PAJUNK

StimuLong Plus StimuLong NanoLine StimuLong Sono StimuLong Sono II

Plexus Anaesthesia

Å→文

Instructions for Use

▲ These instructions for use were translated into the following languages: DE, EN, FR, IT, ES, PT, NL, DA, SV, EL, BG, ET, HR, LV, LT, PL, RO, SK, SL, CS, HU. The translations can be downloaded from our website: eifu.pajunk.com.

Special notice

- II Please read the following information and operating instructions carefully.
- Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. The device may only be used by qualified medical staff in accordance with these user instructions.

 $\mathsf{PA}\mathsf{JUNK}^{\$}$ does not recommend any particular treatment method. Professional medical staff are responsible for the way in which the device is used and for patient selection.

In addition to these instruction for use, the relevant information also applies according to the corresponding specialist literature and current state of the art and knowledge.

Failure to comply with the instructions for use invalidates the warranty and puts patient safety at risk.

If used in combination with other devices, it is essential that the compatibility information and user instructions for these other devices are taken into account. A decision regarding the combined use of devices from different manufacturers (where they do not constitute treatment units) is the responsibility of the user.

The device must not be used under any circumstances if there are good reasons to suspect incompleteness, damage or loss of sterility.

Only devices in perfect condition, which are within the sterile expiry date marked on the label, in undamaged packaging, may be used.

Device description / compatibility

REF Please see the current declaration of conformity for product numbers and the scope of these instructions for use.

StimuLong Plus / StimuLong NanoLine / StimuLong Sono are supplied by PAJUNK* in convenient sets. They consist of:

- Cannula: PlexoLong NanoLine with echogenic Cornerstone embossments
- StimuLong catheter (with/without stylet, with/without helical coil) in catheter container
- StimuLong clamping adapter
- Zero stuffing/locking cap
- Bacterial filter 0.2 µm
- Filter/FixoLong catheter fixation
- FixoCath catheter fixation
- Adapter cable/connecting cable

Connection · ILIER

The exact list can be found on the label.

Intended use

Puncture and positioning of cannula and/or catheter on peripheral nerves (sometimes using ultrasound and/or nerve stimulation techniques) and injection of anaesthetic

/! Indwelling time for the continuous system: 7 days (168h)

Make sure (particularly before injection) that the injection tube is firmly in place.



PAJUNK[®] cannulas or catheters can be introduced into the body under ultrasound, fluoroscopic or CT auidance.

🙀 Warnina:

Do not use catheters with an internal spiral or stimulation electrode or cannulas for MRI procedures! After placement, be sure to attach the supplied "Not suitable for MRI" label to the catheter or label it clearly and comprehensibly for third parties in accordance with the specifications of your institution.

Target User Group

Medical staff only

Target patient population

No limitations with regard to target patient group

Indications

Continuous peripheral anaesthesia/analgesia.

Contraindication

Device-specific contraindications

Under no circumstances is the device to be used in the event of known material incompatibilities and/or known interactions.

No other device-specific contraindications are known.

Contraindications of peripheral anaesthesia

Clinically manifest coagulation disorders, diseases of central or peripheral nerves, chronic respiratory disease for blocks of the upper limb, infection of the puncture site, lesions at the puncture site, allergy to local anaesthetic, patient refusal

Complications

Device-specific complications

Cannula breakage, tissue/bone resistance and the resulting necessity of cannula realignment, significant vascular injuries during puncture, neuronal damage during puncture.

Allergic reactions, resistance during catheter removal, catheter tearing, catheter shearing, catheter bending, reduced/missing flow

Complications of peripheral anaesthesia

Vascular damage, neurological damage, paraesthesias, pain, failed block, motor deficits, epidural spread of local anaesthetic, infection



Users must inform patients of complications typically associated with the procedure



If complications occur while using the device, follow the protocols of your organisation. If this does not resolve the complications, or if they are regarded as serious or untreatable, carefully stop the procedure and remove invasive device components from the patient.

