

How PersonalFit™ PLUS for Symphony® supports hospital hygiene protocols

Collecting human milk safely

Maintaining human milk's potent protective properties and minimising contamination risks are fundamental in hospitals, which is one reason why being able to collect breast milk hygienically is so important.

Medela offers the following range of PersonalFit™ PLUS pump sets for hospitals to suit different hygiene needs, resources and policies. The two disposable versions can be used straight from the packaging.



Sterile disposable

Validated according to applicable standards for sterile medical devices and certified for shelf life.

Ready-to-Use disposable

Produced and packaged in a cleanroom, microbiologically tested before release.

Reusable pump set

Can be reprocessed and autoclaved for use by multiple mothers.

Making hygienic handling easy

PersonalFit™ PLUS pump sets have also been designed to minimise the amount they have to be handled during assembly and use.



Memory aid for mothers

Disposable pump set packaging contains a sticker with simple step-by-step instructions for an instant reminder of safe usage.

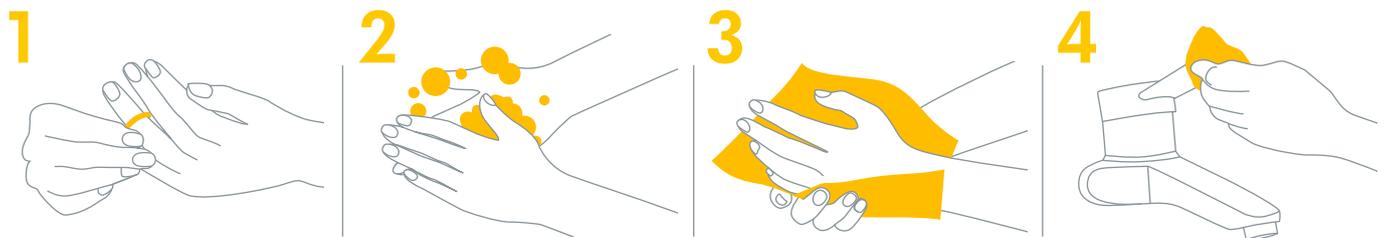


Overflow protection

Also referred to as a closed system, this feature increases PersonalFit™ PLUS pump set hygiene, as the membrane prevents milk entering the tubing or motor.

Pumping best practice

It is important to not compromise the hygiene of PersonalFit™ PLUS by inappropriate handling. Before pumping or touching the pump set, users should:



1 Keep fingernails short and remove any jewellery.¹

2 Wash hands thoroughly.

3 Dry with clean paper towels.^{2,3}

4 Turn taps off in a way that does not recontaminate hands.¹

See the PersonalFit™ PLUS range at [medela.com/pfp](https://www.medela.com/pfp) and find more information at [medela.com/education-materials](https://www.medela.com/education-materials)

References 1 Pittet D et al. Infect Control Hosp. Epidemiol. 2009; 30(7):611–622. 2 Harrison WA et al. Am J Infect Control. 2003; 31(7):387–391. 3 Harrison WA et al. Am J Infect Control. 2003; 31(2):104–108.