## FEHLING scissors (ring-handle, micro and tubular shaft scissors)

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| ⚠ | This instrument or medical device is supplied non-sterile. It must be prepared before use. Before reprocessing, the instrument must be risk-assessed in accordance with the RKI guidelines (non-critical/semi-critical/critical A/B/C).<br>The scissors may only be used, prepared and disposed of by knowledgeable medical personnel!<br>The scissors are intended for reuse. |

### (1) Intended purpose

Scissors are designed for sharp and blunt cutting of fabrics or auxiliary materials.
Micro scissors are designed for sharp or blunt cutting of exclusively fine tissue structures.

Supplementary information on the intended purpose

**Duration of application:** Scissors are intended for temporary use.

**Field of application:** Scissors are used for all patients where tissue or auxiliary materials need to be cut sharply or bluntly.

**User profile:** Scissors may only be used by medically trained specialists (e.g. medical specialists).

**Application environment:** Scissors are only used under controlled environmental conditions (e.g. operating theater).

**Anticipated patient population:** No restrictions

### 2) Indications

Treatment methods that require the (blunt or sharp) cutting of tissue or auxiliary materials (ring-handled and tubular shaft scissors) or exclusively fine tissue structures (micro scissors).

### 3) Contraindication

All applications that run counter to the physical and/or mechanical properties of the individual scissor model are considered contraindicated. There are no generally valid contraindications for the use of scissors.
Nevertheless, attention must be paid to increased risks that could arise from the anatomical and physiological conditions as well as the clinical picture of the patient.

### 4) Possible side effects

The following side effects are described in the medical literature, which may also occur during the intended purpose of the instruments:

- Infections
- Wound healing disorders
- Lesions of structures (tissue, nerves, vessels)

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| ⚠ | Medical devices may contain chromium, nickel and/or titanium, for example. The materials used are biocompatible, but they can trigger allergic reactions or intolerances. |

| 5) Before use | |
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| The scissors are supplied non-sterile and must be cleaned and sterilized by the user before first use and before each subsequent use (see chap. *6) Reprocessing*). | |
| ⚠ | A safety inspection must be carried out before each use. Check for sharp edges, cracks, fractures, mechanical malfunctions and missing components (see chap. *6) Reprocessing* under *"Maintenance, inspection and testing"*). |
| ⚠ | Handle the scissors with care during storage, transportation and cleaning!<br>Avoid impacts and localized pressure on the scissors in order not to cause any possible consequential damage! Do not overload functional parts! |
| ⚠ | Micro scissors may only be stored and transported in specially designed containers. |
| ⚠ | Only use flawless and sterilized products! |

| 6) Reprocessing | |
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| ⚠ | The medical device must be prepared before use. Before reprocessing, it must be risk-assessed according to the RKI guidelines (non-critical/semicritical/critical A/B/C). |
| ⚠ | The national legal regulations, national and international standards and guidelines as well as the company's own hygiene regulations for reprocessing must be complied with. |
| ⚠ | The respective national regulations for the reprocessing of instruments that have been used on patients with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), suspected CJD or possible variants must be observed. |
| ⚠ | The instruments may only be used, prepared and disposed of by qualified medical personnel. |
| ⚠ | Handle the instruments with care during storage, transportation and cleaning! Avoid impacts and localized pressure on the instruments in order not to cause any possible consequential damage! Do not overload functional parts! |
| ⚠ | Micro scissors may only be stored and transported in specially designed containers. |
| ⚠ | If possible, keep tubular shaft scissors separate from the general set of instruments. |
| ⚠ | Always keep micro scissors separate from general set of instruments and, if possible, do not clean them together with other instruments in the washer-disinfector.<br>Protect micro-shears from uncontrolled changes in position in the sieve to prevent deformation/breakage. Risk of injury! |

