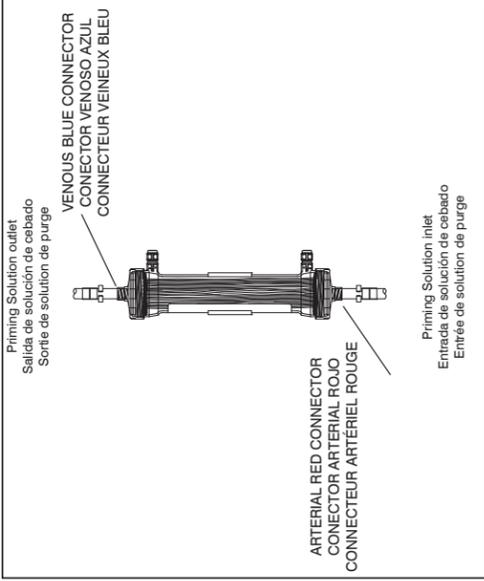


# Instructions for Use

## Hemoflow™ F3, F4

### Hollow Fiber Low Flux Dialyzer

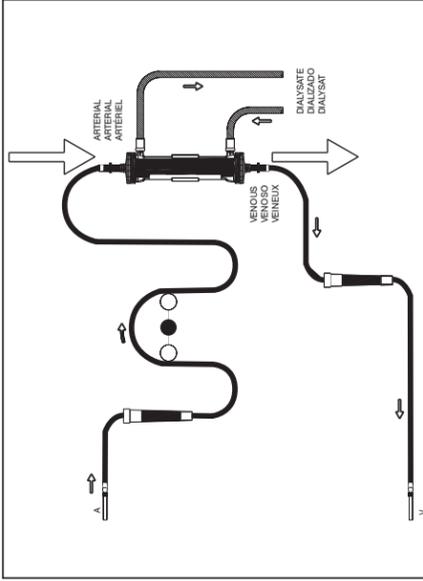
#### Single Use Only- Ethylene Oxide Sterilized



**Figure 1:** Dialyzer Orientation During Blood Compartment Priming.

**Figure 1:** Orientación del dializador durante el cebado del compartimento de sangre.

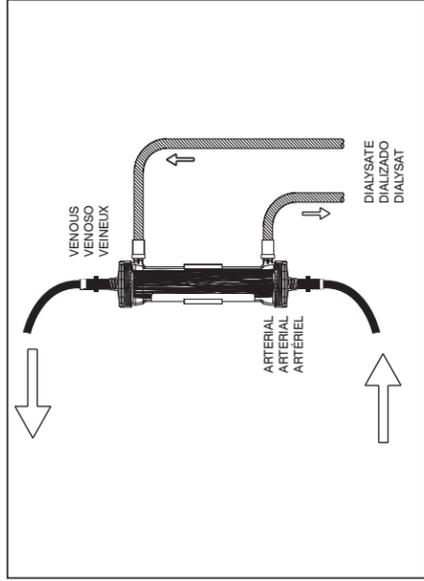
**Figure 1 :** Orientation du dialyseur durant l'amorçage du compartiment à sang.



