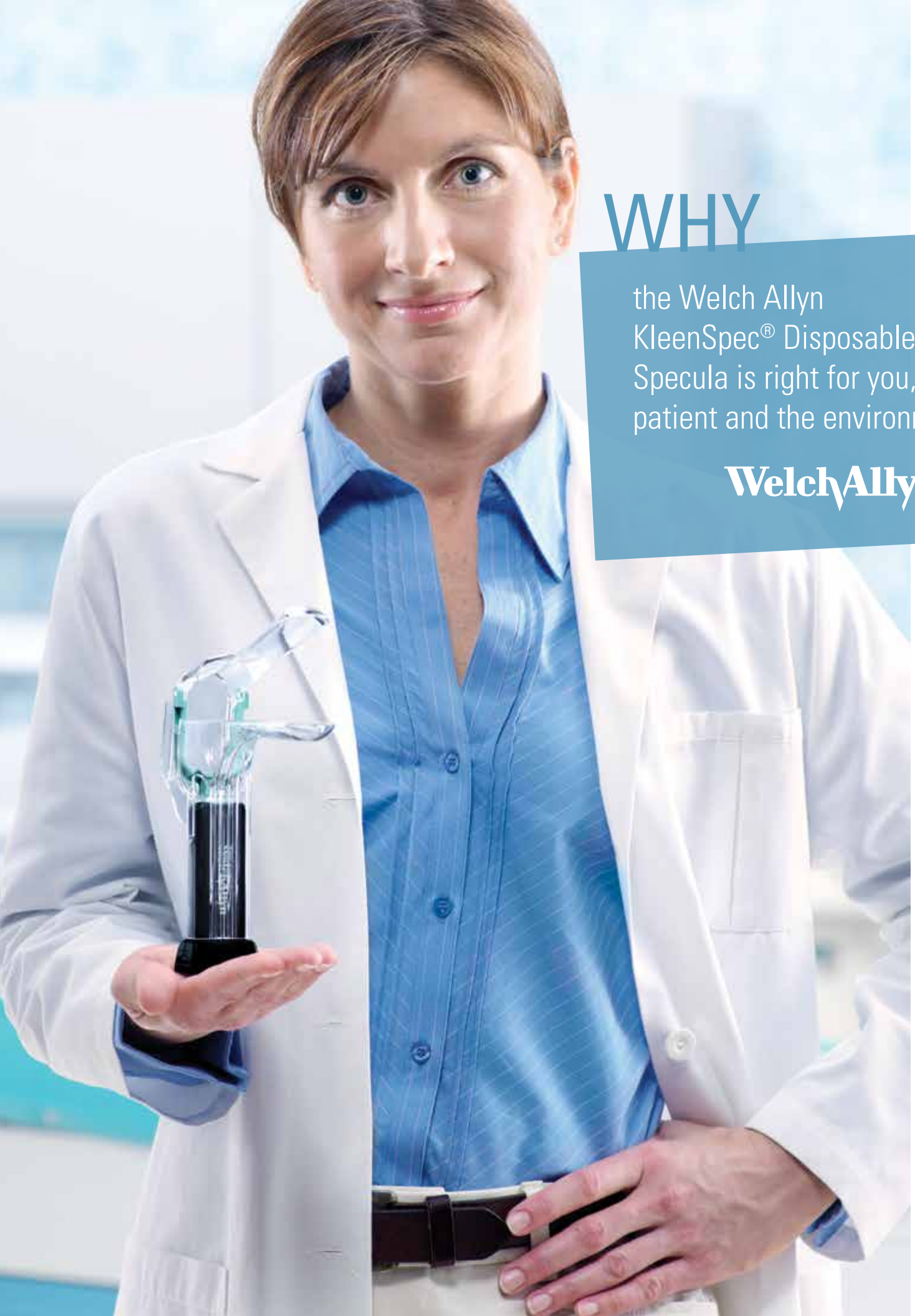

WHY

the Welch Allyn KleenSpec® Disposable Specula is right for you, your patient and the environment.

Welch Allyn®

DISPOSABLE VS METAL SPECULA

The Answer is Clear.

Convenient Single Use—Saves time and money associated with cleaning and reprocessing.

Patient Safety—Reduce the risk of cross-contamination.

Durable Materials—100% acrylic, consistently reliable specula you can trust.

Clear, Transparent Specula—Provides excellent visibility of the entire exam area.

Smooth, Molded Design—Offers greater patient comfort during exams.

Unique, One-Handed Operation—One-handed articulation and elevation mechanism provides multiple settings with positive-locking positions for easier exams.

Color-Coded Sizes—Quickly determine the size of the specula.

Specula Dispenser—Optional dispenser allows storage of disposable specula in each exam room for increased convenience.

The Cost Savings is Clear.