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| ⚠ | Do not clean CERAMO® instruments (recognizable by their black-brown surface) using oxidative processes (processes using hydrogen peroxide $H_2O_2$, e.g. Orthovario or Oxivario from Miele). The use of these procedures leads to the destruction of the titanium-containing CERAMO® coating after some time due to the dissolution of titanium.<br>Similarly, do not clean instruments with plastic components using oxidative processes. These processes lead to oxidative aging of the material, which may not be recognizable by visible discoloration or embrittlement. |
| Limitations during reprocessing | Frequent reprocessing has little effect on the label of the instruments and does not impair the function of the instruments. The end of the product's life is normally determined by wear and damage caused by use (e.g. damage, illegible label, functional failure - see also *"Maintenance, inspection and testing"*).<br>When used and reprocessed properly, the instruments have been shown to withstand at least 500 processing cycles. |
| General information on reprocessing | The reprocessing is based on a validated procedure. All cleaning steps mentioned (manual pre-cleaning, automated/manual cleaning, manual disinfection and sterilization) were validated with the parameters specified in each case and listed under "Validated procedure". For validation, the recommended reprocessing agents (cleaning agents: Neodisher® MediClean forte (Dr. Weigert); Disinfectant: Korsolex® med AF (Bode Chemie GmbH)) is used. Both water of drinking water quality and demineralized water (demineralized, microbiologically at least drinking water quality) are used for cleaning.<br>Automated reprocessing is preferable to manual cleaning because it provides a better and safer cleaning result.<br>It is also possible to clean our instruments with other tested and approved chemicals that have been recommended by the chemical manufacturer with regard to their material compatibility. Please always observe the manufacturer's instructions regarding concentration, exposure time, temperature and renewal of cleaning agents and disinfectants. All application instructions of the chemical manufacturer must be strictly adhered to. Otherwise, this can lead to optical material changes or material damage, such as corrosion, fractures or premature ageing. |
| Pre-treatment at the point of use | Pre-cleaning: Care must be taken to ensure that blood, tissue and medication residues are removed from the instruments with a disposable cloth/paper towel immediately after completion of the procedure and that they are immediately sent for machine cleaning. Once the instruments have been pre-treated, visual inspections must be carried out to ensure that they are complete.<br>The instruments must be transported from the place of use to the place of reprocessing in such a way that neither users, third parties, the environment nor the medical devices are endangered or damaged (placement in closed, puncture-proof containers and - if necessary - use of protective caps). |
| Preparation before cleaning | It is recommended that the instruments be reprocessed immediately after use, as dried residues are difficult to remove from hard-to-reach places. Do not place in NaCl solutions (otherwise risk of pitting or stress corrosion cracking).<br>Instruments that have been joined together during use must be disassembled back to their original state before cleaning. |
| Disassembly | See section *10) Disassembly* |

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| Manual Pre-cleaning | <u>Validated procedure:</u><br>Equipment: Basin<br>Soft brush<br>Water pressure gun (or similar)<br>Cleaning agents: Neodisher® MediClean forte (Dr. Weigert)<br><br><u>Procedure/parameters:</u><br>• If possible, rinse the instrument in disassembled condition under cold running water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C) until all visible soiling has been removed. Use a soft brush (not a wire brush!) to remove stubborn dirt.<br>• Cavities, gaps, slits and lumen must be rinsed intensively (> 10 seconds) with cold water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C) using a water pressure gun (or similar).<br>• Soak the products for 10 - 30 minutes in a solution containing 0.5 - 2 % Neodisher® MediClean forte with water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C).<br>• Only use an approved solution of a cleaning agent that does not have a protein-fixing effect. The instructions of the cleaning agent and disinfectant manufacturer must be observed.<br>• Make sure that all areas of the instrument come into contact with the solution.<br>• If necessary, moving parts on the instrument are moved back and forth in the cleaning bath.<br>• During the exposure time, remove coarse soiling with a suitable brush (not a wire brush!).<br>• Rinse the instrument for 1 minute under cold demineralized water (see *"General information on reprocessing"*) and move any moving parts on the instrument back and forth. |
| Cleaning/ disinfection | If possible, a washer-disinfector that uses thermal disinfection and complies with DIN EN ISO 15883 is preferable. |
| Cleaning: Machine | Avoid overfilling instrument trays and wash trays - only use suitable instrument holders.<br>Take particular care to ensure that the tips do not get stuck in the grid when inserting and removing the instruments in/from the sieve baskets.<br><br><u>Validated procedure:</u><br>Equipment: Cleaning and disinfection machine<br>G 7835 CD (Miele) / PG 8535 (Miele)<br>Cleaning program: Des-Var-TD (G 7835 CD)<br>Cleaning agents: Neodisher® MediClean forte (Dr. Weigert)<br><u>Preparation:</u><br>• Articulated instruments must be inserted into the appliance in such a way that the joints are open or disassembled, if possible, and the water can drain out of cavities and blind holes.<br>• If applicable, relax springs<br>• Make sure that all cavities are completely flushed out, including the inside.<br>• Make sure that no areas are left unwashed. |