**Figure 2:** Dialyzer Orientation for Hemodialysis Treatment with Arterial-end up.

**Figure 2:** Orientación del dializador para el tratamiento de hemodiálisis con el extremo arterial hacia arriba.

**Figure 2 :** Orientation du dialyseur pour le traitement d'hémodialyse avec l'extrémité artérielle vers le haut.



**Figure 3:** Dialyzer Orientation for Hemodialysis Treatment with Venous-end up.

**Figure 3:** Orientación del dializador para el tratamiento de hemodiálisis con el extremo venoso hacia arriba.

**Figure 3 :** Orientation du dialyseur pour le traitement d'hémodialyse avec l'extrémité veineuse vers le haut.

## Symbols/Símbolos/Symboles

Symbol	EN	ES	FR	Source-Symbol Number	Definition/Definición/ Définition
	Temperature limit	Límite de temperatura	Limite de température	ISO 15222:2016 5.3.7	Indicates the temperature limits to which the medical device can be safely exposed.
	Use by date	Fecha de fabricación	Date de fabrication	ISO 15222:2016 5.1.4	Indicates the date after which the medical device is no longer intended to be used.
	Batch code	Código de lote	Code de lot	ISO 15222:2016 5.1.5	Indicates the manufacturer's batch code so that the origin of the device can be identified.
	Category number	Número de categoría	Número de catégorie	ISO 15222:2016 5.1.6	Indicates the medical device classification number for the medical device.
	Do not use	No utilizar	Ne pas utiliser	ISO 15222:2016 5.4.2	Indicates a medical device that is intended for use as a foreign body and is not intended for use as a drug.
	Single fluid bag has been sterilized by ethylene oxide	Envase de un solo fluido estérilizado con óxido de etileno	Le contenu de ce sac unique a été stérilisé à l'oxyde d'éthylène	ISO 15222:2016 5.2.3	Indicates that the medical device has been sterilized using ethylene oxide.
	Fluid path is non-pyrogenic	La trayectoria del fluido no es pirogénica	Le circuit des fluides n'est pas pyrogène	ISO 15222:2016 5.2.2	Indicates a medical device that is intended for use as a fluid path and is non-pyrogenic.
	Consult the instruction manual for use	Consulte el manual de instrucciones para el uso	Consultez le mode d'emploi	ISO 15222:2016 5.4.3	Indicates the need for the user to consult the instruction manual for use.
	Caution	Atención	Mise en garde	ISO 15222:2016 5.4.4	Indicates the need for the user to consult the instruction manual for use.
	Caution: Rx only	Atención: Rx solo	Mise en garde: Rx seule	21CFR808.109 (b)(1)	Indicates that the device is intended for use only by or on the order of a physician.
	Keep away from sunlight	Mantener alejado de la luz solar directa	Gardez à l'écart de la lumière du soleil	ISO 15222:2016 5.3.2	Indicates a medical device that needs protection from light sources.
	Manufacturer	Fabricante	Fabricant	ISO 15222:2016 5.1.1	Indicates the manufacturer's name.

## Dialyzer Technical Information / Información técnica del dializador / Caractéristiques techniques techniques du dialyseur

Membrane Material / Material de la membrana / Matériau de la membrane	Fresenius Polysulfone® (Polysulfone and polyvinylpyrrolidone, PVP) / Polysulfone® / Polysulfone et polyvinylpyrrolidone, PVP
Fiber Inner Diameter / Diámetro interior de la fibra / Diamètre intérieur de la fibre	200 microns / 200 micras / 200 microns
Membrane Wall Thickness / Grosor de la pared de la membrana / Epaisseur de la paroi de la membrane	40 microns / 40 micras / 40 microns
Membrane Material de la carcasa / Matériau du boîtier	Polyurethane / Poliuretano / Polyuréthane
Porting Compound / Compuesto de encapsulado / Matière de enrobage	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) / Polietileno de alta densidad / Polyéthylène haute densité (PEHD)
Blood Port Caps / Tapas de los orificios de la sangre / Capuchons de port de sang	Silicone / Silicons / Silicone
O-ring / Junta tórica / Joint torique	ISO 8637-1:2017
Recommended Blood Connections / Conexiones sanguíneas recomendadas / Recommended Blood Connections / Conexiones para sang recommandées / Recommended Dialysis Fluid Connections / Conexiones para líquido de diálisis recomendadas / Connecteurs pour liquide de dialyse recommandés	ISO 8637-1:2017
Sterilization Method / Método de esterilización / Méthode de stérilisation	Ethylene Oxide / Óxido de etileno / Oxyde d'éthylène

# Instructions for Use

## Hemoflow™ F3, F4

### Hollow Fiber Low Flux Dialyzer

#### Single Use Only — Ethylene Oxide Sterilized

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Indications for Use:** The Hemoflow F3 and F4 dialyzers are intended for hemodialysis of patients, including pediatric patients, with acute or chronic renal failure when conservative therapy is judged to be inadequate. Consider body and dialyzer surface area, blood flow, body weight and extracorporeal blood volume when selecting dialyzers for use with pediatric patients.

