

Aer^{ICU}

考虑在重症监护室 (ICU) 将 Aerogen 作为您的 气雾剂给药 解决方案

气雾剂给药是 ICU
中广泛使用的一种
治疗方式¹

鉴于治疗危重病人的复杂性，
选择合适的设备非常重要，
需要考虑许多因素。

Aerogen[®]

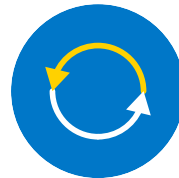
A photograph of a patient lying in a hospital bed, wearing a nebulizer mask over their mouth. The patient is looking towards the right. The background is a blurred hospital room. A blue diagonal graphic element is overlaid on the left side of the image.

ICU 是一个极具挑战性的环境，在这里通过雾化给药

散逸性排放是一个重要问题



断开加压的呼吸机回路来添加雾化药物被认为是产生气雾外逸的一个潜在风险因素。^{1,2-4}



使用射流雾化器时，用于雾化药物的压缩气体，可能会加剧雾化过程中设备和患者产生的气溶胶的外逸。⁵

权威专家认为：断开呼吸回路进行给药会引起气溶胶暴露，增加医护人员和其他患者的交叉感染风险。^{4,6}

您选择的气雾剂给药装置必须能够适用于多种呼吸和通气支持设置



为了避免中断氧气输送和通气，最好通过诸如高流量 (HF)、无创通气 (NIV) 和有创机械通气 (IMV) 等呼吸支持装置在线施用医用气雾剂。¹



由于气流和正压的干扰，在线输送医用气雾剂可能颇具挑战性。¹

设备因素和患者特征会影响气雾剂给药的疗效

“影响气雾剂输送的因素包括患者特征、呼吸参数、呼吸道疾病的严重程度、气雾剂装置的特性、它们与呼吸支持设备的集成以及这些设备与患者的接口、它们的易用性以及患者的舒适度。”¹

关于成人重症患者气雾疗法共识声明，2023 年。¹

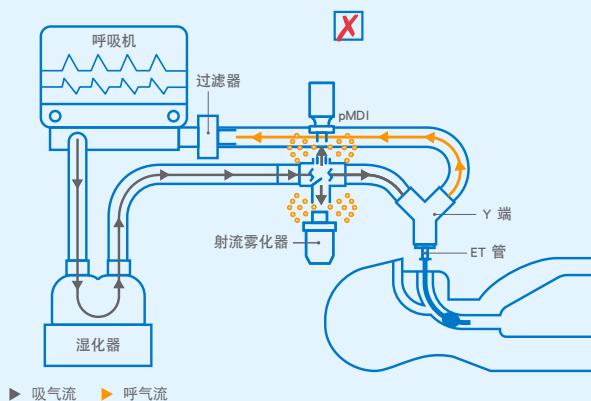
Aerogen 可以保持呼吸回路闭合，^{2,7} 有助于减少雾化过程中飞散气雾的释放^{12,8-10}

