



Coagulation forceps for electro-surgery

ENGLISH

Coagulation forceps for electro-surgery

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE



STS-LAP-350-53P, STS-LAP-346-53P, STS-LAP-344-53P,
STS-LAP-343-53P, STS-LAP-342-53P, STS-LAP-305-53P,
STS-LAP-305-530, STS-LAP-305-10, STS-LAP-305-00,
STS-LAP-215-30, STS-LAP-210-30, STS-LAP-853-30,
STS-LAP-825-30, STS-LAP-HF-532-03, STS-HFBP-534-
05-VL



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⚠ Please read all information contained in this insert. Incorrect handling and care, as well as misuse, can lead to premature wear of surgical instruments or risks to patients and users.

Intended Use

The detachable Strauss Surgical coagulation forceps CLASSIC, ORBITARIS, POWERGRIP, POWERGRIP 3.0, SLIMLINE and Mithras have been designed for use in minimally invasive surgical procedures, in particular in laparoscopy. The instrument has to be inserted through a trocar sleeve with the appropriate diameter or natural body openings. The Strauss Surgical coagulation forceps are intended to be used for dissection, grasping or cutting of biological tissue. The fully assembled instrument (if assembly is needed) has to be connected – with the appropriate cable - to monopolar or bipolar output of an HF generator. Only the defined parameters has to be used. Cutting or coagulation current is activated by a foot-switch that is part of the electrosurgical generator.

Maximum output voltage of the generator, U_{max}:

Bipolar ORBITARIS, POWERGRIP, CLASSIC and SLIMLINE

500 Vp

POWERGRIP 3.0, MITHRAS
300 Vp

Monopolar coagulation forceps

: 2000 Vp

Appropriate connecting cables:
CLASSIC:

Strauss Surgical bipolar cable
Strauss Surgical adapter

Appropriate connecting cables:

Slimline:

Strauss bipolar cable

Appropriate connecting cables:

Bipolar ORBITARIS, POWERGRIP and POWERGRIP 3.0:
Strauss bipolar cable

Appropriate connecting cables:

MITHRAS:
Strauss bipolar cable

Appropriate connecting cables:

Monopolar coagulation forceps

:

Strauss monopolar cable

⚠ Instruments for electro-surgery must only be used by persons who have been specially trained or instructed in this.

⚠ In particular when using the scissors, parenchymal tissue may deflagrate.

Contraindications

- Do not use the instrument if, in the opinion of the attending physician, the risks to the patient outweigh the benefits.
- Not intended to be used for tubal sterilization or tubal coagulation following sterilization.

Incidents that have been reported in connection with the use of electrosurgical systems

- Unintended activation with resulting tissue injury in the wrong location and/or damage to the equipment.
- Fire in connection with surgical drapes and other inflammable materials.
- Alternating current paths leading to burns on spots where the patient or user comes into contact with components without insulation.
- Explosions caused by sparks in the proximity of inflammable gases.
- Perforation of organs. Sudden severe bleedings.

Use and safety instructions

- Non-observance of these use and safety instructions may lead to injuries, malfunctions or other unexpected incidents.
- When using electro-surgery in patients with pacemakers or other active implants, special requirements apply (e.g., low HF-current, patient monitoring). In any case, a cardiologist or appropriate medical specialist must be consulted.
- Before initial use and any further use, all instruments must be completely cleaned, disinfected and sterilized and their function must be checked.
- It is very important to check every surgical instrument for visible damage and wear, such as cracks, breaks or insulation defects before each use. In particular areas such as blades, tips, notches, locking and blocking

- devices, as well as all movable parts, insulations and ceramic elements must be checked carefully.
- Never use any damaged instruments
- Never use the instruments in the presence of flammable or explosive substances.
- When temporarily not in use, the instrument must be placed electrically insulated from the patient.
- Activate electrosurgical current only if the contact areas are in full view and have good contact with the tissue that needs to be treated. Do not touch any other metallic instruments, trocar sleeves, optics or similar objects during use.
- Observe the use and safety instructions of the manufacturer of the high-frequency surgical device.

⚠ Applies for monopolar mode of operation: Ensure correct application of the neutral electrode on the patient; otherwise, there is a danger of burns.

Assembly and Operation

For assembly and disassembly of the instrument follow the pictogram, which is available upon request. Once correctly assembled, the device may be used in either the right or the left hand.
To close jaws: compress (grip) handle.
To open jaws: release (grip) handle.
Cutting or coagulation current is activated by a footswitch that is part of the electrosurgical generator.

Reprocessing

Due to the product design, the materials used and the intended purpose, it is not possible to define a limit with regard to the maximum possible number of reprocessing cycles. The serviceable life of the instruments is determined by their function as well as by a careful handling. Instruments for electro-surgery are by their nature subject to increased wear depending on the type and time of use.

Preparation and transport

Immediately after each use, clean the instruments with a soft brush under cold tap water until all visible contamination is removed. Do not use fixation agents or hot water (>40°C). Storage and transport of the instruments to the reprocessing location must take place in a sealed container.

Complex instruments must be taken apart for cleaning and disinfection in accordance with pictogram.

