








When to HLD with trophon²?

Patient Contact Site	Probe will only contact healthy, intact skin	Probe may contact mucous membranes or non-intact skin	Probe may contact or enter sterile tissue or the bloodstream
	Non-Critical Surface ultrasound (intact skin)	Semi-Critical Endocavitary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transvaginal scans transrectal scans Surface ultrasound (broken skin) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> scan across partially healed wound scan across rash 	Critical Intraoperative procedures Biopsies Ultrasound guided procedures where the probe may contact sterile tissue [†] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drainages injections tissue sampling
			
Spaulding Classification	Minimum LLD   Further protection with HLD	Minimum of HLD 	HLD or Sterilisation[‡] 
	Disinfection / Sterilisation Requirements		
	Probe is ready for procedure		

[†]Ultrasound devices that contact or enter sterile tissue are classed as critical even if a cover is used.¹ Ultrasound guided procedures are diverse and many carry a risk of contact with sterile tissue.

[‡]Critical probes must be sterilised.¹ However, if sterilisation is not possible, CAN/CSA-Z314-18 permits high level disinfection.² The above table has been developed based on the Spaulding classification which sets medical device reprocessing requirements.³ CAN/CSA-Z314-18 offers specific guidance for ultrasound probe reprocessing as indicated here.²

The above table has been developed based on the Spaulding classification which sets medical device reprocessing requirements.³

References: [1] Health Canada. Guidance Document: Information to Be Provided by Manufacturers for the Reprocessing and Sterilization of Reusable Medical Devices. 2011. [2] Canadian Standards Association (CSA). CAN/CSA-Z314-18 Canadian medical device reprocessing. 2018. [3] Spaulding EH. Chemical disinfection of medical and surgical materials. In: Lawrence C, Block SS, editor. Disinfection, sterilization, and preservation. Philadelphia (PA): Lea & Febiger; 1968. p. 517-31.