bed with solution using an irrigation tip catheter and syringe. Soak gauze(s) with the solution and wringout to remove excess solution. Gently but firmly cleanse the wound bed/peri-wound skin to remove as much of loosen slough/necrotic tissue as possible. 			
Rinse with Normal Saline/Sterile Water if a nother antimicrobial will be used in the dressing. Pat the wound bed to pick up excess solution, <u>thoroughly pat dry</u> the peri-wound skin.	When foam-based cover dressings are used, ensure that the peri-wound skin is complete dry of the wound cleanser as the oxidizing solution may negatively affect the foam structure.		
Dress the wound and a pply a ppropriate cover dressing to maintain a moisture-balanced wound environment.	The choice of cover dressing is depended upon the a mount of exudate expected.		
As a Wound Filler/Packing			
Cleanse the wound and peri-wound skin with the solution using irrigation tip catheter/syringe and/or 2x2 solution-soaked gauzes. Gently but firmly cleanse the wound bed/peri-wound skin to remove as much of loosened slough/necrotic tissue as possible.			
Soak plain ribbon packing or plain gauze(s) with solution, wring out excess solution. Gently fill/pack any undermining/sinus/ tunnel and the wound cavity.			
Pathe peri-wound skin dry.			
Apply absorbent cover dressing to maintain up to a 12–24hr moisture-balanced wound environment.			
Frequency of Application			
<u>For cleansing</u> : start with daily then decrease frequency depending upon the amount of debris (slough/necrotic tissue) and exudate in the wound.			
For packing: change daily or BID as needed to ensure that packing/			
gauze(s) does not dry out between dressing changes.			
Expected Outcome			
Decreased a mount wound debris (slough/necrotic tissue) is noted within 1 week.			

Created by the British Columbia Provincial Nursing Skin and Wound Committee in collaboration with the Wound Clinicians from

S&S of local wound infection are resolved within 2 weeks.

For further information, please contact your NSWOC or Wound Clinician.