

# TRACOE Twist Plus

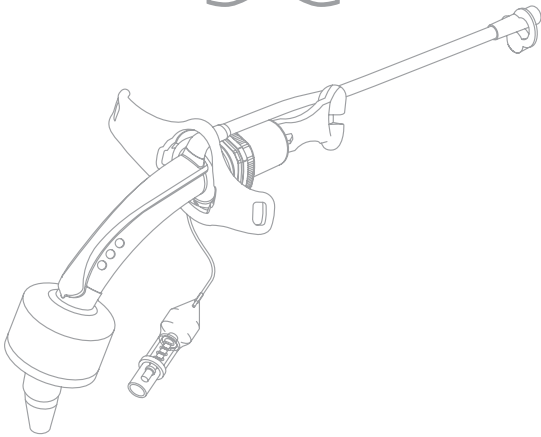
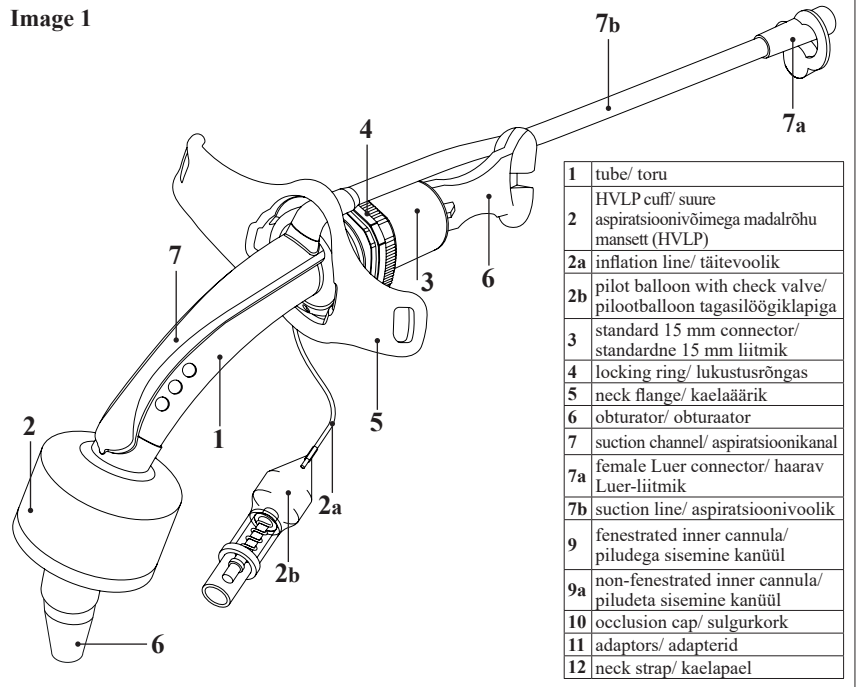


Image 1



1	tube/ toru
2	HVLP cuff/ suure aspiratsioonivõimega madalrõhu mansett (HVLP)
2a	inflation line/ täitevoolik
2b	pilot balloon with check valve/ pilootballoon tagasilöögiklapiga
3	standard 15 mm connector/ standardne 15 mm liitmik
4	locking ring/ lukustusrõngas
5	neck flange/ kaelaäärik
6	obturator/ obturaator
7	suction channel/ aspiratsioonikanal
7a	female Luer connector/ haarav Luer-liitmik
7b	suction line/ aspiratsioonivoolik
9	fenestrated inner cannula/ piludega sisemine kanüül
9a	non-fenestrated inner cannula/ piludeta sisemine kanüül
10	occlusion cap/ sulgurkork
11	adaptors/ adapterid
12	neck strap/ kaelapael



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## Contents

IMAGES, TABLES/ PILDID, TABELID .....	1
EN - ENGLISH .....	2
ET - EESTI .....	5
SYMBOLS .....	9

Image 2

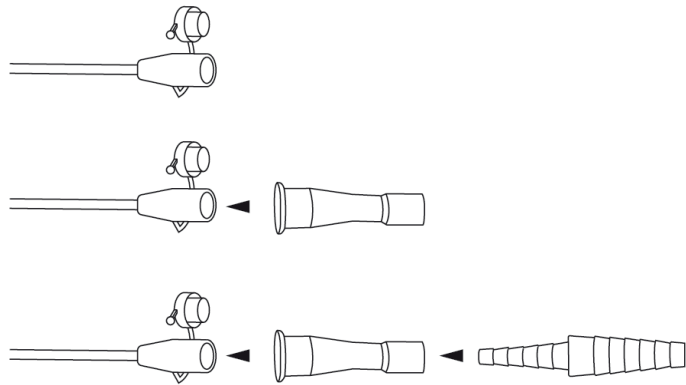
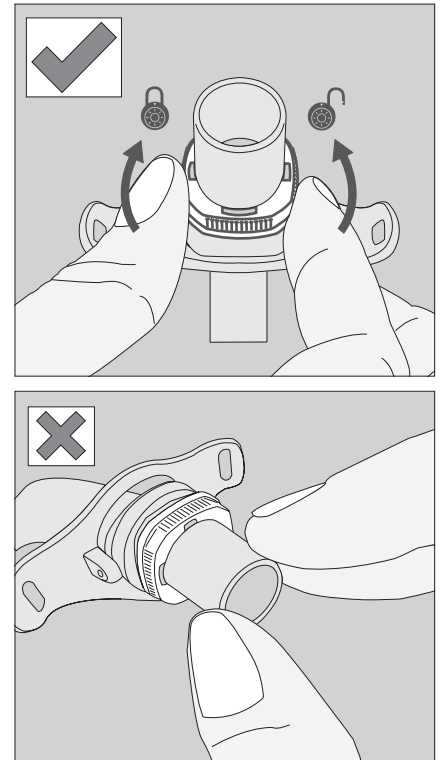
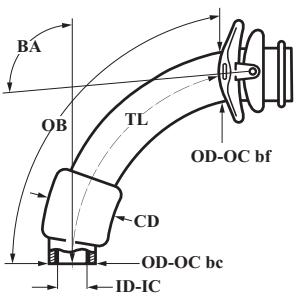