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| | • Connect the Luer connections of the instruments, if available, to the Luer lock irrigation attachment of the washer-disinfector.<br><br><u>Procedure/parameters:</u><br>• 3 minutes pre-rinse with cold water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C)<br>• Emptying<br>• 10 minutes cleaning with a solution of 0.5 - 2% Neodisher® MediClean forte in water (drinking water quality) at 55 °C<br>• Emptying<br>• 2 minutes rinsing with water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C)<br>• Emptying<br>• 1 minute rinse with cold demineralized water (< 30 °C)<br>• Emptying<br>• 5 minutes thermal disinfection with demineralized water (> 90 °C)<br>• 30 minutes drying (90 °C)<br><br>After machine cleaning, cavities, blind holes, etc. in particular are inspected for visible dirt. If necessary, repeat the cycle or clean manually. |
| Cleaning:<br>Manual | <u>Validated procedure:</u><br>Equipment: Basin<br>Soft brush<br>Water pressure gun (or similar)<br>Bandelin Sonorex Digitec<br>Cleaning agents: Neodisher® MediClean forte (Dr. Weigert)<br><br><u>Procedure/parameters:</u><br>• If possible, place the disassembled instruments in cold water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C) for 10 minutes.<br>• Operate moving parts, if any, through their full range of movement.<br>• Clean the instruments with a soft brush (not a wire brush!) until no visible contamination remains.<br>• Rinse the instruments for at least 20 seconds using a water pressure gun (or similar).<br><br><u>Ultrasonic cleaning:</u><br>• 10 minutes sonication at < 40 °C with 0.5 - 2% detergent solution at 35 kHz<br>• After sonication, rinse the instruments for at least 20 seconds using a water pressure gun (or similar).<br>• Rinse the instruments with water (drinking water quality, < 40 °C) for at least 10 seconds.<br>• Deionized water (< 40 °C) must be used for the final rinse. The instruments are rinsed with deionized water for at least 30 seconds. It must be ensured that no residues remain on the products. |

