

How to use

Step 1
Hair
Body
Completely wet hair and body.

Step 2
Apply 20ml of octenisan® wash undiluted to your hand (about 4 pumps)

Step 3
Hair
Body
Apply octenisan® evenly to the entire body.
1 minute contact time

Step 4
Wash off thoroughly.

Step 5
Wipe dry with clean towel.

Step 6
Fresh clothing.

Usage spectrum

- Gentle wash lotion for patients with sensitive skins.
- As an adjunct antimicrobial wash to manage skin conditions prior or during disease flares (in conjunction with standard-of-care).
- Suitable for hair, face & body applications.

Minimise complications during flare up with octenisan® wash lotion

schülke →

octenisan®

cleaning

Antimicrobial wash lotion

- Relieves
- Conditions
- Protects

Microbes in skin disease - e.g. Atopic dermatitis (AD)

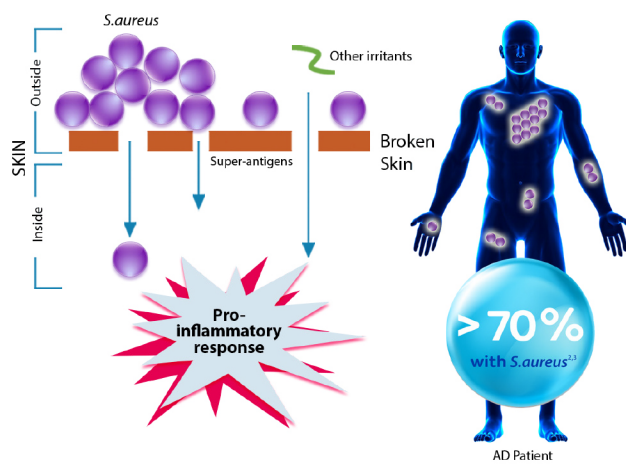
The microbes...

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) is a commensal bacteria commonly found on the skin. Intact skin keeps microbes, including *S. aureus* from entering the body rendering it harmless.



The situation...

Skin of AD patients have a much higher rate of colonisation by *S. aureus* compared to healthy skin. Compromised skin in AD patients gives an opportunity for the bacteria to enter the body.



Presence of *S. aureus* can induce & exacerbate AD^{1,3,4,5} resulting in infection & aggravation of the disease symptoms.

The solution...

To maintain a low skin bioburden with the help of antimicrobial agents, such as antiseptics.

What are your options...

Limited as most antiseptics are harsh on the skin. Few are formulated as a ready-to-use wash lotion.

Why octenisan®?



- octenidine → Gentle antiseptic
Short contact time required (1 min)
- pH 4.5–5.3 → Dermatologically compatible
- Allantoin → Moisturise & to condition
- Glycerin →
- Colour-free → Hypoallergenic
- Perfume-free →

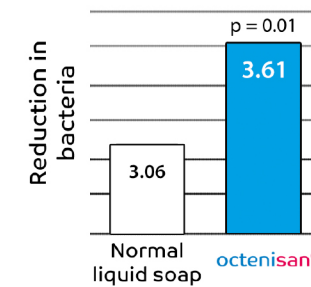
Clinical evidence of octenisan® as an effective antimicrobial body wash for bacterial decolonisation



MSSA: Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus
MRSA: Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus

Demonstrated antimicrobial efficacy on skin

Significantly higher reduction in bacterial load compared to normal soap after a contact time of 1 minute.



¹ Lee & Van Bever (2014), 'The role of antiseptic agents in atopic dermatitis', vol. 4, pp. 230 – 240.

² Clausen et al (2017), 'Staphylococcus aureus colonization in atopic eczema and its association with filaggrin gene mutations', vol. 177 (5), pp. 1394 – 1400.

³ Mermelius et al (2016), 'Staphylococcus aureus colonization related to severity of hand eczema', vol. 35 (8), pp. 1355 – 1361.

⁴ Schnopp et al (2010), 'The role of antibacterial therapy in atopic eczema', vol. 11, pp. 929 – 936.

⁵ Mempel et al (2008), 'Skin diseases induced by Staphylococcus aureus', vol. 3 (1), pp. 20 – 30.

⁶ Independent test results of octenisan wash lotion on 40 healthy volunteers (internal report).

⁷ Chow et al (2018), 'Intranasal octenidine and universal antiseptic bathing reduce methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) prevalence in extended care facilities', Epidemiology and Infection, 1–6.

⁸ Edward et al (2018), 'MSSA screening and decolonisation in elective hip and knee arthroplasty', Journal of Infection, doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2018.05.012.

⁹ Spencer et al (2013), 'Daily bathing with octenidine on an intensive care unit is associated with a lower carriage rate of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus', vol. 83, pp. 156-159.