

Instruction for Use

Rotating, Separating Instruments

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Version:

02



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1 Important Information



Read this Instruction for Use carefully before every application and keep it easily accessible for all users or the respective specialist staff.



Carefully read the warnings marked with this symbol. Improper use of the products may result in serious injuries to the patient, the users or third parties..

2 Scope

The instruments must be used according to their intended use in the medical fields and by respectively trained and qualified staff only. The treating physician and/or user is responsible for choosing the equipment for specific applications and/or operative use, for the appropriate training and information, and for the sufficient experience regarding the handling of the equipment.

3 Products / Intended use

The rotating, separating instruments are intended for surgically invasive and partly also for non-surgically invasive treatments in various specialties of medicine (of less than 60 min.). They correspond to risk class I/II.

Product family Saw	
(Basic UDI-DI)	Intended use
Manual surgical saw, rigid 404279632563AE	Instrument typically used in orthopaedic surgery for cutting bone or other body tissue through a sawing action performed by the user.
Manual surgical saw, flexible 404279644987C9	Instrument typically used in orthopaedic or neurological surgery for cutting bone through a sawing action performed by the operator.
Nasal saw 404279642900AM	Instrument designed for cutting bone and/or cartilage in the nose.
Cast/plaster saw 404279644445AY	Device designed to cut through or trim the plaster of a cast.
Cast cutter blade 404279615774AU	Device intended to be used with a cast removal tool (cast cutter) cutting through cast material.
Finger ring saw 404279632563AE	Instrument for cutting rings.
Product family Awl	
(Basic UDI-DI)	Intended use
Bone awl 404279615275A5	Surgical instrument that is used to bore holes in bone.
Product family Drilling instruments	
(Basic UDI-DI)	Intended use
Manual surgical rotary handpiece 404279636235AN	A surgical device intended to be used to provide rotary motion for an endpiece (not included) during a surgical procedure.
Fluted surgical drill bit 404279632390A7	A shaft of metal with an obtuse, V-shaped cutting edge designed to be rotated to bore into bone to create a hole of the same dimension as the diameter of the shaft.
Bone-resection orthopaedic reamer	Instrument designed to resect bone (cut out part of the bone) and precisely

404279645114AD	shape a specific area of bone.
Bone tap 404279617507AH	Instrument designed for cutting internal threads into bone so that the threads facilitate the insertion of bone screws.
Product family Trephine	
(Basic UDI-DI)	Intended use
Skin-coring punch 404279635289B6	Instrument designed to cut out (core) sections of skin as part of a dermatological procedure to remove skin lesions or to obtain skin-tissue specimens.
Corneal trephine manual instrument 404279632822AF	Instrument, in order to cut and remove circular pieces of corneal tissue (corneal buttons).

4 Contraindication

The instruments may only be used for their intended purpose by appropriately trained and qualified personnel. The products are not intended for use on the heart and the central circulatory and nervous system.

The products are not intended for connection to active medical devices. There is a risk of injury to patients and users when using RF, RF or laser devices simultaneously.

The products are contraindicated for all other uses except for the techniques mentioned in the intended purpose / indication(s).

Product specific contraindications

- No contraindications known.

Undesirable side effects / complications / risks

⚠ General

- After contact with the instrument, hypersensitivity reactions can be triggered in a patient with material intolerances to stainless steel. In the event of such a reaction, the procedure must be discontinued immediately and the necessary steps taken.
- Breakage of the instruments
- Injury to vessels, tissue, nerves
- infections
- Perforation of tissue, vessels, and cavities
- After bleeding
- Necroses
- Thromboses

⚠ Treatment-related complications / side effects / risks

- Ingestion of components
- Injury to the environment (tissue, vessels, organs, nerves)
- Injury to the user
- OP prolongation
- Remaining of residual parts
- Bleeding

⚠ Product-related complications / side effects / risks

In the course of market monitoring, further potential complications / side effects could be identified:

Awl

- Risk of breakage of the instruments
- Injury to the patient and user
- Remaining of residual pieces
- OP prolongation
- Material defects (cracks)
- Tip stump
- Contamination during reprocessing (tissue remnants)
- Burr formation

