



Global  
**Antibiotic  
Resistance**  
Partnership

**CDDEP** THE CENTER FOR  
Disease Dynamics,  
Economics & Policy  
WASHINGTON DC • NEW DELHI

 **smith&nephew**



Antibiotics — Where have  
they gone

Micro-  
organisms  
win the  
battle

*Microorganisms 5, Healthcare 0*



GARP – February 2010  
Pharmaceutical Industry Perspectives  
Device Industry Perspectives  
Andy Zoepke

---



# Why am I here

## Topical antimicrobials

Is there a place for topical antimicrobial agents to help fight infections?

Can topicals assist in helping prevent the spread of antibiotic resistant micro-organisms?

# Types of Chronic Wounds



Addressing bacteria can lead to an improvement in as little as 2 weeks



# 22 yr history of complex leg ulcer with recurring Pseudomonas infection and failed skin grafting



April 2003



May 2003



September 2003



4<sup>th</sup> April 2005



11<sup>th</sup> April 2005



15<sup>th</sup> April 2005



# Burn Wounds



**HERMAN®**

by Jim Unger



“Can you fix a flat?”

# Wound Care

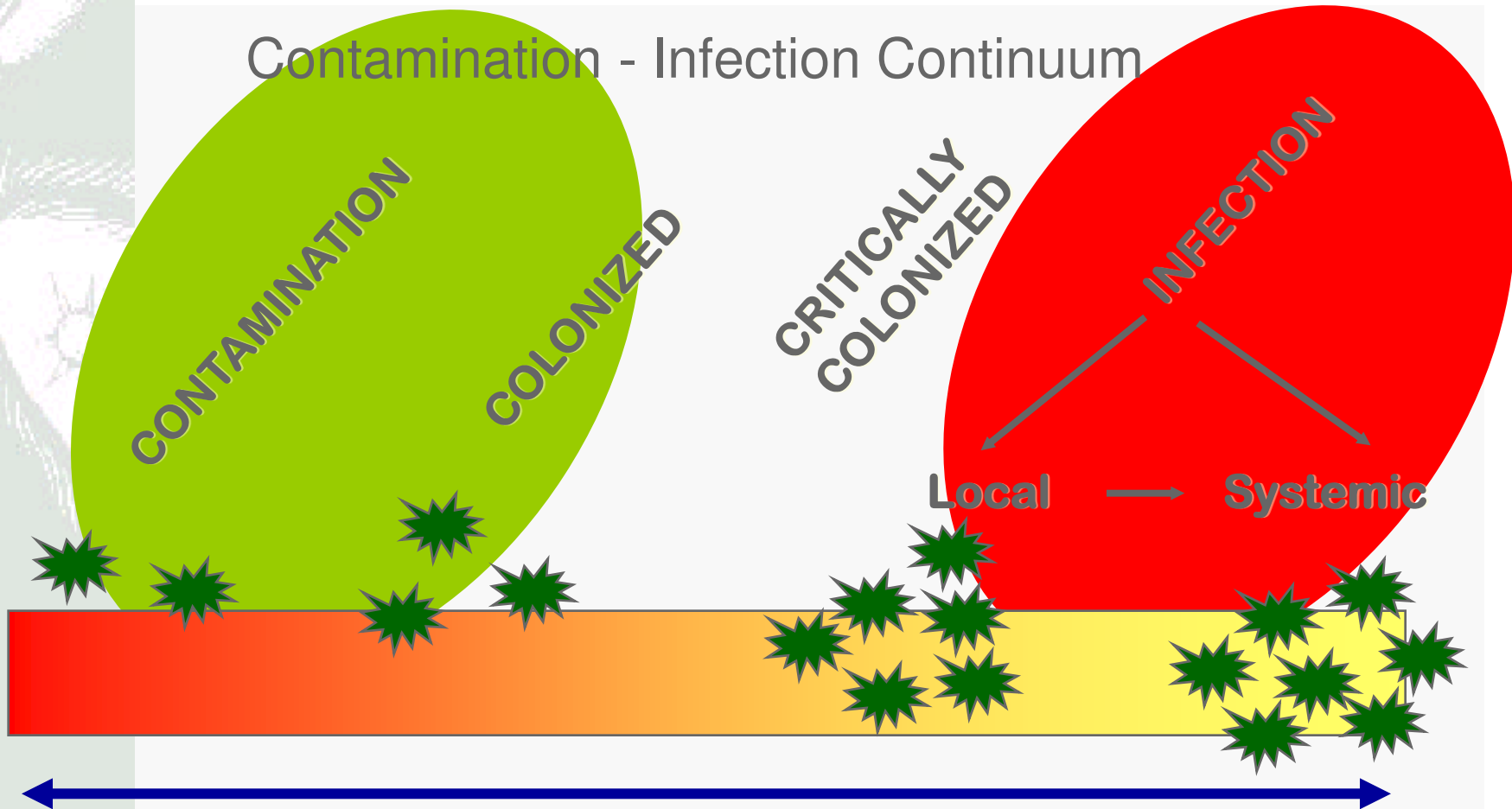
- Bottom of the HCP's food chain
- Surgeons?
- Nurses, PnP's
- Patients move
- Swabs are taken to determine presence of bacteria, sensitivity
- Quantitative investigations – expensive & time consuming, not available
- Antibiotics often prescribed
- Mupuricin/Flagyl often used
- No follow up

