

CARE FOR INSTRUMENTS

LIPOSUCTION CANNULAS

DESCRIPTION/INTENDED USE

Liposuction Cannulas are provided in a reusable, non-sterile state. Cleaning and sterilizing should be done before the first use. The suction and irrigation cannulas are used for injecting or removal of fluid to/from a targeted area of the body. Used in liposuction procedures.

REUSE

When sterilized in line with these proven recommendations, we guarantee that our items will last at least 50 sterilization cycles. Instrument life can be improved by handling instruments with caution.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The cannulas, if used other than the intended use may cause damage, lacerations or hemorrhage.

SAFETY TIPS

It is very important to check each cannula for visible damage and wear, such as cracks, breaks or insulation defects, before each use.

Never use the cannula in the presence of flammable or explosive substances.

CLEANING & REPROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS

1) Holding/Presoak

It is important never to hold cannulas in a dry container, which allows blood and debris to dry onto instrument surfaces and makes cleaning more difficult. If rinsing and decontamination processes are not immediately available, pre-treat cannulas or hold them in a neutral pH (7) holding/presoak enzymatic solution after use but before actual cleaning. As soon as possible, rinse, disinfect and clean as follows:

2) Rinsing

Immediately after surgery, remove organic materials by rinsing cannulas under warm (not hot) running water. Rinse should remove most blood, fluids and tissue. Do not process dissimilar metals (stainless steel, copper, chrome plated etc.) together. Always wear safety protection gear.

3) Cleaning

All blood, dried body fluids and tissue should be completely removed from the cannulas prior to sterilization. Following cleaning methods should be utilized.

A) Soak: An enzymatic cleaner bath (soak), a solution of water and a neutral pH (7) detergent are effective in removing organic material from cannulas. Use distilled (deminerIALIZED) water, if possible. Cannulas should be fully submerged for at least 3-5 minutes. Rinse under running water to remove solutions. Change solutions frequently.

B) Ultrasonic Cleaning: 6-15 minutes, depending upon the complexity of the cannula. We recommend ultrasonic cleaning as the most effective way to clean surgical instruments. When selecting detergents or enzymatic cleaners, make sure they are compatible with the metal and other materials of the surgical instruments. The type of organic material you are trying to remove should also be considered. Proteases may be added to neutral pH (7) solutions to assist in removing organic material. Enzymes in these formulations attack proteins that make up a large portion of common soil (e.g., blood, pus). Cleaning solutions may also contain lipases (enzymes active on fats) and amylases (enzymes active on starches). Enzymatic cleaners are not disinfectants, and proteinaceous enzymes can be inactivated by germicides. No matter which cleaning solution you use, rinse thoroughly after cleaning. Adequate rinsing of the surgical instrument is required to remove cleaning residues to levels that will not interfere with the disinfection and sterilization processes.

C) Manual Cleaning: If ultrasonic cleaning is not available, observe the following steps:

- Pre-soak the cannulas for 60 minutes in enzymatic cleaner.
- Clean the inside diameter of the cannulation shaft (lumen) using the appropriate sized soft bristled cylindrical brush, while submerged in the enzymatic cleaner. The inside diameter of the cannulas is to be brushed until no visible soil comes out of the tip of the cannulas or out of the back of the cannulas where the brush is inserted.
- Scrub the hub and exterior cannulas shaft (lumen) with a soft bristled brush while submerged in the enzymatic cleaner until all visible soil has been removed from the exterior surfaces.
- Rinse all parts thoroughly under running 122°F (<50°C) water for a minimum of 2 minutes. If possible, use distilled water for the final rinse.
- Make sure the surfaces of all parts are visibly clean and free from soil and tissue. This is also a good time to inspect each cannula for proper function and condition.

D) Automated Cleaning and Disinfection:

- Use only validated washer-disinfector machines with approved efficacy (e.g. CE mark or FDA clearance and validation according to ISO 15883). Follow the instructions of the washer/disinfector manufacturer.
- Use only low-foaming, free rinsing, neutral pH (7) cleaning solutions.
- Use only cleaning solutions that are labeled for use with medical devices or surgical instruments.
- If soiling is evident on the instrument, manual pre-cleaning with a neutral pH (7) cleaning solution may be necessary.
- Connect instruments with lumens/ cannulations to irrigation ports, if available. Ensure lumens/ cannulations are not horizontal, and blind holes incline downward to assist in cleaning and drainage.
- Place the instruments in suitable carriers such that they are not subject to excessive movement or contact with other instruments.

Following processing, carefully inspect the cannulas for cleanliness, any evidence of damage, and proper operation. If visible soil remains on the instrument following processing, the cleaning process should be repeated.

For Washer-Disinfectors

- Pre-Wash: Pre-wash with mild pH (6-8) enzymatic cleaner for 4 minutes at <122°F (<50°C) to remove visible debris and prevent coagulation of residues.
- Rinse: Then rinse the cannulas with water at <122°F (<50°C) for 1 minute to remove the enzymatic cleaner.
- Wash: Perform a wash cycle at 140°F (≥60°C) using a mild pH (6-8) enzymatic cleaner for 4 minutes.
- Rinse: Then rinse the cannulas with water at 140°F (≥60°C) for 12 minutes to remove the enzymatic cleaner.
- Thermal Rinse: Then thermal rinse the cannulas at 200°F (≥90°C) for 5 minutes.
- Dry: Activate a 10 minutes drying cycle to remove residual moisture at 180°F (≥82.2°C).

STERILIZATION

To prevent cannulas from touching each other or other instruments, wrap each cannula in its own wrapper or place them in a container.

Steam: 35 minutes in a steam autoclave at 270-275°F (132-135°C) with 8 minutes minimum drying time ahead.

Flash: Minimum exposure time - 4 minutes at 270°F (132°C). Average drying time – 8 to 15 minutes. Flash autoclaving will reduce the useful life of the cannulas.

Pre-Vac: Use a steam autoclave at 270-275°F (132-135°C) for 4 minutes exposure time and 20 minutes dry time.

INSPECTION

Before and after each usage, cannulas should be inspected visually for evident physical damage such as discoloration, strange lumps, cuts, punctures, and nicks. Also inspect tips for damage, corrosion or misalignment condition.

STORAGE & HANDLING

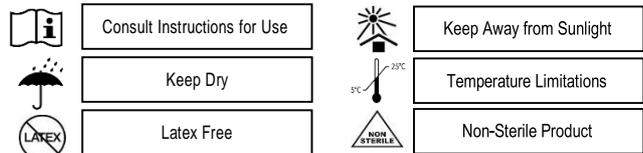
Cannulas must be stored until use in a suitable sterilization container for steam sterilization according to the standards. The storage room must be dust-free with low microbiological contamination, dark and free of temperature fluctuations.

WARRANTY

These cannulas come with a material and workmanship warranty. Should damage arise as a result of poor handling or usage, the guarantee is invalid. The use and reprocessing of these goods must be done with caution.

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid using abrasives to scratch or scrub coated surfaces.
- In the sterilization tray, avoid overlapping the instruments.
- Do not use bleach.



The above is given as a guideline only.

Alira Medical Devices LLC accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever relating to these guidelines.



14622 Ventura Blvd, #712 Sherman Oaks, CA 91403, USA
+1 (818) 614-4592 | info@alirameddevices.com | www.alirameddevices.com