

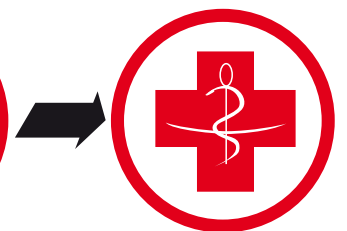
# DIPHOTERINE®



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**PREVOR**

PRÉVOIR ET SAUVER

Laboratoire de Toxicologie & Maîtrise du Risque Chimique

[www.prevor.com](http://www.prevor.com)

# Instructions for use: LPMD

## LPMD / Diphoterine® Solution:

**Emergency rinsing solution for washing chemical splashes on the eye.**

You have purchased Diphoterine® solution portable eyewashes (or for wall-mounted station) and we thank you for your confidence in our products.

## What is a LPMD?

LPMD is an eyewash containing 500ml of Diphoterine® solution. It is intended for washing the eye within the 60 first seconds following a chemical splash.

## Installation and use of the LPMD:

Thanks to the 500ml of Diphoterine® solution, the LPMD allows an ocular washing within the 60 first seconds following the accident.

**The LPMD bottle must be available near risk areas, and can be installed in the laboratory and production areas.**



## Recommended protocol for maximum efficacy:

The LPMD is dedicated to a first emergency washing of the eye.

The efficacy of the LPMD comes from the active properties of Diphoterine® solution.

During an accident, it is recommended to use the entire content of the LPMD on the affected eye.

### • General recommendations

The LPMD must be used as the first solution and as the first response. A preliminary washing with water lead to a delay in the application, and because of this loss of time, the efficacy of Diphoterine® solution is reduced. If Diphoterine® solution is not available on the place of the splash, never delay the washing. Failing that, use water. Do not exceed the expiry date indicated on the packaging.

The LPMD must be used as a washing solution: it must not be used as an ocular bath, but as a washing.

The LPMD must also be used in continuing washing in accordance with Prevor's protocol, even if the pain has decreased.

### • Scope of effectiveness and known limitations of Diphoterine® solution

Diphoterine® solution makes it possible to stop the penetration of the chemical and the development of all chemical injuries, except for splashes of hydrofluoric acid and its derivatives on which it has a reduced effect. In this case, it is especially recommended to use Hexafluorine® solution, a washing solution for splashes of both hydrofluoric acid and of fluorides in an acidic medium.

### • What to do if the injury has already developed, or if I intervene after 60 seconds?

After 60 seconds, depending on the type of chemical, the injury may have already developed. Washing, including on an injury that has already developed, will improve the implementation of secondary care. Diphoterine® solution also appears of interest in case of a delayed washing. In this case, we recommend continuing the initial washing with a second washing with Diphoterine® solution for an ideal length of 5 minutes.

### • Upkeep and Maintenance

When possible, the LPMD should be stored in a dry location, away from sources of intense heat.

It is also advised not to expose the product to freezing temperatures, because the aqueous solution can freeze and thus may not be immediately usable. However, there is no loss of effectiveness when Diphoterine® solution has thawed out. The ideal temperature at which it should be used lies between 15 and 35°C.

The products must be replaced on or before the expiry date indicated on the cap.

### • Toxicology

Diphoterine® solution is a non-irritating, non-allergenic and non-toxic solution.

CE 0459

Scientific studies, testimonials, toxicological data, list of tested products and the general conditions can be found on our website [www.prevor.com](http://www.prevor.com)

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