

The AirSpiral 2-in-1 circuit allows you to seamlessly switch between NIV and NHF while delivering clinically required levels of humidity with less condensate.\*





# Therapy flexibility for NHF and NIV

No matter how you want to use NHF and NIV, AirSpiral 2-in-1 gives you ease of use because you don't need to change circuits.



Combining NHF and NIV postextubation<sup>1</sup>

Weaning from NIV to NHF

Using NHF as rest breaks for NIV<sup>2</sup> Escalating from NHF to NIV



NIV

## Why delivery of Optimal Humidity is important for NHF

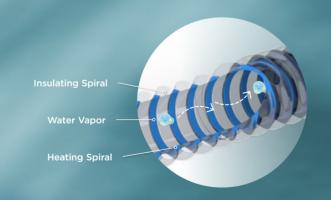
Optimal Humidity is the condition in which our airways naturally heat and humidify inspired gas – normally reaching 37 °C and 44 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O (body temperature and pressure, saturated, or BTPS).

Heated, humidified gases are integral to enabling the high flow rates for nasal high flow (NHF) therapy. A dew-point setting of 37 °C is considered the standard setting for NHF (as evidenced by clinical research<sup>3-11</sup>).

This humidification level assists in the comfortable delivery of NHF therapy and helps to emulate the natural balance of heat and humidity in the respiratory system, as well as to support mucociliary

The AirSpiral 2-in-1 has been designed to deliver the clinically required level of humidity so your patients can experience these benefits.

## AirSpiral 2-in-1 technology



#### **Less Condensate**

AirSpiral 2-in-1 technology produces up to 80% less condensate and 20% more humidity. \*

Less condensate reduces therapy interruption due to "rainouts".

The insulated pockets of air and integrated wall heating along the length of the circuit protect humidified gases from ambient conditions, resulting in less condensate and more humidity during noninvasive (NIV) and NHF therapy.\*



### **Patient Comfort**

#### Small and light.

The AirSpiral 2-in-1's smoothbore internal walls enable the design of a smaller diameter tubing and reduces resistance to flow during NIV. \*

The circuit clip holds the weight of the tube and allows it to be positioned to meet the needs of patient and clinician. This feature adds stability to the interface and reduces the chances of it pulling off the face.



This product is to be used with the MR850 humidifier, and is compatible with Fisher & Paykel Healthcare's range of interfaces, including:

**F&P Visairo**™ NIV Mask

RT077X



RT075X

**F&P Nivairo**™ NIV Mask



RTO47X

R

RT045X

F&P Optiflow<sup>™</sup> 3S NHF Interface



OPT104X

F&P Optiflow+ NHF Interface



ОРТ94Х

#### **Product/Reorder Codes**

Part No.	Description	Quantity
850A61J	F&P 850 AirSpiral Adult NIV and NHF circuit kit	10/box

#### References

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3. Hernández G, Vaquero C, González P, Subira C, et al. Effect of Postextubation High-Flow Nasal Cannula vs Conventional Oxygen Therapy on Reintubation in Low-Risk Patients: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2016 Apr 5;315(13):1354-61. 4. Bell N, Hutchinson CL, Green TC, et al. Randomised control trial of humidified high flow nasal cannulae versus standard oxygen in the emergency department. Emerg Med Australas. 2015 Dec;27(6):537-541. 5. Frat JP, Thille AW, Mercat A, et al. High-flow oxygen through nasal cannula in acute hypoxemic respiratory failure. N Engl J Med. 2015 Jun 4;372(23):2185-96.

6. Stéphan F, Barrucand B, Petit P, et al. High-Flow Nasal Oxygen vs Noninvasive Positive Airway Pressure in Hypoxemic Patients After Cardiothoracic Surgery: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2015 Jun 16;313(23):2331-9. 7. Maggiore SM, Idone FA, Vaschetto R, et al. Nasal high-flow versus Venturi mask oxygen therapy after extubation. Effects on oxygenation, comfort, and clinical outcome. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2014 Aug 1;190(3):282-8. 8. Peters SG, Holets SR, Gay PC. High-flow nasal cannula therapy in do-not-intubate patients with hypoxemic respiratory distress. Respir Care. 2013 Apr;58(4):597-600.

9. Sztrymf B, Messika J, Bertrand F, et al. Beneficial effects of humidified high flow nasal oxygen in critical care patients: a prospective pilot study. Intensive Care Med. 2011 Nov;37(11):1780-6. 10. Parke RL, McGuinness SP, Eccleston ML. A preliminary randomized controlled trial to assess effectiveness of nasal high-flow oxygen in intensive care patients. Respir Care. 2011 Mar;56(3):265-70. 11. Corley A, Caruana LR, Barnett AG, et al. Oxygen delivery through high-flow nasal cannulae increase end-expiratory lung volume and reduce respiratory rate in post-cardiac surgical patients. Br J Anaesth. 2011 Dec;107(6):998-1004.

- \* Compared with F&P RT219 and RT319 heated conventional circuits during internal testing.
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