Warnings

/ for sterile device:

This is a disposable medical device for use with only one patient!

(2) This device must not be re-used under any circumstances!

This device must not be resterilised under any circumstances!

The materials used in the manufacture of this device are not suitable for reprocessing or resterilisation.

This device is not designed to be reprocessed or resterilised.

⚠️ Unauthorised re-use or reprocessing

- can cause the device to lose the essential performance properties intended by the manufacturer.
- leads to a significant risk of cross-infection/contamination as a result of potentially inadequate processing methods.
- may cause the device to lose functional properties.
- may cause materials to break down and lead to endotoxic reactions caused by the residues.

$/! \$ for puncture:

- 1. Take care to use devices of suitable dimensions (diameter, length), especially when treating obese patients and children.
- 2. For cannulas with stylet: Perform the puncture (also when removing the cannula) with introduced stylet only.
- 3. To avoid bending or breaking of the cannula, never apply excessive force to the cannula.
- 4. In case of unexpected bone contact, slightly withdraw the cannula and change its direction.
- 5. Repeated bone contact will damage the tip. Under no circumstances should you continue to use a cannula damaged in this manner. In case of

previous bone contact remove the cannula (with introduced stylet) and introducer in one step.

/ for catheter placement and removal:

- 1. Immediately before use, check that the catheter will pass through the cannula.
- 2. The tip of the cannula can be damaged by bone contact during insertion. If a catheter is passed through a cannula that is damaged in this way, it can itself become damaged. If this happens, use a new cannula.
- 3. Once the catheter has left the tip of the cannula, do not retract the catheter as there is a risk of shearing.
- 4. If the procedure is interrupted, remove the catheter and the cannula together if possible.
- 5. If flow is impeded, check the locking mechanism of the adapter.
- 6. When using catheters with a closed tip and lateral openings, extend the catheter at least 15 mm (no more than 50 mm) beyond the tip of the needle to ensure unimpeded injection!
- 7. Never insert the catheter more than 50 mm. It is more likely to become knotted if it is inserted more than 50 mm.
- 8. Ensure that the catheter is not kinked on fixing.
- 9. Be sure to check the connection between the catheter and the infusion devices regularly.
- 10. Do not tug the catheter or pull it sharply when removing it from the patient.
- 11. Do not use excessive force when removing the catheter. Do not continue to pull the catheter if it starts to stretch too much.
- 12. If you detect resistance while removing the catheter, do not withdraw it any further. If necessary, reposition the patient. Then try to withdraw the catheter again. If this is still difficult, investigate with fluoroscopy or an X-ray before taking any further action.
- 13. After removing the catheter, check the distal tip to see whether it is complete. The tip should be intact. Only in this case you can be sure that the entire catheter has been removed.

$\cancel{1}$ for injection:

- 1. Always ensure that the injection site is aseptic.
- 2. Do not administer drugs that are not indicated for the intended use.
- 3. Be sure to constantly check the connection between the catheter and the infusion device.

for use with other compatible products:

- 1. When using multiple components, familiarise yourself with their operation before use by checking connections and passages (cannulas, adapters).
- 2. When connecting the catheter to the ClampingAdapter, always make sure

that the catheter is fully inserted into the ClampingAdapter as far as the stop (at least as far as the orientation mark). Never preflush before making the connection.

- 3. Disinfectants based on or containing alcohol can damage the filter.
- 4. Ensure the correct function of the nerve stimulator used and make sure to use adequate amperages.
- 5. In any case, follow the Instructions for use of the nerve stimulator used.
- Please note, in particular, for stimulation cannulas and catheters: Do not use any devices with electromagnetic radiation near the patient. This avoids any electromagnetic interactions.
- 7. The locking cap must be screwed on before you disinfect the filter.

