Cleaning and Maintenance

Every surgical instrument should be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned after each use. Proper cleaning, inspection and maintenance will help ensure correct function of the surgical instrument. Clean, inspect and test each instrument carefully. Sterilize all instruments before surgery. A good cleaning and maintenance procedure will extend the useful life of the instrument. Special attention must be paid to stops, ends, stops and snaps as well as all movable parts.

Do not use damaged instruments. This device can be disassembled. It must be cleaned in the disassembled state. (Note: Keep all parts together and protected from being misplaced, do not intermix with other similar devices of other manufacture.)

Cleaning and rinsing must take place immediately after each use for best effect. 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 matter.

Use warm water and a commercially available instrument pre-soak or cleaning agent. Cotton tips soaked in alcohol should not be used. A pH of 7.0 or close thereto is best. Cleaning solutions and rinses at or near a neutral pH (7.0) are best.

Do not use abrasive cleaners. Only a soft bristle brush should be used. Do not use abrasive cleaners. Only a soft bristle brush should be used. Do not use abrasive cleaners. Only a soft bristle brush should be used.

Immerse the entire device in detergent and clean while soaking. Use a minimum of six strokes in and six strokes out with an instrument brush for all inside channels. Can be disinfected in the washing machine up to 203° F (95° C). Rinse thoroughly with distilled water. Prepare for storage and/or sterilization. After cleaning and before sterilization, treat all instruments with a lubricant which is considered as being physiologically safe, especially their blades, ends, stops, snaps and all movable parts.

Contraindications

Not intended for contraceptive coagulation of the fallopian tube but may be used to achieve hemostasis following transection of the tube.

Complications reported in the medical literature during laparoscopic surgical procedures include:

- Haemorrhage, damage to surrounding soft tissue, leakage of bile or other secretions, infection (local and systemic), bowel perforation, damage to large blood vessels and/or neurological structures, inadvertent retention of instruments and death.

- Adverse events reported while using bipolar electrosurgical devices include:

  - Inadvertent activation with resultant tissue damage at the wrong site and/or equipment damage. Firing involves surgical drapes and other combustible materials have been reported. Alternate current pathways resulting in burns where the patient or physician or assistant is in contact with exposed metal. Explosions caused by electrosurgical sparking in a flammable gas environment (i.e. explosive anesthetic environment). Organ perforation. Sudden massive haemorrhage.

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Storage and Sterilization

Instruments must be stored in a clean, dry, moisture free area. The instruments should be stored individually in their shipping carton or in a protective tray with partitions. Protects tips with cloth, gauze or tubing if stored in drawers.

Instruments and cables are reusable and meet AAMI standards for sterilization. We guarantee our products to withstand a minimum of twenty sterilization cycles when sterilized according to the criteria listed below. Most devices will surpass this standard if a protocol is established for the proper care and inspection of medical devices at your facility. Use steam autoclave sterilization. Thoroughly clean instruments of all debris, tissue and foreign matter prior to sterilization.

Follow the sterilizer manufacturer’s instructions for operation and loading of steam autoclaves. There must be direct steam exposure to all surfaces of the instruments being sterilized including the internal surface and tubes channels. Allow instrument to air cool to room temperature before use.

Standard sterilization method

Use steam autoclave sterilization only. Standard autoclave cycles:

- **Gravity Steam (Wrapped)** sterilize at 270°F (132°C) for 15 minutes.
- **Prevac Steam (Wrapped)** sterilize at 270°F (132°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. (Note: Contact the manufacturer of your steam autoclave to confirm appropriate temperatures and sterilization times.)

Caution: Autoclave temperatures should not exceed 280°F (137°C); handles, insulation or other non-metallic parts may be damaged.

Handling

All surgical instruments must be handled with the greatest care when being transported, cleaned, treated, sterilized and stored. This is especially true for blades, fine points and other sensitive areas. Surgical instruments corrode and their functions are impaired if they come into contact with aggressive materials. The instruments must not be exposed to acids or other aggressive cleaning agents.

Warranty

All Bissinger products are guaranteed to be free from defects in material and workmanship at the time of shipping. All of our products are designed and manufactured to meet the highest quality standards. We cannot accept any liability for failure of products which have been modified in any way from their originals, for any failure due to misuse or application which is not in accordance with the designer’s intentions.

Symbols

- Consult Instructions for Use
- Catalog Number
- Latex Free
- Lot Number

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