

ASEPSIA CUTÁNEA PREQUIRÚRGICA: CLORHEXIDINA vs POVIDONA

Según este estudio realizado en la Universidad de Lisboa, los protocolos de asepsia cutánea prequirúrgica con povidona yodada o clorhexidina muestran eficacia similar en la eliminación de bacterias resistentes a la meticilina y en la prevención de infecciones en el punto de incisión en perros sometidos a cirugía.

Belo, L., Serrano, I., Cunha, E. *et al.* Skin asepsis protocols as a preventive measure of surgical site infections in dogs: chlorhexidine–alcohol versus povidone–iodine. *BMC Vet Res* **14**, 95 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-018-1368-5>

Conclusions

Studies on pre-surgical skin asepsis protocols with application in veterinary medicine are scarce, and the available protocols using povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine biocides are the two most frequently used in both human and veterinary surgery. According to our study, the use of 7.5% povidone-iodine or an alcoholic solution of 2% chlorhexidine appears to have similar efficacy in reducing the total load of skin bacteria, including methicillin-resistant bacterial species present on the skin and preventing surgical site infections in dogs undergoing surgery.

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