

KiteLock™ 4%
Sterile Catheter Lock Solution

Make Central Line Complications a Thing of the Past



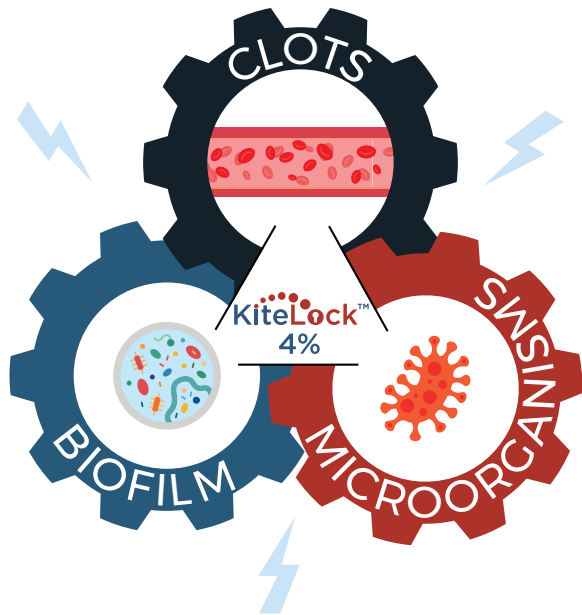
 **SterileCare**

sterilecareinc.com

One Simple Solution to Address the Triple Threat

The biologic processes of colonization, biofilm formation and clot formation are interrelated and ubiquitous to the intraluminal environment of CVADs.

From the moment a catheter is placed, these processes begin, increasing the risks for catheter-related complications with each passing day.



Microorganisms

Up to 100% of central venous catheters are colonized by microorganisms, leading to the risk for catheter-related infection.^{1,2,3}

Biofilm

Biofilm formation on medical devices such as CVADs is the source of up to 70% of nosocomial infections.⁴ It protects bacteria from antibiotics and makes infections harder to treat. Biofilm is a source of catheter occlusion and clot formation, increasing risk for catheter failure.

Clots

A major source of catheter dysfunction and may contribute to the failure of central venous catheters.

About **25% of central catheters fail** resulting in delays in lifesaving treatment for patients.⁵

KiteLock™ 4% is Setting a New Standard of Patient Care with **TETRA-POWER**

KiteLock™ 4% is more than just a lock solution—it's a defense system with four distinct actions:



It is an **anticoagulant**, preventing clotting and the risk of catheter occlusions.



It is a **non-antibiotic antimicrobial** that kills microorganisms, reducing the risk of infection.



It prevents **biofilm formation**, a source of drug resistant infection.

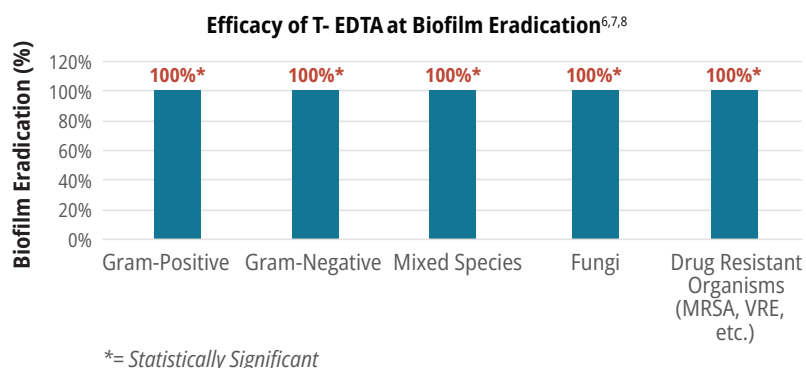


It **eradicates biofilm**, a source of infections and occlusions, by breaking down the supportive extracellular polymeric substance (EPS) and killing microorganisms.

KiteLock™ 4% Microbiological Evidence

KiteLock 4% kills a broad spectrum of microorganisms, prevents and eradicates biofilm.

