



FACT-N-FAIR INDUSTRIES

Manufacturers & Exporters of Surgical, Dental & Beauty Instruments

USER MANUAL AND MAINTENANCE

Surgical Instrument care

These instructions are applicable to FACT-N-FAIR INDUSTRIES. However, the FACT-N-FAIR INDUSTRIES can accept no responsibility for damaged instruments, in particular when damage occurs due to their incorrect treatment or any disregard for instructions given.

1. General:

Surgical instruments represent not only an essential, but also a particularly expensive section of a hospital's budget. These instructions should assist towards the prolongation of instrument life and usage, over a number of years, via a correct and pertinent approach to their care and processing.

2. Preparation for Disinfection and cleaning:

During used instrument processing, consideration should be given to the bacteriological and technical requirement pertinent to the instrument together with potential health risks to the personnel involved. Ideally, instruments should immediately be immersed after use, in order to prevent the drying-on of residual proteins. Where possible, instruments should be dismantled into their individual component parts to assure adequate exposure and processing of all surface areas.

Dry disposal: In order to prevent encrusting or corrosion it is important that the instruments should be subject to immediate mechanical processing. It is important that jointed instruments are opened.

Wet disposal: Instruments that are to be manually processed should be subject to a combined disinfection- / cleaning liquid. Take care that the supplier's instructions are closely followed regarding chemical concentrations and times. Plain water washing is not considered adequate! Ensure the complete immersion of instruments being soaked.

We recommend wet disposal due to the reduced risk of residual protein deposits or other encrusted material.



Regardless of the method of processing employed, longer periods before processing should be avoided in order to reduce the danger of corrosion. Particularly over-night waiting, or instrument soaking overnight, or over a weekend, is simply not acceptable.

Micro-surgical instruments are to be put down on racks or suitable holding devices and be transmitted so to a separate dressing.

Stares endoscopes: Optics are to be put down in separate containers.

Flexible endoscopes: Introduction part must be wiped off immediately after the use with a lint free cloth. The cloth should be soaked with an Instrument disinfection solution; this must contain either a cleaning component, or it must be added on the disinfectant of co-ordinated cleaning amplifiers. For the avoidance of incrustations and blockages the withdrawal duct and possibly existing auxiliary channels are rinsed with the same solutions.

The cleaning and disinfection of endoscopes should take place preferentially by machine.

3. Manual disinfection and cleaning:

The instruments are inserted into a solution of a combined disinfection and cleaning agent with proven disinfection effect. Daily freshly set disinfection and cleaning solutions are to be used. With narrowly defined instruments and instruments with cavities it is to be made certain that they are constant and completely moistened.

If powdered products are used, absolutely first the powder must be dissolved completely in the water.

After the chemical disinfection and cleaning should be rinsed with demineralised water.

Micro-surgical instruments are prepared preferentially manual, since they are sensitive to mechanical damages. No metal brushes or scrubbing means may be used. The drying process by means of compressed air pistol is particularly careful and effective.

Stares instruments have cavities and channels, which are difficult to clean. Therefore the seals should removed and the cocks opened. With inserting into the solution are to be made certain that by movement or diagonal stops of the instruments the bubbles escape from the cavities. No metal brushes or scrubbing means may be used. Contamination at windows and glass surfaces, Which cannot be eliminated by easy abrading with a cotton swab, dipped into alcohol, is removed with neutral cleaner.

4. Machine disinfection and cleaning:

With pre-treated instruments (wet disposal, ultrasonic) either a foam-poor instrument disinfectant is to be used or before-rinsed thoroughly. The temperature of the flowing water should not exceed 40°C. Joint instruments must be opened. The strainer bowls may not be overloaded, so that all instruments can be well washed around. The instruments must be put down in such a way, that they do not damage themselves mutually. In the conclusion rinse for reason of the drying after a temperature from 80 to 90°C worked satisfactorily.

The use of deionised (distilled water) as a final rinse is particularly recommended to avoid water staining and corrosion.

Instruments equipped with a LUER-LOCK connection are designed to be force flushed using the appropriate equipment.

Rigid Instruments: All washers / seals must be removed and handled individually. Open all valves to ensure complete access to flushing agents. Fix the component parts in a suitable tray to prevent their moving during instrument processing.

Flexible Instruments: Can normally only be processed in special processing machines. Prior to processing, the instrument must be checked for gas leaks. In order to prevent damage to endoscopic instruments, closely observe the manufacturer's instructions regarding the chemical agents employed in the cleaning process. Alkaline agents are known to damage some endoscopic instruments. Temperatures during instrument processing must not exceed 50° C. Final rinsing should be with fully de-salinated (better, distilled) water. Instrument drying may be part of the mechanical process. However, care must be taken that instruments are perfectly dry before the recycling process is ended.

5. Ultrasonic Processing:

Ultrasonic processing is a most suitable method of cleaning stainless steel instruments. Particularly, delicate instruments such as microsurgical or