## Key Assessment Challenge

- When is the Wound Infected?
- Need to know the point of when to intervene
  - With a topical antimicrobial?
  - With a systemic antibiotic?

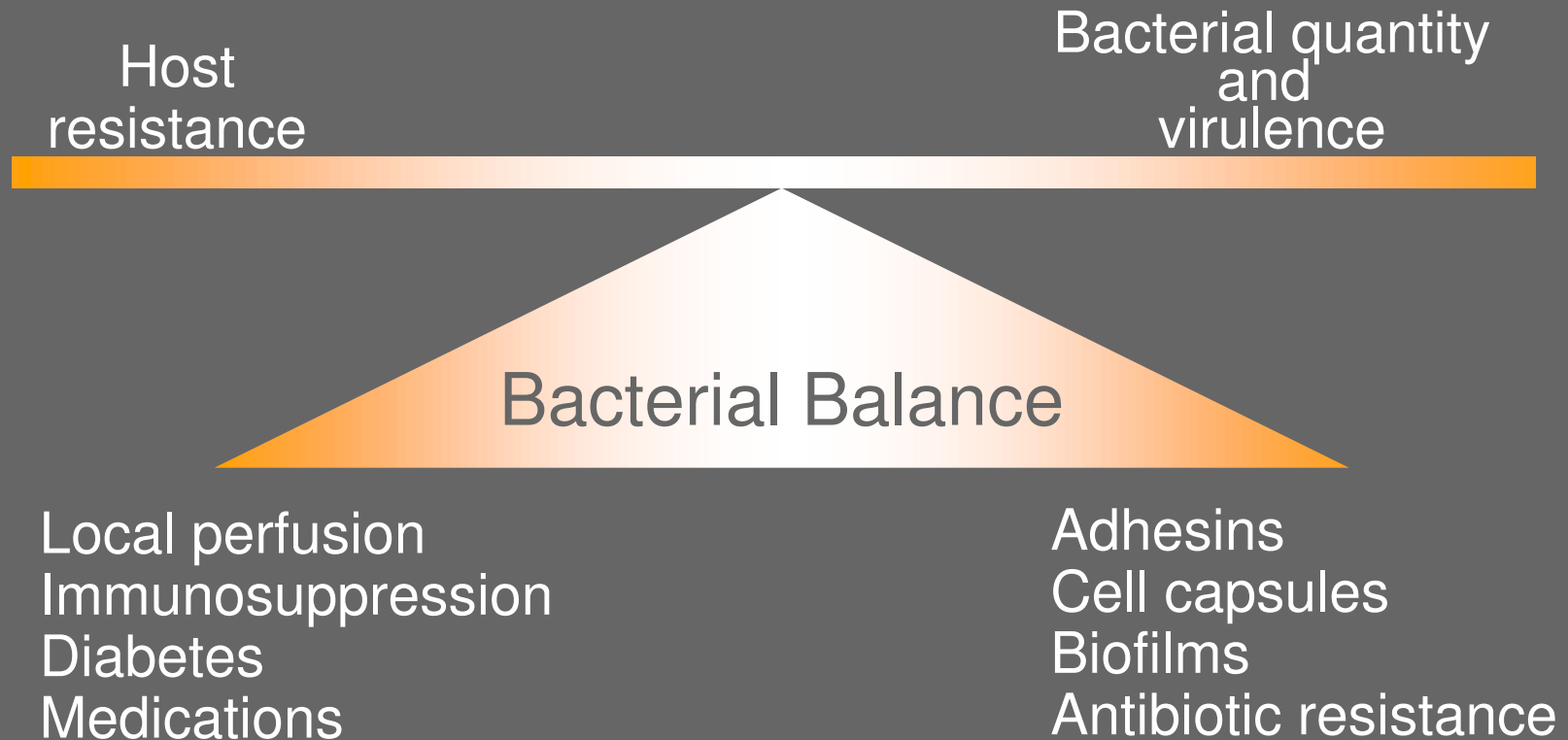
# Understanding the Bacterial Burden in Wounds

