stryker

Surgical smoke is only part of the story.

Unmask the truth.



found in surgical smoke¹ including 16 EPA priority pollutants²

Particles >5µm

Standard surgical mask filtration limit³



of surgical smoke particles are < 1.1 µm4

But surgical smoke can contain viruses much smaller (e.g., HIV = $0.15\mu m$, HPV = $0.055\mu m$, HepB = $0.042\mu m$)³





27 cigarettes =

1 day of O.R. exposure where electrocautery is used⁶

une damaging dust

Double the incidence of respiratory problems in O.R. nurses⁷



Biggest barriers⁹

Surgeons dictate use/non-use (53%) Lack of facility enforcement (33%)

86% of O.R. staff⁸

understand the dangers of surgical smoke, but feel evacuation efforts are hindered by others

93% of nurses

feel more comfortable with a smoke evacuator in the O.R.¹⁰

Growing data. Growing concern.

You're concerned about being exposed to surgical smoke—and for good reason. Physicians, researchers, workplace safety groups, clinical societies, quality organizations and governments have all scrutinized the potential hazards of surgical smoke. Many of these groups, as well as study authors, suggest the health risk to O.R. staff is greater than any one study or case report due to their cumulative, long-term exposure. For more resources, visit SmokeFreeOperatingRoom.com.

Viable disease exists in surgical smoke¹¹⁻¹⁸

- HIV DNA
- HPV DNA
- HepB
- Melanoma
- Bacteriophage
- Whole intact virions
- · Tumor cells

Transmission may be possible

- Particles $>5\mu\mathrm{m}$ deposit in the oropharyngeal walls¹⁹
- Aerosols 2-5 μ m are delivered to the airways¹⁹
- Aerosols $0.8\text{-}3.0\mu\mathrm{m}$ reach the pulmonary parenchyma¹⁹
- Oropharyngeal cancers in healthcare practitioners (HPV type 16 & 18) 18
- Recurrent respiratory/laryngeal papillomatosis in healthcare practitioners (HPV type 6 & $11)^{21,22}$
- Development of subsequent fibropapillomas identical to the original lesions after injection of viral DNA from laser plume (bovine study)²³

Learn more

Our **Neptune SafeAir Smoke Evacuation Portfolio** and our Smoke Free O.R. Program are ways we can partner with you to create a safer, smoke-free O.R. environment. To learn more, or for a "hands-on" demo, please call your Surgical sales representative or 800 253 3210. You can also learn more about our commitment to smoke evacuation and safety advocacy by visiting **neptunewastemanagement.com/SafeAir.**

Citations

1. Pierce, J.S. et al. "Laser-Generated Air Contaminants from Medical Laser Applications: A State-of-the-Science Review of Exposure Characterization, Health Effects and Control." Journal of Occupational Environmental Hygiene. (2011): 8.7: 447-66., 2. Andreason, S. et al. "Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Electrocautery Smoke during Peritonectomy Procedures." Journal of Environmental And Public Health (2012): 1-6, 3. Ball, K. "Management of Surgical Smoke in the Perioperative Setting." AORN Annual Conference Presentation. Web. Accessed January 8, 2016., 4. Kunachak S., and Sobhon P. "The Potential Alveolar Hazard of Carbon Dioxide Laser-Induced Smoke." Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand. 31.4 (1998): 278-282., 5. Pall Medical. "Surgical Smoke Clinical Update." Pall Medical, New York, 2008. Web. http://www.pall.de/pdfs/Medical/08.2210 Surgsmsk ClinicalUp.pdf., 6. Hill, D.S. et al. "Surgical Smoke C and in the operating theatre. A study to quantify exposure and a survey of the use of smoke extractor systems in UK plastic surgery units." Journal of Plastic Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery (2012): 1-6., 7. Ball, K. "Compliance with Surgical Smoke Evacuation Guidelines: Implications for Practice." AORN Journal 92.2 (2010): 142-149., 8. Giuliano, K. et al. "Surgical smoke evacuation: a survey of OR nursing staff." AORN presentation.

Stryker Instruments, Kalamazoo, MI 2018., 9. Fencl, J.L." Guideline Implementation: Surgical Smoke Safety." AORN Journal 105 (May 2017): 488-497. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j. aorn.2017.03.006., 10. Gerson Lehman Group (GLG), "PnuemoClear Claims Research: Perioperative Nurse Study." June, 2018 11. Alp, E. et al. "Surgical Smoke and Infection Control." Journal of Hospital Infection, January 2006. Web. Accessed March 3, 2016., 12. Baggish, M.S. et al. "Presence of human immunodeficiency virus DNA in laser smoke." Lasers in Surgery and Medicine 13. (1991):197-203., 13. Garden, J.M. et al. "Pallmavirus is the vapor of carbon dioxide laser-treated vertucea." The Journal of the

Stryker or its affiliated entities own, use, or have applied for the following trademarks or service marks: Neptune, PneumoClear, SafeAir and Stryker. All other trademarks are trademarks of their respective owners or holders.

The absence of a product, feature, or service name, or logo from this list does not constitute a waiver of Stryker's trademark or other intellectual property rights concerning that name or logo.

D0000004755 G55/PS Copyright © 2019 Stryker Printed in USA Stryker 4100 East Milham Avenue Kalamazoo, MI 49001 USA t: 269 323 7700 f: 800 999 3811 toll free: 800 253 3210