

# A Risk Evaluation for Fugitive Aerosol Emissions When Using Different Nebulizer Systems; Potential Mechanisms, Impact of Device Type, and Mitigation Strategies

J. Suggett<sup>1</sup>, M. Nagel<sup>1</sup>, J. Schloss<sup>2</sup>, D. P. Coppolo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Trudell Medical International, London, Ontario, Canada <sup>2</sup>Monaghan Medical Corporation, Syracuse, NY, United States, <sup>3</sup>Monaghan Medical, Syracuse, NY, United States

## RATIONALE

The SARS CoV2 environment has brought about a heightened awareness of the potential risks of fugitive emissions associated with nebulized aerosol drug delivery. Hence it would be useful to evaluate such risks in a methodical way.

## METHODS

- The assessment evaluated:
  - the potential mechanisms (routes) whereby nebulizers might emit aerosol or liquid medication into the local environment
  - how such mechanisms may differ depending on the type of nebulizer device; and
  - what mitigation strategies exist to reduce risk.

## RESULTS

Potential Fugitive Emissions by Nebulizer Type:	AeroEclipse® II BAN™ Nebulizer	Continuous Jet Nebulizer	Continuous Vibrating Mesh Nebulizer with Spacer Component
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	1) Exhaled breath	1) Exhaled breath; and 2) Medicinal aerosol during breaks in treatment or any time when not inhaling	1) Exhaled breath; 2) Medicinal aerosol during breaks in treatment or any time when not inhaling; and 3) Liquid leakage from condensate
<b>Mitigation Strategies</b>	1) Breath actuated system 2) Drool guard 3) Exhaled breath filter kit	1) Exhaled breath filter kit	1) Positioning of liquid feed 2) Exhaled breath filter kit

### Mechanisms:

- Review of various nebulizer types, in their use scenarios, highlight potential fugitive emissions from
  - the nebulizer when the patient is not inhaling (could be when exhaling or if taking a break during the treatment),
  - the patient's exhaled breath (bioaerosols); and
  - the nebulizer as leaking liquid medication and biofilm generated from condensate within the device.

### Mitigation Strategies:

- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and environmental controls are general approaches (more suitable in hospital environment).
- More specific to the nebulizer itself, in addition to using a breath actuated system, is the ability to separate the liquid aerosol waiting to be nebulized from patient expelled mucosal liquid or droplets. This has the potential to be achieved through the positioning of the liquid feed in the device or through use of a dam to stop such liquid passing back into the medication reservoir.
- Finally, there are a number of different filter kit systems available that capture exhaled aerosol and prevent drug or microbial contamination into the environment. Care should be taken though to ensure that the filter has appropriate efficiency and capacity so as to not become saturated.

## CONCLUSIONS

- A systematic review of nebulizer use highlighted a few different potential mechanisms for fugitive emissions. Differences in nebulizer design had an impact in the amount and type of fugitive emissions emitted.
- Through the choice of an appropriate nebulizer, the natural risk can be greatly reduced, and through selection of appropriate mitigation strategies, the risk can be almost eliminated.

