Reprocessing Instructions for Reusable Surgical Instruments

English
DESCRIPTION

Reprocessing instructions are intended to assist hospital personnel in safe handling, and effective reprocessing **reusable Non-Sterile** surgical instruments, instrument trays and cases supplied by United Orthopedic Corporation (UOC). All hip, knee, trauma, and extremity of UOC reusable medical devices must be cleaning, inspection, packing and sterilization prior to use.

UOC has validated the processes provided in reprocessing instructions to be capable of being effective. Equipment, operators, cleaning agents and procedures all contribute to the efficacy of the processing. The healthcare facility should ensure that the selected reprocessing steps are safe and effective. Alternative methods of reprocessing outside the scope of These instructions may be suitable for reprocessing; however, those must be validated by the end user. In the event of conflicting national cleaning and sterilization requirements, these shall prevail over UOC recommendations.

MATERIALS

- Aluminum alloy
- Cobalt/chromium alloys
- Stainless steels
- Titanium/Titanium alloys
- Titanium Nitride coatings
- Polymers
- Silicon rubber
CAUTIONS

1. Reprocessing instructions apply to:
   - Reusable Non-Sterile surgical instruments supplied by UOC
   - Instruments intended for reprocessing in a health care facility setting
2. Do not apply to single-use devices. The single-use devices are labeled with the following symbols:
   - Do not re-use
   - Do not re-sterilize
3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be worn when handling or working with contaminated or potentially contaminated devices. PPE includes: gown, mask, goggles or face shield and shoe covers.
4. Do not place heavy instruments on top of delicate devices.
5. Do not use metal brush, scouring pads, abrasive cleaner during manual cleaning procedures. These materials will damage the surface and finish of instruments. Soft-bristled, nylon brushes and pipe cleaner brushes should be used.
6. Cleaning agents with a pH 7~9, low foaming surfactants, nonabrasive, free-rinsing, biodegradable and environmentally friendly, provides for rapid soil dispersion or suspension should be used during cleaning to ensure that instruments are visible in the cleaning solution. Cleaning agents must be easily and completely rinsed from device surfaces to prevent accumulation of detergent residue.
7. Manual scrubbing with brushes should always be performed with the instrument below the surface of the cleaning solution to prevent formation of aerosols and splashing which may spread contaminants.
8. Do not use saline and cleaning/disinfection agents containing aldehyde, mercury, active chlorine, chloride, bromine, bromide, iodine or iodide. These are corrosive and should not be used.
9. Do not place or soak instruments in Ringers Solution.
10. Do not use oil-lubricants. Because these may: 1) coat microorganisms; 2) prevent direct contact of the surface with steam; and 3) are difficult to remove.
11. Do not apply that the devices are not manufactured and/or distributed by UOC. Only devices manufactured and/or distributed by UOC should be placed in UOC instrument trays and cases. These validated reprocessing instructions are not applicable that the devices are not manufactured and/or distributed by UOC.
12. **Do not** use descaling agents that include morpholine in steam sterilizers. These agents leave residue which can damage polymer instruments over time.

13. **Do not** stack cases or trays during sterilization. Because it will limit steam penetration and prevent effective sterilization of the instruments.

14. Under certain classifications of risk, the World Health Organization (WHO), or local regulatory authorities recommend special CJD inactivation processing procedures. Consult WHO and local regulations for further information.

15. **Do not** be equal to or greater than $140^\circ\text{C}/284^\circ\text{F}$ in washer/sterilizers. The most polymers will occur severe surface damage.

16. Flash (immediate-use) steam sterilization should only be used as an emergency procedure. Instruments must be cleaned and disassembled without sterilization wrap or rigid container.

**LIMITATIONS ON REPROCESSING**

The useful life of these devices depends on many factors including the method and duration of each use, and the handling between uses. Careful inspection and functional test of the device before use is the best method of determining the end of serviceable life for the medical device. Evidence of damage and wear on a device may include but is not limited to corrosion (i.e. rust, pitting), discoloration, excessive scratches, flaking, wear and cracks. Improperly functioning devices, devices with unrecognizable markings, missing or removed (buffed off) part numbers, damaged and excessively worn devices should not be used. If need to return instruments to your sales or UOC, the devices must be cleaning, packaging and sterilization before returning.
# CLEANING, INSPECTION, PACKING

## A. Pre-treatment at the point of use

- Remove contamination: As soon as possible after use, remove excessive soiling with a disposable wipe, rinse and flush lumened devices with sterile or deionized water to prevent the drying of soil and/or debris to the inside.

