

Sterile containers and inner wrapping - teamwork or unnecessary costs?















Inner wrapping for sterile containers

A safe matter







We are frequently asked what is meant by aseptic presentation, especially with regard to the use of non-woven as an inner wrapping in containers. It is essential for patient safety that surgical instruments are provided sterile. The sterile barrier system used must enable risk-free removal of the sterile material, which does not result in microbial contamination. When sterile containers are used, depending on environmental and storage conditions, external contamination occurs, which poses a risk for subsequent removal if no inner wrapping is used. To minimise risk, it is essential to assess the circumstances under which potential contamination of the sterile material may occur by means of a prior risk analysis.

Risk analysis

Depending on the ambient conditions and the persons involved, it may be difficult to remove the sterile material without contamination if inner wrapping is not used. In particular, stressful situations and unfavourable general conditions can lead to errors in the removal of sterile materials and consequently to contamination of the instruments.

There are several potential contact points when removing the sterile material, posing a risk of contamination:

- Contact points between sterile gown and contaminated container surface e.g. on sleeve
- Gown contact with the side table
- Contact between sterile glove and contaminated container surface Therefore, the aseptic withdrawal procedure should be observed and documented from two sides if no inner wrapping is used.

What are the benefits of using a non-woven as an inner wrapping?

After opening the sterile container and unfolding the inner wrapping, the sterile surfaces of the wrapping overlap the contaminated areas of the container and this means reliable protection against potential contamination. In addition, an inner wrapping supports drying after sterilisation.

In addition, during transport and storage, the often heavy screen baskets move on the aluminium floor of the container and rub off particles. These particles are kept outside the area of the instruments by the non-woven and thus cannot get onto the cleaned, disinfected and sterilised instruments.



Service and consultation

Customer satisfaction and personal service are of utmost importance to us. If you have any questions or need assistance regarding the aseptic presentation of sterile materials, we are here to help. Please contact us!

stericlin® - We offer you more...!



Mon. - Fri. from 7.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.



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This is what the standard says:

DIN EN ISO 11607-1:2020-05

3.1 Aseptic provisioning

Removal of a sterile content from its sterile barrier system using conditions and procedures that minimise the risk of microbial contamination.

DIN 58953-9:2010-05

3.1 Sterilisation material wrapping

Envelope directly surrounding the sterilisation material, which is sterilised together with the sterilisation material in the sterilisation container

NOTE 1 Their use can improve drying and aseptic provisioning.

NOTE 3 The sterilisation material wrapping does not constitute sterile material packaging within the meaning of DIN EN ISO 11607-1.

6.2 Instruments

NOTE: Wrapping the sterilisation tray in an appropriately sized sterilisation tray wrap can facilitate aseptic presentation. After opening the sterilisation container, non-sterile outer surfaces can be covered by unfolding this co-sterilised sterilisation material wrapping, making it easier to remove and prepare the sterilisation material.

8 Measures to support drying

Successful drying after steam sterilisation depends on many factors (steam quality, steriliser, loading, packaging, loading configuration, speed of cooling, etc.) and cannot always be ensured exclusively by the sterilisation container.

The following measures can support the drying process:

 a) Use of a sterilisation material wrapping or a suitable absorbent insert of the same quality DGSV Recommendation of the Quality Committee

AK Quality 39:

Note 2: The sterile material inner wrapping (...) is therefore recommended for use

AK Quality 79:

The packaging system must be compatible with sterilisation procedures, must ensure sterility until use, and must allow for aseptic presentation.

Recontamination of the medical device after its reprocessing must be excluded until it is used.

AK Quality 85:

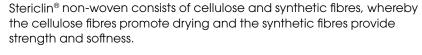
Note 2: For sterile containers, a sterile material inner wrapping can facilitate aseptic presentation.

Wrapping material non-woven from stericlin®

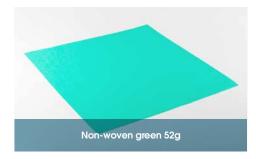
The combination of cellulose and synthetic fibres - DIN EN ISO 11607



Stericlin® wrapping material made of non-woven is known for its very good draping properties together with high mechanical stability. They meet the requirements of DIN EN ISO 11607 and DIN EN 868-2 and are suitable as inner wrapping for sterile containers and for packaging medical devices such as instrument trays or linen.



As a sterile barrier system, it prevents contamination from seeping through and is thus ideally suited for aseptic presentation.



Discover more products from our extensive range of wrapping material at www.stericlin.com.



Article No.	Material	Size in cm	Pack (pcs.)
3FVLI330104	Non-woven blue 52 g	50 × 50	500
3FVLI330106	Non-woven blue 52 g	60 × 60	500
3FVLI330108	Non-woven blue 52 g	75 × 75	200
3FVLI330112	Non-woven blue 52 g	90 × 90	200
3FVLI330114	Non-woven blue 52 g	100 × 100	200
3FVLI330116	Non-woven blue 52 g	100 × 140	100
3FVLI330118	Non-woven blue 52 g	120 × 120	100
3FVLI330120	Non-woven blue 52 g	120 × 140	100
3FVLI330124	Non-woven blue 52 g	130 × 150	100
3FVLI330126	Non-woven blue 52 g	140 × 140	100
3FVLI330128	Non-woven blue 52 g	150 × 190	100



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