Drill

- Incorrect puncturing of the bone
- Risk of fracture
- Necrosis
- Overheating of the tools

- OP prolongation
- Not compatible with handpieces
- Corrosion of drills
- Irritation of soft tissues
- Hematomas
- Injury to tissue, vessels, organs, nerves
- Prolongation of the healing process
- Material defects (cracks)
- Tip stump
- Contamination during reprocessing (tissue residues)
- Burr formation on the drill
- Remaining of residual pieces
- Injury to the patient and user

Bone Reamer

- Fracture
- Blunt
- Corrosion of cutters
- Not compatible with insertion device
- Material defects (cracks)
- Contamination during preparation (tissue residues)
- Burr formation
- Remaining pieces
- Injury to patient and user
- OP prolongation

Bone tap

- Failure of the desired anchorage screw and bone
- Fracture
- OP prolongation
- Tissue reaction
- Encapsulated foreign body in tissue or implant.
- Not compatible with insertion device
- Deformation of thread (misapplication)
- Contamination during reprocessing (tissue debris)
- Burr formation
- Remaining pieces
- Injury to patient and user

Cast/plaster saw

- Burns

5 Precautions and Warnings

⚠ Attention!

The instruments are designed for surgical use only and must not be used for any other purpose. Improper handling and care as well as improper use can lead to premature wear of the instruments.

⚠ Material intolerance

Under no circumstances must the instruments be used if the user or specialist staff become aware of the patient being intolerant to the material.

⚠ Functional Impairment

Surgical instruments corrode and become impaired in their functionality if they come into contact with aggressive substances. It is therefore necessary to observe the storage and sterilization instructions.

⚠ Operating Conditions

The aforementioned products require correct maintenance and care in order to guarantee that the products operate safely. In addition to this, functionality testing and a visual check should be performed prior to each application. For this reason, please pay attention to the respective chapters in this Instruction for Use.

⚠ Combination with other products

Should the products be reassembled after disassembly, individual parts must not be replaced with parts from other manufacturers! If the intended purpose of the product entails certain parts being exchanged (e.g. different attachments), no parts from different manufacturers must be used! We recommend to also purchase other accessories (e.g. detergents) at Dimedada Instrumente GmbH.

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⚠ Storage

There are no specific storage requirements concerning the products. Nevertheless, we recommend storing medical products in a clean and dry environment.

⚠ Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease

With regard to the reprocessing of medical devices that have been used on patients or suspected patients suffering from or suspected of suffering from Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) or its variant (vCJD), the requirements specified in the corresponding appendix of the guidelines for hospital hygiene and infection prevention and the requirements specified by publications in the Federal Health Gazette must be adhered to. The medical devices that were used on this group of patients must be disposed of by incineration (European Waste Catalogue EAK 18 01 03) without risk. Dry heat, ethanol, formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde have a fixing but no inactivating effect on TSE pathogens. Of the sterilization methods available, only steam sterilization (especially 134°C, 18 minutes) has been shown to have a limited effect.

⚠ Pointed / sharp instruments

Care must be taken when handling instruments with sharp points or edges.

6 Combination products & accessories

The products are not applied with other products and are offered without accessories.

7 Liability and Warranty

As a manufacturer, Dimeda Instrumente GmbH is not liable for consequential damage resulting from improper use or handling. This particularly applies to use which is not compliant with the defined intended use, or non-compliance with the instructions on preparation and sterilization. This also applies to repairs or changes to the product which are not carried out by authorized staff of the manufacturer. These disclaimers also apply to warranty services.

8 Sterility

⚠ State upon Delivery

Medical products are delivered in a non-sterile condition and need to be prepared and sterilized by the user prior to the first application and any subsequent application according to the following instructions.

9 Reprocessing

⚠ Warnings

- Frequent reprocessing impairs the quality of the products.
- City water to be used must comply with COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
- This treatment instruction specifies the detergents and disinfectants used for validation. If an alternative detergent and disinfectant (RKI or VAH listed) is used, the responsibility rests with the reprocessor.
- Reassemble disassembled products before sterilization.
- Reprocessing may only be performed by qualified medical personnel. Machine reprocessing must be qualified and validated by the user. The washer-disinfectors must fully comply with the requirements of DIN EN ISO 15883.