- Ensure that no instruments or pieces of instruments are left in the surgical site prior to closure, as they may not be detectable using imaging techniques such as X-ray or MRI and patient injury may result.

## B. Containment and transportation

- Process instruments as soon as is reasonably possible after use. It is recommended not to delay cleaning for more than 2 hours.

- If transfer to the reprocessing area likely to be delayed, consider covering the medical devices with a damp cloth or store the medical devices in closed boxes to avoid drying of soil.

- If desired, place the instruments in its respective position within the instrument tray. The position of the instrument is labeled in its intended position within the tray.

## C. Disassembly

- Disassembly multi-piece or complex instruments referred to their cleaning instructions. Care should be executed to avoid losing small screws and components. The cleaning instructions are available from your local sales representative or UOC.

## D. Preparation of Cleaning (For All cleaning methods)

- Prepare a cleaning solution (Enzymatic/Detergent) proven efficacy and neutral pH 7~9 in accordance to the manufacturer’s instructions provided information concerning specific materials, temperature, water quality, time, cleaning method.

- Tape Water could be referred to the utility water of AAMI TIR34: Hardness <150ppm, Conductivity<500 μS/cm, Chlorides <250ppm, Total organic carbon < 1mg/mL. Used primarily for flushing, washing and rinsing. The cold tap water is at less 40°C. The warm tap water is at 30~ 44°C.
- **Deionized(DI) water** (ultra-filter (UF), reverse osmosis (RO), or equivalent.) shall be referred to the critical water of AAMI TIR34[10], Hardness <1ppm, Conductivity<10 μ S/cm, Chlorides<1ppm, Bacteria<10 CFU/mL, Endotoxin <10CFU/mL, Total organic carbon < 1 mg/mL. Used primarily for final rinses and steam generation. The warm deionized water is at 30~44°C. The Hot deionized water is at more than 44°C.

- Equipment: various sized soft-bristled brushes, lint-free cloths syringes, pipettes and/or water jet, ultrasonic cleaner, cleaning bath or vessel large enough to allow complete immersion of the instruments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. Cleaning- Manual method with Ultrasonic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) <strong>Soak</strong> soiled instruments and prevent air bubbles to ensure that all surfaces have contact in an enzyme solution for a minimum recommended time specified by the enzymatic cleaning solution manufacturer or 20 minutes, whichever is longer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) <strong>Brush</strong> the instruments with cleaned soft-bristled, nylon brush to clean to remove all traces of blood and debris. Particular attention must be given to crevices, lumens, mated surfaces, connectors and other hard-to-clean areas. Lumens should be cleaned with a long, narrow, soft-bristled brush (i.e. pipe cleaner brush). For flexible shafts and springs, flex and relax the instrument under the cleaning solution while brushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) <strong>Flush</strong> each difficult brush area thoroughly and aggressively in cold tap water for a minimum of 30 seconds. Use of a syringe or water jet will improve flushing of difficult to reach areas and closely mated surfaces. Repeat step 2~3 until no visual soil has been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) <strong>Rinse</strong> the instruments in cold tap water for a minimum of 3 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) <strong>Ultrasonic cleaning</strong>: Fully soak the opened instruments and prevent air bubbles to ensure that all surfaces have contact in an enzyme cleaning solution for 30 minutes at 45-50 kHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) <strong>Rinse</strong> the instruments in cold tap water for a minimum of 3 minute. Repeat steps 2–6, until no visible debris, soil, enzyme cleaning solution remains on device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) <strong>Final rinse</strong> the instruments in <strong>warm</strong> deionized water for a minimum of 3 minutes to irrigate the challenging design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
features.

8) Dry the instruments after final rinse with a clean towel or clean compressed air until visibly dry.

F. Cleaning - Automated /Mechanical method

1) Clearing-Manual method with Ultrasonic step 1-6 should occur prior to this step. Mechanical washer with approved efficacy (e.g. validation according to ISO 15883) should be used.

