Prevent Injury & Accelerate Wound Healing



A gentle and effective first line of defense for prevention of skin breakdown.

Qora® - an advanced stool management kit for bedridden patients - is designed to effectively contain fecal matter in order to reduce the risk of skin breakdown that can lead to the development of pressure injuries and incontinence associated dermatitis (IAD).

Qora[®] LIMITS EXPOSURE TO FECES AND URINE

dry and healthy skin Infection Control

Prevent Skin Breakdown

Faster Recovery

Improved Comfort

Reduced Complications

Halting the progression of early stage pressure injuries has the potential to prevent enormous pain and suffering, save lives, and significantly reduce healthcare expenditure.



REDUCED MANAGEMENT TIME

- Reduced nursing time per patient
- Increased nursing satisfaction



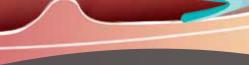
IMPROVED QUALITY OF CARE

• Easy and intuitive device management process



REDUCED COST OF DAILY MANAGEMENT

- Reduced duration of stay
- Reduced annual costs associated with complications and fines due to mismanagement of fecal incontinence



Request a free trial today!

www.consuremedical.com

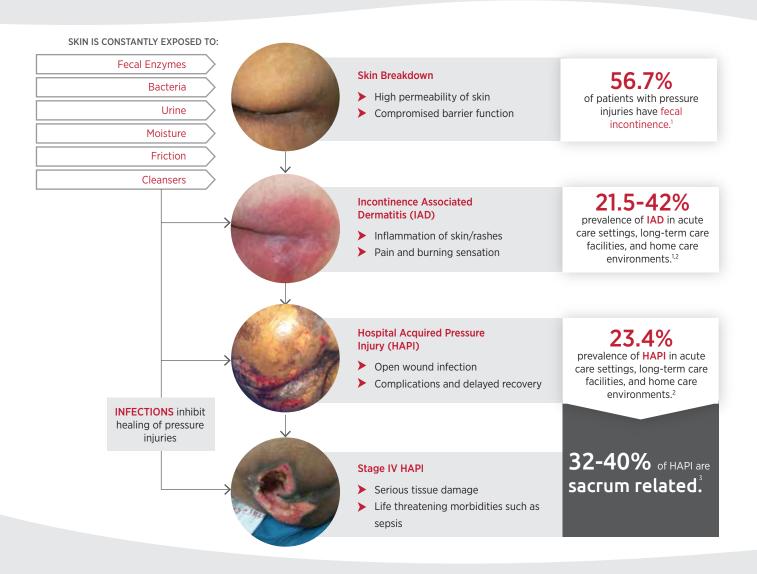
CONTACT US

Phone: +1-800-520-4714 email: info@consuremedical.com

ISM-044-04 © CM Technologies Inc. All rights reserved.

Fecal Exposure Leads To Skin Breakdown

In Bedridden Patients



National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators[™] (NDNQI®) data supports the relationship between characteristics of the nursing workforce and the incidence of HAPI, a recognized nursing sensitive indicator.



- ✓ Prevent Skin Breakdown
- √ Step Up Infection Control
- Expedite Recovery

^{2.} Campbell J, Coyer F, Osborne S. Incontinence-associated dermatitis: a cross-sectional prevalence study in the Australian acute care hospital setting. International Wound Journal. 2014;18(3):403-411.

8. Predeson IR. Birron K. Gunninghern I. Horison. The prevalence prevention and multilevel variance of pressure ulcars in Norwenian hospitals: A cross-sectional study. International Journal of Nursino Studies 2015;52(1):149-1