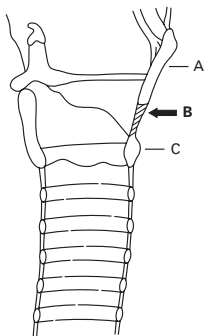


# Melker Cuffed Emergency Cricothyrotomy Catheter Set – Surgical

Instructions for Use

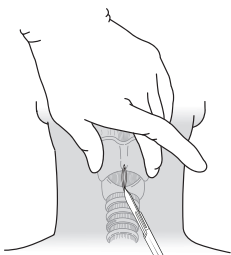


C \_ T \_ M E C C C S 2 \_ R E V O

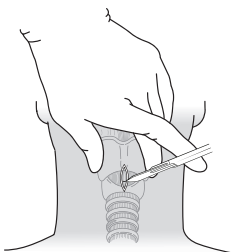


1

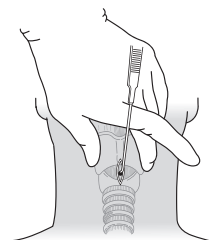
- A. Thyroid Cartilage
- B. Cricothyroid Membrane (Access Site)
- C. Cricoid Cartilage



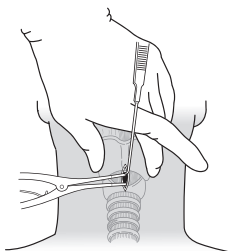
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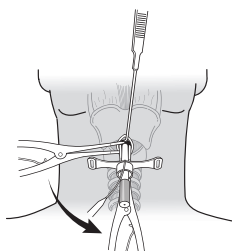
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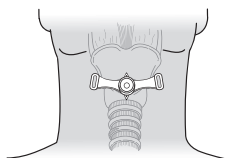
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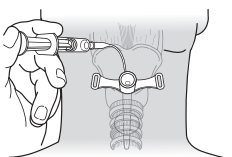
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6



7



8

## MELKER CUFFED EMERGENCY CRICOTHYROTOMY CATHETER SET – SURGICAL

**CAUTION: U.S. federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician (or a properly licensed practitioner).**

### DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The Melker Cuffed Emergency Cricothyrotomy Catheter Set – Surgical consists of components used for surgical placement of a cricothyrotomy catheter. The cuffed catheter has an inner diameter of 5 mm.

### COMPONENTS

- 5.0 mm Melker Cuffed Cricothyrotomy Catheter
- Safety scalpel
- Syringe
- Blunt, curved dilator
- Trousseau dilator
- Tracheal hook
- Tracheostomy tape

### INTENDED USE

The Melker Cuffed Emergency Cricothyrotomy Catheter Set – Surgical is intended to establish emergency airway access when endotracheal intubation cannot be performed. Airway access is achieved utilizing the surgical technique via the cricothyroid membrane.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

No absolute contraindications known.

### RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Tracheal transection
- Laryngeal fracture
- Preexisting laryngeal pathology
- Preexisting tracheal pathology
- Coagulopathy

### WARNINGS

Consideration should be given to the following medical and anatomic conditions and/or therapies:

- Unfavorable anatomy (e.g., short neck, morbid obesity and/or aberrant anatomy)
- Subcutaneous abscess
- Hematoma
- Scarring
- Irradiated tissue
- Coagulopathies or systemic thrombolytic therapy
- Inflation of the cuff with more than 20 mL is not recommended

### PRECAUTIONS

- This product is intended for use by clinicians trained and experienced in proper emergency airway techniques. Standard emergency techniques for a surgical cricothyrotomy should be employed.
- Patients in need of cricothyrotomy may have significant spinal injury. In patients who have sustained significant trauma, the cervical spine should be immobilized throughout the procedure, if possible.
- Whenever possible and appropriate, utilize aseptic technique and local anesthetic for the procedure.
- The potential effects of phthalates on pregnant/nursing women or children have not been fully characterized and there may be concern for reproductive and developmental effects.

### POTENTIAL ADVERSE EVENTS

- Bleeding
- Hematoma
- Failed tube placement
- Subcutaneous emphysema
- Tracheoesophageal fistula
- Pneumomediastinum
- Pneumothorax
- Vocal cord injury
- Voice change or dysphonia
- Infection
- Subglottic/glottic stenosis
- Catheter dislodgement

### MRI SAFETY INFORMATION



Nonclinical testing has demonstrated that the Melker Cuffed Emergency

Cricothyrotomy Catheter is **MR Conditional** according to ASTM F2503. A patient with this device may be safely scanned in an MR system meeting the following conditions:

- Static magnetic field of 1.5 tesla or 3.0 tesla only
- Maximum spatial gradient magnetic field of 1900 gauss/cm for a 1.5T / 3.0T MR system, or less
- Maximum MR system reported, whole-body-averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of  $\leq 2.0$  W/kg (Normal Operating Mode) for 15 minutes of continuous scanning

As part of the conditions for safety, the Luer valve of the cuff inflation line shall be taped down (e.g., to the patient's shoulder) prior to the patient entering the MR environment.

