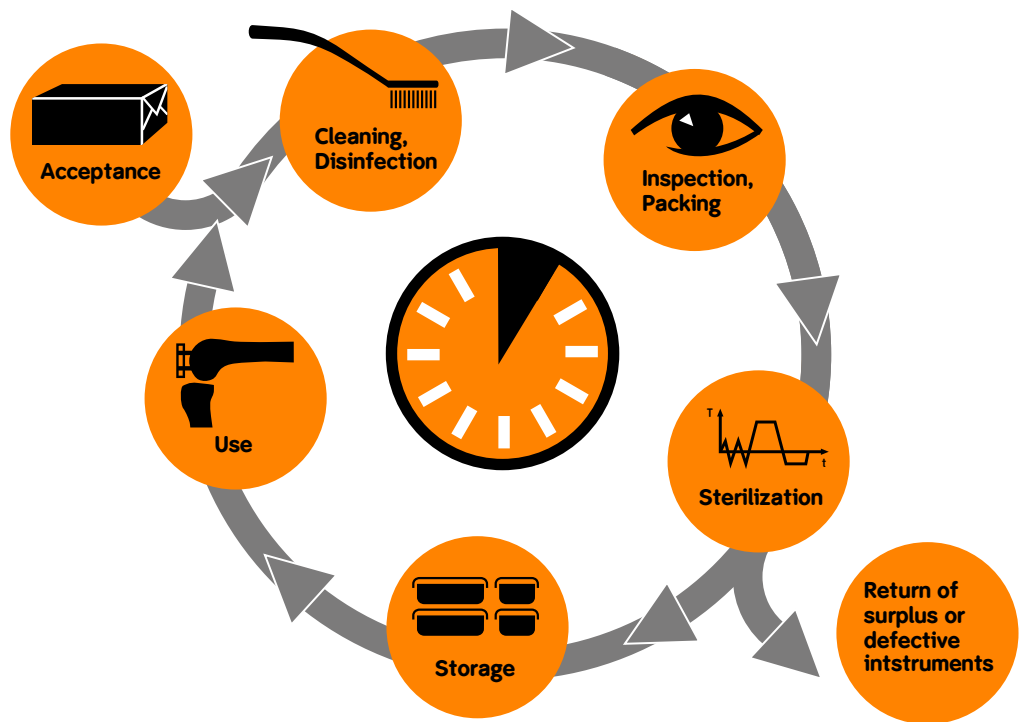


# Processing (cleaning, disinfection and sterilization) of instruments from Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics AG



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## 1 General instructions

- All instruments must be cleaned, disinfected and sterilized before each use, but particularly before the first use after delivery, since all instruments are supplied non-sterile (clean and disinfect instruments after removing the protective transport packaging; sterilize after packing in sterilization trays). Thorough cleaning and disinfection is an essential requirement for effective sterilization.
- Use only freshly prepared solutions.
- Please be sure to collect contaminated instruments separately during use, and do not place them back in the instrument tray to avoid further contamination of the other instruments in the tray.
- Please ensure the following as part of your responsibility for the sterility of the instruments during use:
  - only properly validated equipment- and product-specific cleaning/disinfection and sterilization procedures are used,
  - the equipment employed (WD, sterilizer) is regularly maintained and inspected and
  - the validated parameters are observed during each cycle.
- An automated procedure (WD, washer and disinfecter) should be used wherever possible to clean and disinfect the instruments.
- Since a manual procedure is much less effective and reproducible – even using sonication – it should be employed only if an automated procedure is not available.
- In both cases, the instruments should be pretreated.
- The user is responsible for ensuring that suitably detailed standard operating procedures are available if a manual cleaning and disinfection procedure is employed.
- After cleaning/disinfection, the instruments are put back in their appropriate places in the instrument tray. The fully loaded instrument tray is then sterilized.
- Please also observe the legal requirements applicable in your country and the hygiene regulations of the medical practice or hospital.