**Contraindications:** Specific contraindications are unknown. Generally the contraindications for hemodialysis are applicable. The dialyzer should only be used as directed by a physician.

**CAUTION:** Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

**Special attention must be paid in connection with pediatric use. These operational conditions need to be considered:**

- Use only with a machine equipped with precise ultrafiltration control.
- **Anticoagulation:** Unless medically contraindicated, it is recommended to anticoagulate the extracorporeal circuit during hemodialysis. The choice of anticoagulant, the dose, and method of administration is the decision of the physician.
- Appropriate adjustments to drug doses should be made to account for their dialytic removal.
- Dialyzer clotting and, in rare cases, loss of consciousness have been observed during dialysis.
- Due to the lower extracorporeal volume of children treated with the F3 or F4 Hemoflow hemodialyzers, caution is required for potential changes in blood pressure and heart rate.
- While no adverse effects have been reported, data are not available on the removal of hormones and proteins required for growth in children by the F3 or F4 hemodialyzers.
- Use in infants has not been specifically assessed and should proceed with caution.
- The size, weight, state of uremia, cardiac status and general physical condition of the patient must be evaluated by the prescribing physician before each treatment. The choice of appropriate capillary dialyzer/filter and associated equipment as well as the treatment operating parameters are the sole responsibility of the physician.

To protect the dialyzer integrity, it is necessary to avoid direct exposure to sunlight during storage. Warnings and cautions as listed in these instructions for use. The recommended procedures, instructions for use: The operator should strictly adhere to the recommended procedures, warnings, and cautions as listed in these instructions for use. The event of a blood leak during dialysis, the health care provider should respond according to the facility's established protocol.

**Warning:** Air entering the extracorporeal circuit during dialysis treatment phase can result in air embolism, serious injury or death. Check the security of all extracorporeal connections prior to the initiation of dialysis and periodically throughout the treatment and at regular intervals. The venous drip chamber should be continuously monitored with a levelator detector. In the event that air enters the extracorporeal circuit, stop the dialysis immediately and safely, discontinue the treatment. In such a circumstance, do not return the blood to the patient.

The user is cautioned to regularly monitor the patient's chemistry values using quantitative parameters monitored should at least include urea, hemoglobin, and serum albumin. Use only with dialysis machines that are equipped with precise ultrafiltration control to ensure patient safety by delivering prescribed therapy. Only use the device in dialysis machines that have intact blood leak detectors and air detectors. Do not use a dialyzer past expiration date. Doing so may result in compromised dialyzer performance, foreign body embolism, or compromised sterility.

Do not use dialyzer with visible damage, missing or unattached blood port caps to ensure patient safety. Doing so may result in compromised sterility or blood loss. Do not infuse the recirculated saline into the patient. Doing so may result in toxicity to patient. Initiate treatment only after dialysate compartment is completely filled with dialysate. Air pockets in the dialysate fluid compartment may lead to insufficient clearance.

**Dialysate:** The dialysate must meet current water quality standards for dialysis (e.g. ISO 11663) to mitigate the risk of infection due to back-filtration. **Side effects:** In rare cases, hypersensitivity reactions to the dialyzer or other elements in the extracorporeal circuit may occur during hemodialysis. If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, the source of the hypersensitivity should be identified and that component of the extracorporeal circuit should be excluded from future use in hemodialysis treatments for that patient. With severe reactions, dialysis must be discontinued and aggressive first line therapy for hypersensitivity reactions must be initiated. Blood from the extracorporeal system must not be returned to the patient in cases of hypersensitivity reactions. Hemolysis may also occur as a result of dialysis.

