

## WELLS JOHNSON INSTRUMENT CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS

### Cannulae/Handles and other instruments

Cannulas are surgical instruments with small and difficult to clean orifices and inner lumens. Without the proper techniques/protocols in place, the risk of patient cross contamination is increased. The correct procedure involves many steps, each one relevant to the next. Below are recommendations in step by step format to achieve the best cleaning results.

1. Immediately following use, place cannulas in a basin with warm water and mild detergent. Allowing tissue to adhere to the cannula holes, threads, handles or other small and difficult areas to clean will make the removal and cleansing process more laborious than need be.
2. Clean the inner lumen of the cannula with an appropriate sized cleaning brush or stylet. The bristles on the brush will aid in the cleaning of the lumen by softly scrubbing the side wall; while the stylet will help to push left over material to the where it can more easily be extracted. Stylets are commonly used in smaller diameter cannulas the inner lumen is too small to fit a cleaning brush. Brushes are cleaned by manually extracting any tissue or debris from the bristles. Tissue forceps and running water will aid in their cleaning.
3. Rinse the cannula thoroughly with water. This can be done using a syringe to inject the water or, simply by placing the cannula under running water. Repeat steps 2-3 until effective.
4. Remove all tissue stuck in the holes of the cannula. These fibers can get wrapped around holes making removal difficult. A small needle or forceps may help with removal.
5. Put all cannulas in an ultrasonic cleaner. Use ultrasonic cleaner manufacturer's instructions for settings.
6. Repeat Step 3.
7. Let cannulas air dry for full effectiveness prior to sterilizing.
8. Visually inspect cannulas thoroughly for damage or remaining tissue prior to sterilizing.
9. Place instruments in pouches, wraps or tray ("coffin")
10. All handles and instruments that contain Delrin should be disconnected from cannulas or metal interfaces prior to autoclaving. Failure to comply with this may result in damage to handles. Handles and other products containing Delrin are listed below by part # and should not be autoclaved at temperatures exceeding 275°F:

20-0005-00	20-1711-00
20-0005-01	20-1712-00
20-1707-00	20-1713-00
20-1707-01	20-6004-00
20-1707-02	20-6057-00

Sterilization recommendations are found on the reverse side of page.

## STERILIZATION OF WELLS JOHNSON CANNULA & HANDLES

**FLASH** Steam Recommendations:

TYPE OF STERILIZER	LOAD CONFIGURATION	TEMP	TIME
<b>Gravity Displacement</b>	• Nonporous items only (i.e., routine metal instruments, no lumens)	270°F/132°C	3mins
	• Nonporous and porous items (i.e., rubber or plastic items, items with lumens) sterilized together	270°F/132°C	10mins
<b>Prevacuum</b>	• Nonporous items only (i.e., routine metal instruments, no lumens)	270°F/132°C	3mins
	• Nonporous and porous items (i.e., rubber or plastic items, items with lumens) sterilized together	270°F/132°C	4mins
<b>Steam-Flush</b>	• Nonporous or mixed	270°F/132°C	4mins
<b>Pressure-Pulse</b>	• Nonporous/Porous Items	Mfr's Instructions	

**STEAM** Recommendations:

TYPE OF STERILIZER	ITEM	EXPOSURE TIME	EXPOSURE TIME	DRY TIME
		@(250°F/121°C)	@(270°F/121°C)	
<b>Gravity Displacement</b>	• Wrapped Instruments	30mins	15mins	15-30mins
	• Textile Packs	30mins	25mins	15mins
	• Wrapped Utensils	30mins	15mins	15-30mins
<b>Dynamic Air Removal</b>	• Wrapped Instruments		4mins	20-30mins
	• Textile Packs		4mins	5-20mins
	• Wrapped Utensils		4mins	20mins