⚠ Use Site

The first steps of a proper reprocessing take place in the operating theatre. Coarse contaminations must be removed prior to storing the instruments if possible. For this purpose, the instruments should be rinsed under cold tap water (<40°C). If this procedure is not sufficient to remove the obvious soiling, a soft plastic brush can be used to remove soiling.

Whenever possible, dry removal (moistened, closed system) should be the method of choice. A drying of any residues should be avoided! Wherever possible, dry disposal is to be preferred, since with wet disposal the prolonged lying of the medical devices in solutions can lead to material damage (e.g. corrosion). Long periods of waiting until the reprocessing, for instance overnight or over the weekend, must be avoided with both types of removal (<60 minutes).

⚠ Transport

The products must be disposed of in a dry state immediately (<60 min) after use, if possible. This means that the products have to be transported in a closed container from the place of application to the purification, so that the products do not dry up.

Preparing the Decontamination

The products must be disassembled prior to the following reprocessing steps and/or must be exposed to the following reprocessing steps in an open condition, where possible. Rinse residue must be avoided. The products must be reprocessed in appropriate screen baskets or rinsing shields (choose size according to product). The products must be positioned in the cleaning basket at a minimum clearance from one another. Avoid overlapping so that the damaging of the products during the cleaning process can be excluded.

Pre-cleaning

1. Pre-clean products completely under cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C) with a soft brush.
2. Flush cavities and hard-to-reach areas, gaps and slots on the instrument with cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C) for 60 sec using a water pressure gun.
3. Soak products in an alkaline cleaner (0.5 % Neodisher Mediclean forte) in an ultrasonic bath at 35 kHz for 5 min.
4. Rinse products under cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C) for 15 sec.
5. Flush cavities and hard-to-reach areas, gaps and slots on the instrument with cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C) for 30 sec using a water pressure gun.

Cleaning/disinfection

Automated cleaning and/or disinfection process

(Miele Disinfector G7835 CD as per ISO 15883):

- 1 Pre-clean for 1 minute
- Drain water
- Pre-clean for 4 minutes
- Drain water
- Clean for 6 minutes at 58°C +/- 1°C using 0.5 % alkaline detergent (0.5 % Neodisher Mediclean forte)
- Drain water
- 3 minutes Neutralization (0.1 % NeodisherZ) with cold water
- Drain water
- Clean for 2 minutes with FD water <40°C.

Automated Disinfection

Automated thermal disinfection in a cleaning and disinfection device taking into consideration the national requirements for the A0 value; for instance, A0 value 3000: < 5 minutes at >95°C.

Automated Drying

Automated drying in accordance with the drying operation of the cleaning and disinfection device for at least 30 minutes at 92°C +/- 2°C.

10 Sterilization

(Typ B Autoclave by Tuttmauer as per DIN EN 13060

Sterilization of products with a fractionated pre-vacuum method (according to DIN EN ISO 17665-1) taking into consideration the respective national requirements. The sterilization of the products must be conducted in suitable sterilization packaging according to DIN EN ISO 11607-1 and EN 868.

The sterilization must be completed using a fractionated pre-vacuum method with the following parameters:

- 134°C,
- 5 minutes hold time
- 3 pre-vacuum cycles
- Drying in vacuum for least 20 minutes

The Instruction for Use of the manufacturer of the autoclave and the recommended directions for maximum loading with goods to be sterilized must be observed. The autoclave must be installed, maintained, validated and calibrated in accordance with requirements.

⚠ Additional Information

The reprocessor is responsible for ensuring that the actual reprocessing, including the used equipment, materials and the staff involved in the reprocessing facility, achieves the desired results. This typically requires the validation and routine monitoring of the method and the equipment used.

11 Maintenance-Control-Inspection

Cool down the instruments to room temperature!

Visual inspection (before assembly):

Check the surface of the instruments or the individual components before assembly. Pay particular attention to checking joints (final part), profiles, grooves and other structures that are difficult to access:

- Is there any residual soiling or residue? If so, manual re-cleaning and renewed complete mechanical cleaning and disinfection.
- Are traces of corrosion (rust, pitting) visible?
- Is the surface damaged by cracks (including hairline cracks) or other signs of wear?
- Is the instrument labeling no longer legible? If so, the instrument in question must be marked and immediately sorted out and replaced.

