

Rev: 12/4/2018 cph

## **Instructions for Use and Care of Ophthalmic Instruments**

### **Caution**

Please read all information contained in this insert. Incorrect handling and care as well as misuse can lead to premature wear of surgical instruments. All persons using this device should be knowledgeable in the use and handling of surgical instruments, accessories and related equipment.

### **Initial Use of New Instruments**

Every instrument must be cleaned and sterilized before it is used for the first time.

### **Inspection and Functional Check**

It is very important to carefully examine each surgical instrument for breaks, cracks or malfunctions before use. It is especially essential to check areas such as blades, points, stops, snaps and all moveable parts.

Don't use damaged instruments. Never attempt to make repairs yourself. Service and repair should be referred to trained qualified persons only. Refer questions about repair to your supplier.

### **Cleaning and Maintenance**

Every surgical instrument should be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned after each use. Inspect and test each instrument carefully. Sterilize all instruments before surgery. Good cleaning and maintenance procedure will ensure correct function and extend the useful life of the instruments. Special attentions should be paid to slots, stops, tips, hollow tubs and all highly inaccessible areas.

### **Don't use damaged instruments!**

Cleaning and rinsing must take place immediately after each use! Failure to clean promptly may result in adherent particles or dried secretions that may resist cleaning and complicate or resist future sterilization. Instruments must be completely cleaned and rinsed of all foreign matters.

Use warm water and a commercially available instrument pre-soak or cleaning agent. Enzymatic cleaners should be used to remove protein deposits. Follow the enzymatic cleaner's instructions and rinse and dry thoroughly!

- Don't use corrosive cleaning agents. Cleaning solutions and rinses at or near neutral pH (7.0) are best.
- Don't use abrasive cleaners.
- Use only soft bristle brush.
- Ultrasonic cleaners can be used. Check and retighten any fittings that may have vibrated loose.
- Rinse thoroughly with distilled water.
- Prepare for storage and/or sterilization.

### **After cleaning and rinsing, DRY instruments completely and carefully with compressed air (including inside channels and highly inaccessible areas!)**

### **Storage**

Instruments should be stored in a clean, dry, moisture free area. They should be stored individually in their shipping carton or in protective tray with partitions. Always keep protective cover on delicate tips when the instrument is not used.

### **Sterilization**

Microsurgical instruments are reusable and meet ANSI/AAMI standards for sterilization. Thoroughly clean instruments of all debris, tissue and foreign matter prior to sterilization. **Steam autoclave** is recommended. Standard autoclave cycle: Steam sterilize at 135°C for 5 minutes. Other time and steam temperature cycles may also be used. However, user must validate any deviation from the recommended time and temperature. You should contact the manufacturer of your steam autoclave to confirm appropriate temperatures and sterilization time!

### **Autoclave temperatures should not exceed 137°C! Insulations or other non-metallic parts may be damaged!**

### **Handling**

All surgical instruments should be handled with the greatest care when being transported, cleaned, treated, sterilized and stored! This is especially true for blades, delicate points and other sensitive areas!

Surgical instruments corrode and their functions are impaired if they come into contact with aggressive materials. The instruments should not be exposed to acids or other aggressive cleaning agents.