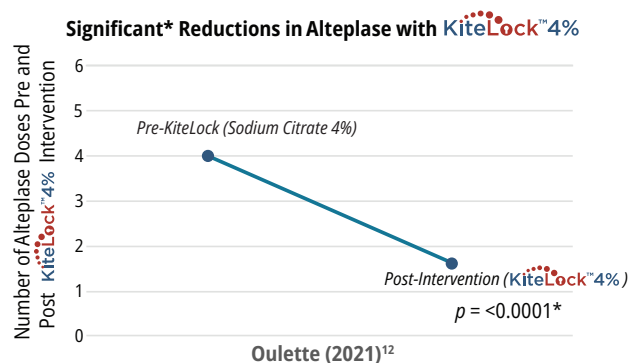
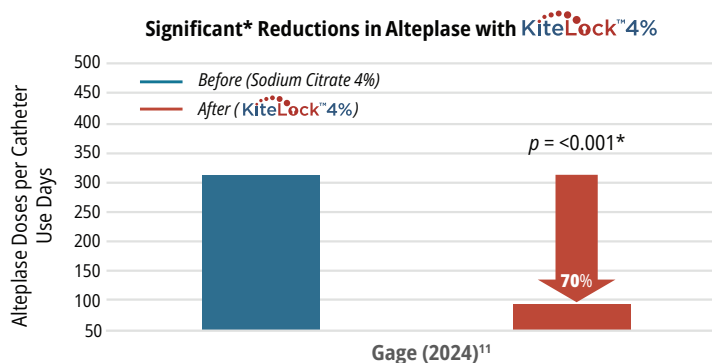
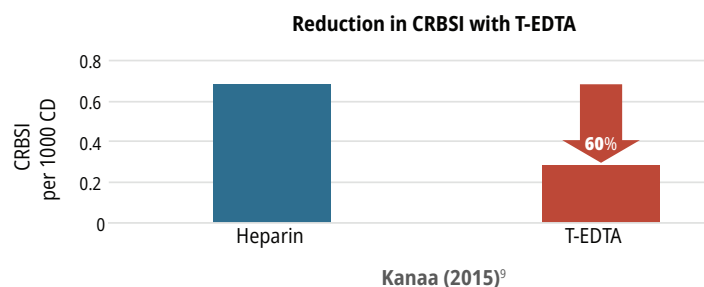
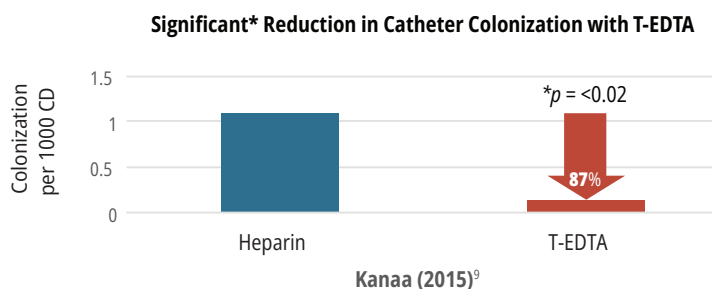
KiteLock is the only lock solution approved for use in all CVADs that has demonstrated significant reductions in **formed biofilms** to levels **at or below the level of detection** including gram negative and gram positive bacteria, yeasts, mixed and mono-species biofilms, MRSA and VRE.^{6,7,8}