Contamination - Infection Continuum



**CRITICALLY COLONIZED – evolving concept in wound care**

# Scales of Wound Infection



# Topicals



Why am I here?

**HERMAN**<sup>®</sup>

by Jim Unger



“Today’s topic is ‘public awareness.’”



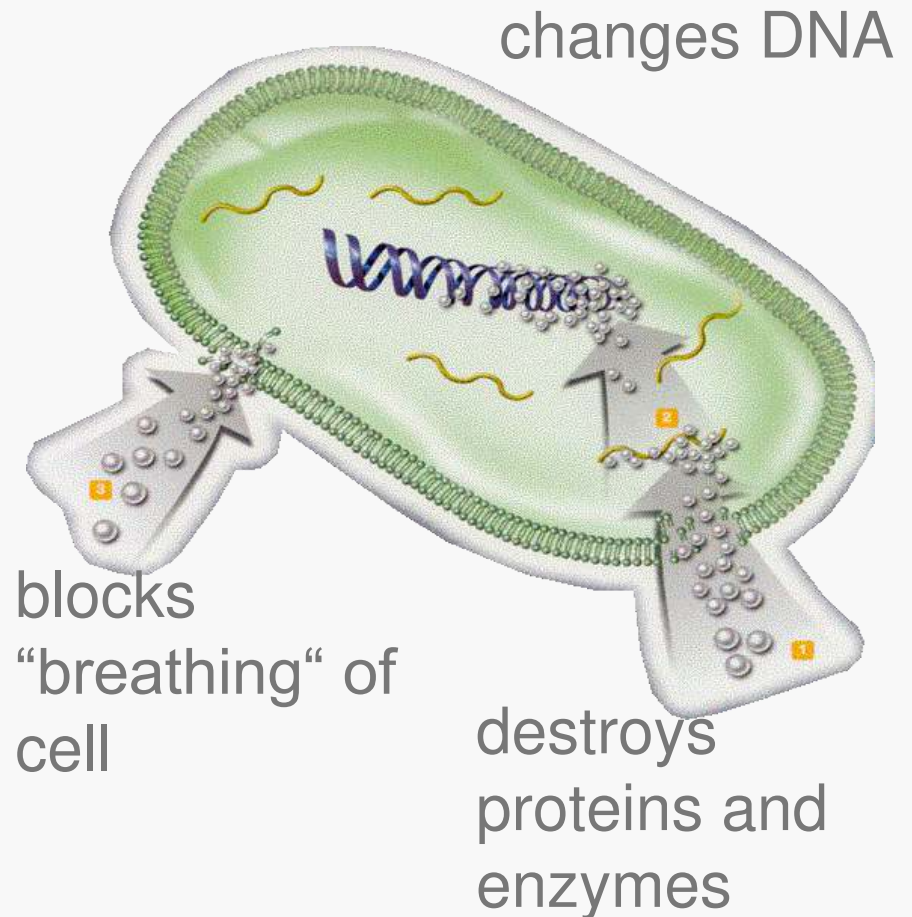
# SILVER - BACKGROUND

- Powerful antimicrobial and bactericidal actions<sup>1</sup>
- 1884 (Crede)-1% AgNO<sub>3</sub> - ophthalmic rinse
- 1887 (von Behring)- 0.025% AgNO<sub>3</sub>- typhoid bacillus / 0.01% AgNO<sub>3</sub> – anthrax bacillus
- Used beaten silver foil and placed it on wounds to fight infection
- 1920 – Colloidal Silver – wounds, (anti-inflammatory effects were recorded)
- 1964 (Moyer, Monafó & Burke) - 0.5% AgNO<sub>3</sub> for burns
- 1968 (Fox) - Silver sulfadiazine – *P. aeruginosa* & others
- 1997 (Burrell) - Nanocrystalline silver



# Silver ions ( $Ag^+$ ) - Mechanism of Action

- Broad spectrum antimicrobial agent - yeasts, molds & bacteria, including MRSA and VRE
- Does not induce resistance (???) if used at adequate levels
- Low Mammalian cell toxicity
- Possible Anti-inflammatory properties
  - Decrease surface inflammation (other heavy metals - gold)
  - Decrease MMP and  $TNF\alpha$  activity (linked to decr Zn activity)



# Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC)

