



## **Over 80%** of all perforations in surgical gloves are not detected.<sup>1</sup>

The longer the gloves are used, the higher the perforation risk becomes.<sup>2</sup>

Glove perforations can lead to the transmission of infectious pathogens.

## **Double-Gloving Packaging: Separate is Better!**



Don a dark-coloured underglove.



Put a light-coloured exterior glove over it to create clear contrast.



Easily spot perforations in your glove if they occur.

## Why is it better to package inner gloves separately from outer gloves?



**Customisability** – The standard recommendation is to wear half a size smaller for outer gloves (to reduce slipping between the layers). However, we know that does not suit everyone. With separately packaged gloves, you have the ability to choose the combination that works better for you. You may prefer wearing two gloves of the same size or bigger gloves on top. That decision is yours and we will help you find the perfect mix of sizes.



**Waste reduction** – When inner and outer gloves are packaged together, and in instances where an outer glove is breached, the user must open another package with four gloves (two inner and two outer) to replace one defective glove. In most cases, the other three gloves have to be thrown away, which means there is a lot of avoidable waste and extra cost pressure.

## With this change, you get the same great products, but with smarter packaging!

For further information, please contact your Medline account manager or visit our website: www.medline.eu/uk

<sup>1.</sup> Thomas, S., Agarwala, M., Mehtab, G., Intraoperative glove perforation—single versus double gloving in protection against skin contamination. Post Graduate Medical Journal. 2001; 77:458-460. Available at: http://pmj.bmj.com/content/77/909/458.full. Accessed 18 December 2015. 2. Partecke, Lars Ivo, Anna-Maria Goerdt, Inga Langner, Bernd Jaeger, Ojan Assadian, Claus-Dieter Heidecke, Axel Kramer and Nils-Olaf Huebner. 'Incidence of Microperforation for Surgical Gloves Depends on Duration of Wear.' Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology 30.5 (2009): 409-14.