



Optical instruments

General maintain & decontamination of
ophthalmic instrument

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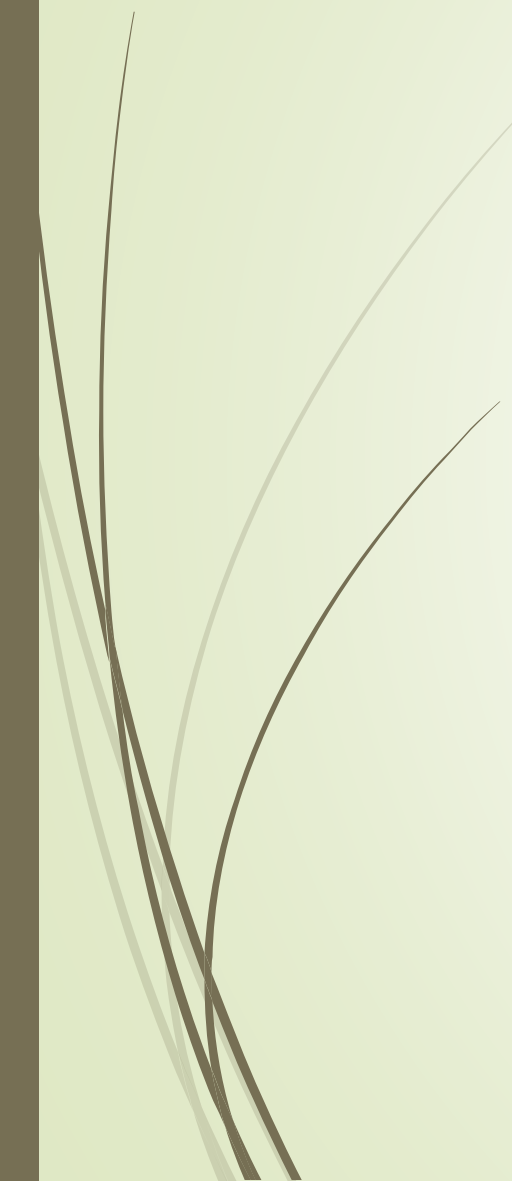


Ophthalmic instruments decontamination

Proper care and handling of ophthalmic instruments is essential in decreasing the risk of healthcare-acquired infections. Whether instruments are processed in clinic, surgery, or a surgical center, the same critical steps apply. Each step plays an important role in infection prevention.



Steps to care for instruments

- 1) cleaning/decontamination
 - 2) Sterilization
 - 3) quality control
 - 4) storage
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Cleaning/decontamination

The cleaning of instruments should begin immediately during the procedure to prevent drying of blood, soil and debris on the surface and within lumens. Debris that remains on instruments can block the sterilizing agent from making complete contact with the surface.



Manual cleaning

includes wiping instruments clean using a sterile, water-moistened sponge. A soft toothbrush can also be used to clean instruments. Instruments with lumens should be flushed with distilled water followed by compressed air. About 120 cc of fluid is recommended.



Mechanical cleaning

Such as an ultrasonic cleaner. Prior to exposing instruments to the ultrasonic cleaner, instruments should be completely opened or disassembled in order to expose all parts of the instrument.

Cleaning solution should be mixed with measured amounts of water and detergent. To decrease the risk of toxic anterior segment syndrome (TASS), do not expose lumens to detergent. Instruments must be thoroughly rinsed with amounts of water, distilled water preferred,

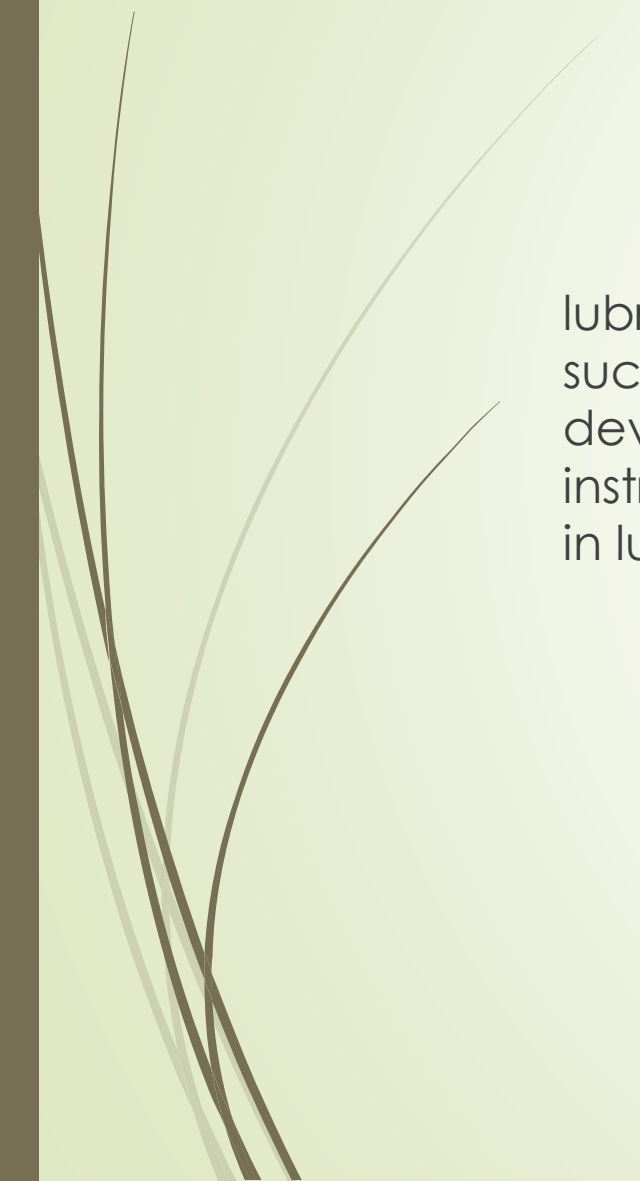


Note

- ✓ Always follow the manufacturer recommendation for the care and handling of each instrument and the instructions for use of the ultrasonic cleaners.
- ✓ Before storing instruments, be sure they are thoroughly dried. Instruments stored wet or damp will rust.



Stiff instruments



lubricant can be used. Lubricant is recommended for hinged instruments only, such as scissors, needle holders, and forceps. Lubricant prevents the development of stiff joints and inhibits the development of corrosion. The instruments are dipped, one by one, into the lubricant; do not soak instruments in lubricant or expose lubricant to instruments containing a lumen.