Machine reprocessing

Cleaning

Place the instruments in a basket on the insert module or on the inserts of the MIS module and start the cleaning process.

1. Pre-rinse with cold water for 1 min
2. Discharge
3. Pre-rinse with cold water for 3 min.
4. Discharge
5. Wash at 55°C with a 0.5% alkaline or at 45°C with an enzymatic cleaning agent for 5 min.
6. Discharge
7. Neutralize with warm tap water (>40°C) and a neutralizing agent for 3 min.
8. Discharge
9. Rinse with warm tap water (>40°C) for 2 min.
10. Discharge

Disinfection

Machine-operated thermal disinfection must be carried out under observation of the national requirements regarding the AD value (see ISO 15883).

Drying

Dry the outside of the instruments by carrying out a drying cycle of the cleaning/disinfection machine. If necessary, manual drying may additionally be carried out using a lint-free cloth. Dry cavities by blowing with sterile compressed air.

Manual reprocessing

Ultrasonic pre-cleaning

1. The instruments are placed in an ultrasonic bath with 0.5% enzymatic cleaning detergent and treated with ultrasound for 15 minutes at 40°C/104°F.
2. Remove the instrument and rinse them completely with cold water to remove the cleaning detergent.

Cleaning

Prepare a cleaning bath according to the manufacturer's instructions.
1. Rinse products with cold tap water (<40°C) until all visible contamination has been removed. Remove adhering dirt by using a soft brush.
2. Place products in the prepared cleaning bath so that they are completely submerged. Observe residence time according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3. Clean the instrument in the bath manually using a soft brush. Brush all surfaces several times.
4. The following step only applies to channels and the insides of tubes: Push the brush into and out of the tubes at least six times. Rinse the tubes with DI water. Repeat the procedure.
5. Rinse the products thoroughly with DI water to remove the cleaning agents without residue.

Disinfection

Prepare a disinfectant bath according to the instructions of the disinfectant manufacturer. Place the instruments in the disinfectant bath and observe the specified residence time. Rinse the products very thoroughly with DI water to remove the disinfectant without residue.

Drying

Manual drying is carried out using a lint-free cloth and sterile compressed air, in particular for drying cavities and channels.

Functional test and packaging

Perform visual inspection for cleanliness and integrity, if required, perform an assembly and functional test. If necessary, repeat reprocessing until the instrument is visually clean. Packaging must comply with the ISO 11607 and EN 868 standards for packaging for sterilized instruments.

Sterilization

Sterilization of the products with fractional pre-vacuum procedure (in accordance with ISO 13060 / ISO 17865) under observation of the respective national requirements.
- 3 pre-vacuum phases with a pressure of at least 60 mbar.
- Heating up to a sterilization temperature of at least 132°C and at most 137°C
- Exposure time: at least 3 min.; at most 18 min.
- Drying time: at least 10 min.

⚠ If contamination with prions (CJD) is suspected, differing national guidelines are to be followed and longer holding times (i.e. 15 min.) may apply.

Storage

Sterilized instruments must be stored in a dry, clean and dust-free environment. The applicable national guidelines must be followed.

Repairs

Never attempt to perform repairs yourself. Service and repair work must only be performed by persons trained and qualified accordingly. If you have any question regarding these matters, contact either the manufacturer or your medico-technical department.

⚠ Defective products must complete the entire reprocessing process before being returned for repair.

Information on the validation of the reconditioning

The following testing instructions, materials and equipment have been used for validation:

- Cleaning agents (for machine use):
Neodisher FA by Dr. Weigert (alkaline)
Endozime by Ruhof (enzymatic)
- Cleaning agents (manual cleaning):
Cidezyme, Enzol Enzym detergent, Johnson&Johnson
- Disinfectants (manual disinfection):
Cidex OPA, Johnson&Johnson
- Neutralising agent:
Neodisher Z by Dr. Weigert
- Cleaning and disinfection device:
Miele Desinfector G 7735 CD
Miele insert module E 327-06
Miele MIS module E 450

For details, see report.
SMP GmbH # 01707011901 (machine cleaning)
MDS GmbH # 135196-10 (man. cleaning/disinfection)
Nelson Labs # 200432706-02 (sterilization)
MDS GmbH Testbericht 084183-10 (sterilization)

If the chemicals and machines described above are not available, the user has to validate the used process accordingly.

Handling

During transport, cleaning, care, sterilization and storage, all surgical instruments should be handled with maximum care. This applies particularly to blades, fine tips and other sensitive areas.

⚠ Special care is required especially when handling 3 mm instruments for use in minimally invasive surgery.

Disposal

Disposal must be carried out in accordance with the respective applicable local and national laws and regulations.

Warranty

Strauss Surgical exclusively supplies tested and faultless products to its customers. All products are designed and manufactured to comply with maximum quality requirements. We refuse any liability for products which have been modified as compared to the original product, misused or handled or used improperly.

Explanation of symbols

	Batch code
	Unsterile
	Reference number
	Attention
	Refer to instructions for use
	Manufacturer Production date
	Attention: According to US-laws, this device must only be sold by a doctor or on the instruction of a doctor.