

# <u>REPROCESSING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS</u> TRI-GEAR™ Ratcheting Screwdrivers & Driver Handles

# **DESCRIPTION / INDICATIONS**

MedTorque, Inc. instruments consist of Class I manual surgical instruments. The TRI-GEAR<sup>™</sup> ratcheting screwdrivers and driver handles are designed to install and remove threaded product and to interface with Class I shafts manufactured by MedTorque, Inc.

## WARNING

- 1 Instruments are provided *non-sterile* and must be cleaned and *sterilized* prior to use.
- 2 Surgical instruments should only be used and reprocessed by qualified healthcare practitioners.
- 3 Ratcheting Screwdrivers and Driver Handles are not designed for disassembly before cleaning.
- 4 Cleaning of small holes and cannulation requires special attention.
- 5 To avoid damage, (pitting, rusting), avoid highly aggressive agents, (NaOH, NaOCL), and salt solutions.
- 6 Clean and sterilize before first use and before returning them to service.

#### **INFORMATION**

1 - Instruments that are damaged should be reprocessed prior to return to the manufacturer for repair.

2 - These cleaning methods have been validated by a third-party lab. Other means of cleaning may be suitable; however, it is advisable that the cleaning method(s) be validated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations.

## POINT OF USE

- 1 Wipe instruments to remove visible soil.
- 2 Keep instruments moist, preferably submerged in cold water (<40°C) immediately after use.

#### MANUAL CLEANING

1 - Submerge instruments in a pH neutral enzymatic cleaning agent or detergent (pH <8.5) solution for 10 to</li>
15 minutes. Do not use aldehyde fixating detergents because they can cross-link the protein residues, making it difficult to remove soiling. Follow detergent manufacturer's instructions for mixing ratios and temperature.
2 - Use a soft bristle brush if needed to remove visible soil from surfaces. Give special attention to uneven surfaces (such as knurled handles) and drilled holes/cannulation. Use flexible bottle brush, syringes, or aspiration for hard to reach places such as cannulation.

#### **RINSE IN RUNNING WATER**

1 - Thoroughly rinse with de-ionized or sterile, purified water, (<40°c), until it is no longer slippery to the touch, for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use a syringe to apply rinsing solution under pressure to hard to reach areas such as cannulations and drilled holes.

2 - Visually inspect instruments for remaining debris, paying special attention to hard to reach areas. Repeat rinsing steps if needed until no visible soiling remains.

3 - Drain instruments on single-use drying paper or lint-free towel.

#### ULTRASONIC CLEANING

1 - Submerge instrument in ultrasonic bath with pH neutral enzymatic cleaning agent or detergent, (pH <8.5), solution. Follow detergent manufacturer's instructions for mixing ratios and temperature.

2 - Soak at 25 to 45 kHz for 10 to 15 minutes. Visually ensure complete immersion of instruments.



## **RINSE IN RUNNING WATER**

1 - Thoroughly rinse with de-ionized or sterile, purified water, (<40°c), until it is no longer slippery to the touch, for a minimum of 2 minutes. Use a syringe to apply rinsing solution under pressure to hard to reach areas such as cannulations and drilled holes.

2 - Visually inspect instruments for remaining debris, paying special attention to hard to reach areas. Repeat rinsing steps if needed until no visible soiling remains.

3 - Drain instruments on single-use blotting paper.

# **DRY INSTRUMENTS**

1 - Thoroughly dry instruments with a soft, lint-free clothe, with single-use drying paper, or with medical grade, filtered, compressed air. Hard to reach areas such as drilled holes and cannulations should be dryed with medical compressed air.

## **INSPECT INSTRUMENTS**

1 - Visually inspect instruments before sterilization. This is typically done under normal lighting and without magnification.

2 - Visually inspect for soiling, corrosion, cracks, and damage to components.

3 - Functionally inspect adapters (if equipped) to ensure they connect onto mating shafts. Check function of ratcheting screwdrivers in both directions, (forward and reverse).

4 - Notify appropriate personnel regarding damage and malfunctioning components.

## **STERILIZATION**

1 - See Implant / Instrument System manufacturer's Instructions.

#### MAINTENANCE

1 - Lubricate moving parts and threads with a water-based surgical grade instrument lubricant. Follow lubricant manufacturer's instructions.

# **STORAGE / HANDLING**

1 - Handle instruments with care. Scratches and surface damage can minimize the usable life of the instrument and increase the risk of corrosion.

2 - Store sterilized instruments in a clean, dry, dust-free environment at temperatures between 5°C and 40°C. Avoid areas of humidity to reduce the risk of corrosion.



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