

# Cochlear™

## Nucleus® cochlear implants

Important Information: Warnings, Precautions and  
Electromagnetic Compatibility

*Hear now. And always*



**Cochlear®**

This document contains important information such as warnings, precautions and privacy that applies to the following cochlear implant systems:

- Nucleus® Freedom® implant with Contour Advance® electrode — CI24RE (CA)
- Nucleus Freedom implant with straight electrode — CI24RE (ST)

Read this document carefully to ensure that you understand the care of your system.

Discuss this information with your physician before undergoing any major medical procedure.

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## Warnings

### Medical treatments generating induced currents

Some medical treatments generate induced currents that may cause tissue damage or permanent damage to the implant. Before initiating any of the following treatments deactivate the device.

Warnings for specific treatments are provided below.

#### Electrosurgery

Electrosurgical instruments are capable of inducing radio frequency currents that could flow through the electrode array. Monopolar electrosurgical instruments must not be used on the head or neck of an implant patient as induced currents could cause damage to cochlear tissues or permanent damage to the implant. Bipolar electrosurgical instruments may be used on the head and neck of patients; however, the cautery electrodes must not contact the implant and should be kept more than 1 cm (½ in.) from the extracochlear electrodes.

#### Diathermy

Do not use therapeutic or medical diathermy (thermopenetration) using electromagnetic radiation (magnetic induction coils or microwave). High currents induced into the electrode lead can cause tissue damage to the cochlea or permanent damage to the implant.

Medical diathermy using ultrasound may be used below the head and neck.

## Neurostimulation

Do not use neurostimulation directly over the implant. High currents induced into the electrode lead can cause tissue damage to the cochlea or permanent damage to the implant.

## Electroconvulsive therapy

Do not use electroconvulsive therapy on an implant patient under any circumstances. Electroconvulsive therapy may cause tissue damage or damage to the implant.

## Ionizing radiation therapy

Do not use ionizing radiation therapy directly over the implant. It may cause damage to the implant.

## MRI safety information



The Cochlear Nucleus CI24RE (CA) and CI24RE (ST) implants are MR Conditional. MRI examinations can be performed safely on a person with these implanted devices only under very specific conditions. MRI examinations performed under different conditions may result in severe injury or device malfunction.

Full MRI safety information is available:

- in the *Cochlear Nucleus Implants MRI Guidelines*
- by visiting [www.cochlear.com/warnings](http://www.cochlear.com/warnings)
- by calling your regional Cochlear office – contact numbers are available on the back cover of this guide.



All external components of the Cochlear implant system (e.g. sound processors, remote assistants and related accessories) are MR Unsafe. The recipient must remove all external components of their Cochlear implant system before entering a room where an MRI scanner is located.

## What is an MRI?

Radiologists / MR technologists are medical specialists experienced in diagnosing disease and injuries using a range of imaging techniques. One of these imaging techniques is magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

MRI is a diagnostic tool to obtain images of organs and tissues using a very powerful magnetic field measured in tesla (T). MR scans can range in strength from 0.2 T to 7 T, with 1.5 T being the most common.

## Safety concerns for medical device implants and MRI

Due to the powerful magnetic and radio-frequency fields, medical device implants with metallic or ferromagnetic components such as pacemakers, defibrillators, catheters, pumps and cochlear implants can create problems for MR scans. The risks include the potential for device repositioning, localised heating, unusual sounds or sensations, pain or injury and distortion of the MR image.

## Cochlear Nucleus implants and MRI compatibility

A Cochlear Nucleus implant is a medical treatment for moderate to profound hearing loss. Inside each Cochlear Nucleus implant is a magnet.

To ensure MRI compatibility, Cochlear Nucleus implants contain a removable magnet. The magnet is easy to remove and replace if needed. In the rare case that a recipient needs serial MRIs, a non-magnetic plug is available to prevent fibrous tissue growing in the implant recess.

Cochlear Nucleus implants are also approved for MR scans under specific conditions at 1.5 T with the magnet in place and at 3 T with the magnet removed.

## Meningitis

Prior to implantation, candidates should consult their primary care physician and implanting surgeon regarding vaccination status against micro-organisms that cause meningitis. Meningitis is a known risk of inner ear surgery and candidates should be appropriately counselled of this risk.

In addition, certain preoperative conditions may increase the risk of meningitis with or without a cochlear implant. These conditions include:

- Mondini's syndrome and other congenital cochlear malformations
- Concurrent Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) shunts or drains
- Recurrent episodes of bacterial meningitis prior to implantation
- Perilymph fistulas and skull fracture/defect with CSF communication.