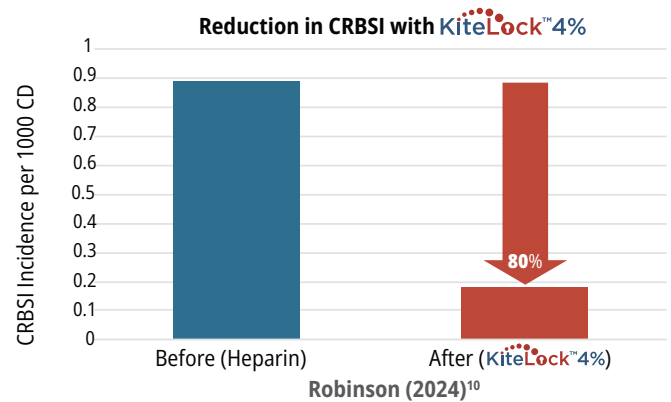
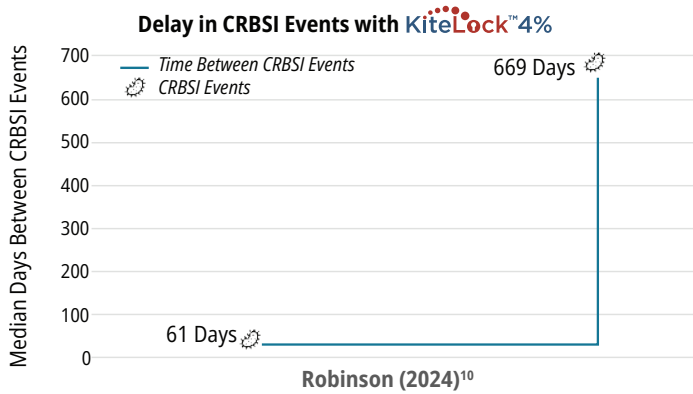
KiteLock™ 4% Clinical Evidence

Across a wide range of clinical settings, use of KiteLock 4% has resulted in **significant improvements** in patient outcomes.

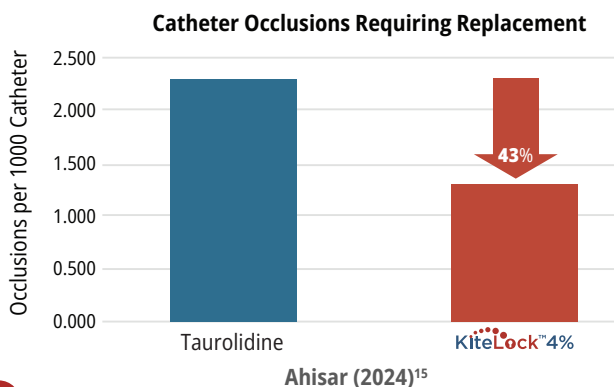
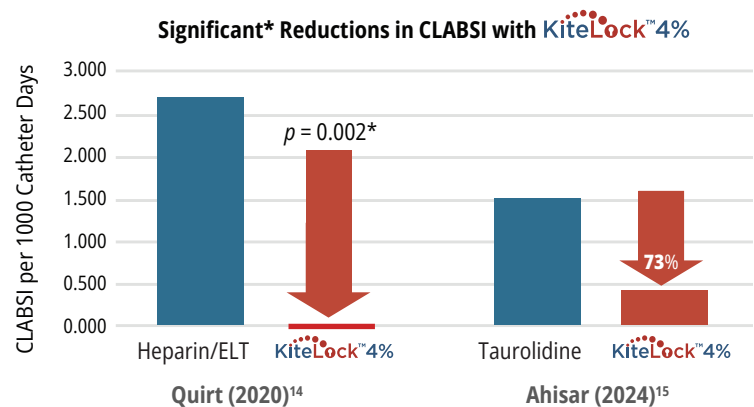
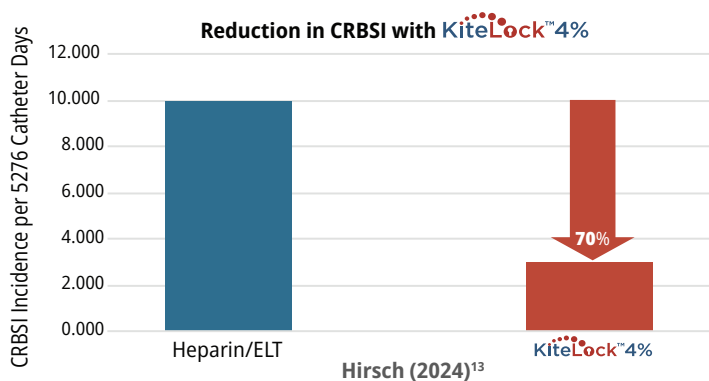
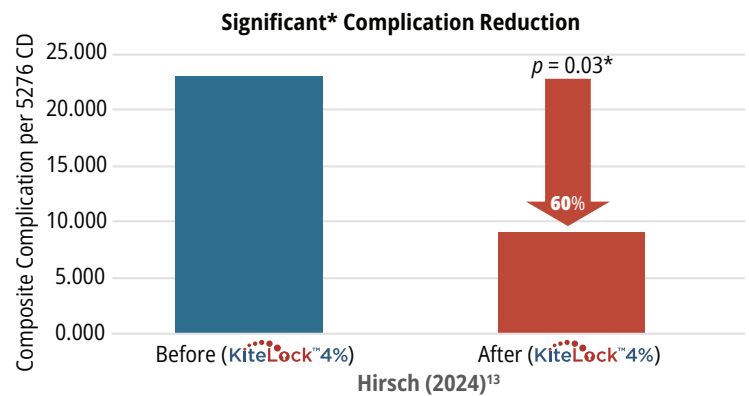
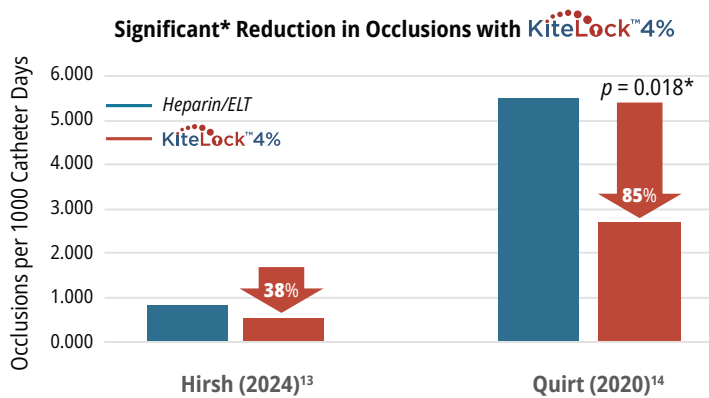
Adult Hemodialysis



