SUNSET
HEALTHCARE SOLUTIONS

NEW
IMPROVED

SCAN TO LEARN MORE

Help improve patient safety by reducing the impact of oxygen-aided fires with the **Firesafe** Cannula Valve

- Automatically stops the flow of oxygen in the event that the downstream oxygen tubing is ignited.
- Offers a cost-effective solution to lower the risk of serious patient injury in an oxygen fire.
- Can be installed in seconds and helps keep patients safe no matter what method of oxygen delivery they use.
- Now bidirectional, so it's even easier to install.
- 5 year intended life (or until it shuts off in the event of a fire), serving as a longer-lasting tubing connector.

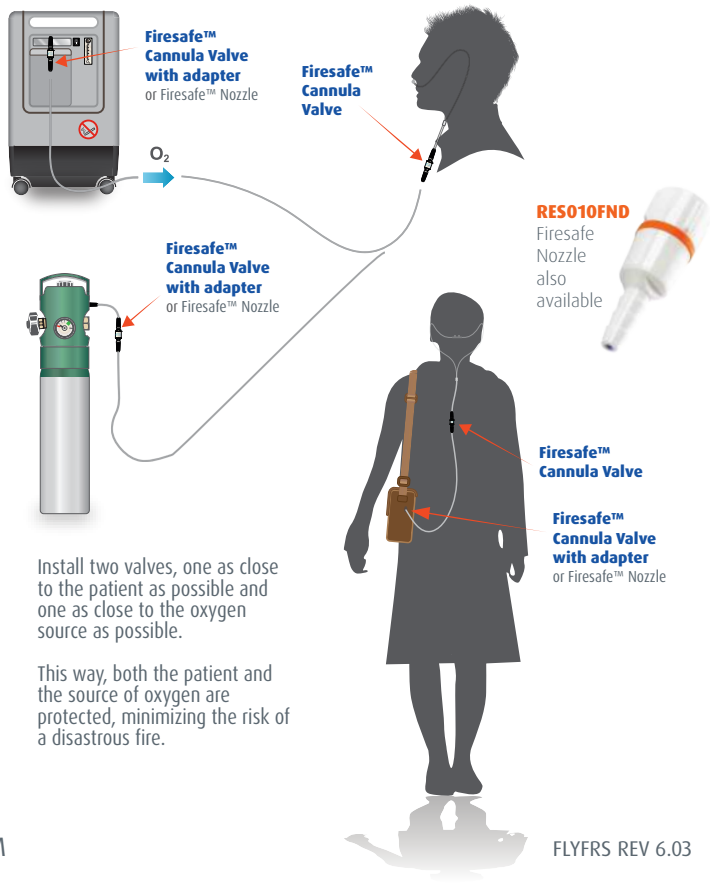
RES010
Firesafe Valve

1 mm smaller in diameter than previous device

65% lower resistance to flow

The potential for firebreaks to reduce the impact of accidents and save lives is clear.

After firebreaks became mandatory in England and Wales in 2006, the average number of deaths by fire was 0.36 per thousand patients per year. In the US, where firebreaks were not required, 0.62 patients per thousand died - almost twice as many.



Install two valves, one as close to the patient as possible and one as close to the oxygen source as possible.

This way, both the patient and the source of oxygen are protected, minimizing the risk of a disastrous fire.

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Home oxygen fires in the United States

Research into the prevalence and impact of home oxygen fires in the U.S.: 2017-2019

BPR Medical examined media reports of home oxygen fires between December 2017 and August 2019 in the U.S. The report recorded a total of 311 incidents during this 20-month period and revealed that the actual home oxygen fire death toll is likely to be double compared with previous estimates by the National Fire Protection Association; between 100 and 150 deaths per year.

Death and injury toll

164 number of deaths recorded

RIP **1** death every 4 days

71 number of serious injuries

Risk to public health

1 in 3 incidents referenced an exploding cylinder

11 of the reported deaths were third parties, including family members or other residents

2018 The year a firefighter died when a propane tank exploded due to an oxygen fire

Property damage

$15.3 million Estimated cost of property damage

61% Proportion of incidents in which a **whole dwelling was destroyed** or severely damaged

There were separate cases where **50, 60, 70, 100** and **110** people were forced to relocate as a result of an incident

Home oxygen fires represent a **much higher risk in the United States** than the United Kingdom, where stakeholders work together to reduce risk and where the fitting of oxygen firebreaks (also known as thermal fuses) is mandatory.

Fatalities per 100,000 patients

U.S. 6.6

Japan* 3.3

England** 0.34

A U.S. home oxygen user is twice as likely to die in a home oxygen fire than in Japan, and almost 20 times more likely than in England

19x England

2x Japan

This new data points towards a material public health problem in the U.S., highlighting the urgent need for better practice and regulation

For a copy of the report visit firebreaks.info/unitedstates

#needafirebreak

* Where firebreaks were not universally mandatory (2013-17)
** 1 death was reported among 73% of the patient population (2013-17)

Sources: National Fire Protection Association (U.S.); Japanese Medical Gas Association; BPR Medical (2019) The prevalence and impact of home oxygen fires in the U.S.