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| Disinfection: Manual | Disinfectant solutions can be used in accordance with the instructions on the label (see chemical manufacturer's instructions).<br><br><u>Validated procedure:</u><br>Equipment: Basin<br>Bandelin Sonorex Digitec<br>Disinfectant: Korsolex® med AF (Bode Chemie GmbH)<br><br><u>Procedure/parameters:</u><br>• After cleaning, immerse the products for 5 minutes in an ultrasonic bath (35 kHz, < 40 °C) with a suitable disinfectant ( e.g. 0.5 % Korsolex® med AF). Ensure that all surfaces are wetted with the disinfectant. If necessary, move mobile parts in the disinfection bath before switching on the ultrasonic cleaner.<br>• After disinfection, rinse all products thoroughly with deionized water (< 40 °C) for at least 1 minute to remove the disinfectant and, if necessary, move mobile parts back and forth on the instrument.<br>• It must be ensured that no residues remain on the products.<br>• Drying with sterile, oil-free compressed air. |
| Drying | If drying is achieved as part of the cleaning/disinfection cycle, 120 °C should not be exceeded. Then dry with suitable compressed air in accordance with RKI recommendations. Pay particular attention to drying areas that are difficult to access. |
| Assembly | See chap. *9) Assembly* |
| Maintenance, inspection and testing | For instruments with moving components that are exposed to friction (e.g. joints), an instrument oil based on paraffin/white oil (in accordance with the applicable European or United States Pharmacopoeia) that is biocompatible, steam-sterilizable and steam-permeable must be applied before sterilization. Such points may also be indicated by an oil can symbol. Instruments must not be treated with care products containing silicone. These can lead to sluggishness and jeopardize the effectiveness of steam sterilization.<br>A safety check of the instruments must be carried out before each use. Check for sharp edges, cracks, fractures, mechanical malfunctions and missing components.<br>Check instruments with moving parts for ease of movement (avoid excessive play). If applicable, check the locking mechanisms.<br>All instruments: Visually inspect for damage and wear using a magnifying lamp.<br>Pay particular attention to critical points on moving parts and in the work area.<br>Defective, damaged instruments whose label is no longer legible must be sorted out and cleaned and disinfected before being returned to the manufacturer. Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or workshops authorized by the manufacturer. A confirmation form for this process is available from the manufacturer.<br>Instruments that can no longer be repaired must be disposed of in the standard hospital scrap metal disposal system. In this case, especially for surgical instruments with pointed or sharp edges, it is important to ensure safe storage in a closed, puncture- and break-proof disposable container. Do not use damaged instruments! |

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| Packaging | Individually: in accordance with standards of the DIN EN 868, DIN EN ISO 11607 and DIN 58953 series.<br>Sets: Sort instruments into trays provided for this purpose or place them on all-purpose sterilization trays. A suitable method must be used to pack the trays. |
| Sterilization | Steam sterilization in a fractionated vacuum process in an appliance according to DIN EN 285 and DIN EN ISO 17665 (part 1 and 2). To avoid staining and corrosion, the steam must be free of ingredients. The recommended limit values for the ingredients of feed water and steam condensate are defined in DIN EN 285.<br><br><u>Validated procedure:</u><br>Equipment: Tuttnauer autoclave type B 3870 EHS / Lautenschläger ZentraCert<br><br><u>Procedure/parameters:</u><br>Cycle type: 3 pre-vacuum phases<br>Sterilization temperature: 132 – 134°C<br>Holding time: 4 – 5 minutes<br>Drying time: 20 minutes<br><br>When sterilizing several instruments in one sterilization cycle, the maximum load of the sterilizer must not be exceeded (see appliance manufacturer's instructions). |
| Storage | In accordance with Section 4 MPBetreibV and standards of the DIN EN 868, DIN EN ISO 11607 and DIN 58953 series.<br>Instruments should be stored in a dry place at room temperature, clean and protected from damage and mechanical influences (avoidance of condensation, damage). If applicable, always store instruments in a tension-free state. This helps to prevent premature fatigue of the spring tension.<br>Instruments must be transported to the place of use in a closed, puncture-proof sterile container. |
| Waste disposal | These products are mainly made of steel or titanium. These must be cleaned before disposal. Disposal can take place at a scrap metal recycling center. To protect employees, care should be taken to ensure that any pointed or sharp edges are protected. |

The instructions listed above have been validated by the medical device manufacturer as suitable for the preparation of a medical device for reuse. The person carrying out the reprocessing is responsible for ensuring that the reprocessing actually carried out with the equipment, materials and personnel used in the reprocessing facility achieves the desired result. This requires verification and/or validation and routine monitoring of the process. Likewise, any deviation from the instructions provided by the preparer should be carefully evaluated for effectiveness and possible adverse consequences.