2) Load the opened instruments in the washer such can drain (for example, hinges should be open and cannulations and holes can drain)

3) Process parameters follow "INSTRUMENT" cycle parameters validated by mechanical washer manufacturer and a pH neutral cleaning agent intended for use in automated cleaning using the MINIMUM cycle parameter set points below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Minimum Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-wash</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>&lt;40°C</td>
<td>Tap water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash I</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>30-44°C</td>
<td>Enzymatic solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash II</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>66°C</td>
<td>Neutral pH Detergent solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinse</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>&gt;44°C</td>
<td>Deionized water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>115°C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Inspection, Functional check

• Generally un-magnified visual inspection under good light conditions is sufficient to thoroughly clean.

• Visually inspect all instruments, instrument trays, cases after processing prior to sterilization for:
  
  ■ Cleanliness: Ensure the complete removal of soil from surfaces, tubes and holes, moveable parts. If soil is still present, re-clean the instrument. Particular attention should be paid to: Soil “traps” such as mating surfaces, hinges, shafts of flexible reamers; recessed features (holes, cannulations) ; features where soil may be pressed
into contact with the device, e.g. drill flutes adjacent to the cutting tip, sides of teeth on broaches and rasps.

- **Functional check** should be performed where possible. Improperly functioning devices, devices with unrecognizable markings, missing or removed (buffed off) part numbers, damaged and worn devices should not be used. The disassembled instruments should be reassembled to check the function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All reusable devices</th>
<th>Visually inspect for no damage including but not limited to, malfunction, burrs, wear, tear, corrosion (rust, pitting), discoloration, creaked seals, excessive scratches and flaking.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinged instruments</td>
<td>Check for smooth movement of hinge without excessive “play.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locking mechanisms</td>
<td>Check for action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting features</td>
<td>Check edges for distortion/large nicks. Edges should be continuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trials</td>
<td>Articular surfaces should be smooth and free of cracks and deep nicks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mating parts</td>
<td>Check to make sure that mating parts fit together without complications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reamer/Drill</td>
<td>Inspect “chuck” end for burrs and distortion that might hinder insertion into a drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammering surfaces</td>
<td>Inspect for burrs and large nicks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexible features</td>
<td>Flex and relax to inspect flexible feature like shafts, springs for any damage and major deformation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Metal surfaces  
Inspect for corrosion and major deformation.

Instrument tray/case  
Inspect for burrs and locking from damage the wrap.

H. Packaging

- Use instrument cases to contain cleaned, checked, drying instruments that are provided in the instrument sets.

- For a sterilization wrap: UOC cases should be double wrapped according to AAMI/CSR technique. The packaging for terminally sterilized re-usable instruments should meet the following requirements: ISO 11607-1, CE Mark or FDA clearance, suitable for steam sterilization. **In the United States (US), only use an FDA-cleared Sterilization wrap.**

- For a rigid steam sterilization container system: Aesculap Steril-Container system-JN-400~JN-446 included with base vents use as packaging for the instrument sets. No more than one case can be placed directly into a rigid steam sterilization container.

- **The total weight of a wrapped instrument case should not exceed 11.4kg/25lbs.**
STERILIZATION

Use of ANSI/AAMI ST79 *Comprehensive Guide to Steam Sterilization and Sterility Assurance in Health Care* is recommended. Recommend to be steam sterilized by the health care facility using the process parameters below, which has been validated by UOC under laboratory conditions to provide a $10^{-6}$ sterility assurance level (SAL). A validated, properly maintained and calibrated steam sterilizer is recommended. The process parameters of sterilization should be followed explicitly. It is the responsibility of the medical facility to ensure that reprocessing is performed using the appropriate equipment and materials, and that personnel in the reprocessing facility have been adequately trained.

- **In the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle Type</th>
<th>Pulse Number</th>
<th>Exposure Temperature</th>
<th>Minimum Exposure time</th>
<th>Minimum Drying times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic-Air-Removal (Pre-vacuum)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>132°C (270°F)</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Outside United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle Type</th>
<th>Pulse Number</th>
<th>Exposure Temperature</th>
<th>Minimum Exposure time</th>
<th>Minimum Drying times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic-Air-Removal (Pre-vacuum)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>132<del>135°C (270</del>275°F)</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **World Health Organization (WHO) for TSE/CJD contamination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle Type</th>
<th>Pulse Number</th>
<th>Exposure Temperature</th>
<th>Minimum Exposure time</th>
<th>Minimum Drying times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic-Air-Removal (Pre-vacuum)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134°C (273°F)</td>
<td>18 minutes</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STORAGE

After sterilization, re-usable instruments should be stored the in the sterilization wrap in a dry and dust-free place. The shelf life is depending on the sterile barrier employed, storage manner, environmental conditions and handling. A maximum shelf life for sterilized re-usable instruments before use should be defined by each health care facility.

