

Departmental Checklist for Choosing Central Sterile Wrap Materials



- Package can be opened in an aseptic manner
- Material conforms to the size and shape of the items
- Material covers contents in their entirety
- Provides for maximum amount of use
- Allows air to be completely removed during the sterilization process
- Withstands physical conditions produced by the autoclave, including, moisture, pressure and high temperatures
- Permeable to the sterilizing agent and moisture
- Allows escape and removal of the sterilizing agent at the end of the sterilization process
- Allows contents to be dried after sterilization with no presence of moisture
- Allows ethylene oxide gas and moisture to escape during the aeration cycle
- Resists tears and punctures during sterilization and normal handling
- Does not easily degrade when the sterile packages are stored
- Provides a barrier to the penetration of dust and particles and resists moisture penetration
- Free of lint and free of loose fibers
- Free of any toxic material or dyes that could produce a chemical reaction during the sterilization process
- Free of bleaches and detergents that could produce a chemical reaction during the sterilization process
- Promotes the integrity of the seal that is used to secure items so that content sterility is maintained
- Incapable of being re-sealed, once the seal is broken or package is opened
- Cost-effective for the facility