闭路系统的重要性

世界各地的临床和科学协会建议使用闭合回路雾化器来管理需要气雾剂给药的 COVID-19 患者。^{4,5,11-15}

回路中断

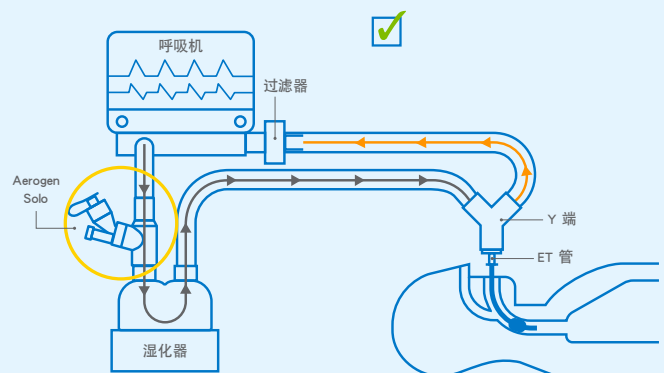
使用 pMDI 或射流雾化器时，必须打开呼吸回路才能输送雾化药物。¹⁶



闭路系统

作为闭路药物输送系统，Aerogen：

- 保持呼吸回路闭合^{2,7}
- 加药时无需断开呼吸回路^{2,7}



研究表明，在有创机械通气、¹²高流量^{8,10}治疗和自我通气时，使用 Aerogen 气雾剂给药与使用射流雾化器相比，飞散气雾排放更低。^{18,11,9}

Aerogen 解决了 ICU 气雾剂药物输送相关的诸多挑战

工作流程

为射流雾化器提供压缩气体所需的设备限制了其便携性。^{17,18}

在需要增加流量的机械通气患者中使用连续喷射雾化器会影响潮气量和 FiO_2 (吸入氧分数)，因此不建议在这种情况下进行气雾输送。¹

使用 Aerogen

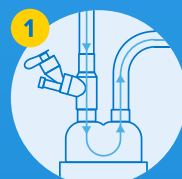
- ✓ 回路内雾化给药系统⁷
- ✓ 便携⁷
- ✓ 无需增加流量⁷
- ✓ 间歇性使用 28 天，或连续使用 7 天⁷
- ✓ 一个系统满足患者每个阶段呼吸治疗 (IMV、NIV、HF、自主通气 [SV])，⁷ 支持护理的连续性

时间、培训、资源和噪音

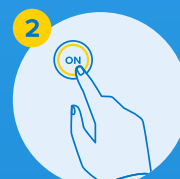
遵循 pMDI 方案需要投入时间和资源，并接受培训。^{17,19,20}

射流雾化器会产生噪音，²¹这可能不利于为患者营造安静的环境。

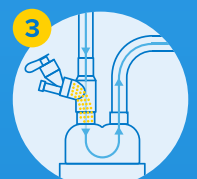
Aerogen：设置快捷、简便⁷且使用过程中真正静音^{7,22}



加注药剂



一按



管路内给药

药物浪费

射流雾化器在治疗结束时可能会在药杯中留下多达一半未使用的药物。²³⁻²⁶

错误的吸入器技术可能导致剂量不一致。^{17,27,28}在医院通过吸入器施用的药物中，可能有高达 87% 的剂量被浪费。^{#29}

Aerogen 的残留量与射流雾化器相比极低^{7,23}



<0.1 mL
/2.5-mL 沙丁胺醇剂量

Aerogen



<1.6 mL
/2.5-mL 沙丁胺醇剂量

射流雾化器

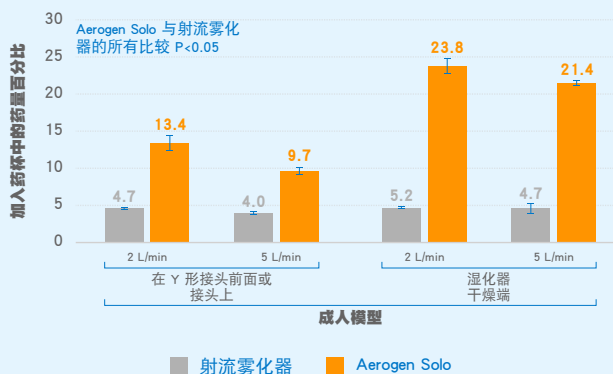
Aerogen 提高多种呼吸方式下的气雾剂给药效率³⁰⁻³⁵



有创机械通气

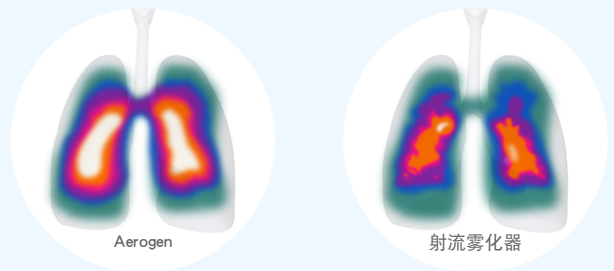
在模拟侵入性机械通气过程中，Aerogen 的药物沉积量比喷射雾化器高出**约 4 倍**。^{††30,‡31}

