

3.2 Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)

2024 Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial (Published in *Antimicrobial Resistance & Infection Control*): Demonstrates that this physical method inhibits biofilm formation and prevents catheter-associated urinary tract infections without the use of antibiotics.

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RESEARCH

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Efficacy and safety of preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infection by inhibiting catheter bacterial biofilm formation: a multicenter randomized controlled trial

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Abstract

Background Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) remains the most significant challenge among hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), yet still unresolved. The present study aims to evaluate the preventive effectiveness of JUC Spray Dressing (name of U.S. FDA and CE certifications, while the medical device name in China is Long-acting Antimicrobial Material) alone for CAUTI without combining with antibiotics and to evaluate the impact of bacterial biofilm formation on CAUTI results on the inserted catheters of patients.

Methods In this multicenter, randomized, double-blind study, we enrolled adults who suffered from acute urinary retention (AUR) and required catheterization in 6 hospitals in China. Participants were randomly allocated 1:1 according to a random number table to receive JUC Spray Dressing (JUC group) or normal saline (placebo group). The catheters were pretreated with JUC Spray Dressing or normal saline respectively before catheterization. Urine samples and catheter samples were collected after catheterization by trial staff for further investigation.

Results From April 2012 to April 2020, we enrolled 264 patients and randomly assigned them to the JUC group ($n=132$) and the placebo group ($n=132$). Clinical symptoms and urine bacterial cultures showed the incidence of CAUTI of the JUC group was significantly lower than the placebo group ($P<0.01$). In addition, another 30 patients were enrolled to evaluate the biofilm formation on catheters after catheter insertion in the patients' urethra (10 groups, 3 each). The results of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed that bacterial biofilm formed on the 5th day in the placebo group, while no bacterial biofilm formed on the 5th day in the JUC group. In addition, no adverse reactions were reported using JUC Spray Dressing.

Conclusion Continued indwelling urinary catheters for 5 days resulted in bacterial biofilm formation, and pretreatment of urethral catheters with JUC Spray Dressing can prevent bacterial biofilm formation by forming

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a physical antimicrobial film, and significantly reduce the incidence of CAUTI. **This is the first report of a study on inhibiting bacterial biofilm formation on the catheters in CAUTI patients.**

Keywords Urinary tract infection, Catheters, Bacterial biofilm on patient catheters, Physical antimicrobial film, Hospital-acquired infections

**Journal Literature on MRSA Case
Report**

2025 MRSA Case Report in the *American Journal of Therapeutics*

2025 Case Report (*American Journal of Therapeutics*): Successfully treated a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infection case that had shown no response to prior 8-week vancomycin treatment. Demonstrates its efficacy against "superbugs" through a physical mechanism.

American Journal of Therapeutics, October, 2025

Application of JUC Spray Dressing in the Treatment of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* Infections: A Case Report

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Abstract

Background: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections are prevalent among orthopaedic patients after implant surgery. However, the available treatments for MRSA are currently extremely limited.

Case presentation: A 70-year-old patient developed wound infections after undergoing a bipolar hemiarthroplasty operation, which were subsequently identified as MRSA infections through bacterial culture. After 8 weeks of vancomycin treatment, the infection symptoms and bacterial culture showed no improvement. However, the introduction of a physical antimicrobial spray dressing (JUC) resulted in noticeable effects after just one day of treatment. Within a week, the wound secretion significantly reduced, and complete healing was achieved after three weeks of treatment.

Conclusions: In this case, the application of JUC Spray Dressing proved to be significantly effective in treating MRSA infections.