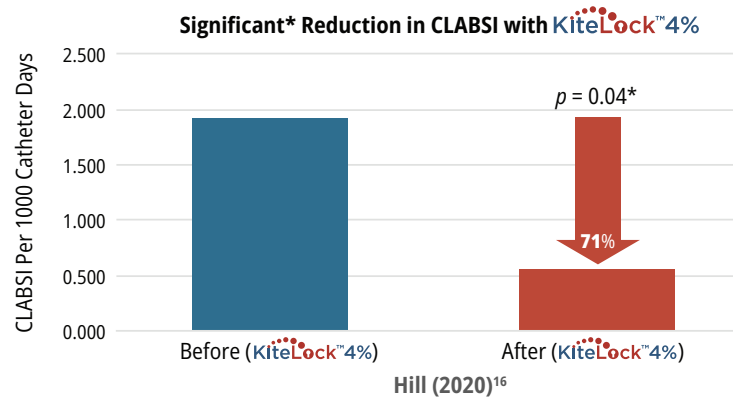
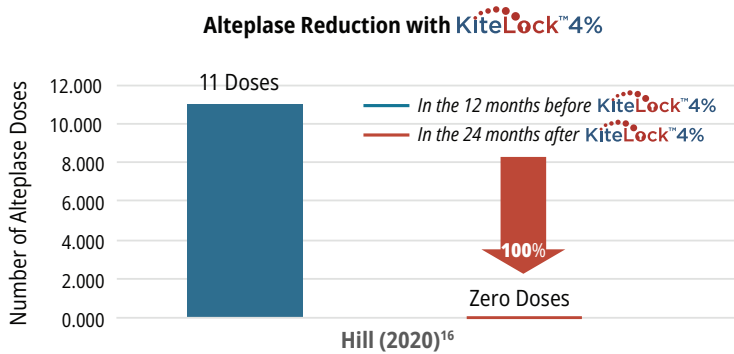
Pediatric Hemodialysis