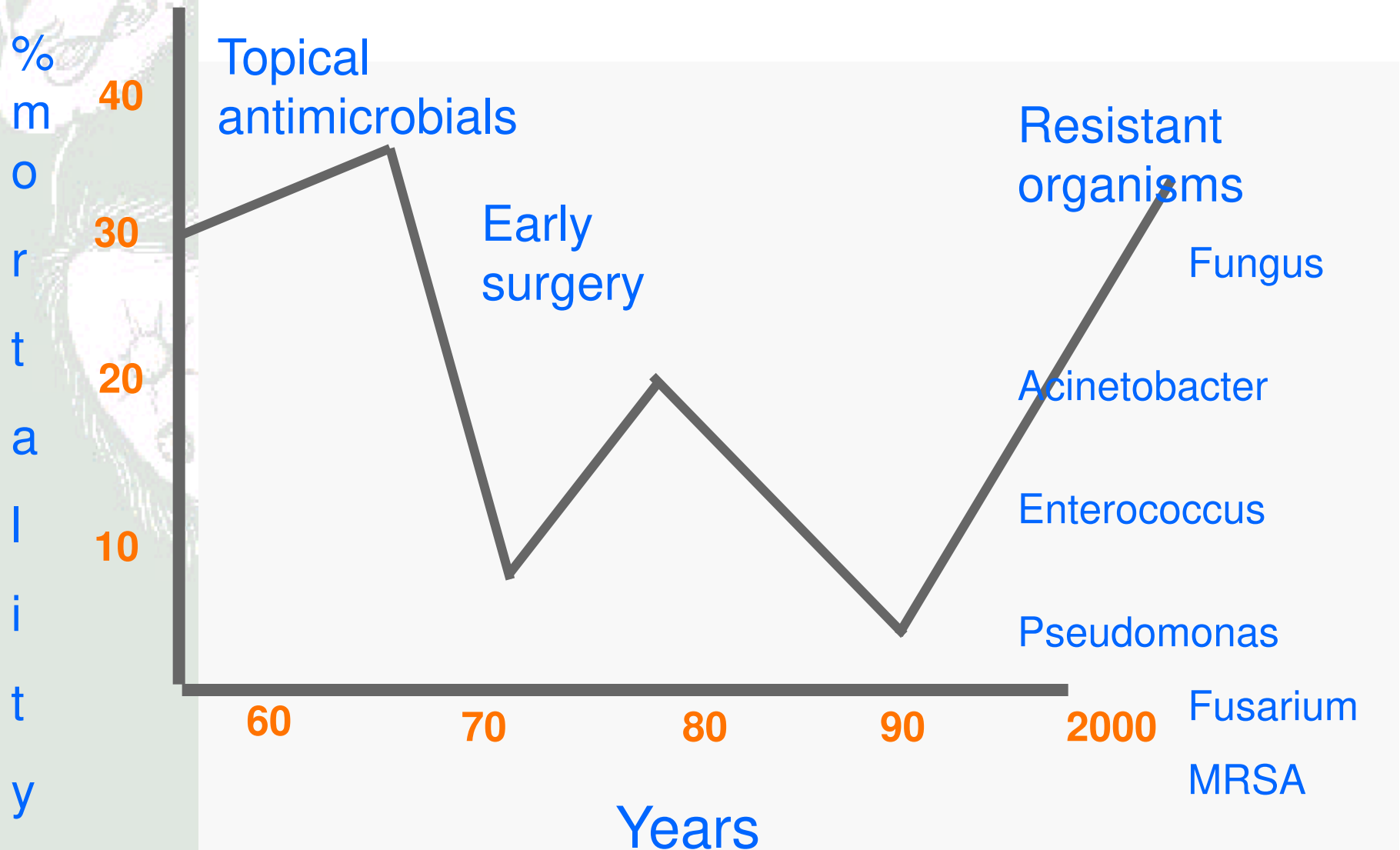
<u>Pathogens</u>	<u>MIC</u>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	12.5 ppm
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	10.0 ppm
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	7.5 ppm
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	5.0 ppm
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	7.5 ppm

## Silver Salt Solubility...or the problem with Silver

<u>Silver Form</u>		<u>Water Conc at 24 h</u>	<u>Dressing</u>
Initial	Solution	ppm	
Ag <sup>0</sup> nanocrystal	Ag <sup>+</sup> Ag <sup>0</sup> /Ag <sup>+</sup> clusters	70 - 100	
Ag metal	Ag <sup>+</sup>	5	
Ag halide	Ag <sup>+</sup>	<1	
AgCMC	Ag <sup>+</sup>	1	
Ag/Ca PO <sub>4</sub>	Ag <sup>+</sup>	30	
Ag carbon	Ag <sup>+</sup>	<1	
Ag/Pt metal	Ag <sup>+</sup>	<1	
Ag zeolite	Ag <sup>+</sup>	<1	
Ag/SD	Ag <sup>+</sup>	3025	
AgNO <sub>3</sub>	Ag <sup>+</sup>	3176	

# Burn wound infection

Eradication difficult



## Resistance Patterns

Year	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

### Povidone Iodine

%	2	3	7	20	19	25	37	52	46	48
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

### Silver Sulphadiazine

%	4	5	6	5	6	4	6	23	20	44
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

### Mupirocin

% MRSA	16	11	9	19	22	25	18	15	16	13
--------	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