Image 3



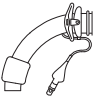
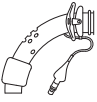
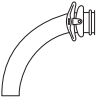
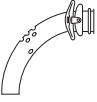
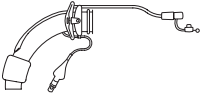
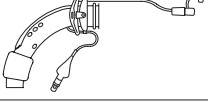
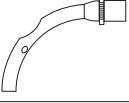
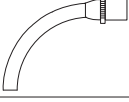




## Size Table

REF 311, REF 312, REF 313, REF 314, REF 316, REF 888-316



Size	ID-IC mm	OD-OC bc mm	OD-OC bf mm	TL mm	OB mm	BA θ°	CD mm
07	7.0	9.8	10.1	85	91	100	26
08	8.0	10.8	11.1	88	95	100	28
09	9.0	11.8	12.1	90	99	100	30
10	10.0	12.8	13.1	92	102	100	32

**ID-IC:** inner diameter (clear width) at bottom of inner cannula; **OD-OC bc:** outer diameter at bottom of outer cannula; **OD-OC bf:** outer diameter of outer cannula behind the flange; **TL:** length along center line from start of neck flange to bottom of tube; **OB:** length along outer bend from start of neck flange to bottom of tube; **BA:** bending angle; **CD:** cuff diameter

Scope of delivery/ Tarne ulatus	REF 311	REF 312	REF 313	REF 314	REF 316	REF 888-316
	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>9</b> 	-	1	-	1	-	1
<b>9a</b> 	2	1	2	1	2	1
<b>6</b> 	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>10</b> 	-	1	-	1	-	1
<b>11</b> 	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>12</b> 	1	1	1	1	1	1

## EN - ENGLISH

### Instructions for Use Tracoe Twist Plus Tracheostomy Tubes

**The use of Above Cuff Vocalization (ACV) is CE approved only.**

**Note:** Please read the instructions for use carefully. They are part of the described product and must be available at all times. For your patients' and your own safety, please observe the following safety information.

The illustrations to which the text refers can be found on the illustrated pages at the beginning of these instructions. The numbers indicate product components and refer to the respective illustrations of the product. Symbols and icons used with the product are explained in sections "General Description" and "Functional Description".

#### 1. Intended Use and Indications for Use

Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes are indicated for providing tracheal access for airway management. They may be used up to 29 days.

**Clinical Benefit:** Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes provide tracheal access to the lower respiratory tract. The cuffed models, when inflated, can be used to seal the airway (e.g. for mechanical ventilation).

Tracoe Twist Plus tubes are double-lumen tubes. The inner cannula can be removed or exchanged e.g. for cleaning from secretions or obstructions while the outer cannula remains in place. Thus, airway patency can be restored by change of the inner cannula. The tubes with subglottic suction channel allow to remove the secretions that remain above the inflated cuff.

The fenestrated model permits a proportion of the airflow to be directed towards the upper respiratory tract. If the treatment does not require or allow (e.g. mechanical ventilation) the use of a

fenestrated tracheostomy tube, the fenestration can be closed by inserting a non-fenestrated inner cannula.

The 15 mm connector is a standardized component to which other airway management devices (e.g. mechanical ventilator, cough assist, nebuliser etc.) can be connected.

Compared to the usage of an endotracheal tube the anatomical dead space is reduced and there is less need for sedation when using a tracheostomy tube. The risk of long-term complications associated with prolonged endotracheal intubation (e.g. vocal cord injuries, formation of granulation tissue in the laryngeal area etc.) can be prevented when using a tracheostomy tube.

**Patient Population:** The product is intended for adults and adolescents (≥12 - 21 years).

**Clinical Use:** The product is intended for mechanically ventilated and self-breathing patients in hospitals, pre-hospitals (EMS), extended care facilities, or outpatient clinics, or home care.

**Intended User:** The product can be used by medical staff trained in tracheostomy care or individuals trained by professionals.

**Indications for Use:** The tracheostomy tube is indicated for patients where access to the lower respiratory tract is required by means of a tracheostomy to secure the airway. Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes are double-lumen tubes. The inner cannula can be removed and replaced in case of encrustation or obstruction by viscous secretions.

The tracheostomy tube with a high-volume-low-pressure (HVLP) cuff seals the trachea to separate the upper airways from the lower respiratory tract. Therefore, it allows efficient ventilation and reduces influx of subglottic secretions into the lung.

The Tracoe Twist Plus extract tracheostomy tubes with subglottic suction channel and cuff (REF 316 and REF 888-316) are predominantly used for patients producing large amounts of secretions and for whom suctioning of the subglottic space is indicated.

The Tracoe Twist Plus extract tracheostomy tubes can be used for Above Cuff Vocalization (ACV).

The double fenestration of the Tracoe Twist Plus models (REF 312, REF 314, REF 888-316) allows a proportion of the airflow to be directed towards the upper respiratory tract.

**Single Patient Use and Useful Life:** The Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tube is for single patient use with a useful life of 29 days. The device can be cleaned and reinserted in the same patient during this time period.

The device should not be used for more than 29 days beginning from the initial opening of the sterile barrier. This maximum period of use includes both patient and non-patient (e.g. cleaning) use of the device.

#### Caution:

A prolonged use of the tracheostomy tube for more than 29 days may result in material safety and biocompatibility issues.

#### 2. General Description

The Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tube is made of PU and provides an artificial airway to the lower respiratory tract.

The product includes a tracheostomy tube with or without a cuff, 2 inner cannulas with 15 mm connector, a perforated obturator, and a fabric neck strap which are supplied together within a sterile bag. Adaptors for use with external suctioning devices are only delivered with the subglottic suctioning models (REF 316, REF 888-316). The fenestrated models (REF 312, REF 314, REF 888-316) also contain an occlusion cap.

The Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes are available in different diameters and lengths. The cuffed models (REF 311, REF 312, REF 316, REF 888-316) are provided with the cuff deflated. The appropriate diameter and length of the tube is determined by the physician.

The tracheostomy tube is radiopaque due to its material.