Keywords: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, JUC Spray Dressing, bacterial resistance, physical antimicrobial method, case report

**Journal Literature on "One
- glass Test" Prospective Clinical Trial**

尿道膜法分型诊断前列腺炎临床分析

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【摘要】目的 采用尿道膜“一杯法”对慢性前列腺炎进行分型诊断,探讨其诊断准确性,安全性及费用。**方法** 慢性前列腺炎患者 180 例,随机选择其中 60 例进行“四杯法”检查;另外 120 例随机分入“一杯法”试验组(60 例)和安慰剂组(60 例)进行双盲研究;采集受试者的尿液和前列腺按摩液进行镜检和细菌学检查;同时对患者进行疼痛评分,收集受试者处理前后血液样本行血常规和肝肾功能检查,进行安全性评估;收集“四杯法”和“一杯法”的操作步骤和费用数据;**结果** “一杯法”试验组Ⅱ型、ⅢA型和ⅢB型检出率分别为7.14%、48.22%和44.64%，“四杯法”组Ⅱ型、ⅢA型和ⅢB型分别为15.00%、46.67%和38.33%，两组数据比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。“一杯法”安慰剂组Ⅱ型、ⅢA型和ⅢB型诊断准确率分别为43.33%、36.67%和20.00%。“一杯法”试验组、“四杯法”组与“一杯法”安慰剂组Ⅱ型和ⅢB型比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。“一杯法”两组受试者血常规、肝肾功能均在正常范围内,疼痛评分分别为(2.90 ± 1.29)分和(3.00 ± 1.05)分,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。“一杯法”法操作步骤和费用明显少于“四杯法”。**结论** 尿道膜“一杯法”能更准确对慢性前列腺炎进行分型诊断,减少因假阳性而导致的误诊,且操作简化,费用低。

【关键词】 一杯法; 慢性前列腺炎; 分型诊断; 前列腺按摩液

Clinical research on classifying Prostatitis by artificial urethra membrane LI Lu, HE Wei, YUAN Hongfang, et al. (Department of Urology, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China)

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the accuracy, safety and cost of a new “shortcut” method for diagnosing chronic prostatitis. **Methods** A total of 180 patients with chronic prostatitis were enrolled in this study. Of 60 patients were randomly selected for traditional expressed prostatic secretion (EPS) detection; the other 120 cases were randomly divided into the “shortcut” trial group ($n = 60$) and the placebo group ($n = 60$), then conducted a double-blind study; the urine and EPS sample for all subjects were collected to perform microscopic examination of white blood cell and bacteriological examination; meanwhile, blood samples before and after treatment were collected and pain score assessment was carried out to evaluate their safety; collecting data about operation steps and costs; the data analysis was performed using SPSS17.0 statistical software and $P < 0.05$ was thought to be statistically significant. **Results** Accuracy for diagnosis Compared to the traditional method [Ⅱ (15.00%), ⅢA (46.67%) and ⅢB (38.33%)], the “shortcut” method [Ⅱ (7.14%), ⅢA (48.22%) and ⅢB (44.64%)] has shown slightly more accurate in the diagnosis of chronic prostatitis, but the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). However, the results from the two former methods were better than that of the placebo group [Ⅱ (43.33%), ⅢA (36.67%) and ⅢB (20.00%)] ($P < 0.05$); Safety assessment There were no differences in the results of blood routine, liver and kidney check and pain score between trial and placebo group (2.90 ± 1.29 VS 3.00 ± 1.05 , $P > 0.05$); Comparison of cost Both the steps of “shortcut” method and its costs were significantly shorten compared to the traditional method. **Conclusion** The “shortcut” method may improve accuracy in the diagnosis of chronic prostatitis, reduce the misdiagnosis caused by false positive, and its operation is simplified and the cost is low

【Key word】 shortcut method; classification and diagnosis of chronic prostatitis; expressed prostatic secretion

前列腺炎是成年男性的常见病之一,严重影响患者生活质量。前列腺按摩液(EPS)检查是其分型诊断

的必需项目^[1]。前列腺导管开口后尿道, EPS 排出可能受到尿道微生物污染,导致误诊。因此, Meares 和 Stamey 提出通过比较初始尿液(VB1)、中段尿液(VB2)、前列腺按摩液(EPS)和前列腺按摩后尿液(VB3)中白细胞数量和细菌培养结果确定前列腺炎的类型(简称“四杯法”)^[2],此法为1995年美国国家卫

