

## STERILISATION

Application of sterilization processes in hospitals particularly with reference to surgical dressings and intravenous fluids

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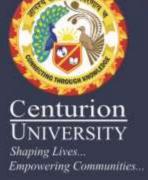
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## **Sterilization of Surgical Dressings**

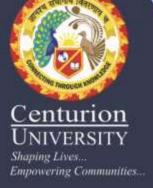
- Surgical dressing materials like cotton wool, gauze, bandages etc.
- Following stages involved in the sterilization of surgical dressings.
- Surgical dressing material wrapping or packing into a suitable container for this purpose use the metal drum & those drum perforated in order to free flow of steam or those materials are wrapped in muslin cloth or nylon bags.
- The surgical dressings is exposed for 30 to 45 mint at 121°C., if surgical dressings are packed in metallic drum then it required longer time for sterilization.



After the sterilization the warm materials are not placed on the cold surface or in water because it causes contamination.

## **Sterilization of Transfusion Fluids**

- The transfusion fluids or I.V fluids are transferred into washed & dried bottles.
- > The bottles are loaded into sterilizer & door is closed.
- The bottles are exposed to the desired temperature & pressure for stated period.
- After sterilization those bottles are taken out from the sterilizer when these are cooled to less than 100°C.
- $\succ$  The bottles of transfusion fluids are then labeled.



## **Precautions for handling of sterilization equipment**

- By wearing sterilized gowns ,face masks and gloves before entering into aseptic rooms.
- > The hair should be properly covered with sterilized caps.
- The hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and antiseptic solutions before handling the sterilized equipments.
- ➤ The working surface of the table should be thoroughly cleaned with disinfectant before starting the aseptic work.
- The sterilized equipments should be transferred from one place to another in a trolley, so that the aseptic room is not opened again and again.
- The sterilized air should be introduced under pressure in the aseptic room to maintain sterility.