



	Instructions for use for INSTRUMENTS non sterile	Doc. No.: IU/5
		Rev. No.: 01
		Rev. Date: 10FEB2022

For use by an Accredited Orthopaedic Surgeon only

1. Purpose:

Instruments are intended to perform surgical interventions and aid in application of Implants and External Fixators in operative procedures to treat fractures, enable correction of skeletal deformities or other related interventions. These devices are subjected to various mechanical forces during use. The extent to which the device would withstand these forces is limited by the operating surgeon applying appropriate operating techniques and periodic inspection and care of these devices. These devices are meant to be used transiently during the surgery.

2. Preparation:

Before the operation, an operative plan must be drawn up by the operating surgeon, ensuring that –

- All Instruments and its sub assemblies necessary are available.
- Aseptic operating conditions are present.
- The required set of instruments is complete, operable and compatible with each other as well as the other related devices planned to be used in the surgical intervention.
- All pertinent documents related to the set of instruments as well as the other related devices planned to be used are present and the surgeon and the operating team are, familiar with them.
- The surgeon should be experienced in usage of the specific instruments and the other related devices planned to be used in the surgical intervention.

3. Device Selection and Handling:



- All Instruments and its sub assemblies should be checked for intact packaging on receipt. In case a loaner or consignment set of instruments is used, all instruments must be carefully checked for completeness and all instruments should be carefully inspected for compatible dimensions, absence of damaged cutting edges, ability to perform correct function and absence of rusting prior to use.
- Selection of the proper size, shape and design of the Instrument is a crucial parameter for success of the operative procedure and must be ensured by the operative surgeon.
- All pre-operative handling on the Instruments must be done with care to ensure that the handling does not cause scratches, notches or dents on the surface of the Instruments or on the surfaces that interact with other mating devices, that may predispose the device to failure.
- All used and unused instruments must be cleaned and dried immediately after surgery using standard procedures for cleaning of operative surgical devices. Instruments not properly cleaned and dried are susceptible to undesirable corrosion. Cleaning should be done by staff trained in appropriate procedures. Appropriate cleaning agents should be used with strict adherence to instruction of use from the suppliers of these agents.
- Cleaned and dried Instruments should be stored in a manner in which they would not be exposed to damage.
- Damaged but repairable instruments should be got repaired only from personnel authorized and qualified to do so. Those instruments that are not repairable should be immediately treated in such a manner so as to render further use / re-use of the components, impossible. New instruments should replace such instruments.

4. SPECIAL NOTE TO USERS:

Implant components that have been implanted and removed must never be re-used even if they appear undamaged due to the high risk of fatigue failure due to internally accumulated material stresses.

5. PACKAGING AND LABELING:

Packaging must be carefully checked for perforation or other damage prior to surgery. The set of instruments used for the surgery must be carefully checked for completeness and individual instruments must be inspected for functionality and absence of damage prior to surgery. These instruments supplied in unsterile

condition are indicated by  or  on the label which must be properly sterilized by suitable method prior to surgery.

6. CLEANING AND STERILIZATION:



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CLEANING (metal components only):

If packaging of a metal component appears to be damaged and the metal component is to be used, the metal component should be cleaned prior to re-sterilization as follows:

- Use deionized, or distilled, warm (room temperature) water for soaking, cleaning and rinsing. Disassemble as appropriate. Soak soiled products for a minimum of 10 minute. For non-ceramic coated components: immerse and hand wash with a neutral pH or mild detergent. Scrub with a soft bristle brush paying close attention to threads and hard to reach areas. If product is cannulated, insert a soft nylon brush into cannula. Rinse all components immediately and thoroughly after washing. Immediately dry product. Inspect all products prior to sterilization and storage.