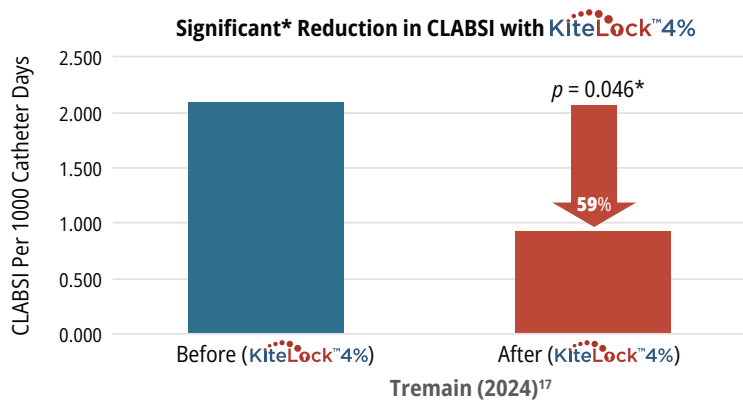
Pediatric Intestinal Failure and Parenteral Nutrition



Adult Intestinal Failure and Parenteral Nutrition

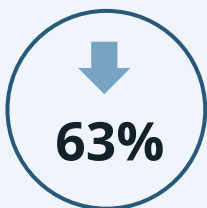


Oncology



Cost Savings: A Smart Investment in Patient Safety

Use of KiteLock 4% is a powerful cost-savings solution. Economic impact in clinical use includes:



cost reduction over two years compared to saline, heparin, or taurolidine locks.¹⁶



reduction in alteplase use, saving approximately \$13,183.¹¹



Economic models estimate savings of \$88,277 CAD compared to heparin and \$52,120 CAD compared to taurolidine.¹⁸



Annual reduction in CLABSI by 15 per year, equating to 150 to 255 bed days saved per year, or 0.4 to 0.7 bed equivalents.¹⁷

One Simple, Safe, Effective Solution

In the fight against CVAD complications, ONE simple solution has demonstrated clinical and economic benefit in a wide range of clinical settings

- Simple, safe preparation – one ampoule that is luer accessed with no needles required
- Simplicity in clinical adoption – one product across clinical settings
- Streamlined inventory management
- Safe and effective in both adults and children

Guidelines, Standards & Recommendations

- Guidance for Vascular Access Device Flushing and Locking in Paediatric Patients (2025) – Joint RCPCH and NPPG Medicines Committee: nivas.org.uk
- Canadian Vascular Access and Infusion Therapy Guidelines (2024): cvaa.info
- Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice (2024): J. Infusion Nursing, 47(1S), S1-S285. DOI: 10.1097/NAN.0000000000000532
- SHEA/IDSA/APIC Practice Recommendations (2022): shea-online.org
- ERBP Position Statement on Hemodialysis Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections (2022): [PMC Article](#)
- CDC Guidelines for Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections (2011): cdc.gov
- Cellini et al., Guidelines for Central Venous Access Devices in Pediatric Onco-Hematology (2022): J. Vasc. Access, 23(1), 3–17. DOI: [10.1177/1129729820969309](https://doi.org/10.1177/1129729820969309)

Infection Prevention & Antimicrobial Stewardship

The overuse of antibiotics has led to the rise of drug-resistant infections. KiteLock 4% provides a non-antibiotic solution that eradicates even the toughest pathogens:

- Active against MRSA, VRE, and other drug-resistant strains.^{6,7,8}
- Supports antimicrobial stewardship efforts, reducing reliance on antibiotics.¹⁹
- Aligns with infection prevention initiatives in healthcare settings worldwide.¹⁹

Resources & Support

*Refer to the product Instructions for use for full prescribing and safety information.