成人肺模型中的模拟侵入性机械通气³¹



无创通气

与射流雾化器相比，向肺部输送的药物约**多 4 倍**。^{§ § 32,¶¶36}

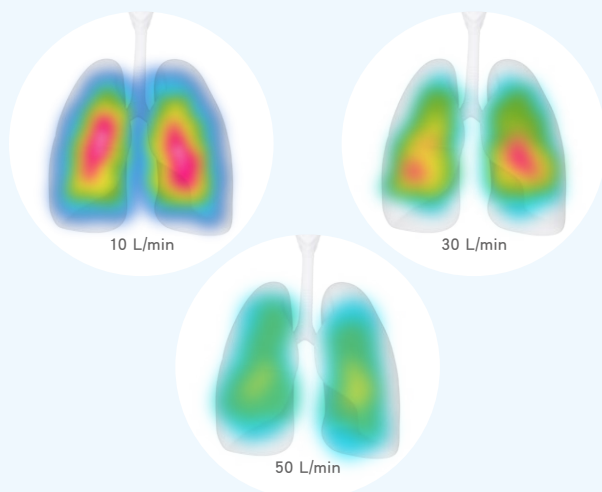


代表性闪烁显像图像



高流量氧疗

3.5%-17% 的药物肺内沉降率，具体取决于流速。^{§ § 33}

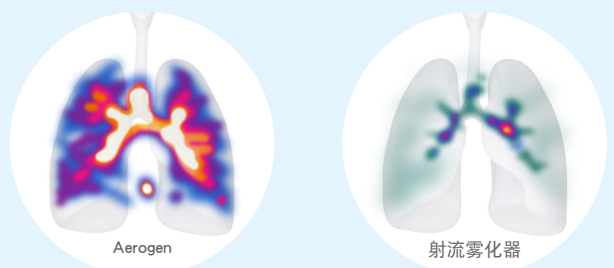


代表性闪烁显像图像



自主呼吸

自主呼吸时的药物沉积量比射流雾化器**多 6 倍**。^{¶¶34}



代表性闪烁显像图像

Aerogen 的 AerICU[®] 产品组合

Aerogen[®] Solo



Aerogen Solo 是一款振动筛孔雾化器，预期用于已获得批准可与常规雾化器一起使用的、由具有资质医师处方的吸入药物。⁷

- 设置快捷、简单⁷
- 真正静音^{7,22}
- 单一患者使用⁷
- 不增加流量⁷
- 可使用 Aerogen Pro-X 控制器¹或 Aerogen USB 控制器³⁸驱动

Aerogen[®] Ultra



一款手持设备，与 Aerogen Solo 搭配使用，适用于脱机或疾病加重期间进行雾化吸入治疗。³⁷

Aerogen[®] Pro-X 控制器



Aerogen Pro-X 控制器便携式电源具有 30 分钟和连续模式，旨在促进整个医院的气雾剂给药。⁷

Aerogen[®] USB 控制器



便携式电源，可通过 USB 连接、呼吸机及其他医疗设备上的 USB 端口操作（在美国不适用）。³⁸

**立即联系您的 Aerogen 代表，
为您的呼吸机群配备 Aerogen Solo 系统！**

¹Studies by Joyce et al and McGrath et al were performed in in-vitro models of mechanical ventilation and self-ventilation, respectively; studies by Harnois et al and Li et al were self-ventilation and high-flow studies, respectively, performed in healthy subjects. ⁴Defined as median (interquartile range) particulate number concentration during simulated drug refill in an in vitro model of invasive mechanical ventilation; between-group difference, 0/cm³ (0.1–1.6) vs 710/cm³ (265–1211); P=0.032. ⁵Defined as fugitive aerosol concentrations versus baseline with Aerogen via Airvo 2 (high-flow) versus jet nebuliser with mouthpiece of facemask at particles of 1.0–3.0 µm (all P<0.05); study performed in healthy subjects. ⁶Defined as mean aerosol concentrations at a distance of 0.8 m and 2.2 m over 30 minutes; in-vitro model of a self-ventilating adult. ⁷Defined as fugitive aerosol concentrations with jet nebuliser vs Aerogen with a mask at particle sizes of 1.0–5 µm and with a mouthpiece at particle sizes of 0.5–3 µm (all P<0.05); study performed in healthy subjects. ⁸A single-centre, retrospective assessment of wasted doses of inhaler use in hospitalised patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or asthma and admitted between January 2011 and June 2012. ⁹In-vitro model. ¹⁰When placed 15 cm from the Y-piece in a heated setting; in-vitro model. ¹¹Study performed in healthy subjects. ¹²Study performed in stable subjects with moderate-to-severe COPD. ¹³Study performed in healthy subjects; between-group difference: 34.1% vs 5.2%; P<0.001.

