

Instructions for reprocessing
Recommendations for cleaning, decontamination, and sterilization for
stainless steel surgical instruments

Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments are provided in a non-sterile condition and must be properly cleaned, decontaminated, and sterilized before any use according to the recommended guidelines below. • Instruments may only be used by the surgeon or properly trained and authorized healthcare professionals according to their intended use • Never use damaged or corroded instrument. • Instruments must be kept moist and prevented from drying after each use. • The instruments must be cleaned as soon as possible after any use to remove coarse dirt, debris, blood, and other contaminants that may stick to the surface. • Always use demineralized water to clean instruments. • Use an approved CDD cleaning and disinfection unit that meets DIN EN ISO 15883-1 standard requirements. • Stainless steel instruments must not be exposed to any chlorine-based solution. As the instrument may get permanent stains, discoloration or even pitting on the surface. • Only cleaned and disinfected instruments may be sterilized.
Place of use:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately after use, remove coarse dirt from the instruments with disposable cloths / paper 2. Do not use fixing agents or hot water (> 40 °C) as this will fix the residue and may affect the cleaning result. 3. 3. The instruments must be added to the reprocessing process immediately. 4. 4. Preferably disposal in dry condition.
Preparation for decontamination:	<p>Instruments with joints must be opened for reprocessing. Instruments must be stored ready for rinsing on machine-compatible instrument holders. The instrument holders (eg wire trays) must be shaped so that the subsequent cleaning with ultrasound or in the cleaning and disinfection machine (CDD) is not obstructed by sound or rinsing shadows.</p>
Machine cleaning (CDD)	<p>The cleaning and disinfection machine (CDD) must meet the requirements of DIN EN ISO 15883-1. Never use dishwashers or non-approved / non-approved equipment for cleaning and disinfecting surgical instruments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-wash 1: 1 minute with soft cold water without addition. 2. Emptying 3. Pre-wash 2: 3 minutes with soft cold water without addition 4. Emptying 5. Cleaning: with soft water, heating to 55 °C and 10 minutes washing / cleaning, addition of detergent 45 °C, alkaline detergent, dosage 0.5 % 6. Emptying 7. Neutralization: 3 minutes with warm water (<40 °C) with addition of neutralizer, dosage 1 kl / l. 8. Emptying 9. Emptying <p>Final rinse: 2 minutes with warm demineralized water (<40°C) without additional addition.</p> <p>Disinfection: Thermal disinfection A0 value 3000: Demineralized water, the thermal disinfection is carried out at temperatures of > 80 °C with corresponding exposure time according to the A0 concept in the standard DIN EN ISO 15883 and the guideline DGKH, DGSV and AKI (eg A0-3000 = 90 °C and 5 minutes exposure time). The responsibility for the A0 value to be realized lies with the operator. Adequate drying must be ensured using CDD.</p> <p>Drying: The instruments must be removed immediately after the end of the cleaning and disinfection program from the CDD.</p>

	<p>If necessary, the use of compressed air for drying is recommended due to its good and fast effect (RKI recommendation).</p>
<p>Cleaning / disinfection: Manual</p>	<p>Always use recommended disinfectants suitable for stainless steel surgical instruments according to the manufacturer's disinfectant recommendations. Not recommended disinfectant and the wrong concentration can result in unwanted results or can even damage the instruments permanently.</p>
<p>Pre-cleaning:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put the instruments in cold water for 5 minutes 2. Remove dirt from all surfaces including rings, handles, shafts, jaws, tips, box locks, hinges, and other mechanisms. Brush them (plastic brushes) under cold water until all visible dirt is removed. Clean the instrument shaft and shafts by wiping with a soft, clean cloth, such as a disposable sponge. Use a clean soft brush to clean instruments with an accessible channel. 3. Rinse internal cavities screw holes and holes, Rinse canals vigorously with cleaning solution 10 seconds with water gun and brush again 4. Remove the instruments and rinse them with cold demineralized water
<p>Cleaning / disinfection:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the instruments fully opened or in a separate form in a tub with an approved detergent and disinfectant. 2. They must be completely covered with the solution 3. Carefully observe the exposure times, temperatures, and concentration of the detergent manufacturer. 4. Remove the instruments and rinse with cold demineralized water for 2 minutes 5. Repeat cleaning if there is still visible dirt on the instrument 6. Carry out any cleaning and disinfection in an ultrasonic bath, and clean with ultrasound. <p>Freshly prepared use solutions must be used daily. At high dirt loads, the working solution must be changed more frequently.</p> <p>A high dirt load in the ultrasonic vessel affects the cleaning effect and promotes corrosion. The cleaning solution must be renewed at regular intervals depending on the operating conditions. Criterion is an optically detectable contamination. In any case, frequent replacement of the fluid, at least once a day, is required</p> <p>The national guidelines must be followed.</p>
<p>Drying:</p>	<p>Manual drying with compressed air and a lint-free cloth. The use of compressed air for drying is recommended in this connection due to the good and fast effect (RKI recommendation).</p>
<p>Maintenance, inspection, and testing:</p>	<p>After cleaning / disinfection, the instruments must be macroscopically clean, i.e. free of visible residue. This is checked visually</p> <p>The instruments must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean • No residue or dirt should be visible • Do not be dirty • No cracks or deformation • Must be free of corrosion and rust. <p>Inadequately cleaned instruments should be cleaned again, then rinsed and dried sufficiently.</p> <p>Defective instruments need to be replaced as they no longer perform their function or do so without adequate safety. Likewise, corroded instruments must be removed as they can trigger corrosion on intact instruments due to flight rust.</p>

	Moving parts of the instruments must be adequately lubricated with a recommended lubricant.
Packaging:	<p>The instruments must be inserted into a suitable sterile barrier system. The sterile barrier system must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIN EN 868 • DIN EN ISO 11607 • Suitable for steam sterilization (vapor permeability) <p>Adequate temperature resistance up to 138 °C</p> <p>Sterilization accessories and sterilization packaging must be matched to both the packaging contents and the sterilization method used.</p>
Sterilization:	<p>Considering the respective national requirements, the following sterilization method must be used for sterilization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-vacuum sterilization cycle (2.5 psi evacuation before exposure) • Exposure temperature: 134 ° C (274 ° F) • Exposure time: at least 3 minutes <p>The sterilizer manufacturer's written instructions for cycle parameters must be followed.</p> <p>The exposure time may be longer depending on the sterilizer equipment but must not be shorter than the above.</p> <p>It is important to achieve a SAL (Sterility Assurance Level) of 10⁻⁶</p>
Storage:	<p>Clean sterile instruments should be stored in cupboards and drawers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With easy-to-clean surfaces that must be able to withstand stain disinfection. • With doors without glass, to avoid direct sunlight • Closed to protect against dust, moisture, temperature fluctuations and sunlight. <p>Do not store chemicals with instruments.</p>
Additional recycling information:	<p>When machine cleaning, the following points should be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The correct filling of the wire trays is a prerequisite for efficient machine cleaning. thread the slopes must not be overloaded. • Large instruments should be avoided from shading other objects • The instruments must be placed or stored in accordance with their mechanical sensitivity, so that damage is excluded.
Dispose of recommendation:	Instruments can be recycled, and stainless steel is a recyclable metal. Used or worn instruments should be disposed of in accordance with local or local regulations.

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