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**Journal Literature on "One-glass Test" M
ulticenter Clinical Trial**

“一杯法”对慢性前列腺炎诊断与分型的随机、双盲、对照、多中心研究

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【摘要】 目的: 探究慢性前列腺炎分型的新方法“一杯法”与国际金标准“四杯法”对照的有效性。 方法: 纳入 360 例慢性前列腺炎受试者, 随机选择其中 120 例行“四杯法”检验, 余 240 例进行“一杯法”检测, 收集所有受试者尿液和前列腺液标本进行镜检和细菌学检查, 结果进行统计分析; 同时对安全性、步骤和费用评估。 结果: 与“四杯法”相比, 尿道膜“一杯法”诊断 II 型前列腺炎(8.6%)及对 III A 型前列腺炎(50.0%)、III B 型前列腺炎(41.4%)分型更准确($P < 0.05$), 安全可靠, 步骤和费用降低, 节约费用 412 元(61.24%)。 结论 “一杯法”能更准确地对慢性前列腺炎分型和诊断, 同时操作简便、费用低廉, 具有替代“四杯法”的优势, 对临床有实际价值。

【关键词】 前列腺炎分型; 一杯法; 四杯法; 尿道膜; 前列腺液

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One-glass test for diagnosis and classification of chronic prostatitis: A randomized double-blind controlled multicentered clinical trial

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【Abstract】 Objective: To compare a new method "one-glass test" with the international gold standard "four-glass test" for the classification of chronic prostatitis (CP). **Methods:** Totally, 360 CP patients were randomly assigned to receive "one-glass test" ($n = 240$) and "four-glass test" ($n = 120$) for the classification of the disease. Urine and expressed prostatic secretion (EPS) samples were collected from all the patients for microscopic and bacteriological examination and the results were subjected to statistical analysis, followed by comparison of the safety, procedures and costs of the two strategies. **Results:** Compared with the "four-glass test", the urethral membrane "one-glass test" showed a significantly higher accuracy in the classification of types II (8.6%), III A (50.0%) and III B prostatitis (41.4%) ($P < 0.05$), simpler procedures and lower costs, reducing RMB ¥412 (61.24%) per case. **Conclusion:** The "one-glass test" has a high accuracy in the diagnosis and classification of chronic prostatitis and the advantages of simple operation and low cost, and therefore can be used in place of the "four-glass test" and widely promoted clinically. *Natl J Androl*, 2020, 26(12): 1092-1095

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**Journal Literature on Intestinal Anti-
Bacterial Biofilm and
Chronic Enteritis Treatment Trial**



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Organosilicone double-long-chain diquatery ammonium salt acts as a biofilm scavenger to ameliorate colitis induced by dextran sulfate sodium salt

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Objective: The treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC) remains challenging due to limited efficacy and significant side effects. Organosilicone Double-Long-Chain Diquatery Ammonium Salt (JUC Spray Dressing) exhibits antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and wound-healing properties. This study aimed to evaluate the therapeutic effects of JUC Spray Dressing in a Dextran Sulfate Sodium Salt (DSS)-induced UC mouse model and explore its potential mechanisms of action.

Methods: A UC model was induced in mice using 3% DSS, followed by JUC Spray Dressing enema treatment. Disease activity index (DAI), histological scores, bacterial biofilms on the intestinal mucosa, and tight junction integrity were assessed. Inflammatory cytokine levels in peripheral blood were measured, and 16S rDNA amplicon sequencing was performed to analyze cecal microbiota composition.

Results: JUC Spray Dressing significantly alleviated UC symptoms and reduced colonic congestion, with no significant difference compared to other treatment groups ($P > 0.05$). All treatments significantly decreased the expression of inflammatory cytokines in peripheral blood ($P < 0.0001$), with no significant differences among the groups. Additionally, all treatments effectively reduced biofilm thickness and bacterial abundance, improving intestinal barrier integrity. JUC Spray Dressing inhibited harmful bacteria such as *Bacteroides* spp. without significantly altering overall microbial composition.