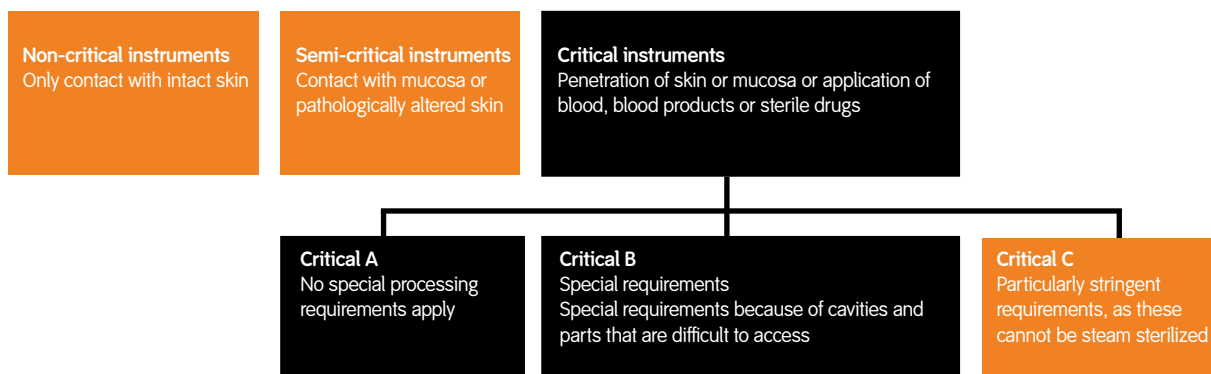
## 2 Warnings

- Do not use any rinse aids (residues!).
- Do not use any instrument care products.
- Instrument oil may be used only for products in the group of “Products with a joint” and only then if the joints are stiff -> see also the “Inspection and maintenance” and “Special instructions” sections.
- The cleaning agents must have a pH between 5.5 and 11 -> see also the “Material resistance” section (recommendation: alkaline cleaners with pH > 10).
- Always observe the cleaning agent and disinfectant concentrations, temperatures, contact times and final rinse instructions specified by the manufacturer.
- Only sterile or near-sterile water (max. 10 microorganisms/ml) with a low endotoxin content (max. 0.25 endotoxin units/ml) may be used for the final rinse (e.g. purified water / highly purified water),
- The air used for drying must be oil-free, near-sterile and have a low particle count.

All implant specific instruments supplied by Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics AG are classified as "Critical A" or "Critical B".

### 3 Classification of reusable instruments from Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics AG

This cleaning guide for reusable instruments from Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics AG is based on the recommended classification of medical devices prior to processing issued by RKI/BfArM/CHHIDP<sup>1)</sup>.



#### 3.1 Definition of product groups

Nine product groups can be differentiated based on the design and construction of the instruments from Smith & Nephew Orthopaedics AG:

No.	Product group / Product attribute	Classification
A	Products with ring lumen longer than 50mm	“Critical B”
B	Products with through lumen longer than 50mm	“Critical B”
C	Products with ring lumen shorter than or equal to 50mm	“Critical B”
D	Products with through lumen shorter than or equal to 50mm	“Critical B”
D	Products with blind lumen	“Critical B”
F	Products with diffuse lumen (not to be assigned to groups 1 – 4)	“Critical B”
G	Products with joints	“Critical B”
H	Products without lumens	“Critical A”
T	Trays	“Critical B”

1) 1244; German Federal Health Bulletin 2012: Hygiene requirements for the processing of medical devices - Recommendation of the Commission for Hospital Hygiene and Infectious Disease Prevention (CHHIDP) at the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) and the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (BfArM)

## 4 Pretreatment before cleaning:

Coarse contaminants must be removed from the instruments directly after use (within a maximum of 2 hours):

### 4.1 Pretreatment procedure

- Disassemble the instruments as much as possible
- Rinse the instruments for at least 1 min under running water (T < 35°C/95°F)
- Remove all visible contaminants manually using a clean soft brush (or a clean, soft, lint-free cloth) that is used only for this purpose; never use wire brushes or steel wool
- Brush out cavities, holes and crevices with a suitably sized clean, soft brush using rotary movements. Ensure that the full width and depth of the relevant cavity, hole or crevice is reached.
- Next, rinse all cavities, holes and gaps at least five times using a disposable syringe -> for volumes see "Special instructions" section
- Move and/or slide moving parts back and forth several times and remove contaminants with a clean, soft brush
- Rinse them again for at least 1 min under running water (T < 35°C/95°F)

