



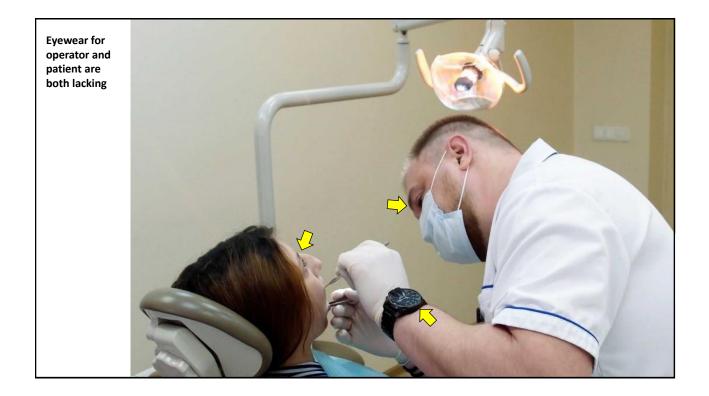
### Some common errors

- Inconsistent PPE
- Gloved hands touching clean items (e.g. retrieval)
- Poor handling practice for sharps
- Hand hygiene time too short
- Attempted re-use of single use items
- Rusty and corroded items
- Inadequate records of steriliser cycles

- Poor loading of sterilizer chamber
- Limited understanding of S vs. B steam sterilizer cycles
- Lack of proper cycle records
- Poor storage practices for wrapped items

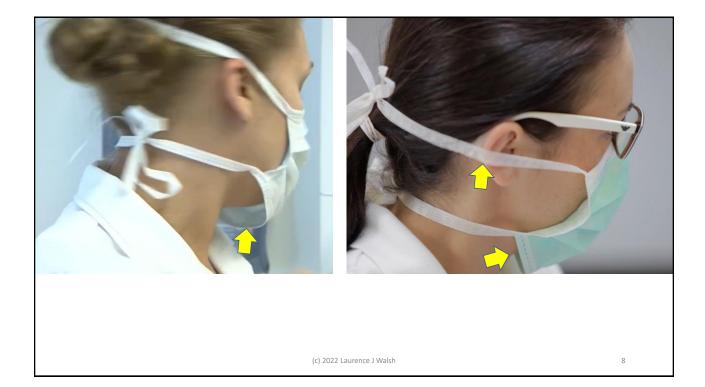














## Corrective eyewear lacks side protection



## Corrective eyewear that is safety compliant



Can include bifocals and trifocals













# Incorrect storage of items



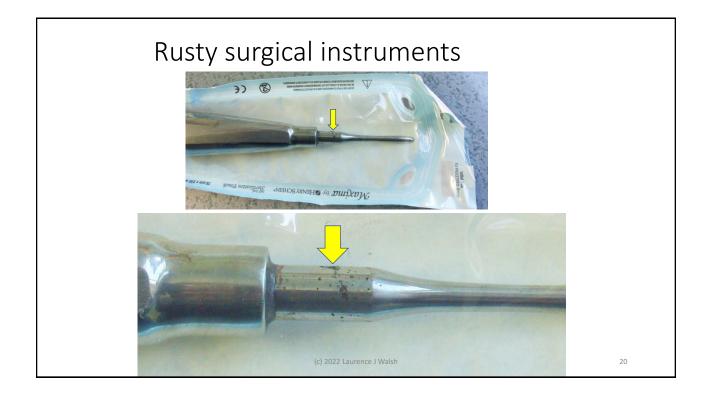
# Suboptimal vs. nonconforming instrument storage practices





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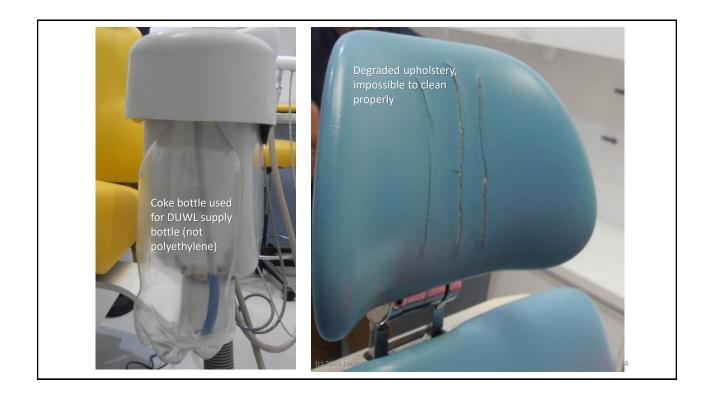










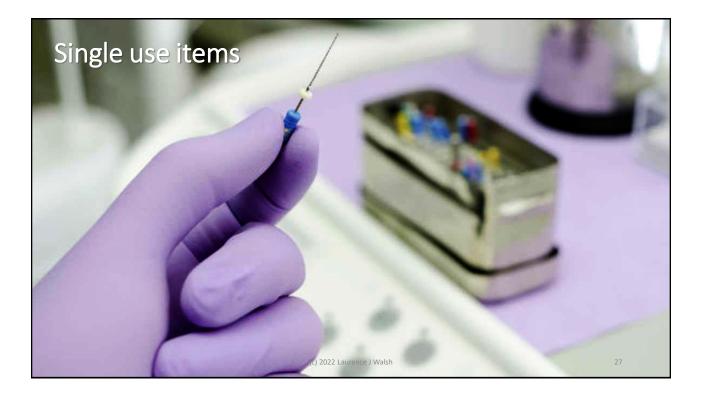




### **Re-use of single use items**

A medical device labelled with any of the following information or symbol in Figure 5.1 shall be deemed to be a medical device intended only for single use.





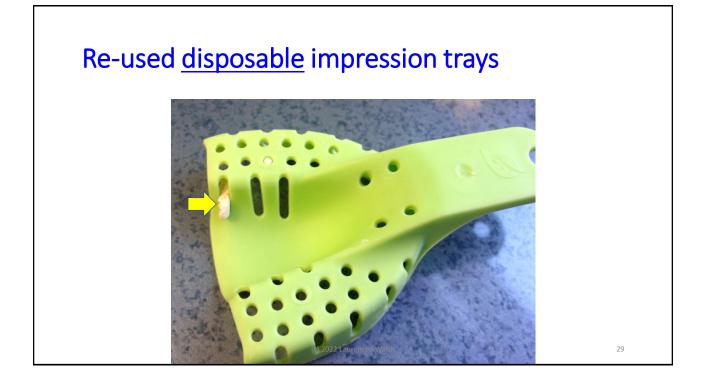


#### Hand endodontic files

Reprocessing hand files is not practicable as they are typically labelled as single-use items. It is both ineffective and unsafe, and likely to result in a sharps injury.

Protocols with proven effectiveness for cleaning rotary nickel titanium files have limited effectiveness in removing bioburden from hand files made from either stainless steel or nickel-titanium alloy and cannot be used. In addition there are concerns regarding staff safetyaurence J Walsh





- Dental staff should always refer to **manufacturer instructions** to determine if a device is single-use.
- If a device does not have reprocessing (i.e., cleaning and disinfection or sterilization) instructions, then in the absence of such information it should be considered single-use (i.e., disposable).
- Likewise, if the item is classed by the supplier as a "consumable", then it is considered as disposable.