Conclusions: JUC Spray Dressing effectively removes intestinal bacterial biofilms, reduces inflammation, and enhances barrier function to alleviate UC symptoms. Its efficacy appeared comparable to conventional treatments, suggesting potential as an alternative therapeutic option; however, the present study did not assess mucosal safety, and dedicated toxicology studies are required to establish safety for intraluminal use.

KEYWORDS

ulcerative colitis, bacterial biofilm, organosilicone double-long-chain diquatery ammonium salt, treatment, colitis

**Clinical Guideline Reference
(Level A Recommendation)**

2019版



中国泌尿外科和男科疾病 诊断治疗指南

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(6) 在治疗车上打开导尿管外层包布, 置于患者两腿之间再打开导尿管内层包布, 独立包装消毒棉球, 戴无菌手套, 铺洞巾, 使洞巾和导尿管内层包布形成一无菌区。嘱患者勿移动肢体保持体位, 以免污染无菌区。

(7) 按操作顺序排列好用物, 选择合适的导尿管, 成年男性一般选用F14~18导尿管, 小儿宜选用F6~10导尿管, 采用JUC(洁悠神)长效抗菌材料喷洒导尿管外表面, 用JUC(洁悠神)长效抗菌材料滴注导尿管内表面, 使导尿管内、外壁都均匀覆盖抗菌材料^[47-49]。

(8) 更换无菌手套, 将导尿管末端与集尿袋相连, 用润滑剂棉球润滑导尿管前段。用消毒溶液棉球如前法消毒尿道口及阴茎头。

(9) 左手固定阴茎, 右手持血管钳夹导尿管头端(避开气囊部分), 对准尿道口轻轻插入, 如因膀胱颈部肌肉收缩而产生阻力, 可稍停片刻, 嘱患者张口缓慢深呼吸, 再缓缓插入导尿管, 切忌暴力插管, 直插至导尿管Y型处。

(10) 向气囊内注入无菌注射用水10~15ml, 轻拉导尿管以证实导尿管已内固定。

(11) 导尿毕, 撤下洞巾, 擦净外阴, 将包皮退回原处, 脱去手套置于弯盘内。妥善放置导尿管, 应留出足以翻身的长度, 防止翻身牵拉使导尿管滑脱。协助患者穿裤, 整理床单位。

