

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Review of Evidence for Alcohol-Based Skin Preparation Agents

To the Editor—We report that surgical site infections (SSIs) remain a major problem despite nearly a decade of national efforts to implement various practice-based recommendations targeting SSIs. According to a 2012 US Department of Health and Human Services news release, “Every day, approximately 1 in every 20 patients has an infection related to the patient’s hospital care.”¹ SSIs exact a huge toll on patients and remain a leading cause of preventable deaths. SSIs are also responsible for escalating healthcare-associated financial costs.

Two well-known recommended practices aimed at reducing SSIs are the administration of prophylactic antibiotics prior to surgery and the use of skin preparation agents. The prophylactic antibiotic practices recommended as part of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Surgical Care Improvement Program have been widely recommended and implemented. Multiple studies have shown that the timing of the initial dose of prophylactic antibiotics, appropriate choice of prophylactic antibiotic, and maintaining adequate serum levels of antibiotics throughout the procedure impact SSIs.² However, the impact of prophylactic antibiotic practices is questionable because SSI rates have not shown a significant decline,³ suggesting that other preventive practices, such as use of skin preparation agents with or without alcohol embedded in them, need to be investigated further.

The most commonly used skin preparation agents are io-

dine (eg, povidone-iodine) and chlorhexidine gluconate (chlorhexidine or CHG). Both are available with or without alcohol embedded in the skin preparation. Alcohol is readily available, inexpensive, and remains the most effective and rapid-acting skin antiseptic. Most antiseptic solutions used for degerming skin contain 1 or a combination of the active ingredients: alcohol, chlorhexidine gluconate, or iodine. Both chlorhexidine and iodophors address broad spectra of antimicrobial activity. Chlorhexidine is not inactivated by blood or serum proteins. However, iodophors may be inactivated by blood or serum proteins but exert a bacteriostatic effect as long as they are present on the skin. Alcohol’s principal antimicrobial activity is achieved by denaturing bacterial proteins. Concentrations of alcohol above 60% are most effective. Both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria are highly susceptible to alcohol. Alcohol does provide a quick germicidal kill but lacks any sustained activity.⁴

Table 1 provides an overview of studies that have investigated the effectiveness of various skin preparation agents. A comparison of studies evaluating skin preparation agents shows a predominance of general surgery–related procedures, however, which limits direct comparisons for specific procedures. The National Quality Forum (NQF) practice recommendations for alcohol-based skin preparation agents are primarily derived from 2 studies.⁵ First, Swenson et al⁶ reported significantly lower infection rates for the iodine alcohol preparation than for chlorhexidine with alcohol or a non-alcohol-based skin preparation agent, using a sequential time-based evaluation. Subsequently, Darouiche et al⁷ compared 1 alcohol-based (chlorhexidine) and 1 non-alcohol-

TABLE 1. Summary Findings for Comparison of Skin Preparation Agents

Study	Comparison	Study design	Findings
Swenson et al ⁶	Povidine-iodine scrub-paint vs 2% CHG and 70% alcohol vs iodine povacrylex in isopropyl alcohol (NSQIP; general, vascular surgery)	3 products, sequential in time-based evaluation ($n = 3,209$)	Iodine povacrylex in isopropyl alcohol has lowest SSI rate ($P = .002$)
Darouiche et al ⁷	2% chlorhexidine and 70% alcohol vs povidine-iodine (clean contaminated, colorectal, small intestinal, gastroesophageal, biliary, thoracic, gynecologic, or urologic operations without substantial spillage or contamination)	Randomly assigned ($n = 849$), multihospital study	2% chlorhexidine and 70% alcohol skin preparation had significantly lower SSI rate ($P = .004$) than povidine-iodine (no alcohol)
Paocharoen et al ¹⁰	Povidone-iodine vs 4% chlorhexidine and 70% alcohol (clean contaminated, general surgery)	Prospective randomized trial ($n = 500$)	4% chlorhexidine and 70% alcohol had significantly lower SSI rate ($P < .05$)
Berry et al ¹¹	Alcoholic povidone-iodine vs alcoholic chlorhexidine (biliary tract, large bowel, laparotomy, hernia, genitalia, varicose veins, clean nonabdominal)	Random assignment ($n = 866$)	No significant difference in SSIs

NOTE. CHG, chlorhexidine gluconate; NSQIP, National Surgical Quality Improvement Program; SSI, surgical site infection.

based (povidine-iodine) skin preparation agent and established a significantly lower infection rate for the alcohol-based product as well. Although Darouiche et al⁷ used a randomly assigned, multihospital design, the study population included a large number of procedures grouped together, and the comparison involved 1 agent (iodine) without alcohol and 1 agent (chlorhexidine) with alcohol, thus lacking a comparison of the same agent base-ingredients (iodine vs chlorhexine). Efforts were made to include a random or prospective component in the study design, but most studies have been limited to single-site hospitals. Only 1 study, Swenson et al,⁶ compared both iodine- and chlorhexidine-based skin preparation agents with alcohol and reported lower surgical site infection rates for the povidone-iodine with alcohol group. Studies that compared any alcohol-based product demonstrated lower SSI rates than those without an alcohol-based product, in support of the NQF's recommendation. A major limitation of these studies is the absence of information about prophylactic antibiotic use and the potential variation in the measurement of surgical site infections. Lee et al⁸ conducted a meta-analysis of 9 studies and determined a significantly lower risk-adjusted SSI rate when chlorhexidine was used. Noorani et al⁹ based his meta-analysis on 6 studies and also established that chlorhexidine was associated with a lower rate of SSIs. Neither meta-analysis distinguished between studies that compare skin preparation products with and without alcohol; the included studies used multiple procedure groups as well as varying SSI definitions.

In sum, current evidence favors the use of chlorhexidine; however, the specific contribution of alcohol embedded in either povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine is unclear. The current level of evidence supporting this NQF recommendation lacks multiple randomized clinical trials. Future studies should conduct a prospective randomized comparison of chlorhexidine- and iodine-based products, both with and without alcohol, applied to specific patient procedures. Adjustment for and evaluation of prophylactic antibiotics is recommended to evaluate the specific effects of alcohol-based skin preparation agents given the presence of prophylactic antibiotics while also controlling for patient and contextual factors. In addition, evaluation of proper adherence to skin preparation application guidelines is necessary to ascertain a potential impact on outcomes. Adherence to recommended national practices for skin preparation may be improved with clear evidence indicating the specific contributions of a particular skin preparation agent in combination with prophylactic antibiotics for defined procedures and patient populations.

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