If you use a cleaning agent or disinfectant during the pretreatment – e.g. for health and safety reasons – please note that this must be aldehyde-free (otherwise there is a risk of blood contaminant fixation), of proven efficacy (e.g. VAH/DGHM or FDA/EPA approval/clearance/registration, CE marking), and be suitable for instrument disinfection and compatible with the instruments (see "Material resistance" section). Please note that the disinfectant used during pretreatment is for personal protection only and is not intended to replace the post-cleaning disinfection step.

## 5 Manual cleaning / disinfection

Please ensure that the selected cleaning agents and disinfectants satisfy the following conditions:

- they must be suitable for cleaning or disinfecting metal or plastic instruments,
- the cleaning agent – if used – must be suitable for cleaning by sonication (no foam formation),
- a suitable disinfectant of proven efficacy (e.g. VAH/DGHM or FDA/EPA approval/clearance/registration or CE marking) which is compatible with the cleaning agent must be used
- all chemicals used must be compatible with the instruments (see "Material resistance" section).
- only sterile or near-sterile water (max. 10 microorganisms/ml) with a low endotoxin content (max. 0.25 endotoxin units/ml) may be used for the final rinse (e.g. purified water/highly purified water),
- the air used for drying must be filtered, i.e. oil-free, near-sterile and have a low particle count
- the WD must be regularly maintained and inspected

Combined cleaning agents/disinfectants should be avoided if possible. Only if the contamination is minimal (no visible contaminants) may combined cleaning agents/disinfectants be used.

## 5.1 Manual cleaning procedure

- Disassemble the instruments as much as possible
- Place the disassembled instruments in the cleaning bath, ensuring that the instruments are adequately covered. Ensure that the instruments are not touching each other.
- Assist the cleaning process by completely brushing all internal and external surfaces with a soft brush and by sonication (min. 5 min)
- Brush out cavities, holes and crevices with a suitably sized clean, soft brush using rotary movements. Ensure that the full width and depth of the relevant cavity, hole or crevice is reached.
- Next, rinse all cavities, holes and gaps at least five times at the start and end of the contact time using a disposable syringe -> for volumes see "Special instructions" section
- Move and/or slide moving parts back and forth several times and remove contaminants with a clean, soft brush
- Next, remove the instruments from the cleaning bath and thoroughly rinse them at least five times with water (at least 1 min. each time)
- Rinse all cavities, holes and gaps at least five times with water using a disposable syringe -> Volumes
- Move and/or slide moving parts back and forth several times during the rinsing with water
- Use only sterile or near-sterile water (max. 10 microorganisms/ml) with a low endotoxin content (max. 0.25 endotoxin units/ml) for rinsing (e.g. purified water/highly purified water),
- Use only filtered air for drying (oil-free, near-sterile and with a low particle count)
- Check the instruments (see "Inspection" and "Maintenance" sections).
- Repeat cleaning if contaminants are still visible

*The basic suitability of the instruments for effective manual cleaning has been verified by an independent accredited test laboratory using the cleaning agent Cidezyme® (Johnson & Johnson GmbH, Norderstedt). The procedure described above was followed.*

## 5.2 Manual disinfection procedure

- Place the dismantled, cleaned and checked instruments in the disinfection bath for the specified contact time, ensuring that the instruments are adequately covered.
- Ensure that the instruments are not touching each other.
- Move and/or slide moving parts back and forth several times during disinfection
- Rinse all cavities, holes and gaps at least five times at the start and end of the contact time using a disposable syringe, for volumes see "Special instructions" section
- Next, remove the instruments from the disinfection bath and thoroughly rinse them at least five times with water (at least 1 min. each time)
- Rinse all cavities, holes and gaps at least five times using a disposable syringe, for volumes see "Special instructions" section
- Use only sterile or near-sterile water (max. 10 microorganisms/ml) with a low endotoxin content (max. 0.25 endotoxin units/ml) for rinsing (e.g. purified water/highly purified water)
- Dry the instruments by blowing off/out with filtered compressed air (oil-free, near-sterile and with a low particle count)
- If possible, pack the instruments immediately after removal (see "Packing" section, if applicable after additional drying in a clean location).