Under the scan conditions defined above, Melker Cuffed Emergency Cricothyrotomy Catheter is expected to produce a maximum temperature rise of 1.8°C after 15 minutes of continuous scanning.

The image artifact extends approximately 4 mm from the tapered tube portion of the Melker Cuffed Emergency Cricothyrotomy Catheter and approximately 57 mm from the Luer valve of the cuff inflation line as found during nonclinical testing when imaged with a gradient echo pulse sequence and a 3.0 tesla MR system. The image artifact may obscure surrounding anatomy. The Luer valve of the cuff inflation line should be placed away from the intended region to be imaged.

### For US Patients Only

Cook recommends that the patient register the MR conditions disclosed in this IFU with the MedicAlert Foundation. The MedicAlert Foundation can be contacted in the following manners:

Mail: MedicAlert Foundation International  
2323 Colorado Avenue  
Turlock, CA 95382

Phone: 888-633-4298 (toll free)  
209-668-3333 from outside the US

Fax: 209-669-2450

Web: [www.medicalert.org](http://www.medicalert.org)

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. Identify the cricothyroid membrane between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. (**Fig. 1**)
2. Firmly immobilize the thyroid cartilage with the first and third fingers of the non-dominant hand, leaving the second finger free for palpation of the cricothyroid membrane. Make a vertical, midline skin incision down to the depth of the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. (**Fig. 2**) **NOTE:** Ensure that the incision is sufficient in size to allow passage of the dilator and airway catheter.
3. Make a horizontal membrane incision near the inferior edge of the cricothyroid membrane. (**Fig. 3**) **NOTE:** The index finger may be moved aside or may remain in the incision, palpating the inferior edge of the thyroid cartilage, to "guide" the scalpel to the membrane. **NOTE:** A low cricothyroid membrane incision may help avoid the superior cricothyroid vessels, which run transversely near the top of the membrane.
4. Insert the tracheal hook, oriented transversely. After insertion, apply cephalad traction to the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage. (**Fig. 4**)
5. Insert the Trousseau dilator a short distance into the incision and enlarge the opening vertically. (**Fig. 5**)
6. Insert the Melker catheter assembly between the blades of the Trousseau dilator, into the airway. As the assembly is passed between the blades, rotate the Trousseau dilator 90 degrees counterclockwise, orienting the blades longitudinally in the airway to facilitate passage of the catheter assembly. (**Fig. 6**)
7. Fully insert the Melker catheter assembly. (**Fig. 7**)
8. Remove the curved dilator and instruments.
9. Inflate the cuff using a syringe; 8-10 mL volume in the cuff will yield a cuff diameter of 22-29 mm. (**Fig. 8**) The inflation and deflation procedure is at the discretion of the clinician.

**WARNING: Inflation of the cuff with more than 20 mL is not recommended.**

10. Fix the Melker catheter in place with the cloth tracheostomy tape strip in a standard fashion.
11. Connect the Melker catheter, using its standard 15 mm connector, to an appropriate ventilatory device.

### HOW SUPPLIED

Supplied sterilized by ethylene oxide gas in peel-open packages. Intended for one-time use. Sterile if package is unopened and undamaged. Do not use the product if there is doubt as to whether the product is sterile. Store in a dark, dry, cool place. Avoid extended exposure to light. Upon removal from package, inspect the product to ensure no damage has occurred.

**REFERENCES**

These instructions for use are based on experience from physicians and (or) their published literature. Refer to your local Cook sales representative for information on available literature.



A symbol glossary can be found at  
<https://cookmedical.com/symbol-glossary>



This symbol on the label indicates that this device contains phthalates. Specific phthalates contained in the device are identified beside or below the symbol by the following acronyms:

- BBP: Benzyl butyl phthalate
- DBP: Di-n-butyl phthalate
- DEHP: Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- DIDP: Diisodecyl phthalate
- DINP: Diisononyl phthalate
- DIPP: Diisopentyl phthalate
- DMEP: Di(methoxyethyl) phthalate
- DNOP: Di-n-Octyl phthalate
- DNPP: Di-n-pentyl phthalate



MR Conditional



**MANUFACTURER**

COOK INCORPORATED

750 Daniels Way

Bloomington, IN 47404 U.S.A.