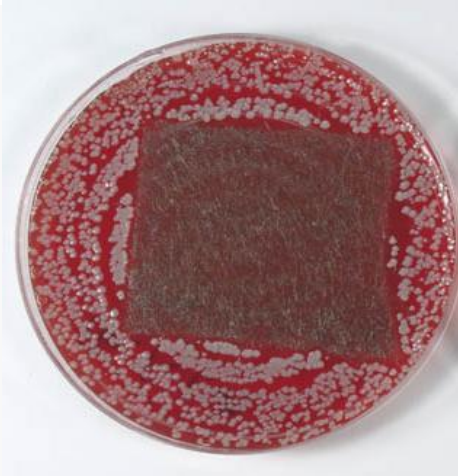
Other's	9	5	6	14	21	22	17	15	16	0
---------	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

# Problems in testing antimicrobial efficacy

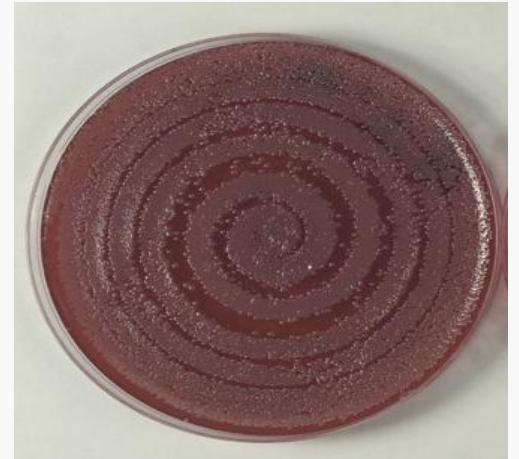
- Topical antimicrobials not registered
- Do not require testing to enter a market
- Robust clinical data is rare
- Most data presented is not published,
  - Case studies series
  - Case Studies