Recommended Steam Sterilisation Cycle Parameters:

- Dynamic Air Removal (Prevacuum) Steam Cycle: 132°C (270°F) for 4 minutes or 135°C (275°F) for 3 minutes
- Gravity Displacement Steam Cycle: 132°C (270°F) for 30 Minutes and a minimum vacuum drying time of 30 minutes
- Flash Steam Cycle (Reusable Instruments only): Exposure temperature: 132°C (270°F) for 10 minutes in gravity displacement cycle or 4 minutes in a Dynamic Air Removal (Prevacuum) Cycle.
- United Kingdom Steam Cycle: 134°C for 3 minutes and a minimum vacuum drying time of 30 minutes. (Note: Sterilisation evacuation and pulsing should be carried out in accordance with HTM 2010).

Containment devices should be wrapped with an approved central supply wrap (CSR) or placed in an approved reusable rigid container for sterilization. All sterilization wraps may not be approved for all cycle types. Check with manufacturer for approvals.

NOTE: This is not a recommendation as to the sterilization parameters to be followed. The adequacy of any sterilization procedure must be suitably tested. It is critical that appropriate process parameters be validated for each facility's Sterilization equipment and Product/load configuration by persons who have training and expertise in sterilization processes to substantiate the process and its reliability and reproducibility. Flash sterilization may be conducted, if applicable, according to the specific health care facility's policy.

7. STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Store in dry place. Protect devices from exposure to direct sunlight, radioactive sources and rains. Do not stack devices.

8. IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

The operative surgeon is responsible for carrying out the internal fixation procedure correctly and must have mastered the acknowledged updated and latest operating techniques related to the type of surgery being performed, in theory and practice. Complications due to incorrect diagnosis and operating technique and limitations of the method of treatment or lack of aseptic conditions are not the responsibility of the manufacturer.

In addition to physiotherapy and muscle training, it is the responsibility of the operating surgeon to educate the patient about the limitations of metallic implants and precautions to be followed to avoid unnecessary stresses to the implant. In case of devices such as pins and wires which while implanted, project outside the patient's body, as a part of an external fixator assembly, it is also the responsibility of the operating surgeon to educate the patient on the possibility of pin tract infection and its associated problems, the importance of maintaining general hygiene and methods of maintaining cleanliness and care of the projecting pins and wires and the external fixator assembly.

Detailed instructions must be given to the patient concerning the use and limitations of the implanted device. If partial weight bearing is required or recommended prior to bony union, the patient must be warned that loosening, bending and / or breakage of the device are complications which may occur due to early or excessive weight bearing or muscular activity. The patient should be warned to avoid falls or sudden jolts of any nature. If the patient is demented, debilitated or otherwise unable to use crutches or other supporting devices, the risk of loosening, bending and / or breakage may be increased. The patient must be made aware of this fact.















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Any retrieved implant / External Fixator component should be treated in such a manner so as to render further use / re-use of the components, impossible. Used implants / External Fixator Component that appear undamaged may have internal and external defects caused through accumulated stresses while in use. Reuse of implant components or External Fixator Components predispose such components to premature failure.

Manufacturing Traceability Records for the device are available for 15years after the manufacturing date mentioned on the label.

9. Symbols Used in IFUs, Labels and Packaging Materials

Symbol	Definition	Symbol	Definition	Symbol	Definition
	Date of Manufacture YYYY-MM		Batch Number		Keep away from heat /sunlight and radioactive sources
	European Authorized Representative		Manufactured by		Non Sterile
	Caution: check for specific warnings or precautions		Consult instructions for use		Avoid moisture or water contact
	Recycle		Code Number / Part No.		CE Logo conformity to MDD 93/42/EEC

10. Further information:

For further information concerning use of these devices, please check with Adler Customer Service at the address given herein or e-mail to adler-customer.care@adler-healthcare.com.

Manufactured by:



Adler Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. A-1, MIDC Sadavali, Tal. Sangameshwar, Dist. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra State, INDIA, PIN 415804. Ph: +91 (0)8055136000, 8055146000