(12) 清理用物并记录。

4. 特殊患者置管技巧 在为男性患者导尿时, 如果在外括约肌处感觉到阻力, 则轻轻抬高阴茎, 并在导尿管上轻轻施压, 嘱患者如排尿一样轻轻地用力。

在为男性患者导尿时, 如果导尿管无法通过弧度, 则使用弯曲的尖端导尿管(Tiemann)或将阴茎保持在直立位置以拉直曲线。

弯头的导尿管需要受过培训和有经验的人员操作^[45,50-52]。

插入一个弯头尖端的导尿管, 尖端必须向上指向12点钟的位置, 以便于顺利通过前列腺^[28]。

当插入导尿管时, 使用一次性无菌润滑油包。常规使用抗菌润滑油是不必要的^[4]。

直径小的导尿管会在尿道内弯曲或折叠, 更换直径稍大一点的导尿管可能有帮助^[52]。

使用无菌技术插入导尿管, 连接好导尿管与集尿袋, 不要轻易脱离连接装置, 因为密闭引流系统可将导管相关尿路感染的风险降至最低。

推荐意见	证据级别	推荐等级
留置导尿开始导管插入操作前, 应征得患者知情同意	4	C可选择
卫生保健专业人员必须充分了解无菌操作原则, 因为这将有助于降低CAUTI的风险 ^[41,42]	1b	B推荐
在开始操作前, 必须询问患者是否对皮肤消毒剂、润滑油或乳胶过敏 ^[4]	4	C可选择
可以使用便携式超声装置来评估间歇性导尿患者膀胱内的尿量, 以减少不必要的置管	2a	B推荐
如果使用膀胱超声扫描仪, 需确保使用适应证, 护理人员应接受专业训练, 超声扫描在不同患者之间使用应彻底清洁和消毒	1b	B推荐
导尿时, 长效抗菌材料喷洒导尿管外表面, 用JUC(洁悠神)长效抗菌材料滴注导尿管内表面, 使导尿管内、外壁都均匀覆盖抗菌材料 ^[47-49]	1a	A强烈推荐
男性患者导尿时, 如果导尿管无法通过弧度, 则使用弯曲的尖端导尿管(Tiemann)或将阴茎保持在直立位置以拉直曲线	4	C可选择
弯头的导尿管需要受过培训和有经验的人员操作 ^[45,50-52] , 插入一个弯头尖端的导尿管, 尖端必须向上指向12点钟的位置, 以便于顺利通过前列腺 ^[28]	4	C可选择
当插入导尿管时, 可使用一次性无菌润滑油包润滑尿管, 通常情况下, 常规使用抗菌润滑油是不必要的 ^[4]	4	C可选择
直径小的导尿管会在尿道内弯曲或折叠; 更换直径稍大一点的导尿管可能会有帮助 ^[52]	4	C可选择
使用无菌技术插入导尿管, 连接好导尿管与集尿袋, 不要轻易脱离连接装置, 因为密闭引流系统可将导管相关尿路感染的风险降至最低	1a	A强烈推荐

A强烈推荐
Level A
Strong Recommendation

三、护理

(一) 留置导尿管的正确维护

在接触导尿管或引流系统前后请做好手卫生, 处理引流系统时戴一次性手套。

保持尿液引流通畅。

在任何时候要保持集尿袋低于膀胱水平面, 不要把集尿袋放在地上。

**17-Year National CME Project
Documents**

2008年至今全国继续医学教育连续近二十年推广

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委发[2007]11号

关于公布2008年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2008年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2008-04-05-074(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	各级医疗机构的医护人员

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委发[2008]11号

关于公布2009年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2009年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2009-04-05-089(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	各级医疗机构的医护人员

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委发[2009]10号

关于公布2010年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2010年国家级继续医学教育项目表(第二批)				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2010-04-05-102(国)	基层医院事务管理暨卫生部"十年项目"推广项目培训班	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的培训对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委发[2010]11号

关于公布2011年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2011年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2011-04-05-048(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	各级医疗机构的医护人员

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2012]03号

关于公布2012年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2012年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2012-04-05-134(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	各级医疗机构的医护人员

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2013]01号

关于公布2013年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2013年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2013-04-05-077(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2014]02号

关于公布2014年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2014年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2014-04-05-220(国)	"皮肤物理抗菌"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2015]01号

关于公布2015年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2015年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2015-04-05-081(国)	"物理抗菌生物膜"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2016]11号

关于公布2016年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2016年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2016-04-05-283(国)	"物理抗菌生物膜"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2017]13号

关于公布2018年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2018年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2018-04-05-135(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决局部感染和院内感染方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2018]20号

关于公布2019年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2019年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2019-04-05-057(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决感染新方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2020]02号

关于公布2020年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2020年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2020-04-05-227(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决感染新方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2021]15号

关于公布2022年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2022年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2022-04-05-024(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决感染新方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2023]03号

关于公布2023年第二批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2023年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2023-04-05-227(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决感染新方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象

全国继续医学教育委员会文件

全继委办发[2024]03号

关于公布2024年第一批国家级继续医学教育项目的通知

2024年国家级继续医学教育项目表				
项目编号	项目名称	主办单位	学分	教学对象
2024-04-05-330(国)	"抗菌生物物理方法"专利技术解决感染新方案	南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院	8分/期	相关专业的继续教育对象