## Loss of residual hearing

Insertion of the electrode into the cochlea will result in complete loss of residual hearing in the implanted ear.

## Long-term effects of electrical stimulation

Most patients can benefit from electrical stimulation levels that are considered safe, based on animal experimental data. For some patients, the levels needed to produce the loudest sounds exceed these levels. The long-term effects of such stimulation in humans are unknown.

## Small parts hazard

Parents and caregivers should be counselled that the external implant system contains small parts that may be hazardous if swallowed or may cause choking if ingested or inhaled.

## Head trauma

A blow to the head in the area of the cochlear implant may damage the implant and result in its failure. Young children who are developing their motor skills are at greater risk to receive an impact to the head from a hard object (e.g. a table or chair).

## Use of batteries and battery ingestion

When using disposable batteries, only use battery types recommended by your clinician or Cochlear. Other types may not have sufficient energy to allow your processor to operate for a long time. Cochlear does not recommend the use of silver oxide or alkaline batteries.

Batteries can be harmful if swallowed. Ensure that batteries are kept out of reach of young children. If swallowed, seek prompt medical attention at the nearest emergency centre.

## Rechargeable batteries

In certain circumstances, rechargeable batteries can become VERY HOT, and could cause injury. Remove your processor immediately if it becomes unusually warm or hot, and seek advice from your clinician. Parents and caregivers should touch their child's or recipient's processor to check for heat if the child or recipient is showing signs of discomfort. Rechargeable batteries should NEVER be worn beneath clothing (including scarves and headwear covering the ears). Use of the rechargeable battery is contraindicated in patients who cannot remove the device by themselves, or notify a caregiver that the device has become hot.

## Overheating

Remove your processor immediately if it becomes unusually warm or hot, and seek advice from your clinician. Parents and caregivers should touch their child's or recipient's processor to check for heat if the child or recipient is showing signs of discomfort.

The manufacturer only recommends the use of zinc air batteries as they have been determined to be safe in recommended use conditions and provide an appropriate power source for the sound processor.

The CP810 sound processor is not intended to be used with silver oxide batteries. In some circumstances, the use of these batteries could result in severe burns. A dangerous amount of heat can be generated by these batteries in conditions where heat cannot dissipate, especially if the device is being held against the skin by clothing or a retention device. In addition, use of silver oxide batteries may damage your processor.

# Precautions

If you experience a significant change in performance or the sound becomes uncomfortable, turn off your processor and contact your implant centre.

Use the implant system only with the approved devices and accessories listed in the user guide.

Your processor and other parts of the system contain complex electronic parts. These parts are durable but must be treated with care. The opening of your processor by anyone other than Cochlear's qualified service personnel invalidates the warranty.

Each processor is programmed specifically for each implant. Never wear another person's processor or lend yours to another user. If you have two processors (one for each ear), always wear the processor programmed for your left ear on the left, and the processor programmed for your right ear on the right. Using the wrong processor could result in loud or distorted sounds that, in some instances, may cause extreme discomfort.

Do not operate your processor at temperatures above +40 °C (+104 °F) or less than +5 °C (+41 °F).

Do not store your processor at temperatures above +50 °C (+122 °F) or less than -20 °C (-4 °F).

Your processor's sound quality may be intermittently distorted when you are within approximately 1.6 km (~1 mile) of a radio or television transmission tower. Additional sources of interference include, but are not limited to:

- Security systems
- Industrial machinery and power systems
- Mobile communications equipment (including cellular telephones)
- Certain kinds of hand-held, two-way radios (including Citizen Band, Family Radio Service, and Amateur Band).

To reduce or eliminate the interference, move away from the source. If your processor stops working, turn the power switch off and then back on. This effect is temporary and will not damage your processor.

## Theft and metal detection systems

Devices such as airport metal detectors and commercial theft detection systems produce strong electromagnetic fields. Some cochlear implant recipients may experience a distorted sound sensation when passing through or near one of these devices. To avoid this, turn off your processor when in the vicinity of one of these devices.

The materials used in the cochlear implant may activate metal detection systems. For this reason, recipients should carry the Cochlear Implant Patient Identification Card with them at all times.

## Electrostatic discharge (ESD)

A discharge of static electricity can damage the electrical components of the cochlear implant system or corrupt the program in your processor.

If static electricity is present (e.g. when putting on or removing clothes over the head or getting out of a vehicle), cochlear implant recipients should touch something conductive (e.g. a metal door handle) before the cochlear implant system contacts any object or person.