Clinical use of the device in a MR environment is dependent on the product specifications and is described in chapter "MRI Safety Information".

The tracheostomy tube can be used in combination with medical devices that are approved for invasive ventilation through a tracheostoma and are connected via a standard 15 mm connector. The tracheostomy tubes with the subglottic suction channel can be used with medical devices approved for subglottic suction.

This product is supplied with an information card, including two detachable labels, which contain product specific details. These labels will facilitate reordering of the device and its safe use within a MR environment. The labels can be attached to the patient record.

The image 1 represents the most complex tracheostomy tube model.

1	tube	7	suction channel
2	HVLP cuff	7a	female Luer connector
2a	inflation line	7b	suction line
2b	pilot balloon with check valve	9	fenestrated inner cannula
3	standard 15 mm connector	9a	non-fenestrated inner cannula
4	locking ring	10	occlusion cap
5	neck flange	11	adaptors
6	obturator	12	neck strap

#### (1) Tracheostomy Tube:

- All tubes are curved and tapered towards the distal end and feature a round tip at the distal end (inside the patient).
- All tubes are made of a radiopaque material.
- REF 311: The tube is cuffed
- REF 312: The tube is cuffed and fenestrated
- REF 313: The tube is non-fenestrated
- REF 314: The tube is fenestrated
- REF 316: The tube is cuffed with subglottic suction channel
- REF 888-316: The tube is cuffed, fenestrated, and with subglottic suction channel

#### (2) High-Volume-Low-Pressure (HVLP) Cuff:

- The HVLP-cuff (2) is located on the distal end of the tracheostomy tube and directly connected to the inflation line (2a).

- The proximal end of the inflation line includes a pilot balloon (2b), with incorporated self-sealing check valve and a female Luer connector.
- The HVLP-cuff is inflated with air only.
- The pilot balloon (2b) displays the cuff diameter (CD) and size, where appropriate.

#### (5) Neck Flange:

- The neck flange (5) has a curved form.
- Due to its double swivel the flange is horizontal and vertical movable.
- The product code (REF), clinical size (size), inside diameter (ID), outside diameter (OD), length (TL) of the tube and MR Safety symbol are all indicated on the neck flange.

#### (6) Obturator:

- The perforated obturator (6) has a smooth, round, conical tip at the distal end. The obturator is used for re-insertion of the tracheostomy tube for a tracheostoma.
- Due to its perforation the obturator can be used with the Seldinger technique.

#### (7-7b) Subglottic Suction Channel:

- Tracoe Twist Plus extract tracheostomy tubes (REF 316, REF 888-316) include a subglottic suction channel (7) on the outside of the tracheostomy tube. The suction opening is placed at the lowest possible position above the cuff.
- The proximal end of the suction channel includes a standard female Luer connector (7a) port for connection to an external accessory device used in subglottic suctioning or for air/oxygen supply for ACV. For subglottic suctioning, additional adaptors (11) can be used for connection.
- The subglottic suctioning port (7a) can be closed by using the attached cap.

#### (9-9a) Inner Cannulas:

- Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes are supplied with 2 inner cannulas, one of which is pre-mounted in the outer cannula.
- Each inner cannula has a 15 mm connector with a locking ring (4). The blue locking ring indicates a fenestrated inner cannula (9), and the white ring indicates a non-fenestrated inner cannula (9a).
- REF 311, REF 313 and REF 316 contain 2 non-fenestrated inner cannulas.
- REF 312, REF 314 and REF 888-316 contain 1 fenestrated and 1 non-fenestrated inner cannula.
- The standardized 15 mm connector (3) is permanently attached to the inner cannula and is intended for connecting the tracheostomy tube to external devices with a female standardized 15 mm connector e.g., connection to mechanical ventilation, HME, speaking valve.


#### (12) Neck Strap:

- The neck strap (12) is a soft strip of padded fabric that wraps around the patient's neck.
- The ends of the strap include hook-and-loop fasteners that are inserted through the eyelets of the neck flange to secure the tracheostomy tube in position.
- The frequency of change is determined by the physician or healthcare professional.

#### Supplementary Products:

- Products, which can be used in combination with the Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes are listed in section "Supplementary Products".

### 3. MRI Safety Information

 REF 313 and REF 314

The Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes REF 313 and REF 314 are "MR Safe".

 REF 311, REF 312, REF 316 and REF 888-316

Nonclinical testing has demonstrated the Tracoe Twist Plus tracheostomy tubes REF 311, REF 312, REF 316 and REF 888-316 are "MR Conditional". A patient with this device can be safely scanned in a MR system meeting the following conditions:

- Static magnetic field of 1.5 Tesla (T) or 3.0 T.
- Maximum spatial field gradient of 1900 gauss/cm (19 T/m).
- Maximum MR system reported whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 2 W/kg (normal operating mode) and a maximum whole head specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3.2W/kg.
- Quadrature driven transmit body coil only.
- The neck flange (5) must be secured in place with the neck strap (12).
- The check valve of the tracheostomy tube cuff (2b) must be secured to the skin with medical tape, away from the area of MR diagnostic interest.

In non-clinical testing, the image artifact, caused by the check valve, extends (radially) up to 107 mm from the check valve when imaged with a gradient echo pulse sequence and a 1.5 T MR system, and up to 113 mm when imaged with a spin echo pulse sequence in a 3.0 T MR system. Therefore, it is recommended to tape the check valve to the patient's skin away from the area of interest.

#### Warning:

- When used in MR imaging:
- Securely fasten the tube, with a metal-free neck strap, to prevent possible movement while in the MR environment.
- Securely affix the check valve away from the area of interest with standard medical tape to prevent movement within the MR environment.
- MR image quality may be compromised if the area of interest is close to the position of the inflation valve.

### 4. Contraindications

#### Tracheostomy Tubes:

- The tracheostomy tube cannot be used in conjunction with heat emitting devices, e.g. laser. There is a risk of fire, also toxic gases may form, and the tube may get damaged.
- The uncuffed models (REF 313, REF 314) should not be used in patients with high risk of massive aspiration.
- The HVLP cuff must not be inflated when a speaking valve or an occlusion cap is used and vice versa. Neonates, infants, and children (<12 years).