**Sterile/Non-pyrogenic:** The dialyzer blood pathway is sterile and non-pyrogenic if the blood port and dialyzer are used as intended. The dialyzer is not intended for use as a blood port. The dialyzer is not intended for use for all blood side connections. Structural integrity of the dialyzer is warranted for the first use only when prepared as directed. **Sterilized using the ethylene oxide method of sterilization.** **Recommended Storage Conditions:** Between 5 and 27 degrees C (41-80 degrees F). **Dialyzer reuse:** Hemoflow F3, F4 dialyzers are single use only. Re-use of the device may create a potential risk to the patient, including contamination and/or impairment of the device function. Note: Follow the hemodialysis machine specific operating instructions for treatment, when applicable; otherwise, refer to the instructions below.

**PREPARATION FOR DIALYSIS**

- Verify dialyzer selected matches with treatment order.
- Remove dialyzer from packaging.
- Place the dialyzer in the dialyzer holder in the vertical position. Note: Do not remove blood port caps until ready to attach arterial and venous bloodlines to the dialyzer.
- Install the arterial and venous bloodlines on the hemodialysis machine.
- Note: Refer to dialysate delivery machine manufacturer's instructions for use in setting up bloodlines.
- Remove bottom blood port cap from the dialyzer and discard.
- Aseptically connect the arterial bloodline to the dialyzer.
- Remove remaining blood port cap from the dialyzer and discard.
- Aseptically connect the venous bloodline to the dialyzer.
- Refer to Figure 1: Dialyzer Orientation During Blood Compartment Priming.
- Ensure all connections are tight.
- Hang 1 liter bag of 0.9% sterile saline solution and spike with the saline line.

**Filling Blood Compartment**

- If not already attached, attach the dialysis priming set to the saline T™ connection, located just before the blood pump segment on the arterial bloodline. Check to be sure the connection is secure.
- Allow saline to gravity prime the arterial bloodline.
- Close the clamp on the arterial bloodline when complete.
- Start the blood pump and set a pump speed of 150 mL/min to prime the remainder of the arterial bloodline, dialyzer, and venous bloodline with saline. Note: While the extracorporeal circuit is priming with saline, gently tap the dialyzer and intermittently pinch and release the bloodline to help purge air from the dialyzer.
- Prime and discard 500 mL of 0.9% saline solution through the dialyzer. The bloodline drip chamber levels should be set to and maintained at ¼ full.
- Stop the blood pump after discarding 500 mL of saline.
- Aseptically connect the patient ends of the arterial and venous bloodlines together in preparation for recirculation of the extracorporeal circuit.
- Open arterial and venous bloodline clamps.

**Filling Dialysate Fluid Compartment**

- Attach the dialysate lines to the dialysate ports of the dialyzer. In order to maximize the efficiency of the dialyzer, assure that the dialysate lines are attached so that the blood and dialysate flows are counter-current.
- Rotate the dialyzer to arterial end up to fill the dialysate compartment with dialysate.

**Recirculation**

- Ensure entire bloodline is ready for recirculation including connections, clamp position, and drip chamber fill volume.
- Recirculate the extracorporeal circuit at a blood flow rate of at least 150 mL/min and a dialysate flow of at least 300 mL/min until all air has been purged from the dialyzer and bloodline.

- During recirculation, intermittently pinch and release the bloodline tubing to assist in removing air from the dialyzer. It is recommended to gently tap the venous end of the dialyzer to remove air even if the header appears to be free of air.
- When ready to initiate treatment, allow saline to gravity flush the arterial bloodline.
- Use the blood pump to flush the venous bloodline with 500 mL of 0.9% sterile saline solution so that a minimum of 1 liter of saline has been primed and flushed through the dialyzer to minimize residues.

**Warning: Do not infuse the recirculated saline into the patient. Doing so may result in toxicity to patient.**

**INITIATION OF DIALYSIS**

- **Warning: Initial treatment only after dialysate compartment is completely filled with dialysate. Air pockets in the dialysate fluid compartment may lead to insufficient clearance.**
- Refer to Figure 2 on Figure 3 for dialyzer orientation during treatment.
- Note: Refer to bloodline manufacturer's instructions for use for appropriate dialyzer orientation during treatment.
- Stop the Blood Pump and close the saline line clamps.
- Aseptically attach the patient ends of the bloodlines to the arterial and venous access of the patient. Open the arterial and venous bloodline and vascular access clamps.
- Turn on the blood pump and slowly increase the blood pump speed to the prescribed blood flow rate. Be sure to monitor the dialysate flow rate, arterial and venous pressures carefully during this process to ensure any possible flow restrictions or inappropriate pressure readings.
- Once the prescribed blood flow rate has been achieved, set the prescribed ultrafiltration rate.

