



## **Velocity® Orthopedics**

### **Instrument Cleaning and Sterilization**

It is important to read the Instructions For Use in its entirety prior to using the product. Caution: Federal law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Velocity Orthopedics manufactures a variety of procedural instrumentation. These devices may be reusable, or a single use non-sterile instrument. Check the package labeling. Users of the device are encouraged to contact a Velocity Orthopedics representative, if in their professional judgment, they require a more comprehensive surgical technique. Velocity Orthopedics provides detailed surgical technique information and demonstration on the Velocity Orthopedics website.

#### **REFERENCES**

These instructions were developed using the guidance given in the following standards:

- ANSI/AAMI ST79, “Comprehensive Guide to Steam Sterilization and Sterility Assurance in Health Care Facilities
- ISO 17644, Sterilization of medical devices- Information to be provided by the manufacturer for the processing of resterilizable medical devices.

#### **LIMITATIONS ON PROCESSING**

Repeated processing has little effect on these instruments. End of life is normally determined by wear and damage due to use. A device labeled as “Single Use” must never be reused. Reuse may pose health and/or safety risks to the patient that can include, but are not limited to cross-infection, breakage resulting in irretrievable fragments, compromised mechanical performance due to wear, lack of or no function, no guarantee of proper cleaning or sterilization of the device.

#### **VALIDATION**

The recommended cleaning, disinfection and sterilization methods in this instruction for use (IFU) have been validated in compliance with federal and international guidance/standards. Cleaning, disinfecting and sterilizing equipment and materials vary in performance characteristics. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the facility/end user to perform the appropriate validation testing.

#### **CONTAINMENT AND TRANSPORTATION**

It is recommended that instruments are reprocessed as soon as reasonably practical following use. Instrument trays and cases are considered reusable devices. Trays should be inspected for viable soil and must be cleaned prior to use. They can be cleaned manually or in an automatic washer using a detergent.

### PREPARATION FOR CLEANING

When properly performed, cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization do not compromise the use and mechanical performance of these instruments. These instruments are used with or on patients who may harbor both recognized and unrecognized infections. To prevent the spread of infection, all reusable instruments must be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and sterilized after use on each patient.

1. No assembly/disassembly of these instruments is required unless stated on the labeling, directions for use.
2. Devices that require disassembly should be disassembled prior to cleaning.
3. Remove dried-on soil from devices, especially in areas such as joints and crevices, prior to washing.

### INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Velocity Orthopedics non-sterile instruments are precision medical instruments and must be used and handled with care.
2. Inspect the instruments for damage prior to use and at all stages of handling thereafter.
3. Devices with cutting functions or sharp points become dull with continuous use. This condition does not indicate a device defect. This indicates normal wear. Dull devices may require replacement if they no longer perform as designed. Inspection prior to use should include verifying the cutting ability and sharpness of these edges.
4. If damage is detected, do not use the device prior to consulting the manufacturer for guidance.
5. Dry instruments thoroughly and lubricate all moving parts with a water-soluble instrument lubricant prior to sterilization.
6. Check instruments for visible soil. Repeat cleaning if soil is visible and re-inspect.

### MANUAL CLEANING

1. Immediate rinsing and cleaning after use with an enzymatic cleaning detergent will effectively remove and prevent drying of adherent blood, mucus, etc. Cleaning solutions can include, but are not limited to: ENZOL® enzymatic, Neodisher® Mediclean Forte, and Thermostepto®alka clean. **Caution: Low acid or high alkaline solutions are not recommended as they corrode metal parts and anodized aluminum and compromise polymer plastics, such as FEP (Fluorinated ethylene propylene), ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene), Ultem™, Lexan™, and Cyclic olefin copolymer™.**
2. Scrub instruments with a soft brush, paying special attention to areas where debris might accumulate. Always avoid any harsh materials that can scratch or mar the surface of the instrument.
3. Rinse the instrument thoroughly with water following the cleaning process.
4. Check instruments for visible soil. Repeat cleaning if soil is visible and reinspect.

### ULTRASONIC CLEANING

1. The instrument should be placed in an ultrasonic cleaning unit for a minimum of 20 minutes and processed according to the ultrasonic unit's directions.

2. The instrument should be rinsed thoroughly with water following the ultrasonic process.
3. Check instrument for visible soil. Repeat cleaning if soil is visible, and re-inspect.

### **AUTOMATIC WASHING**

1. Disassemble the device, if applicable.
2. Load the instruments in the washer such that all design features of the device are accessible to cleaning, and such that the design features that might retain liquid can drain (hinges should be open and cannulations/holes positioned to drain).
3. Run the automatic wash cycle- minimum cycle parameters.
  - 2 minute cold prewash at 68 +/- 9°F (20+/- 5°C)
  - 3 minute cleaning wash (enzymatic or alkaline agent) at 140+/-9°F (60+/-5°C)
  - 15 second rinse at 140 +/- 9°F (60+/-5°C)
  - 1 minute thermal rinse at 176 +/- 9°F(80+/-5°C)
  - 6 minute drying phase at high temperature
4. Automatic wash cleaning solutions can include but are not limited to ENZOL® enzymatic, Neodisher® Mediclean Forte, and Thermosept® alka clean. **CAUTION: Low acid or high alkaline solutions are not recommended, as they corrode metal parts and anodized aluminum and compromise polymer plastics, such as FEP(Flourinatedethylenepropylene), ABS (Acrolonitrile Butadiene Styrene), Ultem™, Lexan™, and Cylolac™.**
5. Check instruments for visible soil. Repeat cleaning if soil is visible, and re-inspect.

