

ENDOPLUS

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OPERATIVE LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS USE AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INTENDED USE:

Hand held Laparoscopic instruments are intended for grasping, cutting, dissecting, retracting, clamping, cauterizing, and/or suction/irrigation in conjunction with a Laparoscope during laparoscopic surgery. The instruments are designed to be used through a portal, the opening maintained by an introducer or cannula which allows for insertion and removal of the instrument without damage to the surrounding soft tissue. Instruments should be used only by personnel completely familiar with their operation. Using an instrument improperly or for a task which it was not intended, may result in a damaged or broken instrument.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

Proper care and maintenance of hand held laparoscopic instruments is essential for safe and effective operation. Prior to each use, instruments should be thoroughly examined for broken or worn parts that may inhibit the function. Specifically, instruments used for electrosurgery must be checked for nicks, cracks, or exposed metal on the shaft and handle insulation. Careful inspection upon receipt and frequent inspection during use for functional integrity is recommended as a safeguard against possible injury to patient or operator.

Instruments should be used with extreme care when inserting or removing from the cannula. The tips must be closed during insertion and removal to prevent damage to the working end of the instrument. The instrument must be inserted through the cannula straight to prevent any lateral pressure which may damage the instrument. If you have any concern or questions regarding an instrument please contact ENDOPLUS at (847) 325-5660.

OPERATIVE LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS CARE AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUMENT CLEANING:

- A) Open all hinged instruments and disassemble any removable parts. Rinse with deionized water to remove any gross debris. Hand wash instrument using neutral pH detergent or enzymatic cleaner and a soft brush, being sure to flush all lumens and channels with the solution. Thoroughly clean inside of instrument by flushing solution through the luer flush port. Avoid the use of steel wool, wire brushes and/or abrasive detergents.

- B) Clean entire surface of instrument, paying special attention to the jaw and hinged area to be sure all blood and debris is removed.
- C) Thoroughly rinse instrument with deionized water after cleaning to remove any residual debris or cleaning solution. After rinsing, inspect the instrument as described on previous page for proper function.
- D) Instruments that are to be steam sterilized should be lubricated with non-silicone, antimicrobial, water soluble lubricant per manufacturer's instructions. Do not rinse or towel dry. Do not use mineral oil, petroleum jelly or silicone sprays which may inhibit sterilization and cause build-up in the crevices of the instrument.

STERILIZATION:

Follow the hospital Infection Control Procedure. The instrument can be sterilized using a steam autoclave. Below are the recommended sterilization parameters:

Sterilizer	Exposure Temperature	Exposure Time	Minimum Dry Time
Pre-Vacuum (wrapped)	132 degrees C 270 degrees F	4 minutes	0 minutes
Gravity Steam (unwrapped)	132 degrees C 270 degrees F	10 minutes	0 minutes

As recommended by the A.A.M.I. Standards and Recommended Practices, the sterilizer manufacturer's written instructions for cycle parameters should be followed. The use of "flash" sterilization is not recommended as it can shorten the life of the instrument.

STORAGE:

Instruments must be completely dry and lubricated to prevent damage. Store instruments in areas which provide protection from extremes in temperature and humidity. Instruments are delicate and should always be stored with tip guards to prevent damage to working end of the instrument.