

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



*Aids in the diagnosis and management of asthma, one breath at a time.*

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## Fractional Exhaled Nitric Oxide (FeNO)

Airway inflammation is a central process in asthma and other lung diseases<sup>1</sup>. Being able to detect eosinophilic airway inflammation and monitor a patient's response to treatment is regarded as 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 conditions<sup>2</sup>, but also to differentiate between COPD, ACOS and other interstitial lung diseases that are not assessed by other means, such as lung function<sup>3</sup>.

Nitric oxide measurement is not intended as a stand-alone method for diagnosis and should be used in conjunction with other evaluation methods and tests<sup>4</sup>.

Using FeNO measurements to evaluate airway inflammation in asthma represents a significant advance in respiratory medicine<sup>5</sup>, but until now this has been an expensive test to deliver in everyday practice.

### Benefits of performing FeNO tests:

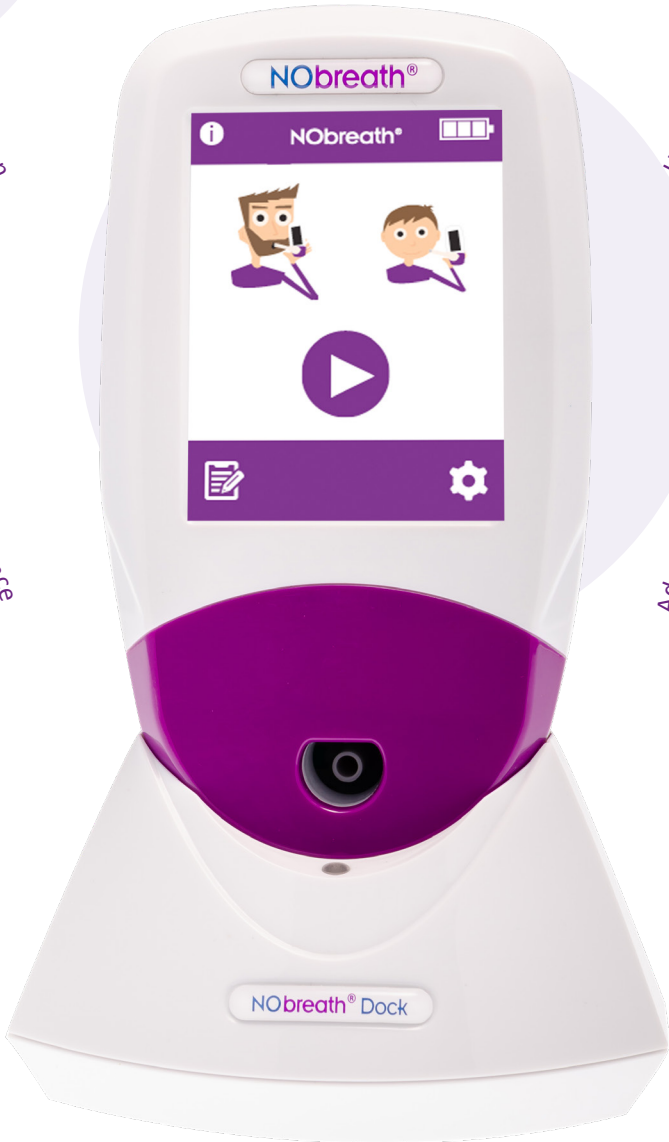
- Non-invasive, quick and easy to perform<sup>5</sup>
- Aids in asthma management, assisting the correct prescription and making monitored adjustments
- Shows patient adherence to treatment<sup>9</sup>
- Aids in identifying patients who do/do not require on-going treatment
- Shown to be superior to the majority of conventional tests of lung function, such as peak flow recording and spirometry<sup>5</sup>
- Aids in differentiating between allergic (eosinophilic) and non-allergic asthma<sup>7</sup>.



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## NObreath® features

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



\* Subject to correct use, maintenance and service.

# Measuring FeNO with NObreath®

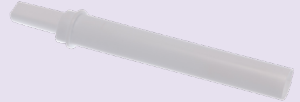
IT'S AS EASY AS:



## 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.



### Monitor Cleaning Wipes

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



## Technical specification

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



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## 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
<b>Symptomatic</b> (chronic cough and/or wheeze and/or shortness of breath during past 6 wk)	**Allergic airway inflammation unlikely  Unlikely to benefit from ICS	Be cautious  Evaluate clinical context  Monitor change in FeNO over time	Allergic airway inflammation present  Likely to benefit from ICS
<b>Possible Diagnosis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-allergic asthma</li> <li>• Rhinosinusitis</li> <li>• Reactive airways dysfunction syndrome</li> <li>• Bronchiectasis</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis, primary ciliary dyskinesia</li> <li>• Extended post-viral bronchial hyperresponsiveness syndrome</li> <li>• Vocal cord dysfunction</li> <li>• Non-pulmonary/airway causes:</li> <li>• Anxiety-hyperventilation</li> <li>• Gastroesophageal reflux disease</li> <li>• Cardiac disease/pulmonary hypertension/pulmonary embolism</li> </ul> <p><b>Confounding factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking</li> <li>• Obesity</li> </ul>	Evaluate clinical context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allergic asthma</li> <li>• Atopic asthma</li> <li>• Allergic bronchitis</li> <li>• COPD with mixed inflammatory phenotype</li> </ul>

### References

1. Shelhamer JH, Levine SJ, Wu T, Jacoby DB, Kaliner MA, Rennard SI. NIH conference: airway inflammation. Ann Intern Med 1995;123:288-304.
2. Saito J, Gibeon D, Macedo P, Menzies-Gow A, Bhavsar P, Chung K. Domiciliary diurnal variation of exhaled nitric oxide fraction for asthma control. 2017.
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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>

# Diagnosis & management of Asthma

Effectiveness of medication and can be used to predict the risk of Asthma attacks<sup>1\*</sup>.

## Monitoring (in patients with diagnosed asthma) using the NObreath<sup>®</sup> 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
<b>Symptomatic</b> (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
<b>Possible Diagnosis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>**Non-allergic asthma</b> (probably steroid unresponsive)</li> <li>• Vocal cord dysfunction</li> <li>• Anxiety-hyperventilation</li> <li>• Bronchiectasis</li> <li>• Cardiac disease</li> <li>• Rhinosinusitis</li> <li>• Gastroesophageal reflux disease</li> </ul>	Evaluate clinical context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allergic asthma</li> <li>• Atopic asthma</li> <li>• Allergic bronchitis</li> <li>• COPD with mixed inflammatory phenotype</li> </ul>
<b>Asymptomatic</b>	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;61:817-827.

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9. Beck-Ripp J, Griese M, Arenz S, Koring C, Pasqualoni B, Bufler P. Changes of exhaled nitric oxide during steroid treatment of childhood asthma. Eur Respir J 2002;19:1015–1019.

\* 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



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***Our family, innovating health, for yours.***

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