## Instruction For Use



check the cuff for leaks

Size	Range of patients
#3	30~50kg
#4	50~70kg
#5	70~100kg



Fully lubricate the DST and the dorsal side of the laryngeal mask.



Insert the **DST into the Gastro-pharyngeal Access Channel** until its tip is aligned with the distal opening of the cuff.



Anchor the mask at the tube-cuff junction with the tips of index and middle fingers, then hold the airway tube and DST between the thumb and the index.



Open the patient's mouth and tilt the head back with left index on the upper teeth and middle finger on the lower teeth.



Position the tip of the mask behind the base of the tongue, adjust the entry angle and cuff volume if needed; advance the mask to pass with 2 or 3 fingers; slide the the base of the tongue, ensuring the tongue doesn't get caught inside the cup of the mask.



Slightly retract index and middle fingers; hold the mask on the distal part of the tube mask down and toward midline until resistance is



Advance the DST until the **DST Control Ring engages** the distal port of the laryngeal mask; remove the guide wire.



Verify intra-gastric placement of Inflate the cuff appropriately. the DST by checking whether the connector lug is aligned with the scale markings on the





Connect the airway tube to the anesthesia breathing circuit. Depending on clinical requirements, connect the Pharyngeal Suction Channel and the DST to suction.



To convert the DST from gastric suction to pharyngeal suction, withdraw the DST by about 1 cm.

### WELL LEAD MEDICAL CO., LTD.

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**TriFlexLAM** 

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# **Tri-channel Flexible Laryngeal Airway Mask**



## **TriFlexLAM**

## **Intended Use**

The Tri-channel Flexible Laryngeal Mask Device (TriFlexLAM) is intended for use in patients under anesthesia, as well as in patients requiring emergency airway access during resuscitation, to maintain upper airway patency.

## 3-in-1 Breakthrough Design

Overcoming the Limitations of Conventional SGA in HEENT Surgery

3 Channels

2 Suction targets

1 Assembly

- Ensures pharyngeal suction
- Optimizes surgical access

Enables gastric emptying & venting

#### **Surgical Access** Existing 2<sup>nd</sup>-g SGAs

hinder surgical access

#### **Pool of Blood & Debris**

Blood and surgical bedris accumulate above the cuff

#### blockage in pharyngeal suction channel Access to stomach Secondary access to pharynx

**Gastro-pharyngeal Access Channel** 

#### **Ampulla and Pharyngeal Ports**

- Atrium connecting mouth, pharynx, and esophagus
- Effective and indirect pharyngeal suction

### **Slim & Flexible Airway Tube**

Flexible and resistant to kinking

**Gastro-pharyngeal Dual Suction Tube (DST)** 

Gastric evacuation and decompression

Backup pharyngeal suction in case of

#### **Dual Suction Control Ring**

- Guides DST placement
- Switches from gastric to pharyngeal suction by withdrawing DST

### **Integrated Pharyngeal Suction Channel**

- Primary access to pharynx
- Prompt and continuous removal of secretions, blood, and surgical debris from the pharynx

#### **Elongated and Silicone Made Cuff**

Better glottic seal during positive pressure ventilation

#### **Gastric Residuals/Insufflation**

(1st-g) F-LMA lacks gastric access, potentially increasing the risk of aspiration