1. Li J, Liu K, Lyu S, et al. Ann Intensive Care. 2023;13(1):63. 2. Joyce M, McGrath JA, Mac Giolla Eain M, et al. Pharmaceutics. 2021;13(2):199. 3. O'Toole C, Joyce M, McGrath JA, et al. Ann Transl Med. 2021;9(7):592. 4. Fink JB, Ehrmann S, Li J, et al. J Aerosol Med Pulm Drug Deliv. 2020;33(6):300-304. 5. Global Initiative for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease: Global strategy for prevention, diagnosis and management of COPD, 2023. Available at: www.goldcopd.org/2023-gold-report-2/. Accessed: July 2024. 6. Ari A. Respir Med. 2020;167:105987. 7. 30-354 Rev U Aerogen Solo System Instruction Manual. 8. McGrath JA, O'Sullivan A, Bennett G, et al. Pharmaceutics. 2019;11(2):75. 9. Harnois LJ, Alolaiwat AA, Jing G, et al. Respir Care. 2022;67(4):394-403. 10. Li J, Alolaiwat A, J Harnois L, Fink JB, Dhand R. Respir Care. 2022;67(4):404-414. 11. American Association for Respiratory Care SARS CoV-2 Guidance Document. Available at https://www.aarc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/guidance-document-SARS-COVID19.pdf. Accessed: July 2024. 12. Cinesí Gómez C, Peñuelas Rodríguez Ó, Luján Torné M, et al. Med Intensiva (Engl Ed). 2020;44(7):429-438. 13. Respiratory care committee of Chinese Thoracic Society. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi. 2020;17(0):E020. 14. Kumar S, Mehta S, Sarangdhar N, et al. Expert Rev Respir Med. 2021;15(4):519-535. 15. Swarnakar R, Gupta NM, Halder I, et al. Lung India. 2021;33(Supplement):S86-S91. 16. Mac Giolla Eain M, et al. Drug Deliv. 2021;28(1):1496-1500. 17. Gardenhire DS, Nozart L, Hinski S. A Guide to Aerosol Delivery Devices for Respiratory Therapists, 5th Edition. American Association for Respiratory Care, 2023. 18. Ari A. Eurasian J Pulmonol 2014;16:1-7. 19. Sanchis J, Gich I, Pedersen S. Chest. 2016;150(2):394-406. 20. Hatley RH, Parker J, Pritchard JN, et al. J Aerosol Med Pulm Drug Deliv. 2017;30(1):71-79. 21. Li J, Fink JB. Ann Transl Med. 2021;9(7):590. 22. Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID). How loud is too loud? https://rnid.org.uk/information-and-support/ear-health/protect-your-hearing/how-loud-is-too-loud/. Accessed: July 2024. 23. Lin HL, Fang TP, Cho HS, et al. Pulm Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:225-231. 24. Sidler-Moix AL, Di Paolo ER, Dolci U, et al. Respir Care. 2015;60(1):38-46. 25. Ashraf S, McPeck M, Cuccia AD, et al. Respir Care. 2020;65(10):1419-1426. 26. Saeed H, Mohsen M, Salah Eldin A, et al. Respir Care. 2018;63(11):1370-1378. 27. Chierici V, Cavalieri L, Piraino A, et al. Expert Opin Drug Deliv. 2020;17(7):1025-1039. 28. D'Angelo D, Chierici V, Quarta E, et al. Int J Pharm. 2023;631:122478. 29. Sakaan S, Ulrich D, Luo J, et al. Hosp Pharm 2015;50(5):386-390. 30. Ari A, Areabi H, Fink JB. Respir Care. 2010;55(7):837-844. 31. Ari A, Atalay OT, Harwood R, et al. Respir Care. 2010;55(7):845-851. 32. Galindo-Filho VC, Ramos ME, Rattes CS, et al. Respir Care. 2015;60(9):1238-1246. 33. Alcoforado L, Ari A, Barcelar JM, et al. Pharmaceutics. 2019;11(7):320. 34. Dugernier J, Hesse M, Vanbever R, et al. Pharm Res. 2017;34(2):290-300. 35. Berlinski A, Willis JR. Respir Care. 2013;58(7):1124-1133. 36. Galindo-Filho VC, Alcoforado L, Rattes C, et al. Respir Med. 2019;153:60-67. 37. 30-1487 Rev A Aerogen Ultra Instruction Manual. 38. 30-763 Rev H Aerogen USB Controller System Instruction Manual.