LIMITATIONS ON REPROCESSING
- Repeated processing has minimal effect on the instrument life.
- The result of use for metal surgical instruments is normally determined by wear and damage due to the intended surgical use.
- Always inspect instruments between uses to confirm proper functioning.
- Any specific limitations on the number of reprocessing cycles shall be made available with the instrument.

REPROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS
FROM POINT OF USE
Wherever possible, do not allow blood, debris or body fluids to dry on instruments. For best results and to prolong the life of the surgical instrument reprocess immediately after use. If they cannot be reprocessed immediately, use an enzymatic foam spray cleaner to help prevent soil from drying.

PREPARATION FOR DECONTAMINATION
- Reprocess all instruments as soon as it is reasonably practical following use.
- Follow instructions and warnings as issued by manufacturers of any decontaminants, disinfectants and cleaning agents used. Wherever possible avoid use of mineral acids and harsh, abrasive agents.
- Do not use high acid (pH 4.0 or lower) or high alkaline (pH 10 or higher) products for disinfection. Neutral pH detergents 7.0 – 9.0 are preferred.
- If appropriate, disassemble prior to cleaning and sterilization, without the use of tools unless specifically provided by the manufacturer. Additional instructions required for disassembly will be made available with the product or the manufacturer.
- Open jaws of hinged instruments for cleaning. Give special attention to joints and serrations.
- Remove gross contaminants with a steady stream of lukewarm/cool water, not to exceed 35°C (95°F). Rinse each instrument thoroughly. Do not use saline or chlorinated solutions.
- Do not soak instruments in hot water, alcohol, disinfectants or antiseptics to avoid coagulation of mucus, blood or other body fluids. Do not exceed 2 hours soaking in any solution.
- Do not use steel wool, wire brushes, pipe cleaners or abrasive detergents.

CLEANING: AUTOMATED
- Use only validated washer-disinfector machines and low-sterilization, non-ionizing cleaning agents and detergents. Follow the manufacturers’ instructions for use, which includes warnings, concentrations and recommended cycles.
- Load instruments carefully, leaving box locks and hinges open so that any openings in instruments can drain.
- Place heavy instruments on the bottom of containers, taking care not to place on delicate instruments or overloaded wash baskets.
- Place instruments with curved surfaces facing down to prevent pooling of water.
- Where available, use appropriate cleaning accessories to flush instruments with channels or lumens.
- Ensure that soft, high purified water that is controlled for bacterial endotoxins is used in the final rinse stage.

CLEANING: MANUAL
- Manual cleaning is not advised if an automatic washer-disinfector is available. If this equipment is not available, use the following process for manual cleaning:
  - Use a double sink system (wash/rinse) dedicated for instrument cleaning (not used for hand washing). Ensure that the water temperature does not exceed 35°C (95°F).
  - In the first sink, keep the instrument totally immersed, with an appropriately-sized autoclavable soft nylon brush. Apply validated cleaning solution to all surfaces until all soil has been removed. Pay particular attention to serrations, teeth, ratchets, box locks and hinges, always brushing away from the body and avoiding splashing.
  - Ensure rongeurs and hinged instruments are thoroughly cleaned in both open and closed positions.
  - Use a large syringe or water jet to thoroughly flush all channels and lumens with cleaning solution to remove debris.
- In the second sink, rinse instruments thoroughly with soft, high purified water which is controlled for bacterial endotoxins, so that the water reaches all parts of the instrument, then carefully hand dry or use a drying cabinet.

CLEANING: INSPECTION
After cleaning, visually inspect all surfaces, ratchets, box locks, holes, channels and lumens for complete removal of soil and fluids. If ANY soil or fluid is still visible, return the instrument for repeat decontamination.

DRYING
Instruments must be thoroughly dried and all residual moisture must be removed before they are sterilized. Use a soft absorbent towel or cloth to dry external surfaces.

LUBRICATION
Apply surgical grade (non-silicone, water soluble) lubricants to hinges, box locks and moving parts as per the lubricant manufacturer’s instructions.

INSPECTION AND FUNCTION TESTING
- Visually inspect and check all instruments for damage and wear; cutting edges are free of nicks and present a continuous edge; jaws and teeth align correctly; all articulated instruments have a smooth movement without excess play; locking mechanisms (such as ratchets) function securely and close easily; long, slender instruments are not distorted; any components or parts fit and assemble correctly with mating components.
- Close instruments with a ratchet lock in the first ratchet position before sterilization to avoid temperature-induced stress cracks in the box locks.
- Consider removing for repair or replacement any blunt, worn out, flaking, fractured, corroded, stained, discolored or damaged instruments.

Note: If an instrument is returned to the manufacturer/supplier, the instrument must be decontaminated and sterilized and be accompanied with the relevant documented evidence, otherwise a cleaning charge may apply and delay processing of the repair.

PACKAGING
All instruments to be wrapped or packaged following local procedures; examples described in ANSI/AAMI ST46-1993.

STERILIZATION
- Use a validated, properly maintained steam sterilizer. Always follow instructions of the machine manufacturer.
- Do not exceed 140°C (284°F) during sterilization cycle.
- Effective sterilization can be achieved following the steam cycle listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle Type</th>
<th>Minimum Temperature</th>
<th>Minimum Exposure Time / Dry Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevacuum</td>
<td>132°C (270°F)</td>
<td>5 minutes / 20 minute dry time for metal or metal/ plastic trays and 45 minutes for all plastic trays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* AAMI/AORN steam sterilization cycles with longer times than those listed are also acceptable.

STORAGE
Non-sterile instruments or sterile wrapped instruments should be stored in dry, clean conditions at an ambient room temperature.

NOTE: IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPROCESSOR TO ENSURE THAT THE REPROCESSING, AS ACTUALLY PERFORMED USING EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND PERSONNEL IN THE REPROCESSING FACILITY, ACHIEVE THE DESIRED RESULT. THIS REQUIRE VALIDATION AND ROUTINE MONITORING OF THE PROCESS. LIKewise ANY DEVIATION BY THE REPROCESSOR FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED MUST BE PROPERLY EVALUATED FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND POTENTIAL ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES.

Please contact Stealth Surgical for additional information.