

Minuteman G3 CLEANING & STERILIZATION OF INSTRUMENTS, CASES & TRAYS

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Both physical and chemical (detergent) processes are necessary to minimize the bioburden on all soiled items. Chemical (detergent) cleaners alone cannot remove all soil and debris, therefore a careful manual cleaning of each item is essential for maximum decontamination. Spinal Simplicity recommends the use of a mild enzymatic detergent with a near-neutral pH prepared following the manufacturer's instructions for preparation and use. Saline solution should NOT be used, as saline has a corrosive effect on stainless steel. Remove heavy or large debris using single-use, non-shedding wipes soaked in cleaning solution. Immerse instruments in prepared bath. Using a soft bristle brush (do not use steel brushes) brush all surfaces of the instruments while they are submerged in bath, ensuring that all visible soil is removed. Whenever applicable: use a pipe cleaner and syringe to clean all cannulae, lumens, crevices, grooves and hard to reach areas. Repeatedly operate/bend/articulate all moveable components while cleaning. Allow instruments to soak in detergent prepared bath for manufacturer's recommended soaking time. Final cleaning and disinfecting should be performed via sonication or an automated washer/disinfector cycle. See below recommendations for each:

Sonication:

1. Remove the instruments from bath and rinse in tap water for a minimum of 3 minutes. Thoroughly and aggressively flush lumen, holes, and difficult-to-reach areas.
2. Place prepared cleaning agents in a sonication unit. Completely submerge instruments in cleaning solution and sonicate for 10 minutes at 45-50 kHz.
3. Rinse instruments in purified water for at least 3 minutes.
4. Visually inspect to determine if all visible soil has been removed from the surfaces, lumen, cannulae, crevices, serrations, threading, etc. If visible soil remains, repeat the cleaning/disinfecting procedure.
5. Dry the instruments with single-use, non-shedding absorbent wipes and/or medical compressed air (e.g. interiors and cannulae). Be sure to completely dry the instruments immediately after rinse to inhibit corrosion.

Automated Washer:

1. Remove instruments from bath and rinse in purified water for a minimum of 1 minute. Thoroughly and aggressively flush lumen, holes, and difficult-to-reach areas.
2. Place instruments in a suitable washer/disinfector basket and process through a standard washer/disinfector cleaning cycle. The following minimum parameters are essential for thorough cleaning and disinfecting.
 - A. 2 minute prewash with cold tap water
 - B. 20 second enzyme spray with hot tap water
 - C. 1 minute enzyme soak
 - D. 15 second cold tap water rinse
 - E. 2 minute detergent wash with hot tap water (64-66°C/146-150°F)
 - F. 15 second hot tap water rinse
 - G. 2 minute thermal rinse (80-93°C/176-200°F)
 - H. 10 second purified water rinse (64-66°C/146-150°F)
 - I. 7 to 30 minute hot air dry (116°C/240°F)

NOTE: The washer/disinfector manufacturer's instructions should be strictly adhered to.

3. Visually inspect to determine if all visible soil has been removed from the surfaces, lumen, cannulae, crevices, serrations, threading, etc. If visible soil remains, repeat the cleaning/disinfecting procedure.

Caution: certain cleaning solutions such as those containing formalin, glutaraldehyde, mercury, active chlorine, chloride, bromine, bromide, iodine, iodide, and/or alkaline cleaners may damage some instruments. Such cleaning solutions should not be used.

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CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED

Inspection:

Check all instruments for corrosion, damage to surfaces, chipping, pitting, discoloration, and contaminants. Remove and adequately dispose of any instruments that show signs of damage.

STERILIZATION INSTRUCTIONS

For typical steam autoclave cycles, the following are recommended times and temperatures:

1. *Prevacuum Sterilizer:*

Wrapped cases, trays and instruments, or cases, trays and instruments should be exposed to 135° C (275° F) for at least 3 minutes. Dry for 30 minutes. A legally marketed, FDA-cleared sterilization barrier (e.g., wrap, pouch, or container) should be used to maintain sterility after processing.

Caution: Do not stack trays during sterilization.