#### ACV use:

- Patients with a new tracheostoma (less than 7-10 days after surgical incision).
- Obstructions in the upper airways that can inhibit the airflow and therefore phonation capabilities.
- Obstructions may lead to pressure increase in the trachea and therefore cause a risk of subcutaneous emphysema.
- Patients with surgical emphysema or infections of the tracheal tissue.
- Patients with unilateral or bilateral paralysis of the vocal cords in median position.

### 5. General Precautions

- When the product is used together with other medical devices, follow their respective instructions for use. Contact the manufacturer if there are any questions, or if assistance is required.
- Safety precautions must be taken in case of complications during the described procedures, in order to provide immediate ventilation through alternative airways, (e.g. trans laryngeal intubation, laryngeal mask). This is recommended to be based on the respective applicable guidelines and standards for patients with difficult airways, e.g. Practice Guidelines for Management of the Difficult Airway (American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2013).
- Optimum oxygen levels must be established in the patient before cannulation or re-cannulation.
- It is strongly recommended that a ready-to-use spare tube and several inner cannulas are kept at the patient's bedside. Store the spare devices under clean and dry conditions.
- It is also recommended keeping an emergency spare device at the bedside in case of an unplanned tracheostomy tube change, e.g. due to complications, a collapsed tracheostoma or similar. The emergency spare device should be one or two sizes smaller than the device in use.
- The product should be inspected for integrity and function prior to use/insertion. Verify that the tube is free of obstruction and the cuff material is not brittle or torn and can be inflated/deflated, that there is an absence of kinks, tears or cuts, and that there is a stable connection between the tube and the neck flange. If the product is damaged, it should be replaced with a new product.
- The sterile packaging and the outer packaging should be inspected for damage prior to opening. If the packaging is damaged or has been unintentionally opened, the device should not be used.
- While in placement, use or removal of the tracheostomy tube do not use excessive forces.
- Do not use unnecessary force on the tracheostomy tube when connecting to or disconnecting from external devices. This may result in damage of the tracheostomy tube and/or displacement / decannulation.
- Always hold the tracheostomy tube at the base of the 15 mm connector when connecting to or disconnecting from external devices.
- The position of the fenestration should be checked via endoscopy
- The cuff pressure can change if nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is used as an anesthetic.
- All parts of the cuff inflation system must be free from strain and kinking during measurement of the cuff pressure, otherwise the manometer may show incorrect pressure values.
- Ensure that all allowed objects (e.g. hand-held manometer) used to inflate the cuff are clean (free of dust, visible particles, and contaminants). Any obstruction of the cuff filling system may result in deflation of the cuff which will reduce efficiency of ventilation or protection from aspiration.
- To avoid damage to the cuff and improve ease of insertion, always ensure that the cuff is completely deflated prior to insertion with the deflated cuff towards the neck flange.
- When a manometer and/or a connection tube is attached to the filling line of an inflated cuff, there will always be pressure compensation between cuff and connected device. This will result in a slight pressure loss in the cuff. If necessary, re-adjust the pressure until it is within the optimal range.
- Water inside the cuff: All HVLP cuffs have a certain degree of permeability to water vapor. Therefore, condensed water vapor may accumulate inside the cuff. If larger quantities of water inadvertently enter the inflation line, it may lead to improper cuff pressure measurement, cuff pressure adjustment, and cuff deflation. In this case, the tracheostomy tube must be replaced.
- When changing the inner cannula, always ensure that the inflation line of the cuff is not positioned between the inner and outer cannulas as it may get trapped and damaged.
- During mechanical ventilation and frequent changes of the patient's position or manipulation of the tube, the inner cannula may become separated from the outer cannula. Therefore, check the connection of the inner cannula regularly.
- During subglottic suctioning, ensure that negative pressure is not excessive and not applied for an extended period in order to avoid drying out of the subglottic area. Intermittent suction is recommended. Closing the cap of the suction line port after suctioning may reduce the drying-out effect. The suction line must be blocked due to accumulated and/or dried secretions inside the suction line or during suctioning of excessive fluid. If the suction line becomes blocked, follow the instructions in chapter "Subglottic Suction".
- Improper storage conditions may result in product or sterile barrier damage.
- The vital parameters should be monitored regularly by professionals.

### 6. Warnings

- Do not use this product if the sterile packaging or the outer packaging have been compromised/damaged, e.g. open edges, holes in packaging etc.
- Reprocessing (including re-sterilisation) is not allowed, this may influence the material and function of the product. The products are single use only.
- Modifications of Tracoe products are not allowed. Tracoe will not be responsible for modified products.
- During initial placement of a tracheostomy tube immediately stop the ventilation through the upper airways when the cuff of the inserted tracheostomy tube is inflated. This reduces the risk of barotrauma.
- Ensure that the cuff is not punctured by instruments or sharp tracheal cartilage ridges.
- Use only water-soluble lubricating jelly for tracheostomy applications, as oil-based jelly may damage the tube.
- Ensure that the tube does not become obstructed when applying lubricating jelly to the obturator tip.
- Check the position and function of the tube following insertion. Incorrect placement may result e.g. in permanent damage to the tracheal mucosa or minor bleeding.
- Do not move or shift the tube once it is in position, as this may damage the stoma / trachea or lead to insufficient ventilation.
- Do not turn the 15 mm connector, as this may cause the rotation of the inner cannula inside the outer cannula. It may lead to interruption of the air supply or dislocation of the tracheostomy tube. Use the locking ring to loosen and re-lock the inner cannula.
- Never use fenestrated inner cannulas for ventilation.
- To avoid damage to the cuff material it should not be in contact with local anesthetics containing aerosols or any ointments, i.e. dexamphenol.
- Long-term and excessive cuff pressure above 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (≈22 mm Hg) poses a risk of permanent damage to the trachea.
- Only fill the cuff with air. Do not fill the cuff with liquids as this would lead to cuff pressure peaks above 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Insufficient filling (below 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O) of the cuff could result in insufficient ventilation and/or an increased risk of aspiration, which may result in the worst case in VAP (ventilator associated pneumonia) or aspiration pneumonia.
- When repositioning the patient, while in bed, ensure that the patient does not lie on the pilot balloon, as this could increase the cuff pressure and potentially damage the trachea.
- To prevent damage to the stoma or trachea, ensure that the cuff is deflated (empty) prior to insertion or removal of the tube. If it is not possible to deflate the cuff, cut the inflation line with a pair of scissors and remove the air. In this event, the product is defective and must be replaced.
- During air travel alteration of the cuff pressure may occur. Therefore, ensure permanent cuff pressure control.
- Before deflating the cuff ensure that the patient's upper respiratory tract is unobstructed. When applicable, clear the upper respiratory tract of any secretions through suction or patient coughing.
- Make sure that the correct Luer connectors are used for filling the cuff (transparent) and suctioning (white).
- Make sure that the correct Luer connector (white) is used for ACV.