# Test 1: Zone of inhibition vs. MRSA (JoWC July 06)

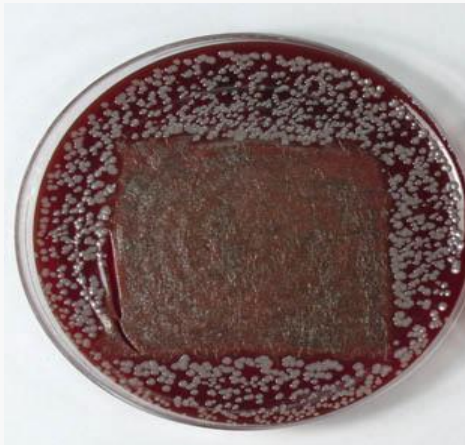
ACTICOAT  
Absorbent  
at 1hr



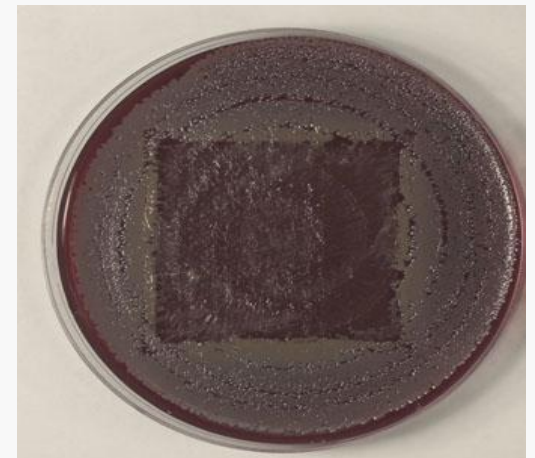
Hydrofiber  
at 1hr



ACTICOAT  
Absorbent  
at 24hrs

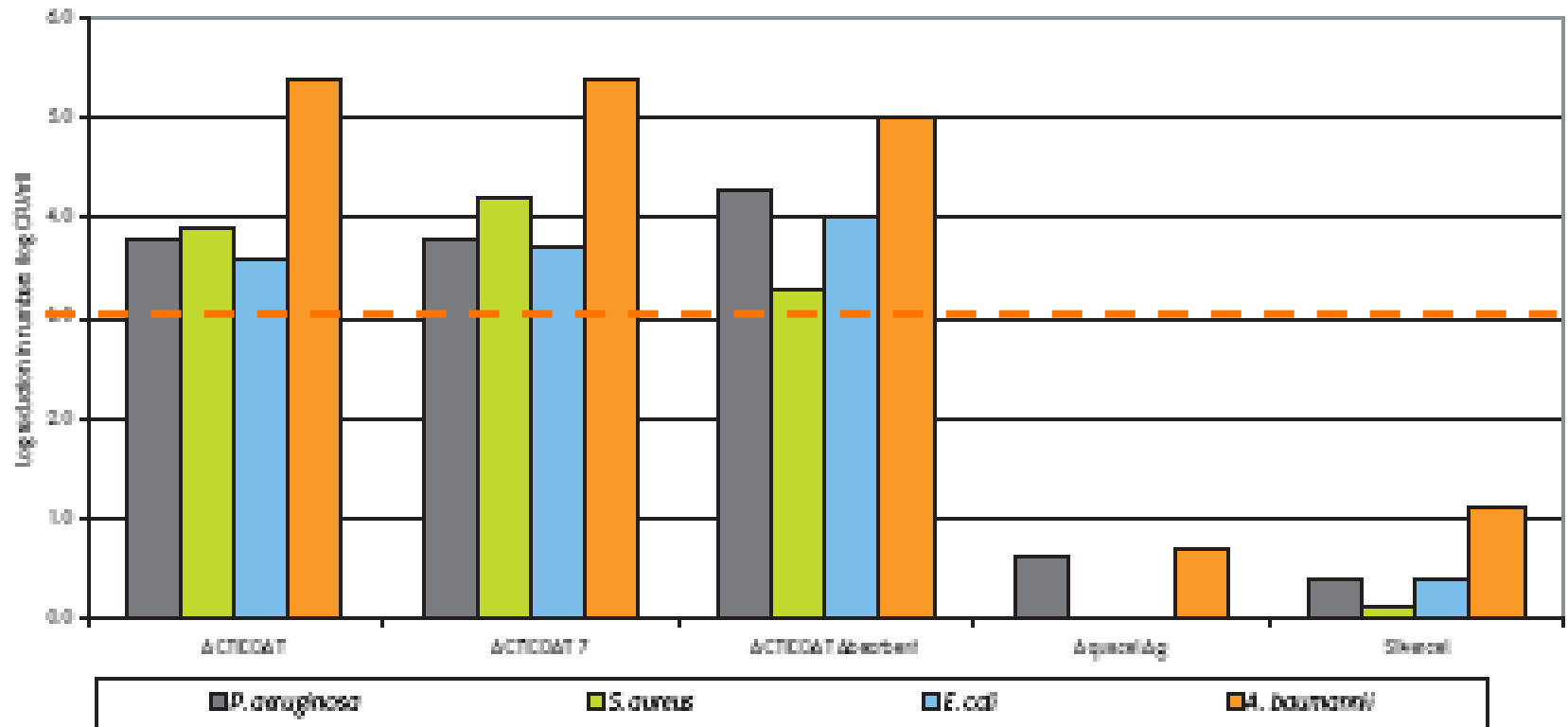


Hydrofiber  
at 24hrs





# Bactericidal effect – Log Reduction Assays




# More Ag<sup>+</sup> = More Efficacy

“The kill rate is directly proportional to Ag<sup>+</sup> concentration, typically acting at multiple targets. The higher the silver-ion concentration, the higher the antimicrobial efficacy”

Schierholz et al (1998)





Standardisation of tests to critically evaluate antimicrobial efficacy of topical antimicrobial dressings

# Prevention of resistance in the new millennium

- Handwashing/infection control

## Antimicrobial use in wound care

- Avoid systemic antimicrobial exposure if possible
- Shorter antibiotic duration
- Hit them hard, Hit them Fast
- **Potent antimicrobial (cidal vs static)**



# When does intervention makes a real difference



**HERMAN®**

by Jim Unger



“Clamp!”



Thank You