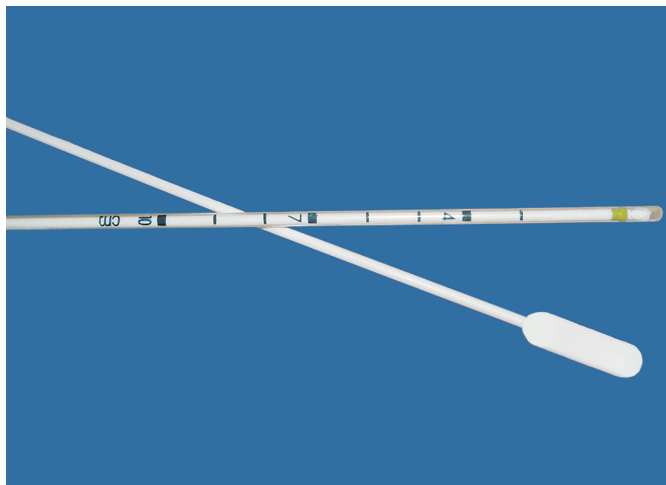




Preferred Pipette



Preferred Pipette

Visit our website:
www.bioteque.com
Tel 1-800-889-9008
Fax 1-408-526-9399



STERILE EO

Not made with natural rubber latex

The ETO sterilized **Preferred Pipette** is used to obtain a sample from the uterine mucosal lining. The **Preferred Pipette** is a 3mm(O.D.) suction curette and is sterile unless the package is opened or damaged.

The **Preferred Pipette** is designed for single patient use only.

Product No. BA8200

CAUTION

Federal law requires that this device be ordered by a physician.

Do not reuse for avoiding user may be infected by the microorganism.

INDICATIONS

The **Preferred Pipette** is used to obtain a sample of the mucosal lining for histological study in cancer screening, endometrial dating or bacterial culturing.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The procedure is contraindicated in suspected pregnancy or in women with acute pelvic inflammatory disease. It is also contraindicated in women with chronic cervical infections or any conditions which contraindicate an outpatient surgical procedure.

PROCEDURES

While sounding the uterus and using this device, care should be taken to avoid perforation of the uterine wall. Be sure not to depress the piston of the **Preferred Pipette** while it is in the uterus.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Prepare the vagina and cervix as you would for any sterile intrauterine procedure.
2. Expose the cervix using a suitable speculum.
3. Gently insert a uterine sound to determine the depth and direction of the uterine cavity. It may be necessary to grasp the cervix with a tenaculum. If the uterus is anteverted, then the grasp should be on the anterior lip of the cervix. Apply gentle traction to straighten any cervical curvature.
4. After the depth of the cervix has been determined, insert the **Preferred Pipette** paying close attention to the embossed scale on the **Preferred Pipette** sleeve. This will provide additional caution against perforation.
5. With the piston completely depressed, the **Preferred Pipette** should be inserted and gently passed through the cervical canal and into the cavity of the uterus. Discontinue any traction applied with a tenaculum.
6. With one hand holding the proximal end of the **Preferred Pipette** and the other hand holding the piston "paddle" rapidly withdraw the piston by pulling back on the "paddle", creating a vacuum or suction within the **Preferred Pipette**. The withdraw motion should be smooth but quick and steady until the piston reaches the end stop built into the **Preferred Pipette**. Leave the piston in its fully withdrawn position.
7. After the piston has been retracted, immediately rotate the **Preferred Pipette** (either twirl or roll) between the fingers while moving the **Preferred Pipette** back and forth and side to side within the uterine cavity. Continue this sweeping motion at least three or four times to obtain an adequate sample.
8. The **Preferred Pipette** should be gently removed from the uterus. Upon examination of the device, you should see a specimen or sample from the uterine mucosal lining. Bleeding is usually minimal, if it occurs at all.
9. Cut off the tip of the **Preferred Pipette** just above the sampling point of the device. The sampling point is the small hole at the distal end of the **Preferred Pipette**.
10. Now push the piston back into the sleeve of the **Preferred Pipette**, and the specimen should be easily expelled into an appropriate transfer vial.

WARNING

1. In general, any patient with cervical stenosis requires extreme precaution. Do not use force when using this device with these patients. You may use a topical anesthetic prior to the use of the **Preferred Pipette**.
2. Be aware of and look for adverse reactions that are occasionally encountered in any intrauterine procedure.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

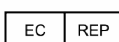
1. Patients should be carefully watched for evidence of unusual paleness, nausea, vertigo, or weakness. Any cervical manipulation may cause a vasovagal reaction. These symptoms typically subside in about 15 minutes of rest and/or a mild analgesic.
2. In some cases, there may be spot bleeding or mild cramps after this procedure has been performed. The patients should be instructed to notify the physician if spotting continues or if a persistent fever develops.



MANUFACTURER

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