Cost Analysis for Welch Allyn Disposable Vaginal Specula

Item	Quantity	Cost	Notes
Pelvic Exams	75		Exams performed by site per week
Cost of Disposable		$1.81	Cost per disposable specula
Cost per site		$135.75	Total cost of exams performed in a week
Total Annual Expense		**$7,059.00**	

Estimated Cost Analysis of Metal Vaginal Specula[1]

Item	Cost	Notes
Purchase of Autoclave	$900.00	1 autoclave @ $4,500, guaranteed for 5 years: $900/annually
Training of Staff	$113.20	Initial training course plus annual audit meeting for 1 nurse
Reprocessing Time *(includes soaking, cleaning, rinsing, placing in an removal from autoclave, replacement in exam rooms)*	$5,518.50	3 nurses, 1.5 hours of work/day @ $14.15/hour[2]
Annual Maintenance Contract of Autoclave		Obtain this # from facility
Annual Testing of Autoclave		Obtain this # from facility
Annual Cleaning Solution Cost	$650.00	$25 every 2 weeks
Weekly Testing of Autoclave	$367.90	Based on a nurse spending 30 minutes/week for 52 weeks/year @ 14.15/hour[2]
Record Keeping	$367.90	30 minutes/week for 52 weeks/year @ 14.15/hour[2]
Purchase of Inventory	$200.00	5 specula/year @ $40
Total Annual Expense	**$8,117.50**	

Information from:

[1]www.smtl.co.uk/MDRC/VaginalSpecula/pelican-report.html

[2]Salary and training based on U.S. data from: www.healthresource.org/HRP/careerview2.asp?careerid=136

The Time-Savings is Clear.

Process to Use the **Welch Allyn KleenSpec Disposable Specula**

STEP 1

CLINICIAN CONDUCTS PELVIC EXAM

STEP 2

BIOHAZARD

DISPOSE
After use, dispose of speculum.

STEP 3

Using the convenient Welch Allyn Specula Dispenser in each exam room, simply retrieve a new KleenSpec Disposable Specula and set out for the next patient.

Process to Use **Metal Specula**

STEP 1

CLINICIAN CONDUCTS PELVIC EXAM

STEP 2

BIOHAZARD

CONTAIN & TRANSPORT
- Immediately after use, place contaminated specula inside a container and tightly cover with a lid.
- Transport the contaminated specula to a designated cleaning area.

STEP 3

CLEAN
- Soak the specula prior to washing to loosen cellular debris (debris interferes with the sterilization process).
- Clean specula manually or with an ultrasonic cleaner as soon as practically possible using a detergent solution and rinse thoroughly.

STEP 4

DISINFECT OR STERILIZE
Vaginal specula contact patients' mucous membranes or non-intact skin, placing them in the "semicritical" category of items that require special handling and sterilization or high-level disinfection prior to reuse.

- When using an autoclave to sterilize, remember to use chemical indicators with each load and biological indicators once per week.
- High-Level Disinfection: Remove the lid from the soaking bin and carefully place pre-cleaned instruments in the disinfectant. The soaking bin should be labeled with the name of the disinfectant and a hazard warning. Strictly adhere to the immersion time specified by the product manufacturer. Upon removing the instruments from the soaking solution, thoroughly rinse them with water.

STEP 5

INSPECT
- Visually inspect instruments prior to stocking for reuse or storage
- Disperse to exam rooms as necessary

Reusable Metal Specs Affect the Environment and Your Patients

Environmental Impact

> Reusable devices often produce more packaging waste than that from disposable specula.

> Reprocessing involves the use of powerful detergents, disinfectants, solvents, and plastics which all end up as dangerous waste products.

> Resterilization almost always requires the use of ethylene oxide (EtO) or sporicidal disinfectants, both of which are harmful to the environment.

> Facilities frequently release persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) when medical chemical waste is incinerated. PBTs are long-lived toxic chemicals that have been linked to serious human and ecological health problems.

Reprocessing Single-Use Medical Devices; Source: Jan Schultz (RN) & Associates. *www.noharm.org/library/docs/SHEA_Proceedings_Reprocessing_Single-use_Medic.pdf*

Healthy Hospitals: Environmental Improvements Through Environmental Accounting; Source: The Tellus Institute on Resource and Environmental Strategies. *www.epa.gov/oppt/library/pubs/archive/acct-archive/pubs/hospitalreport.pdf*

Green Purchasing Goals; Source: Health Care without Harm. www.noharm.org/europe/greenPurchasing/goals

A New Prescription: Pollution Prevention Strategies for the Health Care Industry; Source: Boston University Corporate Education Center. *www.mass.gov/envir/ota/pubs/medsect1.pdf*

Pollution Prevention Northwest; Source: Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Resource Center. *www.pprc.org/pubs/newsletter/news1001.html*

Patient Concerns

> Cleaning and sterilizing procedures are not always followed correctly which can lead to increased risk of cross-contamination.

> Because alteration of the material surface structure and its properties such as biocompatibility can occur while reprocessing, material and functional degradation of reusable devices often occurs, causing the device to fail or malfunction during use and cause harm to the patient.

> If a reusable speculum is not made entirely out of surgical stainless steel there is a chance the chemicals used for disinfecting the device will be absorbed by the speculum and in turn leach out during subsequent use, causing possible chemical injury to a patient.

Stop reprocessing "single use" medical devices—Patient safety at risk!; Source: Eucomed. *www.eucomed.be/Home/portal/newsroom/focus_on/2006/full_mtf/2006_03_reuse.aspx*

Cause for Concern: The Reuse of Single Use Medical Devices (A Position Paper); Source: MEDEC. *www.medec.org/docs/REUSE-2004-ENG.pdf*

Welch Allyn®

Advancing Frontline Care™