

Simini Protect Lavage

User Guide

Primary and Revision Surgeries

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How to protect your primary surgeries

Just
prior to
suturing

1



1. Fill surgical pocket with Simini Protect Lavage (minimum of 10ml)

2



2. Wait for 1 Minute
(Fluid appearing darker is normal, and due to the product being hypertonic. This is generally transient and reverses as normal osmolarity returns.)

3



3. Rinse away Simini Protect Lavage with sterile saline (Rinse with a copious volume of sterile saline.)



How to use for revision surgeries

Perform these 3 steps twice:

First, at opening after clearing debris

& Second, just before suturing

1



1. Fill surgical pocket with Simini Protect Lavage (minimum 10ml)

2



2. Wait for 1 Minute
(Fluid appearing darker is normal, and due to the product being hypertonic. This is generally transient and reverses as normal osmolarity returns.)

3



3. Rinse away Simini Protect Lavage with sterile saline (Rinse with a copious volume of sterile saline.)

What is in it?

- Ethanol
- Acetic Acid
- Sodium acetate
- Benzalkonium Chloride 0.13%
(hand sanitizer)
- Water



How is it Different?

- 3-6 log broad spectrum reduction
- Locally administered vs. systemic administration
- One minute exposure
- Non-antibiotic with no resistance

Simini Compared with Saline

- Simini Protect Lavage has a fragrance
 - ▶ (smells like vinegar)
- Simini Protect Lavage **NEEDS** to be rinsed
 - ▶ (after one-minute exposure)
- Simini Protect Lavage is hypertonic
 - ▶ (see package insert)
- Simini Protect Lavage **CANNOT** be used in eyes, ears, abdomen or thorax.



Safety Study

Study Design:

A murine model was used to investigate the cytotoxic effects of irrigation solutions including Simini Protect Lavage (aka Bactisure) on the healing capacity of full thickness wounds.

These examinations occurred at the acute phase (Day 3) and the delayed phase (Day 10).

Results (3):

Simini Protect Lavage had no greater cytotoxic effect on the host tissue when compared to normal saline alone.

Wound healing was not delayed or compromised when treated with Simini Protect Lavage compared to normal saline alone.

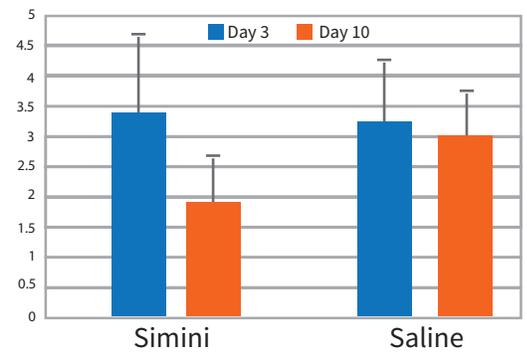
Conclusion (3):

Single short-duration use of these commercially available antiseptic irrigation solutions appears to be safe in an uninfected wound.

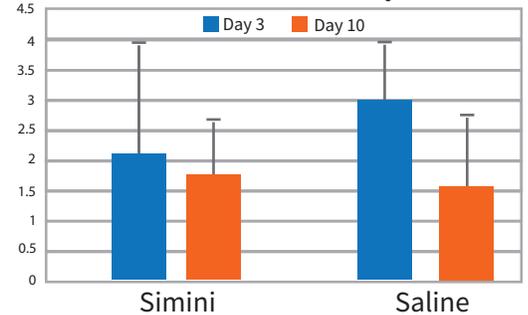
3. Powell et al., "Effect of Commercially Available Wound Irrigation Solutions on Uninfected Host Tissue in a Murine Model", Arthroplasty Today 2024 Jan 13:25 (Bactisure and Simini Protect Lavage are the identical fluid)



Inflammation No Significant difference between Simini Protect Lavage and Normal Saline

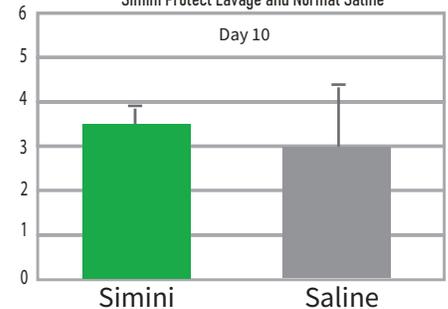


Edema No Significant difference between Simini Protect Lavage and Normal Saline



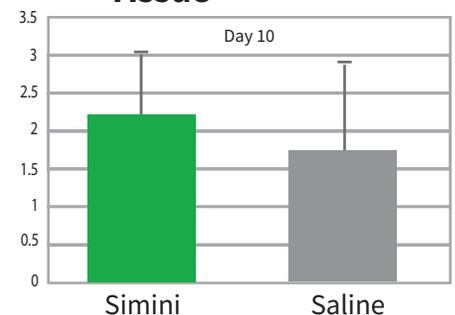
Re-epithelialization

No Significant difference between Simini Protect Lavage and Normal Saline



Granulation Tissue

No Significant difference between Simini Protect Lavage and Normal Saline



Additional References

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4. Hunter C, Duncan S. “Clinical effectiveness of a biofilm disrupting surgical lavage in reducing bacterial contamination in total knee arthroplasty revision surgery in known cases of prosthetic joint infection.” Zimmer-Biomet; 2019.
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6. Kia C, Cusano A, Messina J, Muench LN, Chadayammuri V, McCarthy MB, Umejiego E, Mazzocca AD, “Effectiveness of topical adjuvants in reducing biofilm formation on orthopedic implants: an in vitro analysis”, Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery (2021)
7. O’Donnell J, Wu M, Cochrane N, Belay E, Myntti M, James G, Seyler T, “Efficacy of Common Antiseptic Solutions Against Clinically Relevant Planktonic Microorganisms,” Orthopedics (2022)
8. Hamad C, Sheppard W, Chun R, Mamouei Z, Lloyd T, Li A, Sobti R, Pearce J, Bernthal N, McPherson E, “Comparing the in Vitro Efficacy of Commonly Used Surgical Irrigants for the Treatment of Implant-Associated Infections” The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (2025)
9. Seta J, Pawlitz P, Aboona F, Weaver M, Bou-Akl T, Ren W, Markel D, “Efficacy of Commercially Available Irrigation Solutions on Removal of Staphylococcus Aureus and Biofilm From Porous Titanium Implants: An In Vitro Study” The Journal of Arthroplasty 39 (2024)