/ Further warning indications:

- Caution! Sharp object warning The device or device components may, depending on the type of tip, have sharp edges or tips. Various infectious pathogens can be transmitted if a stab wound occurs. The most relevant ones in practice are the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and the hepatitis C virus (HCV).
- You must routinely take general precautions for handling blood and body fluids when using and disposing of the device, due to the risk of contact with blood-borne pathogens.
- Please note that the continued use of a device of the same type must be assessed cumulatively as described in the legislation on medical devices, even after the device has been exchanged or replaced.
- 4. Avoid build-up of fluid film between the catheter and ClampingAdapter (e.g. through fluids on gloves). Fluids on the proximal end of the catheter can affect the holding force and result in disconnections and/or leakage.

Sequence of use

Cannula placement (single shot)

- 1. Disinfect the skin and cover the puncture area with a sterile fenestrated drape (optional: perform local anaesthesia).
- 2. Incision (optional: lancet, etc.).
- 3. Advance the cannula as far as under the skin.
- 4. Localisation of the cannula
- 5. As soon as exact localisation and fixation of the cannula has been performed, the anaesthetic can be applied.

Catheter placement (continuous anaesthesia)

1. Fix the catheter containers on the cannula hub.

Make sure that during the puncture the cannula opening is always in the direction in which the catheter is to be placed later on.

- 2. Push the catheter with the marked end into the target area until it has reached the required depth.
- 3. Stimulation catheters: connection to stimulator, clear identification of the desired orientation.
- 4. Once it is in place, remove the cannula via the catheter. Hold the catheter tightly with the other hand if necessary.
- 5. After removing the cannula, connect the catheter to the clamping adapter.
- 6. Fill the filter with the anaesthetic to be used to compensate for the dead volume.
- 7. Connect the catheter adapter to the filter hub.
- 8. Fill a syringe with the selected anaesthetic or analgesic and connect it to the filter hub. The catheter system is now ready for the injection.
- 9. Secure the catheter in the vicinity of the exit site using the optionally supplied FixoLong or FixoCath.

Fastening of the FixoLong (optional)

- 1. Fasten the PAJUNK* adhesive bandage with the fixed catheter cross in the vicinity of the catheter exit.
- 2. Engage the catheter with the fastening clips. This guarantees maximum freedom of movement while simultaneously fixing the catheter.
- 3. Place the filter base on the catheter cross.
- 4. Secure the flat filter on the filter base.

Fastening of the FixoCath (optional)

- 1. Hold the catheter over the incised side of the FixoCath securing plaster at the position of the catheter exit.
- 2. Remove the three adhesive strips at the lower part of the fixation plaster and attach the plaster to the skin.
- 3. Now peel off the longitudinal adhesive strip attached to the foam pad and place the catheter on it.
- Remove the protective film from the adhesive strips of the perforated cover plaster and fix it over the catheter.

Operating and storage conditions



10°C	Temperature limit	+10 °C to +30 °C
20_20 65	Humidity limitation	20 % to 65 %



Keep away from sunlight

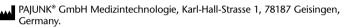
Keep dry

General information

The devices are manufactured in accordance with globally applicable guidelines for hazardous substances.



Any serious incident that occurred while using the device should be reported to the manufacturer and the corresponding authorities of the country the user and/or patient are residing in.



Key to symbols used in labelling



Manufacturer





REF Item number

STERILE EO Sterilized using ethylene oxide



Do not resterilise



Do not use if package is damaged



Keep dry



Humidity limitation





Caution



Date of manufacture





Temperature limit



Consult instructions for use

Single sterile barrier system

MR MR unsafe Advice Information "CE conformity marking" or "CE CE marking" = this marking shows that a device is in conformity with the applicable requirements as set out in the Medical Device Regulation or other European Union legislation on its affixing. Sharp object warning Does not contain phthalates Natural rubber latex has not been used as a component in the manufacture of this product QTY Quantity A) MD Medical device

Caution: The sale of this device and its

prescription by a physician are subject

to legal restrictions



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Unique device identification

Single sterile barrier system with protective packaging outside



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