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COVIDIEN™ Edge™ Electrodes

- REF E1450G
- REF E1450X C 205-0 25
- REF E1450-4
- REF E1450-6 c 205-0 75
- REF E1475X

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- en Instructions for Use
- fr Mode d'emploi
- pt Instruções de uso
- da Brugervejledning
- de Gebrauchsanleitung
- es Instrucciones de uso
- fi Käyttöohjeet
- it Istruzioni per l'uso
- nl Gebruiksaanwijzing
- no Bruksanvisning
- sv Bruksanvisning
- ru Инструкция по применению
- zh 使用说明

- en Edge™
- REF E1450G Blade Electrode 3" (7.62 cm)
- REF E1450X Hex-locking Blade Electrode 2.5" (6.35 cm)
- REF E1450-4 Blade Electrode 4" (10.16 cm)
- REF E1450-6 Blade Electrode 6.5" (16.51 cm)
- REF E1475X Hex-locking Blade Electrode 2.75" (7.0 cm)

Do not use if package is opened or damaged

Indications for Use
The Edge Coated Electrodes are intended as an alternative to uncoated stainless steel electrodes for use in conventional monopolar electrocautery accessories. The coated electrodes are intended for use in situations where monopolar electrocautery cutting and coagulation are normally used.

Warning
This product cannot be adequately cleaned and/or sterilized by the user in order to facilitate safe reuse, and is therefore intended for single use. Attempts to clean or sterilize these devices may result in a bio-incompatibility, infection, or product failure risks to the patient.

Explosion Hazard Do not use electrocautery in the presence of flammable anesthetics.

Warning
Fire Hazard Both oxygen (O₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) support combustion. Watch for enriched O₂ and N₂O atmospheres near the surgical site especially during head and neck surgery. Enriched O₂ atmospheres may result in fire and burns to patients or surgical personnel.

Fire/Explosion Hazard The following substances contribute to increased fire and explosion hazards in the operating room:
- Oxygen-enriched environments
- Oxidizing agents, such as H₂O₂ atmospheres
- Verify all anesthesia circuit connections are leak free before and during use of electrocautery.
- Verify endotracheal tubes are leak free and that the cuff seals properly to prevent oxygen leaks.
- If an uncuffed tube is in use, pack the throat with wet sponges around the uncuffed tube.
- If possible, stop supplemental oxygen at least one minute before and during use of electrocautery.

Explosion Hazard The sparking and heating associated with electrocautery can provide an ignition source.
- When using electrocautery in the same room with gases or flammable substances, prevent pooling of fluids and the accumulation of gases under surgical drapes or near the surgical site.
- Tissue buildup (eschar) on the tip of an active electrode poses a fire hazard, especially in oxygen-enriched environments, such as in throat or mouth procedures. Echar plus high oxygen may create embers. Keep the electrode clean and free of all debris.


Warning
Facial and other body hair is flammable. Water-soluble surgical lubricating jelly may be used to cover hair close to the surgical site to decrease flammability.
The electrode must fit completely and securely into the pencil. An incorrectly seated electrode may result in burns to the patient or surgical personnel.
Fire Hazard Always place the active electrode in a clean, dry, insulated safety holder when not in use.
Electrocautery accessories that are activated or hot from use can cause unintended burns to the patient or surgical personnel.
Electrocautery accessories may cause fire or burns if placed close to or in contact with flammable materials, such as gauze or surgical drapes. Place longer electrodes (such as extended electrodes) away from the patient and drapes.


Warning
Confirm proper electrocautery settings prior to and during a procedure. Use the lowest power settings to achieve the desired effect. If increased power settings are required, check the patient return electrode and all accessory connections before major power setting adjustments.
Some surgeons may elect to "buzz the hemostat" during surgical procedures. It is not recommended, and the hazards of such a practice probably cannot be eliminated. Burns to the surgeon's hands may result. To minimize the risk, take these precautions:
- Do not lean on the patient, the table, or the retractors while buzzing the hemostat.
- Activate cut rather than coag. Cut has a lower voltage than coag.
- Use the lowest power setting possible for the minimum time necessary to achieve hemostasis.
- Activate the generator after the accessory makes contact with the hemostat. Do not arc to the hemostat.


Warning
Firmly grasp as much of the hemostat as possible before activating the generator. This disperses the current over a larger area and minimizes the current concentration at the fingertips.
"Buzz the hemostat" below hand level (as close as possible to the patient) to reduce the opportunity for current to follow alternate paths through the surgeon's hands.
When using a coated or nonstick blade electrode, place the edge of the electrode against the hemostat or other metal instrument.

Precaution
Podiatric applications and/or procedures performed on small anatomic structures may require reduced power settings. The higher the current level and the larger the current is applied, the greater the possibility of unintended thermal damage to tissue, especially during use on small appendages.
Before use, examine the electrocautery unit and accessories for defects. Do not use cables or accessories with damaged (cracked, burned, or taped) insulation or connectors.
Do not modify or add to the insulation of active electrodes.
Activate the electrocautery unit only when ready to deliver electrocautery current and the active tip is in view (especially if looking through an endoscope).
Deactivate the electrocautery unit before the tip leaves the surgical site.

Precaution
The electrodes are intended for single use only. **Do not reuse after use** to prevent injury to hospital personnel. These electrodes are not designed to withstand resterilization. **Do not resterilize.**
Notice
This electrode has a coating to reduce sticking of eschar. Cleaning the electrode with a scratch pad or other abrasive object, tapping with a sharp object, or bending beyond 90 degrees may damage the electrode. If the electrode is damaged, discard it.
Using coated electrodes at high power settings may cause damage to the coating. If the coating is damaged, discard the electrode.
Electrocautery generators (e.g., Force FX™ or Force E2™ generators) produce desired surgical effects at lower power cut mode settings than conventional electrocautery generators. The electrode coating may deteriorate when used with tissue response generators at higher power settings.

Important
Wipe the electrode often with moist gauze or other material.
Instructions for Use
1. Ensure the pencil is not connected to the generator.


2. Grasp the insulating sleeve on the electrode, and insert the electrode into the pencil.


3. Ensure the insulating sleeve fits securely inside the nose of the pencil so that the nose overlaps the insulating sleeve by at least 1/8" (0.3 cm).
4. Hex electrodes have a depth indicator. The line on the depth indicator should be flush with the tip of the hand/electrode pencil.


5. A tip protector covers the coated end of some electrodes. If a tip protector is present, remove it before use.