- Ensure that the tracheostomy tube is free of obstructions which may lead to reduction of the delivered airflow. Therefore, regular suctioning of the secretion inside the tube depending on individual patient's needs (e.g. amount of secretions) is recommended.
- Excessive viscous secretion may lead to dislocation of the tracheostomy tube. Ensure the correct placement of the tube by regularly checking of the tube position and reduce the risk of dislocation by subglottic suctioning of the secretion.
- Use only suction catheters to clear the secretions from the patient's respiratory tract and the tracheostomy tube. Instruments may wedge in the tube and restrict ventilation.
- Regularly check that all connections are secure to prevent an inadvertent disconnection of the tube from external equipment and ensure efficient ventilation.
- Keep the 15 mm connector clean and dry.
- Do not use non-authorized tools to disconnect external equipment from the 15 mm connector, as this might deform the 15 mm connector.
- Occlusion caps/speaking valves must only be used with a deflated cuff to avoid the risk of suffocation.
- During insertion and removal of the tube a need to cough or bleeding may occur.

## 7. Side Effects

Typical side effects of tracheostomy tubes use include bleeding, pressure points, pain, stenosis, and skin irritation (e.g. due to moisture), granulation tissue, tracheomalacia, tracheoesophageal fistula, increased secretion, and swallowing difficulties. In case of an adverse event please contact a medical professional immediately.

When using ACV, typical side effects include increased secretion, discomfort, hoarseness, coughing, nausea, or laryngeal drying out due to restoring upper respiratory tract (cleaning / tasting / speaking) functionality.

During cuff deflation trials, increased secretion, discomfort, hoarseness, coughing, or nausea may be present.

## 8. Functional Description

### Caution:

- It is strongly recommended that a ready-to-use spare tube and several inner cannulas are kept at the patient's bedside. Store the spare devices under clean and dry conditions.
- It is also recommended keeping an emergency spare device at the bedside in case of an unplanned tracheostomy tube change, e.g. due to complications, a collapsed tracheostoma or similar. The emergency spare device should be one or two sizes smaller than the device in use.
- Safety precautions must be taken in case of complications during the described procedures, in order to provide immediate ventilation through alternative airways, (e.g. trans laryngeal intubation, laryngeal mask). This is recommended to be based on the respective applicable guidelines and standards for patients with difficult airways, e.g. Practice Guidelines for Management of the Difficult Airway (American Society of Anesthesiologists, 2013).

### 8.1 Preparing the Tube

This is a sterile device, which allows usage within a sterile environment.

The size of the tube and appropriate length is determined by a physician.

The following functions must be checked immediately prior to use: functionality of the cuff, completeness of the device. If the device fails the initial inspection, repeat the procedure with a new device. Do not discard the device and follow instructions provided in section "Returns and Complaints".

1. Inspect the sterile packaging to ensure it is undamaged and all components are present.
2. Open the package and visually inspect the device for damages prior to use.
3. Verify that the tube is free of obstruction, the material is not brittle or torn, the cuff is intact, the inflating or suction lines are not kinked, there are no tears or cuts, the connection between the tube and the neck flange is stable.
4. Check the HVLP cuff for leakage by inflating with a hand-held manometer, to a pressure of 50 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (≈ 36.78 mm Hg). Watch the filled cuff for 1 minute to detect leakage by pressure decrease / cuff deflation. If the cuff is leak tight, remove the air with a syringe. Do not pull any further, e.g. into a vacuum.
5. Verify that the pre-mounted inner cannula can be removed and re-inserted into the outer cannula without resistance. To remove the inner cannula from the outer cannula, remove the pre-mounted obturator and turn the locking ring counterclockwise. To lock the inner cannula in place, turn the locking ring clockwise.
6. Ensure the obturator inside the tracheostomy tube can be easily moved in and out of the tube.
7. Place the obturator inside the tracheostomy tube.
8. Apply a thin film of lubricating jelly to the protruding part of the obturator and the lower part of the tube including the cuff.
9. If appropriate, the neck strap can be attached to the neck flange wings for fixation after insertion of the tube. If a neck strap is to be used, it should be placed below the patient's neck prior to the procedure.

### 8.2 Preparing the Patient

Ensure that the patient is optimally pre-oxygenated immediately before insertion or re-insertion.

To facilitate insertion, place the patient in a flat supine position with overextended neck if possible.

### 8.3 Inserting the Tube

The obturator is perforated and can be used in combination with a Seldinger wire.

1. Prepare tube and patient as described in chapter "Preparing the Tube" and "Preparing the Patient".
2. When inserting the tube (with the obturator inside) into the tracheostoma, hold the tube at the neck flange and press the obturator firmly against the 15 mm connector.
3. Gently push the tube forward until the neck flange is in contact with the skin surface.
4. Secure the tube with one hand and remove immediately the obturator after insertion.

### 8.4 Following Tube Insertion

1. Check if the airway through the tube is unobstructed and if necessary, adjust the position of the tracheostomy tube (e.g. using a bronchoscope).
2. Connect the 15 mm connector of the inner cannula with the respiratory system, if ventilation is required.
3. If appropriate: Inflate the cuff of the tracheostomy tube with air through the Luer connector located at the pilot balloon.
4. To prevent tube dislocation, secure the tube in place with the neck strap.
5. It is recommended that a dressing is placed between the tracheostoma and the neck flange to prevent irritation of the skin underneath the flange.
6. Re-check the cuff pressure to make sure that the cuff has not been damaged during the insertion.

