

Offset Vanity Drain Options

With the increased demand in the healthcare industry for offset drains in order combat infection control, Gemstone has answered the call with the most contemporary options. All of the options below are offered without an overflow model with the 1812-HVO, 1613-HVO, and 1514-VO also available with on overflow option. Gemstone is the leader in solid surface healthcare sink models.



Ontario Compliant

1812-HVO (with Overflow)
1812-HV (w/o Overflow)



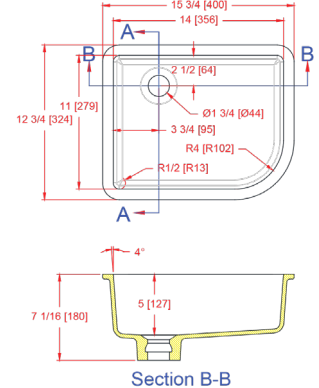
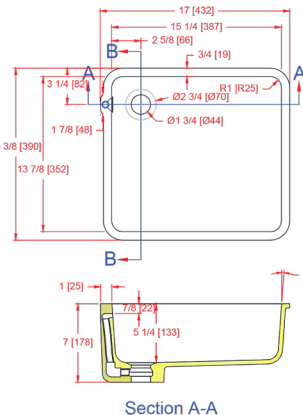
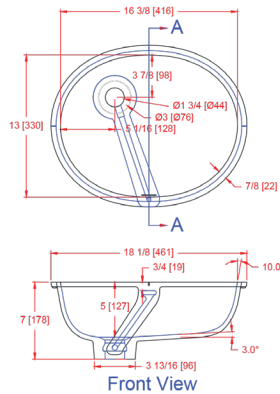
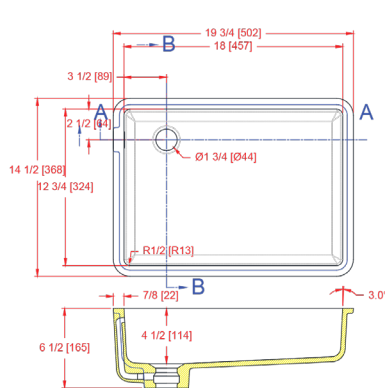
1613-HVO (with Overflow)
1613-HV (w/o Overflow)



1514-VO (with Overflow)
1514-V (w/o Overflow)



R1114-VO (with Overflow)
Shown Above
L1114-V (w/o Overflow)



Why Specify a Gemstone Vantiy with an Offset Drain?

BACKGROUND:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been increasingly recognized for its ability to cause significant hospital-associated outbreaks, particularly since the emergence of multidrug-resistant strains. Biofilm formation allows the pathogen to persist in environmental reservoirs. Thus, multiple hospital room design elements, including sink placement and design, can impact nosocomial transmission of *P. aeruginosa* and other pathogens.

METHODS:

From December 2004 through March 2006, 36 patients exposed to the intensive care unit or transplant units of a tertiary care hospital were infected with a multidrug-resistant strain of *P. aeruginosa*. All phenotypically similar isolates were examined for genetic relatedness by means of pulsed-field gel electrophoresis. Clinical characteristics of the affected patients were collected, and a detailed epidemiological and environmental investigation of potential sources was carried out.

RESULTS:

Seventeen of the infected patients died within 3 months; for 12 (71%) of these patients, infection with the outbreak organism contributed to or directly caused death. The source of the outbreak was traced to hand hygiene sink drains, where biofilms containing viable organisms were found. Testing by use of a commercial fluorescent marker demonstrated that when the sink was used for handwashing, drain contents splashed at least 1 meter from the sink. Various attempts were made to disinfect the drains, but it was only when the sinks were renovated to prevent splashing onto surrounding areas that the outbreak was terminated.

CONCLUSION:

This report highlights the importance of biofilms and of sink and patient room design in the propagation of an outbreak and suggests some strategies to reduce the risks associated with hospital sinks¹

¹Hota S, Hirji Z, Stockton K, Lemieux C, Dedier H, Wolfaardt G, Gardam MA (2009, January 30) Outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* colonization and infection secondary to imperfect intensive care unit room design. Retrieved from www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19046054

