Measure breath nitric oxide for airway inflammation with the NObreath® FeNO monitor



Improving asthma management, one breath at a time.







For more information on this product call us now

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Fractional Exhaled Nitric Oxide (FeNO)

Airway inflammation is a central process in asthma and other lung diseases¹. Being able to detect eosinophilic airway inflammation and monitor a patient's response to treatment is regarded as a gold standard in the management of respiratory diseases.

The production of nitric oxide is often found to be higher in inflammatory conditions such as asthma and therefore FeNO monitoring can be used for the detection and management of such conditions², but also to differentiate between COPD, ACOS and other interstitial lung diseases that are not assessed by other means, such as lung function³.

Nitric oxide measurement is not intended as a stand-alone method for diagnosis and should be used in conjunction with other evaluation methods and tests⁴. Using FeNO measurements to evaluate airway inflammation in asthma represents a significant advance in respiratory medicine⁵, but until now this has been an expensive test to deliver in everyday practice.

Benefits of performing FeNO tests:

- Non-invasive, quick and easy to perform⁵
- Shows patient's response to treatment, enabling the correct prescription of medication and safer/monitored adjustments
- Shows patient adherance to treatment
- Aids in identifying patients who do/do not require on-going treatment⁶
- Shown to be superior to the majority of conventional tests of lung function, such as peak flow recording and spirometry⁵
- Aids in differentiating between allergic (eosinophillic) and non-allergic asthma⁷.



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NObreath® features

An ergonomic design, fully portable and incorporated with SteriTouch® technology for optimum infection control.



Measuring FeNO with NObreath®

IT'S AS EASY AS:







Consumables

NObreath® Mouthpiece

The NObreath® mouthpiece is single-patient use and incorporates a one-way valve to prevent air being drawn back from the monitor. The mouthpiece itself is specifically designed with integrated filtration to remove: >99% of airborne bacteria, >96% of viruses⁸.

Monitor Cleaning Wipes

Free from alcohol to ensure continued performance of your monitor. Pack of 50 wipes.



Technical specification

Concentration range		0-500ppb	
Display		Full colour touchscreen	
Detection principle		Electrochemical sensor	
Repeatability		±5ppb of measured value ≤ 50ppb ±10% of measured value > 50ppb	
Accuracy		±5ppb of measured value ≤ 50ppb ±10% of measured value > 50ppb	
Power	NObreath® monitor	1 x main rechargeable Li-ion battery- Approx. 10 uses on fully charged battery 2 x Li-ion coin cell battery- Approx. 5 years Input: 5V, 0.5A	
	NObreath® Dock	Mains powered Input: 5V, 0.5A Output: 5V, 0.5A	
	Plug	Input: 100-240V ~ 50/60Hz., 0.2A Output: 5.0V, 1.0A	
T ₉₀ response time		≤10 seconds	
Operating temperature		10-30°C	
Storage/transport temperature		0-40°C	
Operating/storage/transport pressure		Atmospheric ±10%	
Operating humidity		25-75% non-condensing	
Storage/transport humidity		0-95% non-condensing	
Storage operating life		5 years (subject to servicing)	
Sensor sensitivity		1ppb	
Sensor drift		<5% per annum	
Dimensions		Approx. 90 x 159 x 59 mm	
Weight		Approx. 400g	
Materials	NObreath® monitor	Case: polycarbonate/abs blend	
	NObreath® Dock	SteriTouch® anti-microbial additive	
	NObreath mouthpiece	Polypropylene	
Breath test time		Adult: 12 seconds Child: 10 seconds Ambient: 30 seconds	
Warm-up time		≤60 seconds	
Maximum ambient operating level		350 ppb NO	
CO cross interference		45ppm ≤17.6 ppb	

FeNOchart™

FeNOchart is free patient management software available with every NObreath[®]. FeNOchart enables you to track patients progress, view live reading, download results plus much more.



FREE FeNOchart™ patient management software.

NObreath® Forum

Purchasing a NObreath® entitles you to free membership of the NObreath® forum. The NObreath® forum is an international, invitation-only platform where professionals using the Bedfont® NObreath® FeNO monitor can communicate, share experiences and knowledge, and ask for other professional opinions. There is no cost or obligation to participate but membership is free when you purchase a NObreath®.



