

ACS ETHYL CHLORIDE SPRAY

COMPOSITION: Ethyl Chloride USP (100 % W/W)

INDICATIONS: ACS Ethyl Chloride Spray, used as topical application, is a vapocoolant (skin refrigerant) used to control pain associated with injections, starting IV's and venipuncture, minor surgical procedures (such as drainage of small abscesses, incision or lancing boils). It is also used for temporary relief of minor sports injuries. It is also intended for use as a counterirritant in the management of myofascial pain, restricted motion, and muscle tension.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: To apply ACS Ethyl Chloride Spray from the aerosol can, hold can upright over the treatment area and depress the valve completely allowing Ethyl Chloride to spray from the can.

1. For Pre-injection anesthesia, prepare the syringe. Swab the treatment area with an antiseptic. Then for applying, the container should be positioned 3 to 9 inches (8-23 cm) away from the skin. It should be sprayed onto the target area continuously for 4 to 10 seconds. Spray the area until the skin just turns white; do not frost the skin. With skin taut, quickly introduce the needle. Follow these directions for other types of needle insertion procedures such as starting IV's and venipuncture.
2. For topical anesthesia in minor surgery clean the operative site with a suitable antiseptic. Apply petrolatum to protect the adjacent area. Then for applying, the container should be positioned 3 to 9 inches (8-23 cm) away from the skin. It should be sprayed onto the target area continuously for 4 to 10 seconds. Spray the area until the skin just turns white; do not frost the skin. Promptly make incision. The anesthetic action lasts a few seconds to a minute.
3. For Temporary Relief of Minor Sports Injuries: The pain of bruises, contusions, swelling, and minor sprains may be controlled with ACS Ethyl Chloride Spray. The amount of cooling depends on the dosage. Dosage varies with duration of application. The smallest dose needed to produce the desired effect should be used. The anesthetic effect of ethyl chloride rarely lasts more than a few seconds to a minute. This time interval is usually sufficient to help reduce or relieve the initial trauma of the injury. Determine the extent of the injury (fracture, sprain, etc.). Spray the affected area from a distance of 3 to 9 inches (8-23 cm) for 4 to 10 seconds until the skin just turns white; do not frost the skin. Avoid spraying the skin beyond this state. Use as you would ice.
4. Spray and Stretch technique for myofascial pain: Clinical conditions that may respond to ACS Ethyl Chloride Spray include low back pain (due to tight muscles), acute stiff neck, torticollis, acute bursitis of the shoulder, tight hamstrings, sprained ankle, tight masseter muscles and referred pains due to irritated trigger points. Relief of pain facilitates early mobilization and restoration of muscle function. The Spray and Stretch Technique is a therapeutic system that involves three states: Evaluation, Spraying, and Stretching. The therapeutic value of the Spray and Stretch Technique is most effective when the practitioner has mastered all of the stages and applies them in the proper sequence.

a. Evaluation if the patient has been evaluated to have pain caused by an active, irritated trigger point then proceed to Step b.

b. Spraying Have the patient assume a comfortable position. Take precautions to cover the patient's eyes, nose and mouth if spraying near the face. Hold the container upright, 12 to 18 inches (30-46 cm) away and aim the stream so that it meets the skin at an acute angle to lessen the shock of impact. Direct the spray in parallel sweeps 0.5 to 1 inch (1.5-2 cm) apart at the rate of approximately 4 inches/second (10 cm/second) until the entire muscle has been covered from the trigger point to the area of pain. The number of sweeps is determined by the size of the muscle.

c. Stretching: Passively stretch the muscle during spray application. Gradually increase the force with successive sweeps. As the muscle relaxes, smoothly take up the slack by establishing a new stretch length. It is necessary to reach the full normal length of the muscle to completely inactivate the trigger point and relieve the pain. Rewarm the muscle. If necessary, repeat the procedure. Apply moist heat for 10 to 15 minutes following treatment. For lasting benefit, eliminate any factors that extend the trigger mechanism.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Ethyl chloride is contraindicated in individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to it.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Cutaneous sensitization may occur, but appears to be extremely rare. Freezing can occasionally alter skin pigmentation.

WARNINGS: FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY. Do not spray in the eyes. Skin absorption of ethyl chloride can occur; no cases of chronic poisoning have been reported. Ethyl chloride is known as a liver and kidney toxin; long-term exposure may cause liver or kidney damage. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONS: Do not spray in eyes. Inhalation of ethyl chloride should be avoided as it may produce narcotic and general anesthetic effects, and may produce deep anesthesia or fatal coma with respiratory or cardiac arrest. Ethyl chloride is FLAMMABLE and should never be used in the presence of an open flame or electrical equipment that can spark a fire. When used to produce local freezing of tissues, adjacent skin areas should be protected by applying petrolatum. The thawing process may be painful, and freezing may lower local resistance to infection and delay healing.

STORAGE: Contents under pressure. Store in a cool place. Do not store above 50°C (120°F). Do not use near fire or flame or place on hot surfaces. Extremely flammable.

For more information about this product contact ACS PHARMA (PTY) LTD (acspharma.com)

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