

Anotation catheter for LISA methody

surf**cath**™



Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)



RDS is a pulmonary disorder resulting from a surfactant deficiency which commonly occurs in infants whose lungs have not yet fully developped.



In Europe, RDS is observed for about 90% of babies born at 24 weeks of gestation and for 80% of babies born at 28 weeks of gestation.¹

International recommendations¹

"Preterm infants should be managed without mechanical ventilation where possible"

"CPAP with early rescue surfactant is considered optimal management for babies with RDS"

"LISA is the preferred mode of surfactant administration for spontaneously breathing babies on CPAP, provided that clinicians are experienced with this technique"

European Consensus Guidelines on the Management of RDS - 2019

LISA method: Less Invasive Surfactant Administration

LISA method consists of a surfactant administration through a thin catheter inserted with Magill forceps through the vocal cords while maintaining a non-invasive ventilation.



Conclusion: "LISA technique for surfactant delivery results in a lesser need for mechanical ventilation in infants with RDS, reduction in the composite outcome of death or BPD at 36 weeks, and BPD,, among survivors"

surfcath[™]: Catheter for Surfactant administration with LISA method

2 cm soft distal tip

Double softness

- Minimizes tracheal lesions risks
- Avoids kinking
- Curved
- Follows the airways anatomy
- Eases the passage between the vocal cords

Semi-rigid • No need of Magill forceps • High maneuverability **Bendable** Thermosensitive material allowing the physician to curve surf**cath™ prior to use it** 6Fr Less invasive spontaneous breathing • Low dead space (0,2 mL) 20 cm length Eases manipulation of the surfactant syringe, away from the patient head







Transparent Visualisation of the surfactant

No obstruction of the airways allowing

CO-INVENTED WITH DR. KRIBS FROM UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF COLOGNE (UNIKLINIK KÖLN)



surf**cath**™: Technical features

Code		Quantity		
	Ext. Ø Fr	Length cm	Dead vol. ml	Box/case
5590.106	6	20	0,2	10/200

Reminder

Don't forget, we also have an endotracheal tube with a secondary lumen, specifically dedicated to surfactant administration when the baby is under invasive ventilation.

Code		Tube			Secondary lumen		Distal tip marking	Quantity	
Standard tube	Soft tube	Length mm	Ext.Ø mm	lnt.Ø mm	Fr	Lumen int.Ø mm	Flow rate ml/min	Length mm	Box/case
5516.20	5520.20	165	3.4	2.0	10	0.5	2.15	15	20/240
5516.25	5520.25	165	4.1	2.5	12	0.5	3.35	17.5	20/240
5516.30	5520.30	165	4.6	3.0	14	0.5	5	20	20/240
5516.35	5520.35	165	5.2	3.5	15	0.7	15	25	20/240
5516.40	5520.40	230	5.7	4.0	17	0.7	35	25	20/160
5516.45	5520.45	230	6.2	4.5	18	0.7	80	25	20/160





Bibliography

David G. Sweet et al., European Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Respiratory Distress Syndrome – 2019 Update
Aldana-Aguirre JC, Pinto M, Featherstone RM, et al. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed 2017;102:F17–F23

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