Prior to engaging in activities that create extreme electrostatic discharge (ESD), such as playing on plastic slides, the processor should be removed. Clinicians should use an anti-static shield on the computer monitor when programming a cochlear implant recipient.

## Mobile telephones

Some types of digital mobile telephones, e.g. Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) as used in some countries, may interfere with the operation of the external equipment. As a result, implant recipients may perceive a distorted sound sensation when in close proximity, 1-4 m (~3-12 ft), to a digital mobile telephone in use.

## Air travel

Transmitting devices such as mobile/cell phones are required to be switched off on aircraft. If you have a remote control (remote assistant) for your processor, it should also be switched off because it is transmitting high frequency radio waves when switched on.

## Scuba diving

Implant type	Maximum depth
Nucleus Freedom	40 m (~131 ft)

Table 1: Maximum diving depths when wearing implants

Recipients should seek medical advice before participating in a dive for conditions that might make diving contraindicated, e.g. middle ear infection, etc. When wearing a mask, avoid pressure over the implant site.

## Sleeping

Do not wear your processor while sleeping, as you may not become aware of your processor becoming unusually warm or hot.

Do not allow children or recipients with disabilities to wear their processor while sleeping.

## Retention aids

When using retention aids such as the Snugfit or LiteWear, be aware that it may take longer to remove the processor if the processor becomes unusually warm or hot.

Do not attach the LiteWear beneath layers of clothing.

## Electromagnetic interference with medical devices

Cochlear Nucleus Remote Assistants meet defined international Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and emission standards. However, because the remote assistant radiates electromagnetic energy, it is possible that it could interfere with other medical devices such as cardiac pacemakers and implantable defibrillators when used nearby.

It is recommended that the remote assistant is kept at least 6 in. (~15 cm) away from devices which could be subject to electromagnetic interference. For added assurance, please also consult the recommendations provided by the device manufacturer.

# Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

## Guidance and manufacturer's declaration

Cochlear Nucleus sound processors, remote assistants and remote controls are intended for use in the electromagnetic environments specified in this document.

They have been tested and found to be in compliance as shown. You should take care to use your equipment as described.

## Electromagnetic emissions

Emission test	Compliance	Guidance
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	RF energy is only used for its internal function. The RF emissions are very low and not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
RF emissions CISPR 11	Class B	The device is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic establishments and those directly connected to public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Not applicable	
Voltage fluctuations/ flicker emissions IEC 61000-3-3		

Table 2: Electromagnetic emissions

## Electromagnetic immunity

Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Guidance
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	±8 kV contact  ±2 kV, ±4 kV, ±8 kV and ±15 kV air	±8 kV contact  ±2 kV, ±4 kV, ±8 kV and ±15 kV air	See <i>Electrostatic discharge (ESD)</i> on page 11.
Electrical fast transient/burst IEC 61000-4-4	Not applicable		
Surge IEC 61000-4-5			
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11			
Power frequency (50/60 Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	30 A/m	1200 A/m	Power frequency magnetic fields be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment
Conducted RF IEC 61000-4-6	Not applicable	Not applicable	See <i>Warnings</i> on page 3 and <i>Precautions</i> on page 10, and <i>Guidance</i> below
Radiated RF IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m 80 MHz to 2.7 GHz	20 V/m 80 MHz to 3.0 GHz	

Table 3: Electromagnetic immunity

## Guidance

Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the devices, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter.

Recommended separation distance (d):

$$d = 1.2 \sqrt{P} \quad 80 \text{ MHz to } 800 \text{ MHz}$$

$$d = 2.3 \sqrt{P} \quad 800 \text{ MHz to } 3.0 \text{ GHz}$$

where P is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer and d is the recommended separation distance in metres (m). Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey<sup>a</sup>, should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range<sup>b</sup>.

Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol:



### Note

1. At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher frequency range applies.
2. These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

### Explanatory notes:

- a. Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the processor is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the processor should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating the processor.
- b. Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than 3 V/m.

## Recommended separation distances

Your processor is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment where the radiated RF disturbances are controlled.

To prevent electromagnetic interference, maintain a minimum distance between the portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the device as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Rated maximum output power of transmitter (W)	Separation distance according to frequency of transmitter (m)		
	150 kHz to 80 MHz $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$	80 MHz to 800 MHz $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$	800 MHz to 3.0 GHz $d = 2.3\sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.12	0.12	0.23
0.1	0.38	0.38	0.73
1	1.2	1.2	2.3
10	3.8	3.8	7.3
100	12	12	23

Table 4: Recommended separation distances

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance  $d$  in metres (m) can be estimated using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where  $P$  is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

### Note

1. At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.
2. These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.