### 8.5 Inflating the Cuff

**Option 1:** In place of a standard syringe for inflating the cuff, we recommend the use of a hand-held manometer. Adjust the cuff pressure to the individual ventilation therapy and check it at reg-

ular intervals. Typically, the pressure should be between 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (≈ 15 mm Hg) and 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (≈ 22 mm Hg).

**Option 2:** Use a Tracoe Smart Cuff Manager to maintain the cuff pressure within the range of 20 to 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O through passive control. Attach the male Luer of the Tracoe Smart Cuff Manager to the female Luer of the check valve of the tracheostomy tube. Inflate the Tracoe Smart Cuff Manager using a standard syringe according to the respective IFU.

### Caution:

- When repositioning the patient, while in bed, ensure that the patient does not lie on the pilot balloon, as this could increase the cuff pressure and potentially damage the trachea.

### 8.6 Connecting/Disconnecting External Equipment

To connect to external equipment or accessories (e.g. ventilator) firmly hold the base of the 15 mm connector and gently push the connection end of the external device until it is securely attached to the tracheostomy tube. If in doubt, twist the connection end on and off several times, in order to confirm the amount of force needed to ensure the connection is secure and the external device can be easily disconnected at a later time.

If disconnection is difficult, use a standardized disconnect wedge (not supplied) to uncouple the tracheostomy tube from external equipment or accessories by sliding the opening of the disconnect wedge between the 15 mm connector and external device until the two devices are separated, see chapter "Supplementary Products".

### Caution:

- Do not use unnecessary force on the tracheostomy tube when connecting to or disconnecting from external devices. This may result in damage of the tracheostomy tube and/or displacement / decannulation.

### 8.7 Subglottic Suction

1. To perform intermittent suctioning, remove the cap of the subglottic suction line Luer connector.
- 2a. Manual suctioning can be carried out using a syringe.
- 2b. An active suction device can be connected using the adaptors (see image 2).
3. Following subglottic suctioning, reseal the suction line Luer connector with the cap.

### Caution:

- If the suction channel is obstructed, it can be cleared by inflation of air/ oxygen (recommended 3-6 l/min; max. 12 l/min) or it can be rinsed with saline solution (recommended 2-3 ml). Do not exceed the recommended limits and take care of the patient's individual tolerability. The following side-effects could occur: Accumulation of potentially contaminated secretions, discomfort, nausea and retching, excessive secretions.
- Before rinsing the suction channel, make sure that the cuff is sufficiently inflated.
- Remove the applied saline immediately after rinsing the suction channel.
- If the suction channel does not get cleared, the tube must be changed.

### 8.8 Above Cuff Vocalisation

#### Caution:

- ACV must be performed by professional personnel.

ACV is used to provide phonation capabilities for the patient. Therefore, it must be adjusted to the individual patient's needs and abilities. It is essential that the patient is instructed and involved in every step of ACV to ensure cooperation and good results during the application.

Before using ACV ensure that the patient is wearing a tracheostomy tube with permanently inflated cuff and does not tolerate cuff deflation. If needed, air can be humidified before inflation through the subglottic suction line which may prevent the laryngeal mucosa from drying out.

1. Explain the planned procedure to the patient. Indicate possible adverse reactions and clarify patient's questions.
2. Verify that the upper airways are not obstructed.
3. Clear the subglottic space from secretions using subglottic suctioning.
4. Verify that the suction channel is not obstructed.
5. Connect the adjustable air or oxygen supply via a fingertip connector to the female Luer connector of the subglottic suction line. Alternatively, other devices for interruption of the permanent airflow may be used (e.g. Y-connector).
6. Inflate air slowly into the upper airways of the patient starting with 1 l/min and slowly rising to a typical flow rate of 3-6 l/min depending on the patients' requirements. To prevent laryngeal mucosa from drying out, flow rates must not exceed 12 l/min. Use the fingertip connector to limit the air flow time. This timeframe should be adapted to the patient's exhaling rhythm. Adjust airflow and time within the comfort zone of the patient.
7. Monitor the patient's reaction and adjust parameters (flow and time of airflow) as necessary.
8. When the session is finished, turn off the air flow and disconnect the equipment from the subglottic suction line connector and replace the cap.

### Caution:

- The airflow through the upper airways may irritate the patient or may lead to increased secretion, coughing, nausea, or retching.
- If the voice sounds gruff, repeat subglottic suction to clear the airway.
- Adjust the duration of a single ACV session to the capabilities/endurance of the patient.
- Use short sessions of ACV to prevent drying of the laryngeal mucosa.
- Regularly monitor patients with tracheostoma by medically trained staff.

### 8.9 Deflating the Cuff

Before deflating the cuff, ensure that as little secretions as possible enter the lower respiratory tract, e.g. by subglottic suctioning and/or suctioning through the tube. To deflate the cuff, attach a syringe (with the plunger pushed in) to the female Luer connector of the pilot check valve. Pull the plunger back until the air is removed from the cuff. Do not pull any further, e.g. into a vacuum. The cuff must be deflated (empty) prior to removal of the tracheostomy tube.

### Caution:

- When removing the air from the cuff, pay attention to the volume of the air removed. This serves as a reference for the integrity of the system for further cuff inflation.

### 8.10 Changing the Inner Cannula

If viscous secretion collects in the inner cannula and cannot be suctioned, thus impeding the airflow, replace the inner cannula with a new or cleaned inner cannula.

1. Loosen the inner cannula by turning the locking ring counterclockwise (see Image 3) and remove it.
2. If the product is damaged, do not further use the inner cannula, do not discard the inner cannula and follow instructions in chapter "Returns and Complaints".
3. Once a new inner cannula has been inserted into the outer cannula, lock in place by turning the locking ring clockwise until it clicks into place (see Image 3).

