



Frequently Asked Questions



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What does the “TA” in CryoDose TA mean?

The “TA” means topical anesthetic.

Why should I switch from ethyl chloride to CryoDose TA?

Ethyl chloride is known to be toxic, extremely flammable, and carries inhalation precautions for patients and practitioners. It is listed as “...a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer” and on restricted lists in other states as well. CryoDose TA is a safer and more economical alternative to ethyl chloride. It is non-flammable, non-HAZMAT, non-toxic, and does not carry inhalation precautions. It is a clinical and therapeutic equivalent to ethyl chloride and cleared by the FDA with more indications for use. In addition to use on intact skin, it can be used on open wounds and intact oral mucous membranes.

How can I obtain a comparison chart of safety features, benefits and other differences between ethyl chloride and CryoDose TA?

See (and download) a PDF comparison chart which includes academic and governmental references on our website, CryoDose.com.

Ethyl chloride is listed as “extremely flammable”. What precautions should be taken? Does CryoDose TA carry these same usage concerns?

Ethyl chloride should not be used around or in conjunction with cautery, ultrasound, or laser equipment. CryoDose TA is non-flammable and is safe to use in these areas where ethyl chloride presents hazards.

How do I store and dispose of ethyl chloride vs. CryoDose TA?

Ethyl chloride should be stored in a safety cabinet according to toxicity and flammability protocols. Ethyl chloride should be disposed with hazardous waste. CryoDose TA contains no hazardous materials and may be stored and disposed of as a normal aerosol.

How is ethyl chloride shipped and is there a HAZMAT fee vs. CryoDose TA?

Ethyl chloride must be shipped as HAZMAT, requires a Department of Transportation HAZMAT fee, and is shipped separately from routine purchased items. CryoDose TA is shipped under normal conditions.

What are the differences between CryoDose TA and Pain Ease®?

They are identical including parts and ingredients with one exception: CryoDose TA carries a 100% satisfaction guarantee.

What are the clinical differences between ethyl chloride, Pain Ease and CryoDose TA?

These products are clinical and therapeutic equivalents. The dosage, administration, onset of effect, and duration of effect are the same.

Ethyl chloride and Pain Ease come in a variety of spray patterns. Which CryoDose TA should I switch to?

CryoDose TA Mist serves the needs of practitioners who treat with ‘mist’ sprays. CryoDose TA Medium Stream replaces ‘stream’ products

What product should be used by practitioners who currently treat with ‘fine stream’?

Practitioners can easily switch to the lower-cost Medium Stream with no change in technique and with minimal concern.

How many applications can I expect from a CryoDose TA canister?

A 115 mL Medium Stream or Mist canister provides approximately 55 applications (at an average of 5 seconds spray time) per container. CryoDose TA is also available in a 35mL Medium Stream or Mist canister.

How is CryoDose TA used?

Refer to the Directions for Use insert located under the product’s cap.

How does CryoDose TA compare to over the counter (OTC) cold sprays?

OTC cold sprays are intended to cool and relieve pain associated with sports injuries such as bruises, muscle aches, and strains. They are for surface use only and should not be used on broken skin. They are butane-based products making them extremely flammable. In contrast, CryoDose TA is a FDA approved topical anesthetic spray that can be used on broken skin, minor wounds, and intact mucous membranes. CryoDose TA undergoes USP <61> and USP <62> testing to ensure it is clean (aseptic). It can be used after an antiseptic wipe and will not increase pathogen levels at the procedure site. It is non-flammable and non-toxic.

When do I apply CryoDose TA during a procedure?

Apply the spray as the last step before performing a procedure. Follow local protocol for cleaning the site with an antiseptic, have all equipment ready for the procedure, and then apply spray prior to performing the procedure.

How long do I need to spray CryoDose TA on the procedure site to achieve numbness?

CryoDose TA should be sprayed on the procedure site at a distance of 3 to 7 inches for approximately 4 to 10 seconds. Average spray times are usually 5 to 7 seconds. If during the spray time the skin turns white or blanches, stop spraying.

How long does the numbing effect last?

The anesthetic numbing effect can last up to 60 seconds.

Can CryoDose TA be reapplied to the same procedure site?

If a procedure takes longer than anticipated, reapply as necessary.

What should I do if the aerosol canister stops spraying?

Rotate white actuator button approximately 180°, then point nozzle at treatment area and press actuator button firmly.

How do I re-order or find out more information about CryoDose TA?

To reorder, contact your medical supply distributor representative. More information is also available online at CryoDose.com.