



## Non-Cytotoxic Solution & Hydrogel

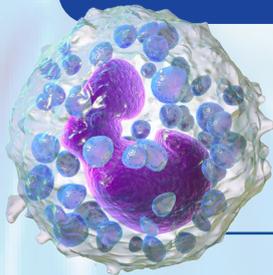
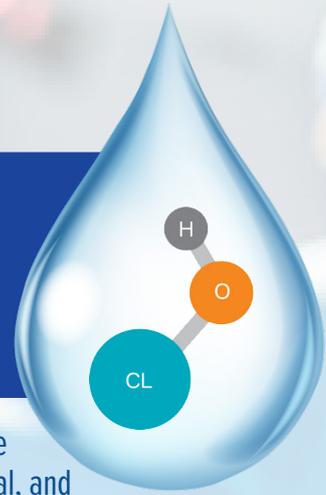
# Clinically Proven in Randomized Control Trials to Reduce Wound Healing Time with Fewer Infections

In comparison to normal saline or cytotoxic antiseptics.

## Evidence-Based Wound Management

1,2

A non-cytotoxic solution containing 0.004% hypochlorous acid (HOCl) stabilised at neutral pH, clinically proven to reduce microbial colonies within hard-to-heal wounds and reduce time to wound healing in comparison to treating with saline or antiseptics (ie povidone-iodine)



“HOCl, a naturally occurring molecule produced by the immune system, is highly active against bacterial, viral, and fungal microorganisms. Moreover, HOCl is active against biofilm and increases oxygenation of the wound site to improve healing.”<sup>3</sup>

Reduces Infection Risk & Rapidly Penetrates Biofilms<sup>1,3</sup>



Clinically Proven Faster Time to Wound Healing<sup>2</sup>



Hypo-Osmotic Solution Aids Moistening & Debridement<sup>4</sup>



\*No Chemical Surfactant



### Wounds Not Healing? Treat with Microdacyn®

Irrigate | Cleanse | Soak | Pack | NPWT-instil

[Microdacyn.com.au](http://Microdacyn.com.au)

ARTG: 322476, 322475 Microdacyn is a class 11b Medical Device for use in the debridement, irrigation and moistening of acute and chronic wounds, ulcers, cuts, abrasions, and burns. The solution is indicated to maintain the moisture thus establishing an optimum microenvironment for wound healing. Secondary antimicrobial effect achieved by the sodium chloride, sodium hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid is not due to pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means, but by physical process Microdacyn® Wound Care can be broadly applied within a comprehensive wound treatment. Do not use if sensitive to hypochlorous acid or sodium hypochlorite. Always read the instructions for use, detailed instructions can be found at [www.microdacyn.com.au](http://www.microdacyn.com.au). References: 1: O Assadian et al Journal of Wound Care 2018 2: A Kramer 2018 Journal of Skin Physiology & Pharmacology Consensus on Wound Antisepsis 2018 3: M Gold et al Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology 2018 4: D Weir & T Swanson Journal of Wound care 2019 Supp