

Probang Wire

Description

The **Probang Wire** is a flexible, durable tool used in veterinary practice for **oesophageal and ruminal probing** and **foreign body removal** in ruminants. Available in two material options — **Aluminium** (lightweight and corrosion-resistant) and **Stainless Steel (SS)** (strong and highly durable) — it caters to various needs depending on flexibility and strength requirements.

Specifications

- **Material Options:**
 - **Aluminium Wire:** Lightweight, corrosion-resistant, highly flexible
 - **Stainless Steel Wire (SS 304 / 316):** Strong, corrosion and rust resistant, moderately flexible
- **Length:** Typically 60 cm to 120 cm (customizable)
- **Diameter:** 3 mm to 6 mm
- **Surface:** Smooth finish to minimize tissue trauma
- **Design:** Single wire with looped or hooked end for attachment

Product Form

- Single wire (either Aluminium or Stainless Steel)
- Packaged individually or in sets as per requirement

Veterinary Application

- Used for **oesophageal and ruminal probing** in cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats
- Aids in the **removal of foreign bodies** and assists passage of stomach tubes
- Suitable for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in large ruminants

Human Application

- **Not Applicable**

✓ Advantages

- Aluminium Wire: Lightweight and easy to manoeuvre
- Stainless Steel Wire: Superior strength and durability
- Smooth surface reduces risk of mucosal injury
- Both materials are reusable with proper sterilization

✗ Disadvantages

- Aluminium wire can bend too easily under heavy stress
- Stainless Steel wire is less flexible and heavier
- Requires skilled handling to avoid internal damage

⚠ Precautions

- Always sterilize before and after use
- Use gentle manipulation to avoid trauma
- Inspect wire for bends or damage before each procedure
- Replace if wire integrity is compromised

🏷 HS / HSN Code

- **HS Code:** 9018.39
- **HSN Code:** 9018.39.10
- **Description:** Veterinary surgical instruments including probes and catheters

🧼 Sterilization Details

- **Aluminium Wire:** Chemical disinfection recommended (avoid autoclaving to prevent corrosion)
- **Stainless Steel Wire:** Autoclave sterilization recommended
- Clean thoroughly after each use to prevent biofilm formation

? Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Which material is better for routine probing?

Aluminium is lighter and easier to handle, while Stainless Steel offers better durability and strength for frequent heavy use.

2. Can the wire be bent to fit specific animal sizes?

Yes, both types are flexible but should be bent carefully to avoid weakening or breaking.

3. How should I sterilize each wire type?

Aluminium wire should be chemically disinfected to avoid corrosion; Stainless Steel wire can be autoclaved.

4. Are these wires reusable?

Yes, with proper cleaning and sterilization both wires can be reused multiple times.

5. What length is recommended for different animals?

60–80 cm for smaller ruminants (sheep, goats), 100–120 cm for larger ones (cattle, buffalo).