Any modification to the product or deviation from these instructions for use will result in exclusion of liability!
Subject to change without notice.

| 7) Configuration and application | |
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| The scissors are divided into ring-handled, micro and tubular shaft scissors. The branches of the micro scissors are straight or bayonet-shaped, depending on the variant. There are also both straight and bayonet-shaped versions of the tubular shaft shears. There are seven different variants of ring-handle scissors (straight, curved, knee-angled, sideways curved, S-shaped curved, sideways bayonet-shaped curved and angled). The blade shapes differ between full and ground blades, various angles (25°, 45°, 60°, 90°, 125° and 140°) and special blade shapes, such as pointed/blunt or pointed/pointed. The shearing edge shape can be straight, serrated or wavy. In the case of tubular shaft scissors, a distinction is also made between single action and double action. | |
| ⚠ | Only use flawless and sterilized products! |
| ⚠ | Before inserting the scissors, ensure that the surgical field has been prepared accordingly. |
| ⚠ | Medical devices made of ferromagnetic materials must not be exposed to a magnetic field or external electromagnetic influences. |
| ⚠ | Medical devices containing metals are electrically conductive and must not be exposed to a power source or external electrical influences. |
| ⚠ | The choice of scissors depends on the anatomical and physiological conditions as well as the area of application. It is important to ensure that the scissors used are the right size and geometry as well as sufficiently stable. |
| During the application | |
| ⚠ | Avoid impacts and localized pressure! Risk of injury! |
| ⚠ | Use ring-handled and tubular shaft shears only for sharp (with the shearing edges) and blunt (with the back of the shearing blade) cutting of fabric. Do not cut any material (e.g. threads)!<br>Only use material shears to separate material or auxiliary materials (e.g. threads). |
| ⚠ | Only use micro scissors for sharp (with the shearing edges) and blunt (with the back of the shearing blade) separation of fine tissue structures. Do not cut any material (e.g. threads)! |
| ⚠ | The volume and strength of the fabric or material/auxiliary material to be cut must be appropriate for the scissor design! Avoid excessive pressure! Excessive load can plastically deform the blades and thus prevent the shear closure required for disconnection. Risk of injury! |
| ⚠ | CERAMO® surfaces protect against abrasion, but not against plastic deformation. Cutting hard materials causes nicks. The material displaced sideways in the notch acts as a spacer between the shearing edges and prevents the shearing closure required for separation.<br>Guide the cutting edges as vertically as possible to the material to be sheared! |
| ⚠ | Protect scissors with carbide inserts (TC) especially against lateral impact and bending loads to minimize the risk of breakage. |

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| ⚠ | Always keep micro scissors separate from other instruments, even at the operating table! |
| ⚠ | During surgery, rinse the instruments repeatedly using the Luer-Lock connection, if available, to prevent residues from drying. |

## 8) Required accessories

No accessories are required to use the scissors.
The scissors are stand-alone instruments. Therefore, no combination with other products is intended.

## 9) Assembly

No assembly of the scissors necessary.

## 10) Disassembly

No disassembly of the scissors necessary.

## 11) Obligation to report serious incidents

The user is obliged to report serious incidents that have occurred in connection with the medical device to the manufacturer, either by email to vigilance@fehling-instruments.de or via the complaints form at https://www.fehling-instruments.de/en/complaint/ and to the competent authority of the member state in which the user is established.

| Symbols | | |
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| If displayed on the medical device, the label of the medical device or the instructions for use, the symbols according to DIN EN ISO 15223-1 have the following meaning: | | |
| Manufacturer | Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use | Caution |
| REF<br>Catalog number | LOT<br>Batch code | SN<br>Serial number |
| MD<br>Medical device | UDI<br>Unique device identifier | CE 0297<br>CE marking |
| Oil can for points that require lubrication | CE<br>CE marking | |

| Contact the manufacturer | | |
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| | FEHLING INSTRUMENTS GmbH<br>Hanauer Landstrasse 7A<br>D-63791 Karlstein/Germany<br>Tel.: +49 (6188) 9574-40<br>Fax: +49 (6188) 9574-45<br>Email: info@fehling-instruments.de<br>www.fehling-instruments.de | CE |