Cleaning
Cannulas and injection needles must be cleaned to remove contaminating substances prior to sterilization. After each use, perform initial cleaning within the sterile field by wiping cannula or injector free of blood and body fluids. Then clean the cannula or injector thoroughly with a mild soapy solution. DO NOT USE ALKALINE BASED CLEANERS. Complete preparation for sterilization in accordance with hospital procedure using an approved cleaning agent.

Cannulas are cleaned by flushing a neutral PH solution through the cannula with a syringe. A sponge and q-tip for the female luer section is used to clean the inside of the bulb of any fatty oil or deposits. After flushing, the cannulas need to be rinse well with warm to hot water.

Visually inspect each cannula to ensure all fatty deposits are removed. All instruments should be cleaned and rinsed with a mild, non-abrasive, grease removing cleaner before they are sterilized.

Sterilization Instructions
Cannulas, injectors and accessories may be steam autoclaved at a temperature of 121°C (250°F) for 30 minutes or flash autoclaved at a temperature of 127°C to 132°C (260°F to 270°F) for 10 minutes.

Recommended Sterilization Parameters

**PRE VAC**
- Unwrapped Goods Cycle: 5 minutes @ 132°C/270°F
- Dry Time: None recommended
- Wrapped Goods Cycle: 5 minutes @ 132°C/270°F
- Dry Time: 5-20 min* recommended

**GRAVITY**
- Unwrapped Goods Cycle: 10 minutes @ 132°C/270°F
- Dry Time: None recommended
- Wrapped Goods Cycle: 30 minutes @ 132°C/270°F
- Dry Time: Per facility recommendation
- Wrapped Goods Cycle: 60 minutes @ 132°C/270°F
- Dry Time: Per facility recommendation

*Depending on hospital protocol

Warning: Flash sterilization is not the recommended sterilization method. These instruments should be steam autoclaved when time permits. However, flash sterilization may be used when there is an immediate need for a cannula, injector, or accessory and there is no other alternative.

**Warning:** If this device is/was used in a patient with or suspected of having Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), the device cannot be reused and must be destroyed due to the inability to reprocess or sterilize to eliminate the risk of cross-contamination!