

Are High Risk Patients Affecting Your GI Endoscopy Efficiency?



Decrease the risk of desaturation¹⁻⁴



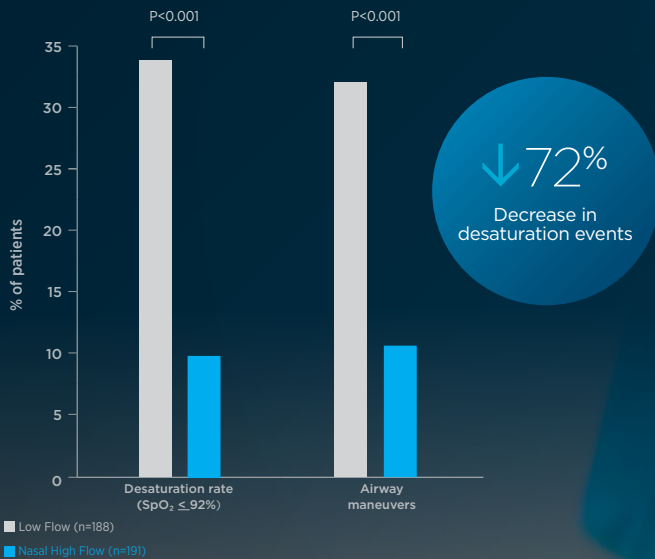
Reduce incidence of airway-related interventions^{1,2,5}



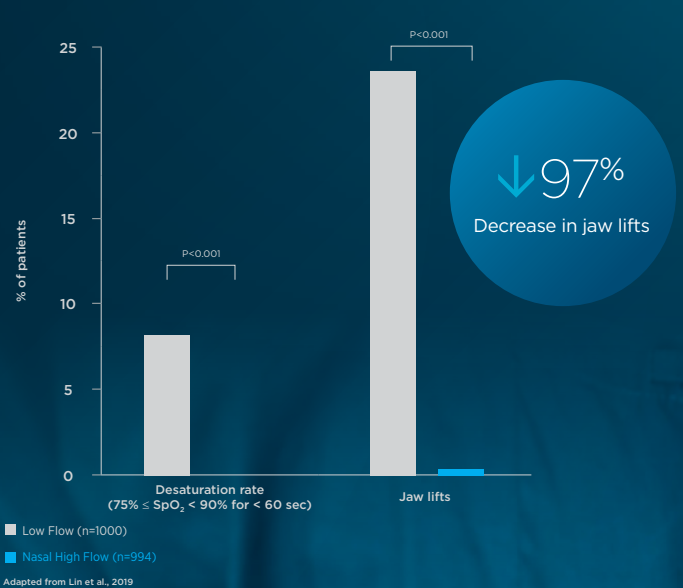
Reduce the risk of procedural interruptions²

Reducing the risk of hypoxemic events might allow you to get on with your list!

Nay et al., 2021 | High risk GI endoscopy patients⁵



Lin et al., 2019 | Low risk GI endoscopy patients¹



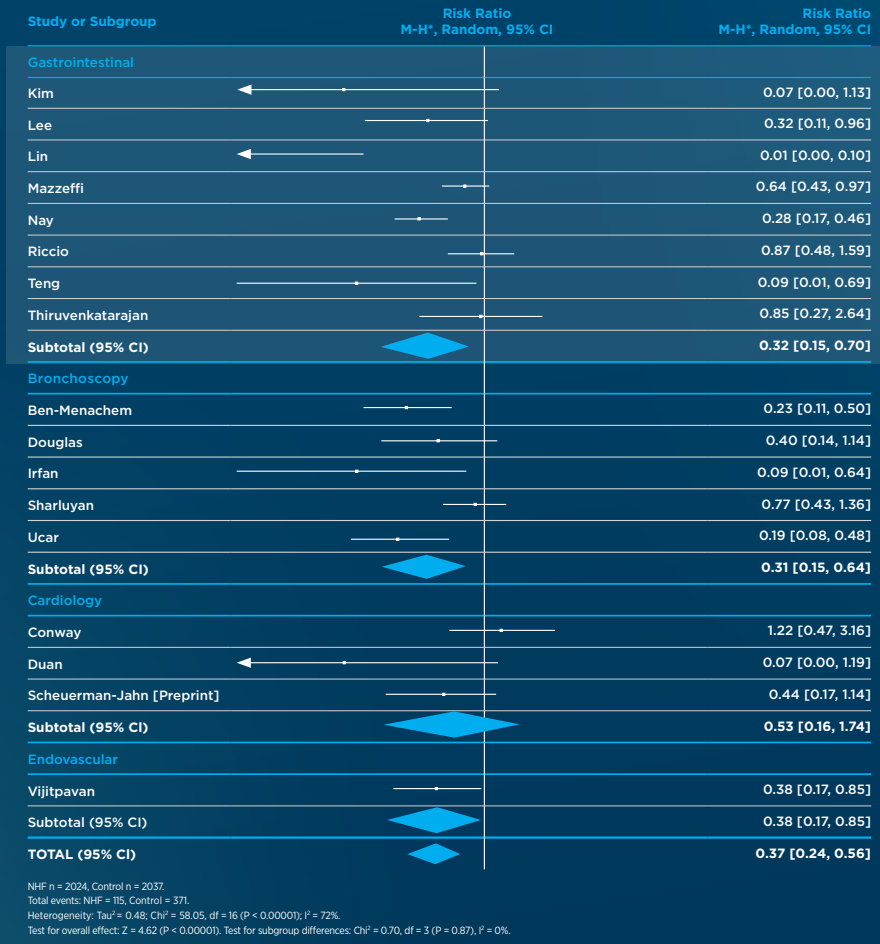
1. Lin Y et al., Gastrointest Endosc. 2019;90(4):591-601.
 2. Thiruvengatarajan V et al., Anesthesia. 2023;78(1):81-92.
 3. Hung KK et al., J Clin Anesth. 2022;77:110651.
 4. Su CL et al., PLoS One. 2021;16(12):e0260716.
 5. Nay MA et al., Br J Anaesth. 2021;127(1):133-42.



Thiruvankatarajan et al., 2023.

Meta-analysis by Thiruvankatarajan et al. demonstrated the efficacy of Nasal High Flow (NHF) for reducing the risk of hypoxemia and requirement for airway maneuvers and procedural interruptions.²

Forest plot comparing risk of hypoxemia between the Nasal High Flow (NHF) and control groups



Overall study results:

↓ 83%

Decrease in risk of procedural interruptions

↓ 74%

Decrease in risk of airway maneuvers

↓ 63%

Decrease in risk of hypoxemia



Adapted from Thiruvankatarajan et al., 2023

- Up to 70 L/min
- Heated humidification
- Up to 100% O₂
- Positive airway pressure
- CO₂ sampling*
- 24 hour use oxygen kit**

*When used at flow rates of 5-50L/min

**The Optiflow oxygen kit can be used on up to 30 patients within a 24-hour period when combined with a filtered nasal interface

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