**Caution:** When inserting the inner cannula, ensure that the inflation line of the cuff is not lying between the inner and outer cannulas, otherwise it may get trapped and damaged.

### 8.11 Removing the Tube

In case of a tube change, prepare the replacement tube as described in chapter "Preparing the Tube".

Before removing the tube, prepare the patient as described in chapter "Preparing the Patient".

1. Deflate the cuff (see chapter "Deflating the Cuff").
  2. Secure the neck flange, while loosening the neck strap.
  3. Firmly hold the neck flange and gently pull the tracheostomy tube from the stoma.
- If necessary, suctioning of secretions through the tube may be helpful to prevent infiltration into the lower respiratory tract.
4. Following removal, the tube should be cleaned as soon as possible to prevent encrustation of fluids.
  5. If the product is damaged, do not further use the tube, do not discard the tube and follow instructions in chapter "Returns and Complaints".

In case of a tube change, follow the instructions described in chapters "Inserting the Tube", "Following Tube Insertion", "Inflating the Cuff" and "Connecting/Disconnecting External Equipment" after removing the tube.

### 9. Care and Cleaning

#### Caution:

- The device should not be used more than 29 days beginning from the initial opening of the sterile barrier.
- This maximum period of use includes both patient and non-patient (e. g. cleaning) use of the device.
- For reasons of hygiene and to avoid a mix-up when reassembling the tube afterwards only one outer cannula together with the corresponding inner cannula must be cleaned together.
- The product should be inspected for integrity and function prior to re-insertion.

Cleaning of the tracheostomy tube and obturator is intended to remove any bodily fluids or encrustation that may inhibit its clinical use.

Please take care to hold the outer cannula after cleaning at its neck flange, the inner cannula at the 15 mm connector and the obturator at its handle.

The following instruction for manual cleaning applies to all Tracoe Twist Plus models and sizes:

1. Loosen the inner cannula from the outer cannula.
2. To clean the tube (outer and inner cannula) and obturator, rinse the devices separately under lukewarm (max. 40 °C/104 °F) potable water until they are visibly clean and free of encrustations.
3. Particular attention should be taken to ensure the inside of the tube and as appropriate, the subglottic suction are thoroughly rinsed.
4. For removal of residual debris brushes or swabs offered by Tracoe can be used, see "Supplementary Products".
5. Alternatively, Tracoe cleaning products (see "Supplementary Products") can be used in accordance with their respective instructions for use.
6. After cleaning, rinse the tube with potable or distilled water.
7. If the tube is not visually clean after rinsing then:
  - repeat rinsing until it is visibly clean, or
  - repeat the cleaning using the Tracoe cleaning products, or
  - safely dispose of the tracheostomy tube.
8. All areas of the tube and obturator should be inspected, in adequate light, to ensure the device is free of contaminants and encrustations.
9. Following the cleaning process, place the tube and obturator on a clean lint-free dry towel and air dry in an area free of airborne contaminants.
10. The outer cannula, the inner cannula, and the obturator are considered dry when there is no visual evidence of residual water. Please check, that the inner of the cuff is dry.
11. Finally, a visual and functional inspection prior to re-insertion should be performed to verify that the tube and obturator are not damaged (also see chapter "Preparing the Tube").

#### Caution:

- The tracheostomy tube (outer and inner cannulas) and obturator should be cleaned immediately after removal from the stoma to prevent drying of soil and contaminants.
- When cleaning, take care not to damage the cuff or the inflation line.
- When immersing a cuffed tube in a cleaning reagent solution, it is recommended to not submerge the pilot balloon in the solution.
- The frequency of cleaning must be defined by the physician but must not exceed the allowed frequency.
- It is recommended to clean the tracheostomy tube on a daily basis. Maximum allowed cleaning cycles within 29 days are 29 for the outer cannula and 35 for the inner cannula, otherwise biocompatibility and material stability could be impaired.
- The tubes must never be cleaned using agents or procedures which are not specified in this instruction.
- The tracheostomy tube is single patient use. Therefore, it must be returned to the same patient.
- Failure to clean the device properly can result in damage to the tube, an increase in air resistance due to obstructions, or irritation/inflammation of the tracheal stoma.
- Since the upper respiratory tract is never free from microorganisms, even in healthy individuals, we do not recommend the use of disinfectants.

### 10. Storage

- a) Store the Tracoe products in their original packaging according to the conditions displayed on the packaging. Do not heat the products to a temperature above 60°C.
- b) Store cleaned tracheostomy tubes in a clean covered container, within a clean and dry location, and away from sunlight. Re-insert the tracheostomy tube as soon as possible. Improper storage conditions may result in tube damage or contamination. Do not store the cleaned devices for more than 29 days from first use.

### 11. Packaging

The product is provided sterile (with ethylene oxide) which allows application under sterile conditions. Tracoe tracheostomy tubes do not require a sterile environment during normal use or cleaning.

### 12. Disposal

Used products are to be disposed of in accordance with national regulations, waste management plans, or clinical procedures governing biohazardous waste materials, e.g. the direct disposal in a tear and moisture-resistant and secure bag or container, which is routed to the local waste disposal system for contaminated medical products.

For further recommendations, contact your hygiene officer in health facilities, or the local waste management for homecare use.

### 13. Returns and Complaints

If you have a complaint about the device, please contact [complaint.se@atosmedical.com](mailto:complaint.se@atosmedical.com). If it is involved in a reportable incident, as defined in local medical device legislation, additionally contact the appropriate regulatory body in the country of use.

### 14. Supplementary Products

#### 14.1 Recommended Products:

- Tracoe Twist Plus spare inner cannulas
- Syringes with standard male Luer connector
- Cuff pressure monitors for HVLP cuffs with standard male Luer connector
- Tracoe Smart Cuff Manager
- Sterile water-soluble lubricating jellies for tracheostomy applications
- Neck straps
- Disconnecting wedges for tracheostomy / endotracheal tubes with 15 mm connectors
- Humid Moist Exchangers (HME) with a standard male 15 mm connector

#### 14.2 Optional Products:

- Speaking valves and occlusion caps with a standard male 15 mm connector
- Cleaning agents offered by Tracoe
- Cleaning accessories (e.g. swabs, brushes, tub) offered by Tracoe
- Tracoe Shower Guard
- Dressings and compresses
- Protective textiles (e.g. bibs, scarves, roll-necks)

### 15. General Terms and Conditions

The sale, delivery and return of all Tracoe products shall be affected exclusively on the basis of the valid General Terms and Conditions (GTC), which are available either from Tracoe Medical GmbH or on our website at [www.tracoe.com](http://www.tracoe.com).