The basic suitability of the instruments for effective manual disinfection has been verified by an independent accredited test laboratory using the disinfectant Cidex® OPA (Johnson & Johnson GmbH, Norderstedt). The procedure described above was followed.

## 6 Machine cleaning/disinfection with WD (washer and disinfector)

Ensure that the selected WD satisfies the following conditions:

- the WD must be of proven efficacy (e.g. DGHM or FDA approval/clearance/registration or CE marking according to DIN EN ISO 15883)
- if possible, a tested program for thermal disinfection should be used ( $A_0$  value > 3000 or – for older devices – min. 5 min at 90°C/194°F).
- the program used must be suitable for the instruments and include a sufficient number of rinse cycles
- only sterile or near-sterile water (max. 10 microorganisms/ml) with a low endotoxin content (max. 0.25 endotoxin units/ml) may be used for the final rinse (e.g. purified water/highly purified water),
- the air used for drying must be filtered, (oil-free, near-sterile and with a low particle count) and
- the WD must be regularly maintained and inspected.

N.B.: **chemical** disinfection entails the risk of disinfectant residues on the instruments!

Please ensure that the selected cleaning agent used satisfies the following conditions:

- it must be suitable for cleaning metal or plastic instruments
- for chemical disinfection, a suitable disinfectant with proven efficacy (e.g. VAH/DGHM or FDA/EPA approval/clearance/registration or CE marking) should be used
- the chemical disinfectant should be compatible with the cleaning agent used
- the chemicals used must be compatible with the instruments (see "Material resistance" section).

Do not use any rinse aids or instrument care products, as these can leave residues on the instruments.

## 6.1 Machine cleaning / disinfection procedure

- Disassemble the instruments as much as possible
- Place the disassembled instruments in the WD such that all construction elements of the instruments are accessible for cleaning and construction elements in which fluid can accumulate are able to drip dry (for example, hinges should be opened and cavities and holes positioned such that accumulated fluid can drain off).
- Ensure that the instruments are not touching each other.
- Start the program.
- On completion of the program, remove the instruments from the WD.
- If possible, check and pack the instruments immediately after removal (see sections on “Inspection and Maintenance” and “Packing”), if applicable after additional drying in a clean location.

*The basic suitability of the instruments for effective automated cleaning and disinfection has been verified by an independent accredited test laboratory using the washer disinfectant G 7836 CD (thermal disinfection, Miele & Cie. GmbH & Co., Gütersloh) and the cleaning agent Neodisher Mediclean Forte (Dr. Weigert GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg). The procedure described above was followed.*

## 7 Inspection and maintenance

Inspect all instruments after cleaning/disinfection for corrosion, surface damage, flaking, contamination or discoloration, and set aside damaged instruments.

- Instruments that are still contaminated must be recleaned and disinfected.
- Reassemble disassembled instruments
- Do not use instrument oil

For instruments in the group of “Products with joints” stiff joints can be treated after cleaning by the targeted use of instrument oil. Only use instrument oil consisting exclusively of medical-grade white oil that is approved for steam sterilization – taking account of the maximum sterilization temperature used – and is of proven biocompatibility.



## 8 Packing

- Arrange the cleaned and disinfected instruments in the corresponding sterilization tray.
- The weight of the fully loaded trays must not exceed 16 kg (this must be observed if additional instruments are placed loosely in the tray)

Please pack the sterilization trays in sterilization containers that satisfy the following requirements:

- DIN EN ISO/ANSI AAMI ISO 11607 (for USA: FDA clearance)
- they must be suitable for steam sterilization (temperature-resistant up to at least 142°C (288°F), adequate vapour permeability)
- the sterilization packages should be adequately protected against mechanical damage
- the sterilization containers should receive regular maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's directions

## 9 Sterilization

Only the fractionated steam sterilization methods listed below may be used for sterilization.

