



Ref: 1106

NASAL MASK FOR GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY

DC Medical's patented Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Nasal Mask is an innovative interface to provide supplemental oxygen to patients. This mask contributes to a significant reduction to the incidence of rhinitis symptoms after a gastrointestinal endoscopy with sudation.

Features

1. Supply high FiO₂. Decrease the incidence of hypoxia.
2. Reduce the incidence of rhinitis symptoms.
3. Allow direct connect to manual resuscitator.
4. Reduces the risk of emesis aspiration from postoperative nausea and vomiting in postanesthesia care unit.
5. Latex-free & medical grade DEHP free material.
6. pc/bag, 50pcs/carton



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A simple, innovative way to reduce rhinitis symptoms after sedation during endoscopy

According to guidelines of sedation and anesthesia in gastrointestinal endoscopy, the routine administration of supplemental oxygen has been shown to reduce the magnitude of oxygen desaturation during endoscopic procedures. The American Society of Anesthesiologists' (ASA) Task Force recommends that supplemental oxygen be considered for moderate sedation, and should be administered during deep sedation unless specifically contraindicated for a particular patient or procedure. To avoid interrupting endoscopic procedures, supplemental oxygen is routinely administered via nasal cannula (NC) at a flow rate of 4 L/min to patients undergoing moderate sedation in the Cancer and Health Screening Section, Koo Foundation Sun Yat-Sen Cancer Center, Taipei, Taiwan. The researchers noticed that symptoms of rhinitis, mainly profuse rhinorrhea and/or sneezing, developed in some patients during their emergence from sedation in the recovery room and persisted for hours to days, which resulted in patient complaints, increased medical costs, longer hospital stay or even visits to local clinics after leaving the hospital.

(N-L Li, S-C Tseng, C-C Hsu, et al. Can J Gastroenterol Vol 25 No 2 February 2011)

The incidences of hypoxia and rhinitis symptoms with difference patient interface used in sedation gastrointestinal endoscopy

An experiment conducted in 2010 in Koo Foundation Sun Yat-Sen Cancer Center, Taipei, Taiwan shows that the innovative nasal mask minimizes the incidences of rhinitis symptoms while maintaining high SpO₂ and reducing the incidence of hypoxia.

Baseline characteristics of study subjects in the groups

Characteristic	Group	
	Nassal Cannula (n=294)	Innovative Nassal Mask (n=396)
Age (M±SD)	50.3±10.1	49.55±10.005
Female (%)	138 (46.9)	157 (39.6)
History of allergy (%)	70 (23.8)	29 (7.3)
Value of the lowest SpO ₂ , % (M±SD)	97.7±3.2	99.02±2.23
Lowest SpO ₂ , % (range)	80-100	85-100
Subjects with hypoxia, n, (%)	9 (3.1)	4 (1.0)
Subjects with symptoms of rhinitis, n, (%)	21 (7.1)	0 (0)

SpO₂ Saturation of peripheral oxygen

(2010 Seminar of Taiwan Association of Nurse Anesthetists; Chen, W. C. et al., 2010)

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GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY**