## ET - EESTI

### Kasutusjuhend Tracoe Twist Plusi trahheostoomiatorud

#### Kõneklapi kasutamine (ACV) on heaks kiidetud ainult CE-märgistusega.

**Märkus.** Palun lugege hoolikalt kasutusjuhendit. See on osa kirjeldatud tootest ja peab olema alati kättesaadav. Patsientide ja teie enda ohutuse tagamiseks järgige järgmist ohutusala teavet.

Illustatsioonid, millele tekstis viidatakse, on esitatud käesoleva juhendi alguses olevatel illustreeritud lehekülgedel. Numbrid tähistavad toote komponente ja viitavad toote vastavatele illustreeritud joonistele. Toote juures kasutatavaid sümboliteid ja ikooni on selgitatud joalistes „Üldine kirjeldus“ ja „Funktsiooni kirjeldus“.

#### 1. Kasutamise eesmärk ja näidustused

Tracoe Twist Plusi trahheostoomiatorud on näidustatud hingamisteedele juurdepääsu tagamiseks. Neid võib kasutada kuni 29 päeva.

**Kliiniline kasu.** Tracoe Twist Plusi trahheostoomiatorud tagavad trahheaalsete juurdepääsu alumistele hingamisteedele. Mansetiga mudelid saab täidetud kujul kasutada hingamisteede sulgemiseks (nt mehaanilise ventilatsiooni jaoks).

Tracoe Twist Plusi torud on kahe valendikuga torud. Sisemist kanüüli saab eemaldada või vahetada näiteks eritiste või ummistuste puhastamiseks, samal ajal kui välimine kanüül jääb paika. Seega saab hingamisteede läbitavuse taastada sisemise kanüüli vahetamisega.

Subglottilise aspiratsioonikanaliga torud võimaldavad eemaldada täidetud manseti kohale jääva sekreedi. Pildudega mudel võimaldab osa õhuvoolust suunata ülemiste hingamisteede suunas. Kui ravi ei nõua või ei võimalda (nt mehaaniline ventilatsioon) piludega trahheostoomiatoru kasutamist, võib pilud sulgeda, sisestades piludeta sisemise kanüüli.

15 mm liitmik on standardne komponent, millega saab ühendada muid hingamisteede juhtimisseadmeid (nt mehaaniline ventilaator, kõharavi, nebulisaator jne).

Võrreldes endotracheaalsete kasutamise vahelise anatoomilise sumruum ja trahheostoomiatoru kasutamisel on sedatsiooni vajadus väiksem. Pikaajalise endotracheaalsete intubatsiooniga seotud pikaajaliste tüsistuste ohtu (nt häälepaelte vigastused, granulatsioonikohe teke kõri piirkonnas jne) saab vältida, kui kasutada trahheostoomiatoru.

**Patsientide populatsioon.** Toode on mõeldud täiskasvanutele ja noorukitele (≥ 12–21 aastat).

**Kliiniline kasutamine.** Toode on mõeldud mehaaniliselt ventileeritud ja isehingavatele patsientidele haiglates, haiglaelsetes asutustes (EMS), pikaajalise hoolduse asutustes või ambulatoorses kliinikes või koduhoolduses.

**Ettenähtud kasutaja.** Toode võib kasutada trahheostoomiaalse väljaõppe saanud meditsiinitöötajad või spetsialistide poolt koolitatud isikud.

**Kasutamise näidustused.** Trahheostoomiatoru on näidustatud patsientidele, kellel on hingamisteede kaitsmiseks vajalik trahheostoomia abil juurdepääs alumistele hingamisteedele. Tracoe Twist Plusi trahheostoomiatorud on kahe valendikuga torud. Sisemise kanüüli saab eemaldada ja asendada, kui see on ummistunud või viskoosse eritiste tõttu tõkestatud.

Suure aspiratsioonivõimega madalrõhu (HVLP) mansetiga trahheostoomiatoru sulgeb hingetoru, et eraldada ülemised hingamisteed alumistest hingamisteedest. Seetõttu võimaldab see tõhusat ventilatsiooni ja vähendab subglottilise sekreedi sissevoolu kopsu.

Tracoe Twist Plusi trahheostoomiatorusid koos subglottilise aspiratsioonikanali ja mansetiga (REF 316 ja REF 888-316) kasutatakse peamiselt patsientidel, kellel tekib palju sekreeti ja kelle puhul on näidustatud subglottiline aspiratsioon.


Tracoe Twist Plus Extracti trahheostoomiatorusid saab kasutada kõneklapi (ACV) jaoks.













 Keep away from sunlight and keep dry; Hoida kuivas ja eemal päikesevalgusest

 Storage temperature limit; Säilitustemperatuuri piirmäär

 Single sterile barrier system; Steriilne ühekordne barjäärsüsteem

 Single sterile barrier system with protective packaging outside; Steriilne ühekordne barjäärsüsteem koos välise kaitsepakendiga

 Not made with phthalates (e.g. DEHP); Ei sisalda ftalaate (nt DEHP-d)

 Not made with Natural Rubber latex; Ei sisalda looduslikku kummilateksit

 1 pcs. Packaging Content; Pakendi sisu

 MR conditional; MR-tingimuslik

 Trimani sümbol ja Infotri Prantsusmaal


 Packaging is recyclable; Pakend on ringlussevõetav

 Recycling guidelines; Ringlussevõtu juhised

 Fenestration; Avaused

 Low-pressure cuff; Madalrõhu mansett

 Suction line; Aspiratsioonivoolik

 MR safe; MR-ohutu