Additional product information and resources can be found at: <https://sterilecareinc.com/>



Product inquiries may be directed to info@sterilecareinc.com or by dialing **+1.844.860.5900**.
Inquiries may also be submitted online at <https://sterilecareinc.com/contact-2/>

References

1. Sivaranjani M, Sanderson H, Nnajide CR, Martens-Koop A, Blondeau JM, Stryker R, White AP. (2024). *Future Microbiology*, 19(13), 1129–1144. DOI: 10.1080/17460913.2024.2359879.
2. Sivaranjani M, Pitigra. (2024). *Antibiotics*, 13(1), 89. DOI: 10.3390/antibiotics13010089.
3. Bell T, O'Grady NP (2017). Retrieved from: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8051286>
4. Cangui-Panchi SP, Ñacato-Toapanta AL, Enríquez-Martínez LJ, Reyes J, Garzon-Chavez D, Machado A. (2022). *Current Research in Microbial Sciences*, 3, 100175. DOI: 10.1016/j.crmicr.2022.100175.
5. Ullman AJ, Cooke ML, Mitchell M, et al. (2015). DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010367.pub2. PMID: 26459655.
6. Liu F, Hansra S, Crockford G, et al. (2018). *mSphere*, 3(6), e00525-18. DOI: 10.1128/mSphere.00525-18.
7. Percival SL, Kite P, Eastwood K, et al. (2005). *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, 26(6), 515–519. DOI: 10.1086/502576.
8. Kite P, Eastwood K, Sugden S, Percival SL. (2004). *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 42(7), 3073–3076. DOI: 10.1128/JCM.42.7.3073-3076.2004.
9. Kanaa M, Wright MJ, Akbani H, Laboi P, Bhandari S. (2015). *Kidney International Reports*, 1(1), 22–27. DOI: 10.1016/j.ekir.2015.05.002. PMID: 26141306.
10. Robinson C, Cattran DC, et al. (2024). *Pediatric Nephrology*. DOI: 10.1007/s00467-024-06601-4.
11. Gage B (2024). *Canadian Journal of Hospital Pharmacy*. DOI: 10.4212/cjhp.3447. PMID: 38204515; PMCID: PMC10754408.
12. Ouellet G (2021). Poster Presentation (POS-602). *World Congress of Nephrology 2021*. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468024921007774>.
13. Hirsh T, et al. (2024). *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*. DOI: 10.1002/jpen.2644.
14. Quirt J, Pinto M, McDonald EG, et al. (2020). *American Journal of Kidney Diseases*, 76(6), 763–771. DOI: 10.1053/j.ajkd.2020.06.006. PMID: 32770561.
15. Ahsar Y et al. (2024) *Intestinal Failure*, Vol3, !0035, ISSN 2950-4562 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intf.2024.100035>.
16. Hill J et al. (2020). *The Journal of Vascular Access*. DOI: 10.1177/1129729820946916. PMID: 3281545.
17. Tremain L (2024). *Advances in Nursing Science*. DOI: 10.1097/NAN.0000000000000553. PMID: 38968588.
18. Gattini D, et al. (2023). *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*. DOI: 10.1002/jpen.2551. PMID: 37465871.
19. Manning ML, Septimus EJ, et al. (2021). *Antibiotics*. Retrieved from: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8374122>



Indications for Use

KiteLock 4% Sterile Catheter Lock Solution is intended to maintain patency and decrease the risk of bacterial colonization and biofilm formation within Central Venous Access Devices (CVAD).

Adverse Reactions, Contraindications, Warnings and Precautions:

There are no known serious product-related adverse reactions when KiteLock 4% Sterile Catheter Lock Solution is used as intended. Paresthesia and/or dysgeusia may occur if the product passes into the vein. KiteLock 4% Sterile Catheter Lock Solution should not be used in patients with documented hypersensitivity to edetate. Do not use in pregnant and nursing mothers as safety has not yet been investigated. Do not use in peripheral intravenous catheters. To avoid potential drug interactions and laboratory test interferences, aspirate and discard KiteLock 4% Sterile Catheter Lock Solution and always flush the CVAD with physiological saline before and after use of KiteLock 4% Sterile Catheter Lock Solution.



Get in touch about

KiteLock™ 4%

sterilecareinc.com
info@sterilecareinc.com

MARK4026-INTL-CAN May-25