**DURING THE DIALYSIS TREATMENT**

- If an external blood leak (e.g. loose connection, cracked header/housing) should occur during the treatment, the operator should follow the established facility procedures.
- If an internal blood leak is detected during the treatment, the operator should follow the established facility procedures.

**COMPLETION OF DIALYSIS**

- When treatment has ended and the blood has been returned to the patient, close the bloodline clamps and aseptically disconnect the arterial and venous bloodlines from the patient's access.
- Rotate the dialyzer horizontally making sure to have the dialysate ports facing up to prevent leaking.
- Remove the dialysate lines from the dialyzer.
- **Discard the extracorporeal circuit in an appropriate biohazard waste receptacle.** References: 29CFR, 1910.145, 1910.1030 (Code of Federal Regulations) and appropriate state and local codes.

**Clinical Data**

A retrospective data analysis performed on the Hemoflow F3/F4 dialyzers included 10 ESRD pediatric patients (F3 n=3; F4 n=7) on HD treated for 12 consecutive weeks. A minimum single pool (sp) urea KtV measurement of 1.2 indicates adequate dialysis (KDOQI, 2015). Hemoflow F3 and F4 dialyzers provided adequate clearance with a mean spKtV of 1.78 and 2.18, respectively, and were well tolerated.

**Technical Data**

Dialyzer performance may change with the duration of observation (treatment). These data represent typical *in vitro* performance. Actual *in vitro* performance may differ.

Catalogue Number	F3	F4
Membrane Surface Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	0.520165A	0.520161A
Ultrafiltration Coefficient <sup>1</sup> (mL/h/mmHg)	0.3	0.7
Priming Volume Blood (mL)	1.6	2.8
K <sub>0</sub> A (mL/min)	26	45
Q <sub>B</sub> =200mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> =500 mL/min	203	373
Flow Resistance (Pressure Drop) (mmHg)	177	139
Blood Ob=200mL/min(F3) Ob=300mL/min (F4)	14	20
Dialysate Q <sub>D</sub> =500mL/min	600	600
Maximum TMP (mmHg)	50	50
Minimum Blood Flow (mL/min)	200	300
Minimum Dialysate Flow (mL/min)	100	100
Maximum Dialysate Flow (mL/min)	500	500
Clearance <sup>2</sup> (mL/min)		
Urea <sup>3</sup> Ob=50 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> = 100 mL/min, UF= 0 mL/min	44	48
Creatinine	39	45
Phosphate	24	28
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	13	17
Ob=50 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> = 500 mL/min, UF= 0mL/min		
Creatinine	48	49
Phosphate	30	36
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	15	20
Ob= 100 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> = 500 mL/min, UF= 0 mL/min		
Creatinine	83	87
Phosphate	70	87
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	37	47
Ob= 150 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> =500 mL/min, UF= 0 mL/min		
Urea <sup>3</sup>	104	130
Creatinine	82	110
Phosphate	40	51
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	20	27
Ob=200 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> = 500 mL/min, UF= 0mL/min		
Creatinine	117	155
Phosphate	87	126
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	40	52
Ob=300 mL/min, Q <sub>D</sub> = 500 mL/min, UF= 0mL/min		
Urea <sup>3</sup>	20	28
Creatinine	*	181
Phosphate	*	144
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	*	56

**Footnotes:**

- 1 Bovine blood, Hct 32%, protein 60g/L, 37°C
- 2 Aqueous solution of respective test substance, 37°C; ultrafiltration rate=0mL/min
- 3 Sodium used as a marker for urea