The following sterilization methods are not permitted:

- Gravitation method
- Flash sterilization
- Hot air sterilization
- Radiation sterilization
- Formaldehyde sterilization
- Ethylene oxide sterilization
- Plasma sterilization

### 9.1 Steam sterilization

- The weight of the fully loaded trays must not exceed 16 kg (this must be observed if additional instruments are sterilized loosely in the tray)
- Fractionated vacuum method <sup>3</sup> (with adequate product drying<sup>5</sup>)
- Steam sterilizer according to DIN EN 13060/DIN EN 285 or ANSI AAMI ST79 (for USA: FDA clearance)
- Validated according to DIN EN ISO 17665 (valid IQ/OQ (Commissioning) and product-specific qualification (PQ))
- Maximum sterilization temperature 138°C (280°F plus tolerance in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17665)
- Sterilization time (exposure time at the sterilization temperature) at least 4 min at 132°C (270°F)/134°C (273°F)

<sup>3</sup> at least three vacuum steps

<sup>5</sup> Since the drying time required in practice depends directly on parameters for which the user is solely responsible (load configuration and density, sterilizer condition, ...) this must be determined by the user. Nevertheless, drying times should not be shorter than 20 min.

The basic suitability of the instruments for effective steam sterilization using an instrument oil has been verified by an independent accredited test laboratory using the steam sterilizer HST 6x6x6 (Zirbus technology GmbH, Bad Grund) in the fractionated vacuum method and – for products in the group “Products with hinge” – using IP Spray (Dr. Weigert GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg).

## 10 Storage

The instruments must be stored in the sterilization packaging in a dry, dust-free place after sterilization.

## 11 Restriction on reprocessing

The repeated processing of reusable medical instruments has a minimal influence on the instruments. The end of the service life is usually determined by damage and wear resulting from use.

## 12 Material resistance

Cleaning agents and disinfectants should not contain any of the following constituents:

- organic, mineral and oxidizing acids (minimum permitted pH: 5.5)
- strong alkalis (maximum permitted pH: 11, alkaline cleaners with pH > 10 recommended)
- organic solvents (e.g. alcohols, ethers, ketones, benzines)
- oxidants (e.g. hydrogen peroxides)
- halogens (chlorine, iodine, bromine)
- aromatic/halogenated hydrocarbons

Never clean any instruments, sterilization trays or sterilization containers with wire brushes or steel wool.

Do not expose any instruments, sterilization trays or sterilization containers to temperatures higher than 138°C (280°F)!

## 13 Special instructions

No.	Product group / Product attribute	Rinsing volume Disposable syringe	Brush	Pretreatment	Special/additional procedure for manual cleaning / disinfection	Automated cleaning/ disinfection	Maintenance	Packing	Sterilization	Recommended classification according to RKI/BfArM/ CHHDP guidelines (Germany only, subject to correct use)
A	Products with ring lumen longer than 50mm	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
B	Products with through lumen longer than 50mm	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush through lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush through lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
C	Products with ring lumen shorter than or equal to 50mm	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
D	Products with through lumen shorter than or equal to 50mm	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush through lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush through lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
E	Products with blind lumen	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush blind lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush blind lumen and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
F	Products with diffuse lumen (not to be assigned to groups 1 – 4)	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe. Move moving parts several times during cleaning.	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush cavities, gaps and holes and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe. Move moving parts several times during cleaning.	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
G	Products with joints	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush all joints and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe. Move joints several times during cleaning.	Thoroughly brush external surfaces. Thoroughly brush all joints and rinse at least 5x with a disposable syringe. Move joints several times during cleaning.	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Care products <b>not</b> permitted. Oils: targeted use on the joint permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"
H	Products without lumens	-	Standard	Thoroughly brush all surfaces	Thoroughly brush all surfaces	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical A"
T	Trays	10 - 200ml depending on the size of the respective cavity	Standard	Thoroughly brush all surfaces. Rinse gaps in moving parts at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Thoroughly brush all surfaces. Rinse gaps in moving parts at least 5x with a disposable syringe	Rinse aids <b>not</b> permitted	Oils / care products <b>not</b> permitted	See sec. 8	See sec. 9	"Critical B"

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