### **MANUAL DISINFECTION**

1. Instruments should be cleaned before disinfection, as blood albumen will impact the bactericide effectiveness of the solution.
2. Immerse instruments in disinfection solution for a minimum of 20 minutes.
3. Suitable disinfection solutions can include, but are not limited to **CIDEX®**, **WAVICIDE®-01**, **Gigasept®**, **Kohrsolin®**, and equivalent products. Use the supplier's instructions for preparing the solution. **CAUTION: Low acid or high alkaline solutions are not recommended, as they corrode metal parts and anodized aluminum and compromise polymer plastics, such as FEP(Flourinatedethylenepropylene), ABS (Acrolonitrile Butadiene Styrene), Ultem™, Lexan™, and Cylolac™.**
4. After disinfection, the instruments should be rinsed with distilled water or preferably demineralized sterile water.
5. Dry instruments thoroughly and lubricate all moving parts with a water soluble medical instrument lubricant prior to sterilization.

### **STERILIZATION**

This device may be provided either sterile or non-sterile. Check the packaging, labeling for more information.

Certain Velocity Orthopedics devices that may be used during this procedure are provided non-sterile and must be adequately cleaned and sterilized prior to use or re-use.

Sterilizers vary in design and performance characteristics. Cycle parameters and the load configuration should always be verified against the sterilizer manufacturer’s instructions.

Cooling- The instrument must be adequately cooled after being removed from the sterilizer. Device should not be touched during the cooling process. Do not place the instrument on a cold surface, or immerse in cold fluid.

Follow your country-specific guidelines, standards, and requirements

***STERILIZATION PARAMETERS FOR THE USA ONLY:***

	Exposure Temperature	Exposure Time	Drying Time
Gravity-Displacement Steam Sterilization Cycle	121°C (250°F)	30 Minutes	15 to 30 Minutes
	132°C (270°F)	15 Minutes	15 to 30 Minutes
	135°C (275°F)	10 Minutes	30 Minutes
Pre-vacuum Cycle	132°C (270°F)	4 Minutes	20 to 30 Minutes
	135°C (275°F)	3 Minutes	16 Minutes

***STERILIZATION PARAMETERS FOR OUTSIDE THE USA ONLY:***

	Exposure Temperature	Exposure Time	Drying Time
Gravity-Displacement Steam Sterilization Cycle	132- 135°C	15 Minutes	15 to 30 Minutes
	(270°F-275°F)	15 Minutes	15 to 30 Minutes
	121°C (250°F)	30 Minutes	15 to 30 Minutes
Pre-vacuum Cycle	132°C -135°C	4 Minutes	20 to 30 Minutes
	(270°F-275°F)	4 Minutes	20 to 30 Minutes

**PACKAGING**

**Singly:** A standard packing material may be used. Ensure that the pack is large enough to contain the instruments without stressing the seals.

**Sets:** Instruments may be loaded into dedicated instrument trays, or general purpose sterilization trays. Ensure that cutting edges are protected and do not exceed 8.5kg/18.7 lb per tray. Wrap the trays using the appropriate method.

**STORAGE**

Non-sterile metal devices should be stored in a clean, dry environment. The shelf life of non-sterile devices is not limited; the devices are manufactured from non-degradable material, which does not raise any question of device stability when stored under recommended conditions.

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS- TRANSMISSABLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY AGENTS**

It is outside the scope of this document to describe in detail the precautions that should be taken for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy Agents.

The agents for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease are believed to be resilient to normal processes of disinfection and sterilization and therefore the normal processing methods of decontamination and sterilization as described above may not be appropriate where CJD transmission is a risk.

In general, the tissues that come into contact with orthopedics surgical instruments are those of low TSE infectivity. However, particular precautions should be taken when handling instruments that have been used on known, suspected, or at risk patients.

## CAUTIONS

1. Users of this device are encouraged to contact their Velocity Orthopedics representative if, in their professional judgment, they require a more comprehensive surgical technique or more information.
2. To avoid damaging the instruments, do not impact or subject to blunt force any instruments that are designed to be turned or screwed in. When two devices are designed to be threaded together, ensure that they are fully engaged prior to use.
3. Do not use Velocity Orthopedics instruments for any purpose other than their intended use. Manipulating soft tissue or bone with an instrument not intended for that use may result in damage to the instrument.
4. Instruments with adjustable components must be handled with care. Over tightening or rough handling of the instrument may damage the locking mechanism. Locking mechanisms with internal polymer components may become weakened after repeated autoclaving.
5. Do not use an instrument that is designed specifically for a particular device with a different device.
6. Flexion of the joint with the instrument in position in the joint may result in bending or breaking of the instrument.

## INSTRUMENT-SPECIFIC CAUTIONS

- **Javelin™**- Do not use the point of the device as a lever or pivot against bone or other hard tissue. If the point is stuck, remove it by pulling the instrument straight back. Do not twist, rotate, or move the tip back and forth, because this may cause the point to break off. Keep jaws closed while penetrating, open only when prepared to grasp the desired suture.
- **Suture Retriever**- Use only for suture management. Do not use to grasp suture tightly with the points of the jaws, instead, use a grasping instrument. Do not use to penetrate or manipulate tissue.

## WARNINGS

After insertion of the instrument into the joint do not apply additional flexion to the joint. A piece of the broken instrument can become lodged in soft tissue and/or disappear from the arthroscopic view of the surgical field and can be left in the patient.

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