VALIDATION INFORMATION

- **For Manual Cleaning/Automated Cleaning Validation:**
  The reusable devices are exposed to the artificial test soil which is a mixture of Edinburgh test soil and bone meal to simulate the clinical soil, and be dried for 2 hours prior to clean. After manual cleaning/automated cleaning, visually inspect for any sign of remaining soil and test residual protein and total organic carbon (TOC) to an acceptable level.

  - Following standards: AAMI TIR12, AAMI TIR30, AAMI TIR34, ANSI/AAMI ST79, ANSI/AAMI ST81, ISO 17664 and "Reprocessing Medical Devices in Health Care Settings: Validation Methods and Labeling Guidance for Food and Drug Administration Staff".
  - Detergents: 3M Rapid Multi-Enzyme Cleaner(70503), Prolystica 2X Concentrate Enzymatic Presoak And Cleaner (1C33), Prolystica 2X Concentrate Neutral Detergent(1C32)
  - Automated washer – Miele PG 8535

- **For Moist Heat Sterilization Validation:**
  The reusable devices in a maximum weight of loaded tray are placed biological indicators (BI) inoculated with more than one million \((10^6)\) resistant spores (Geobacillus stearothermophilus) in the most challenging locations. The tray is packed with a sterilization wrap or rigid steam sterilization container system. The packed tray loaded in an empty chamber of steam sterilizer is validated a \(10^6\) sterility assurance level (SAL) by overkill method that half-cycle sterilization cycle result in total kill of all BIs demonstrating in accordance with ISO 17665-1 Annex D. Recommended dry time is validated by demonstrating that pre-sterilization and post sterilization wrap/filter weight is no exceed ± 3 percent weight gain and no visible moisture on or within the sterilized packing, container, tray, instruments.
Following standards: AAMI TIR12, ANSI/AAMI ST77, ANSI/AAMI ST79, ANSI/AAMI ST81, ISO 17664, ISO 17665-1 and "Reprocessing Medical Devices in Health Care Settings: Validation Methods and Labeling Guidance for Food and Drug Administration Staff".

Sterilization wrap: Kimguard KC600 One-Step wrap

Rigid steam sterilization container system: Aesculap Sterilcontainer systems JN446(Bottom), JK486(Lid), MD344(Filter).

Steam Sterilizer: AMSCO Eagle 3023-S Vacamatic Prevacuum Steam Sterilizer.

INFORMATION

For further information, please contact

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FAX: +49-511-3908 9539
REFERENCES

1. AAMI TIR12 : Designing, testing, and labeling reusable medical devices for re-processing in health care facilities: A guide for medical device manufacturers.
2. AAMI TIR30 : A compendium of processes, materials, test methods, and acceptance criteria for cleaning reusable medical devices.
3. AAMI TIR34: Water for the reprocessing of medical devices
4. ANSI/AAMI ST77 : Containment devices for reusable medical device sterilization.
5. ANSI/AAMI ST79 : Comprehensive guide to steam sterilization and sterility assurance in health care facilities.
6. ANSI/AAMI ST81 : Sterilization of medical devices—Information to be provided by the manufacturer for the processing of resterilizable medical devices.
8. ISO 11607-1: Packaging for terminally sterilized re-usable instruments.
9. ISO 15223-1 : Medical devices- Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labeling and information to be supplied - Part 1:General requirements.
10. ISO 17664: Sterilization of re-usable instruments -Information to be provided by the manufacturer for the processing of resterilizable re-usable instruments.
## SYMBOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Authorized representative in the European Community</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Lot or Batch code</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Catalogue number</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Do not re-sterilize</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Do not re-use</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Consult instructions for use</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Caution or Instructions for Use</td>
<td>ISO 15223-1, 5.4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>European Conformity</td>
<td>93/68/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTY</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
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</table>