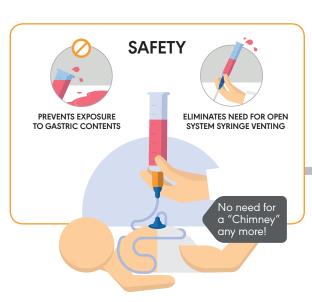
AVANOS | **The FARRELL**^{*} Decompression System

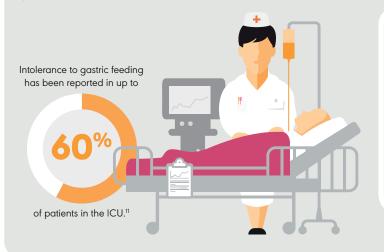
ARE YOU SENDING YOUR PATIENTS HOME WITH CONFIDENCE?

The FARRELL^{*} Decompression System is the ONLY closed system designed to continuously relieve gastric pressure and collect enteral feeding and gastrointestinal contents from patients utilising an enteral feeding tube.



The FARRELL^{*} Decompression System can prevent spills that could cause the skin to be irritated from exposure to gastric fluids, and the loss of gastric contents, electrolytes and medications.

Karen Bonner, RN



More than 25%

of patients continue to lose weight after starting enteral nutrition due to gastrointestinal side effects, such as fullness, bloating, diarrhea, and constipation.^{8,12}



BENEFITS OF REDUCED GASTRIC PRESSURE



REDUCES RISK OF PULMONARY ASPIRATION^{1,7}



RECENT GASTRIC SURGERIES E.G. FUNDOPLICATION^{2,3}



FACILITATES ENTERAL FEEDING TOLERANCE AND HELPS PATIENTS REACH CALORIC GOALS^{1,10}



IMPROVES PATIENT COMFORT AND REDUCES PAIN^{5,6}

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND THERAPIES THAT MAY BENEFIT FROM THE FARRELL* DECOMPRESSION SYSTEM



REFLUX (GER)^{2,3}



CPAP, VENTILATOR OR HIGH FLOW O2 THERAPY^{4,9,10}



DELAYED GASTRIC EMPTYING (DGE)^{1,2,3}



NEUROLOGICALLY IMPAIRED PATIENTS^{2,3}



POST-OP FUNDOPLICATION^{2,3,4}

NAME	PRODUCT	CODE	PACKAGING
FARRELL*	Decompression system	44-4100	30 pieces/carton



References: 1. Kazi N et al. Enteral feeding associated gastroesophageal reflux and aspiration pneumonia: a review. Nutrition Review. 1996;54(10):324-328. 2. Dunn et al. Long-term quantitative results following fundoplication and antroplasty for gastroesophageal reflux and delayed gastric emptying in children. Am J Surg 1998;175;27-29. 3. Fonkalsrud E et al. Surgical treatment of gastroesophageal reflux in children: acombined hospital study of 7467 patients. Pediatrics. 1998;101(3):419-422. 4. Orr WC. CPAP and Things that Go "Burg" in the Night. J Clin Sleep Med. 2008; 4(5): 439-440. 5. Salet G et al. Responses to gastric distension in functional dyspepsia. Gut. 1998; 42(6:823-829). 6. Ladabaum U et al. Gastric distension correlates with activation of multiple cortical and subcortical regions. Gastroenterology: Feb 2001; 2:369-376. 7. Reese Parish C. Enter al Feeding: The Art and the Science. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. 2003;18:76-85. 8. Zhang M, Hubbard J, Rudnicki SA, et al. Survey of current enteral nutrition practices in treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Espen J 2013;8;e25-e28. 9. Parker CM et al. Aspiration and the risk of ventilator-associated pneumonia. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. 2004; 19:597-608. 10. Singer P et al. To eat or to breathe? The answer is both! Nutrition anagement during noninvasive ventilation. Critical Care. 2018;22:27. 11. Ukleja A. Altered GI motility in critically ill patients: Current understanding of pathophysiology, clinical impact, and diagnostic approach. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. Feb. 2010; 25(1);16-25. 12. Bastow, M.D. Complications of enteral nutrition. Gut. 1986; 27(51);51-55.

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