Assembly and maintenance

- Assemble the disassembled instruments in a functionally correct manner.
- Treat moving parts, such as joints, threads and sliding surfaces, manually with suitable, medically approved instrument oil (steam-sterilizable care product based on paraffin/white oil, biocompatible according to EU standard). EU standard)
- Distribute the oil in the joint by opening and closing several times, remove excess care product with a clean, lint-free cloth

Do not use mineral oil or silicone lubricant! Do not immerse instruments completely in the care product!

Function test

During the functional check, pay particular attention to the following aspects and possible malfunctions:

- No damage, such as broken tips, bent or loose parts (screws)
- Proper closure of jaws
- Correct and safe function of detents and locks
- Easy and even movement of handles, as backlash-free as possible
- Proper cutting function of shears
- Re- and spring pressure in order (punches, gouge pliers etc.)
- Continuity of lum
- No other signs of wear, e.g. on seals, insulation or coatings

If defects are found during the functional test, the instruments must be marked and excluded from further use without fail.

12 Lifespan of the Products

The service life of the products results from their function, gentle reprocessing in accordance with these instructions and careful handling when handling the instruments. Therefore, a limit to the number of reprocessing cycles cannot be set across the board. Nevertheless, 100 reprocessing cycles were simulated, which showed no impairment of functionality, biocompatibility and identification of the products. The user recognizes the end of the usage cycle by the possible defects

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and limiting properties of the products indicated under maintenance, inspection and testing.

13 Service and Repair

Service and Repair

Do not carry out any repairs or changes to the product yourself. Authorized staff of the manufacturer are solely responsible for such work. Should you wish to make complaints or queries, or offer us any advice regarding our products, please feel free to contact us

Returns

Defective or non-compliant products must go through the entire reprocessing process before being sent back for repairs/service.

14 Packaging, Storage and Disposal

Standard packaging of the products for sterilization according to ISO 11607 and EN 868.

Store sterile products in a dry, clean, and dust-free environment, secured against damage, at moderate temperatures.

The medical products of the manufacturer should be stored and kept in single packaging, boxes or protective containers. Please handle the instruments with care during transportation, storage and reprocessing. The user and/or specialist staff intended for this is responsible for ensuring that the sterile state is maintained after the sterilization.

The disposal of the products, packaging as well as the accessories must be performed in accordance with current rules and laws. No specific instruction regarding this matter is provided by the manufacturer.

15 Reporting obligations

Product defects which have occurred during proper use of our products should be reported directly to us as the manufacturer or to your supervising specialist dealer.

Defects in which patients, users or third parties have been harmed by the products (so-called reportable incidents) must be reported immediately to the manufacturer and, if necessary, to your competent, responsible authority. This reporting of incidents must take place immediately after they occur so that important reporting deadlines can be met.

The affected products must be discarded, reprocessed and sent to the manufacturer for examination. Your servicing dealer will be pleased to help you with this.

After receipt of your notification, we will inform you within a reasonable time frame about the further measures required.

16 Additional information

If the chemicals and machines described here are not available, and if the reprocessing process cannot be carried out as described, it is the user's responsibility to validate his process accordingly.

Further information on the reprocessing of medical devices:

- Internet: <http://www.rki.de>
- Internet: <http://www.a-k-i.org>
- Hygiene requirements for the reprocessing of medical devices Recommendation of the Commission for Hospital Hygiene and Infection Prevention at the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) and the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (BfArM) on the "Hygiene requirements for the reprocessing of medical devices"
- DIN 96298-4 Functional control in the reprocessing process












17 Other applicable documents

Instructions for the proper disassembly of the listed products can be found on our homepage:

www.dimeda.de/ifu

- Disassembly instructions for instruments

18 Description of Symbols Used

	Attention!
	Observe the Instruction fo Use
	Item number
	Lot designation
	CE labeling, if necessary m identification number of the notified body.
	Indication of a non-sterile product
	Name and address of the manufacturer
	Manufacturing date
	Medical device
	Unique Device Identification, code for identifying a product
	Registration number of the manufacturer in the EUDAMED database