Do not use if package is open or damaged.

Store in a dry place (<77°F/25°C).

Preparation of the Dressing

The ACTICOAT FLEX 3 dressing consists of a silver polymer layer coated 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 a one-piece dressing, which helps to reduce the risk of wound surface trauma at dressing changes.

Nanocrystalline silver provides an effective barrier to microbial contamination. When tested in vitro, ACTICOAT FLEX 3 was demonstrated to have effective antimicrobial properties against a broad spectrum of wound pathogens including Staphylococcus aureus, vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacteroides fragilis, Candida albicans, Aspergillus niger, Candida resistant enterococci (VRE), and Candida tropicalis.

Contra-indications

ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is not indicated for use on patients with a known sensitivity to silver. Do not use the dressing on patients during MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scanning. Prior to administering radiation therapy, remove ACTICOAT FLEX 3. This can be experienced on application of the dressing.

Precautions

• For external use only, for example, do not apply the dressing to exposed organs.
• ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is not compatible with oil-based products such as conductive gels during electronic monitoring.
• Avoid contact with electrodes or conductive wires. ACTICOAT FLEX 3 is not compatible with conductive gels during electronic monitoring.
• Do not apply the dressing to exposed organs. Do not apply the dressing to patients where absorption of silver is not required. Silver is considered to be of low toxicity in humans and has an extensive history of safe use in wound care applications. Absorption of silver from wound sites is a function of the level of exudate and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via the kidney. Absorption of silver from skin surface wounds may also be dependant upon wound depth and vascularisation. Systemically absorbed silver is excreted over time via the kidney.

In-vitro performance of the dressing.

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