

# Clinical Evidence

## OxyMask VS. NRB Safety and Performance

### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Southmedic OxyMask™ compared with the Hudson RCI® Non-Rebreather Mask™: Safety and performance comparison

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K Lamb, D Piper. Southmedic OxyMask™ compared with the Hudson RCI® Non-Rebreather Mask™: Safety and performance comparison. *Can J Respir Ther* 2016;52(1):12-13.

#### BACKGROUND

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"The OxyMask outperformed the traditional NRB in each tested category. There was a higher inspired oxygen level, lower inspired CO<sub>2</sub> level, and more efficient CO<sub>2</sub> clearance at each mask flow level and simulated patient minute volume."

the traditional NRB in each tested category. There was a higher inspired oxygen level, lower inspired CO<sub>2</sub> level, and more efficient CO<sub>2</sub> clearance at each mask flow level and simulated patient minute volume. This was especially true during conditions in which there were very low mask flow rates.

**Key Words:** Delivery; Hypercarbia; Hypoxemia; Hypoxia; Non-rebreather mask; Oxygen; OxyMask; Respiratory failure

The patient safety profile of a non-rebreather mask (NRBM) has been a matter of concern for some time; however, there is very little reference to these performance characteristics in the literature (1-3). Low-flow characteristics and a potential lack of effective washout of exhaled gases can lead to rebreathing of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in certain conditions (1-3). This concern has previously led to aftermarket modifications to the NRB by way of removing one of the one-way valves that are located on either side of the mask. This modification is intended to reduce or attenuate the rebreathing of exhaled gases and potential for hypercarbic respiratory failure and lower fraction of inspired oxygen (F<sub>i</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) leading to hypoxemia. These conditions may exist when the

Le masque sans réinspiration OxyMask<sup>MC</sup> de Southmedic et le masque sans réinspiration RCI Hudson : comparaison d'innocuité et de rendement

**HISTORIQUE :** Le masque sans réinspiration (MSRI) a de nombreuses applications et sert à de nombreux scénarios de soins aux patients chez qui l'hypoxémie et l'hypoxie qui en découlent posent problème. Le MSRI est un système de distribution d'oxygène à faible débit qui est facile à installer et peut insuffler une fraction inspirée d'oxygène (FiO<sub>2</sub>) relativement élevée. Le potentiel d'élimination inefficace du dioxyde de carbone (CO<sub>2</sub>) à faible débit représente un problème d'innocuité.

**OBJECTIF :** Les auteurs ont postulé que l'utilisation d'un OxyMask (Southmedic Inc, Canada) réduirait ces problèmes d'innocuité tout en insistant sur la sécurité et le rendement élevé.

**METHODES :** Dix étudiants diplômés ont effectué des bancs d'essai dans une chambre à pression normale (États-Unis). Ils ont

"We believe that our data suggests that the Southmedic OxyMask may be a safer alternative to the Hudson RCI NRB in which conditions exist that make inadvertent low oxygen delivery flows more likely to occur."

quin pour 0<sub>2</sub> de fir chute er n à diver ux catégo chacun de cédents a spiratoire de tures de rende habituel dans us élevé, le taux efficace à chaque minute simulée des it très faible.

disconnected from its fresh gas source or the vent was obstructed (2,4). We hypothesized that the open design of the OxyMask™ (Southmedic Inc, Canada) would mitigate these concerns by allowing for less CO<sub>2</sub> rebreathing while delivering inspired oxygen levels that compare favourably with the Hudson RCI® NRB™ (Teleflex Inc, USA) (5-7).

#### METHODS

The CO<sub>2</sub> source was attached to the inhalation limb of the Harvard Pump (Harvard Apparatus, USA) on the piston side of the inhalation check valve. A 0.125 inch OD sensing oxygen line was attached to the

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OxyMask

