CETYLITE®

Stainless Steel Cannula IFU (Cleaning, Sterilization, and Care)

Sterilization:

Cetylite recommends using your hospital or healthcare facility's recommended guidelines for sterilizing stainless steel surgical equipment for the Cetacaine Spray J4 Cannula. Below are the recommended CDC guidelines for your convenience.

https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/index.html

Table 7. Minimum cycle times for steam sterilization cycles

Type of sterilizer	Item	Exposure time at 250°F (121°C)	Exposure time at 270°F (132°C)	Drying time
Gravity displacement	Wrapped instruments	30 min	15 min	**15-30** min
	Textile packs	30 min	25 min	**15** min
	Wrapped utensils	30 min	15 min	**15-30** min
Dynamic-air-removal (e.g., prevacuum)	Wrapped instruments		4 min	**20-30** min
	Textile packs		4 min	**5-20** min
	Wrapped utensils		4 min	20 min

Table 8. Examples of flash steam sterilization parameters.

Type of sterilizer	Load configuration	Temperature	Time
Gravity displacement	Nonporous items only (i.e., routine metal instruments, no lumens)	132°C (270°F)	3 minutes
	Nonporous and porous items (e.g., rubber or plastic items, items with lumens) sterilized together	132°C (270°F)	10 minutes
Prevacuum	Nonporous items only (i.e., routine metal instruments, no lumens)	132°C (270°F)	3 minutes
	Nonporous and porous items (e.g., rubber or plastic items, items with lumens) sterilized together	132°C (270°F)	4 minutes
Steam-flush pressure-pulse	Nonporous or mixed nonporous/porous items	132° (270°F) Manufacturers' instruction	**4** minutes

Manual Cleaning:

Do not allow contaminants to dry on instruments as this makes cleaning more difficult. Immediately after use, place instrument under cold, running water to remove contaminants then pre-soak in enzymatic cleaning solution. Follow enzymatic cleaner instructions for concentration, water temperature, and timeframe. Thoroughly rinse instrument to remove harmful residue from soaking solutions.

Caution: Instruments must not be soaked in caustic or physiological saline solutions as this could cause pitting or rust.

Use a soft brush to help remove remaining contaminants.

Caution: Do not use metal brushes as this could scratch or deposit metal particles on the instrument which could lead to rusting.

A pressurized water spray can also be used to remove contaminants. Rinse thoroughly under cold, running water followed by a distilled water rinse to remove tap water residue.

Visually inspect instrument to insure it is clean.

Place instrument in an ultrasonic cleaner and follow the ultrasonic cleaner instructions for detergent, temperature, and time. Rinse thoroughly under cold, running water to remove any residue of the detergent once again followed by a distilled water rinse.

Common Problems:

1. Improper drying of the instrument after cleaning, disinfection, or sterilizing especially in joints and lock boxes.
2. Using corrosive or caustic cleaning agents. (Do not use any chemical over 10.5 pH)
3. Improper rinsing to remove the cleaning or disinfecting solutions;
Using tap water without following with a distilled water rinse (tap water may contain chemicals and minerals such as iron which can leave deposits on the surface).
4. Faulty autoclave which may leave deposits on the instrument and attack the instrument's surface finish.
5. Use of stiff metal brushes that roughen the surface of the instrument and leaves it susceptible to rust and stains.