

Eldor Wound Catheter Kit (CSEN 194)

Instructions for Use

Description

The Eldor Wound Catheter Kit is a collection of components used for the infusion of local anaesthetics or narcotics into the intraoperative site for post-operative pain management and for regional anaesthesia outside of the epidural space. The Kit is intended for single (without the catheter) or continuous peripheral nerve blocks at the wound site or near the wound site.

It consists of a Tuohy needle 18G, 17G or 16G with lengths from 80 mm to 200 mm, an Eldor wound catheter with 10 to 20 lateral holes, a Tuohy Borst catheter adapter, needle filter (blue), Catheter filter (white) and thread assist guide for introducing the catheter into the Tuohy needle. The Tuohy needle is marked to indicate 1cm increments.

The Eldor catheter is marked with lines every centimetre up to 25 cm. Special markings indicate 10cm (2 lines), 15cm (3 lines), 20cm (4 lines) and 25cm (5 lines).

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Catheter Placement

1. Strict aseptic technique should be followed throughout Eldor catheter placement.
2. Patency and integrity of the Tuohy needle and catheter should be checked prior to commencing the procedure.
3. Selection of regional technique is dependent on the surgical site.
4. It is recommended that correct needle placement is confirmed by Ultrasound guidance. Elicitation of paresthesia (pain) or motor response are alternative techniques that may also be utilised.
5. Once correct placement of the Tuohy needle is achieved, add a needle filter (blue), prime slowly with 1 ml of anaesthetic solution to ensure patency and as a test dose to avoid intravenous or intra-arterial injection. Then remove the needle filter.
6. Advance the Eldor Catheter through the needle until the infusion segment (10-hole segment) is within the nerve site.
7. It is recommended to place the catheter so that obstruction of the holes will not occur and catheter removal will not be impeded.
8. Ensure the catheter is not in a vein or artery.
9. While holding the catheter, slowly withdraw the needle from the puncture site and slide back over catheter and remove.
10. Attach the catheter luer lock adaptor to the end of the catheter. This is achieved by loosening the two halves of the adaptor, then inserting the end of the catheter into the clear half until the catheter comes to a complete stop. Then the adaptor is screwed tightly together to secure the catheter.
11. Attach the white filter to the Tuohy Borst adapter and prime the catheter with 1-5 ml of anaesthetic solution to ensure patency and as a test dose to avoid intravenous or intra-arterial injection.
12. The catheter is then secured to the patient by coiling it and fastening down with two steri-strips. An occlusive dressing is then placed over the coiled catheter, steri-strips and insertion site.

Catheter Removal

1. Remove the dressing covering and loosen the steri-strips at the catheter site.
2. Grasp the catheter close to the skin and gently pull the catheter. The catheter should be easy to remove and not painful. Do not tug or pull quickly during removal.

3. If resistance is encountered or the catheter stretches, STOP. Reposition the patient and try again as this may relieve pressure on the catheter.
4. If catheter is difficult to remove, an Ultrasound is recommended.
5. Once a catheter is removed, check that it is intact.

Precautions on the use of the Eldor Wound Catheter Kit

1. Follow the instructions for use. This device should only be used by a qualified medical practitioner.
2. The catheter is intended for short-term use only, 72 hours or less.
3. Because of danger of shearing or breaking off a portion the Eldor Catheter, do not withdraw the catheter through the needle. If required, withdraw the needle first, then the catheter.
4. Withdrawal of the catheter should be done slowly and gently.
5. Pain (paresthesia) may be experienced upon insertion of the needle.
6. Pain (paresthesia) may be experienced upon insertion of the catheter. It is not unusual to get a brief sensation during catheter insertion. If this does not stop, withdraw the catheter and reposition as it may have come into contact with a nerve root.
7. Avoid placing the catheter in joint spaces. Although no definitive causal relationship has been established, some reports in the literature have shown a possible association between continuous intra-articular infusions (particularly with bupivacaine) and the subsequent development of chondrolysis.
8. Follow national and/or institutional guidelines for patient monitoring appropriate to the administration of anaesthetics.
9. Do not use the Eldor Wound Catheter Kit if the packaging is open or defective. Do not resterilise.
10. The Eldor Wound Catheter Kit is a single-use product. There is a risk of contamination if it is reused.
11. After use, the Eldor Wound Catheter Kit may represent a biohazard. Its components should be handled and disposed of in accordance with accepted infection control and medical waste disposal protocols.

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