Using FeNO to assist diagno

Measuring airway inflammation with NObreath® can help monitor the effectiv

Aid in diagnosis using the NObreath® FeNO monitor

FeNO (ppb) Levels	LOW <25ppb (<20ppb in children)	INTERMEDIATE 25-50ppb (20-35ppb in children)	HIGH >50ppb (>35ppb in children) or rise in FENO of >40% from previously stable levels
Symptomatic	**Allergic airway inflammation	Be cautious	Allergic airway
(chronic cough	unlikely	Evaluate clinical context	inflammation present
and/or wheeze	Unlikely to benefit from ICS	Evaluate chilical context	Likely to benefit from ICS
and/or shortness		Monitor change in FeNO	
of breath during		over time	
past 6 wk)			
Possible Diagnosis	 Non-allergic asthma Rhinosinusitis Reactive airways dysfunction syndrome Bronchiectasis Cystic fibrosis, primary ciliary dyskinesia Extended post-viral bronchial hyperresponsiveness syndrome Vocal cord dysfunction Non-pulmonary/airway causes: Anxiety-hyperventilation Gastroesophageal reflux disease Cardiac disease/pulmonary hypertension/pulmonary embolism Confounding factors: 	Evaluate clinical context	 Allergic asthma Atopic asthma Allergic bronchitis COPD with mixed inflammatory phenotype
	• Smoking		
	 Obesity 		

References

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- 3. ATS/ERS Recommendations for Standardized Procedures for the Online and Offline Measurement of Exhaled Lower Respiratory Nitric Oxide and Nasal Nitric Oxide, 2005; American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine; vol. 171: 912-930;2005
- 4. Correlation of Exhaled Nitric Oxide, Spirometry and Asthma Symptoms: Journal of Asthma: Vol 42, No 10 [Internet]. Tandfonline.com. 2017 [cited 15 March 2017]. Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02770900500371344

sis & management of Asthma

eness of medication and can be used to predict the risk of Asthma attacks1*.

Monitoring (in patients with diagnosed asthma) using the NObreath® FeNO monitor				
FeNO (ppb) Levels	LOW <25ppb (<20ppb in children)	INTERMEDIATE 25-50ppb (20-35ppb in children)	HIGH >50ppb (>35ppb in children) or rise in FENO of >40% from previously stable levels	
Symptomatic (chronic cough and/or wheeze and/or shortness of breath during past 6 wk)	Possible alternative diagnosis (see below) Unlikely to benefit from increase in ICS	Persistent allergen exposure Inadequate ICS dose Poor adherence Steroid resistance	Persistent allergen exposure Poor adherence or inhaler technique Inadequate ICS dose Risk for exacerbation Steroid resistance	
Possible Diagnosis	 **Non-allergic asthma (probably steroid unresponsive) Vocal cord dysfunction Anxiety-hyperventilation Bronchiectasis Cardiac disease Rhinosinusitis Gastroesophageal reflux disease 	Evaluate clinical context	 Allergic asthma Atopic asthma Allergic bronchitis COPD with mixed inflammatory phenotype 	
Asymptomatic	Implies adequate dosing and good adherence to anti-inflammatory therapy ICS dose may possibly be reduced (repeat FeNO 4 week later to confirm this judgment; if it remains low then relapse is unlikely).	Adequate ICS dosing Good adherence Monitor change in FENO	ICS withdrawal or dose reduction may result in relapse Poor adherence or inhaler technique	

^{5.} Andrew D. Smith, Jan O. Cowan, Sue Filsell, Chris MacLachlan, Gabrielle Monti-Sheehan, Pamela Jackson and D. Robin Taylor. Diagnosing Asthma: Comparisons between Exhaled Nitric Oxide Measurements and Conventional Tests. Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 169. pp 473-478, 2004.
6. D R Taylor, MW Pinenburg, A D Smith and J C D Jongste. Exhaled nitric oxide measurements: clinical application and interpretation. Thorax 2006;61:917-927

^{7.} Coumou HBel E. Improving the diagnosis of eosinophilic asthma [Internet]. Taylor and Francis online. 2017 [cited 15 March 2017]. Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17476348.2017.1236688

^{8.} Public Health England. An Evaluation of Filtration Efficiencies Against Bacterial and Viral Aerosol Challenges Report No. 17/001. London: Public Health England; 2017.

^{*} FeNO is not a definitive indication of asthma and should be used in conjunction with (but not limited to) spirometry, patient history, symptoms.

^{**}Allergic = Eosinophilic / Non- Allergic = Non-Eosinophilic



Contact Bedfont® or one of our worldwide **NObreath®** distributors for a free demonstration.

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Our family, innovating health, for yours.

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