

# C-ARMOR<sup>®</sup>

a CFI MEDICAL System

## DEFEND THE STERILE FIELD

C-Armor is an expandable and collapsible sterile pouch that adheres to the patient drape at or above the level of the sterile field line. It permits unlimited fluoroscopic imaging in the horizontal plane, maintains the sterile field and lies flat to the table

when not in use, permitting unencumbered surgical access. C-Armor is the only draping method that prevents sterile field breach as defined by AORN guidelines.



## ADVANTAGES OF THE C-ARMOR DRAPING METHOD

- Provides complete 5-sided protection
- Re-usable within the same procedure
- Decreases room activity
- Saves time and hassle
- Reduces costly infections

Complies with AORN Standards and prevents breach of sterile field.

Half sheet draping provides only three-sided protection; AORN recommends five-sided protection for non-sterile equipment introduced into the sterile field.

**“Unsterile equipment... should be covered on the top, bottom, and sides with sterile barrier materials before being introduced to or brought over a sterile field”<sup>1</sup>**

Recommended practice AORN 2015

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## REDUCES COSTLY INFECTION RISK

The average cost of a surgical site infection (SSI) is over £20,000<sup>2</sup>

C-Armor protects the sterile field during intra-operative horizontal plane (A/P to lateral) fluoroscopy.

Half sheet draping of the C-arm breaches the sterile field. Sterile field breaches are widely recognized as a risk for surgical site infections.

Saves valuable theatre time and reduces biohazard waste

Disrupting a surgical procedure to retrieve, open and unfold half sheets wastes valuable time (£20-30 per minute)<sup>3</sup>.

Use of multiple half sheets contributes a significant volume of material to redbag / biohazard waste, an additional theatre expense. C-Armor is applied only once during a procedure, so it improves efficiency and can save hard pounds in most cases.

## SUMMARY

- Reduce surgical site infection risk
- Save valuable operating procedure time
- Reduce biohazard waste
- Eliminate the cost of multiple drapes
- Decrease frustration for the surgeon, nurse, surgical technologist and x-ray technologist
- Provide a safe environment for the patient

1. Guidelines for Perioperative Practice (2015 AORN, Inc. I.Tech IV.a.1)

2. James D. Whitehouse, N. Deborah Friedman, Kathryn B. Kirkland, William J. Richardson and Daniel J. Sexton (2002). The Impact of Surgical-Site Infections

Following Orthopedic Surgery at a Community Hospital and a University Hospital Adverse Quality of Life, Excess Length of Stay, and Extra

Cost. Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology, 23, pp 183-189. doi:10.1086/502033.

3. "Hospital Systems, Impacts on Cost and Quality" Walton Hancock



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