# Cochlear™

**Cochlear Ltd** (ABN 96 002 618 073) 1 University Avenue, Macquarie University, NSW 2109, Australia  
Tel: +61 2 9428 6555 Fax: +61 2 9428 6352

**Cochlear Ltd** (ABN 96 002 618 073) 14 Mars Road, Lane Cove, NSW 2066, Australia  
Tel: +61 2 9428 6555 Fax: +61 2 9428 6352

**EC REP Cochlear Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG** Karl-Wiechert-Allee 76A, 30625 Hannover, Germany  
Tel: +49 511 542 770 Fax: +49 511 542 7770

**Cochlear Americas** 13059 E Peakview Avenue, Centennial, CO 80111, USA  
Tel: +1 303 790 9010 Fax: +1 303 792 9025

**Cochlear Canada Inc** 2500-120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, ON M5H 1T1, Canada  
Tel: +1 416 972 5082 Fax: +1 416 972 5083

**Cochlear AG** EMEA Headquarters, Peter Merian-Weg 4, 4052 Basel, Switzerland  
Tel: +41 61 205 8204 Fax: +41 61 205 8205

**Cochlear Europe Ltd** 6 Dashwood Lang Road, Bourne Business Park, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 2HJ, United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 1932 26 3400 Fax: +44 1932 26 3426

**Cochlear Benelux NV** Schaliënhoedreef 20 i, B-2800 Mechelen, Belgium  
Tel: +32 15 79 55 11 Fax: +32 15 79 55 70

**Cochlear France S.A.S.** 135 Route de Saint-Simon, 31035 Toulouse, France  
Tel: +33 5 34 63 85 85 (International) or 0805 200 016 (National) Fax: +33 5 34 63 85 80

**Cochlear Italia S.r.l.** Via Larga 33, 40138 Bologna, Italy  
Tel: +39 051 601 53 11 Fax: +39 051 39 20 62

**Cochlear Nordic AB** Konstruktionsvägen 14, 435 33 Mölnlycke, Sweden  
Tel: +46 31 335 14 61 Fax: +46 31 335 14 60

**Cochlear Tıbbi Cihazlar ve Sağlık Hizmetleri Ltd. Şti.**

Çubuklu Mah. Boğaziçi Cad., Boğaziçi Plaza No: 6/1, Kavacık, TR-34805 Beykoz-Istanbul, Turkey  
Tel: +90 216 538 5900 Fax: +90 216 538 5919

**Cochlear (HK) Limited** Room 1204, 12/F, CRE Building, No 303 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong SAR  
Tel: +852 2530 5773 Fax: +852 2530 5183

**Cochlear Korea Ltd** 1st floor, Cheongwon Building 33, Teheran-ro 8 gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea  
Tel: +82 2 533 4450 Fax: +82 2 533 8408

**Cochlear Medical Device (Beijing) Co., Ltd**

Unit 2208-2212, Tower B, Gemdale Building, 91 Jianguo Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100022, P.R. China  
Tel: +86 10 5909 7800 Fax: +86 10 5909 7900

**Cochlear Medical Device Company India Pvt. Ltd.**

Ground Floor, Platina Building, Plot No C-59, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051, India  
Tel: +91 22 6112 1111 Fax: +91 22 6112 1100

**株式会社日本コクレア (Nihon Cochlear Co Ltd)** 〒113-0033 東京都文京区本郷2-3-7 お茶の水元町ビル  
Tel: +81 3 3817 0241 Fax: +81 3 3817 0245

**Cochlear Middle East FZ-LLC**

Dubai Healthcare City, Al Razi Building 64, Block A, Ground Floor, Offices IR1 and IR2, Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
Tel: +971 4 818 4400 Fax: +971 4 361 8925

**Cochlear Latinoamérica S.A.**

International Business Park, Building 3835, Office 403, Panama Pacifico, Panama  
Tel: +507 830 6220 Fax: +507 830 6218

**Cochlear NZ Limited**

Level 4, Takapuna Towers, 19-21 Como St, Takapuna, Auckland 0622, New Zealand  
Tel: + 64 9 914 1983 Fax: 0800 886 036

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

Cochlear implant systems are protected by one or more international patents.

The statements made in this guide are believed to be true and correct as of the date of publication. However, specifications are subject to change without notice.

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