

Infant and neonatal nasal cannula

**Still soft. Still comfortable.**

**No phthalates (DEHP).**



**DEHP-FREE**



# Introducing a new range of phthalate-free (DEHP) neonatal and infant nasal cannula

## What is DEHP?

DEHP is part of a family of chemicals called phthalates. These chemicals are used to make PVC plastic soft and flexible. Because it does not bind with the plastic, DEHP can leach out of the product and into the patient.

## What are the dangers of exposure to DEHP?

Adverse effects of exposure to DEHP include changes to the reproductive organs leading to reduced fertility, respiratory distress and negative changes in kidney and liver functions according to animal studies. While DEHP can affect everyone concerns are highest for Neonates due to the influence DEHP could have to on their underdeveloped organs.



*"During critical stages of development, fetuses, pre-term babies, and neonates are consistently exposed to DEHP, a reproductive and developmental toxicant. Of particular concern are the multiple and relatively high levels of DEHP exposure that can occur in NICUs"*

### Report by Health care without harm

[http://www.noharm.org/global/issues/toxins/pvc\\_phthalates/phthalates.php](http://www.noharm.org/global/issues/toxins/pvc_phthalates/phthalates.php)

## Ordering information

Code	Description	Box qty.
1160030	Premature, curved prong with tube, 2.1m length	50
1160031	Neonatal, curved prong with tube, 2.1m length	50
1160032	Infant, curved prong with tube, 2.1m length	50

### Further reading on phthalates

*"<http://www.premierinc.com/safety/topics/epp/downloads/harvard-dehp-paper.pdf>" Use of di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate-containing medical products and urinary levels of mono (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in neonatal intensive care unit infants. Environmental Health Perspectives. 113: pp.1222-25 Green R., et al 2005*

*"<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11165193>" The clinical effects of plasticisers, antioxidants, and other contaminants in medical polyvinylchloride tubing during respiratory and non- respiratory exposure. Clinica Chimica Acta. 304: pp.1-8 Hill S., et al 2001.*

*"<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12833390>" Plasticisers, antioxidants and other contaminants found in air delivered by PVC tubing used in respiratory therapy. Biomedical Chromatography. 17: pp. 250-262 Hill S., et al 2003.*

*"<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC27118776/>" Phthalate-Induced Testicular Dysgenesis Syndrome: Leydig Cell Influence. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism. 20(3): pp.139-145. Hu G., Lian Q., et al 2009*

*"<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2874619/>" Prenatal Phthalate Exposure and Reduced Masculine Play in Boys. International Journal of Andrology. 32: 1-9. Swan S.H., et al Weiss B., 2009.*

*"[http://www.medicines.mcgill.ca/cihr-plasticizers/Shared%20Documents/Articles/DurmazEtAl\\_Pediatrics\\_2009\\_125%20\\_e122.pdf](http://www.medicines.mcgill.ca/cihr-plasticizers/Shared%20Documents/Articles/DurmazEtAl_Pediatrics_2009_125%20_e122.pdf)" Plasma Phthalate Levels in Pubertal Gynecomastia. Pediatrics. 125: pp. e122-e129 Durmaz E., et al 2009.*



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