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To: New Jersey EMS Community

From: Candace Gardner, Director, Office of Emergency Medical Services
Dr. Novneet Sahu, Medical Director, Office of Emergency Medical Services

Date: February 11, 2025

Subject: Anti-Choking and Suction-Based Airway Clearance Devices

The New Jersey Department of Health (Department) Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) recognizes that there are several devices marketed to be used in the case of a foreign body airway obstruction (choking) in the community setting.

There is evolving information on the safety and efficacy of anti-choking and suction-based airway clearance device marketed products. Based upon the most recent information available regarding these products, the OEMS conducted an additional review to determine whether they are safe and effective for use by emergency medical service providers regulated by OEMS. From this review, OEMS came to the following determinations:

- These devices are not approved or cleared by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA issued a safety communication on April 22, 2024, detailing concerns with such devices. The safety and effectiveness of anti-choking devices that are being sold over-the-counter have not been established; they are not FDA approved or cleared. Per the FDA, “[c]onsumers should be aware that using anti-choking devices first could delay action, as consumers usually have to take them out of packaging, assemble them, and follow device instructions, which may delay the use of established rescue protocols.” See <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/fda-encourages-public-follow-established-choking-rescue-protocols-fda-safety-communication>
- The current evidence is insufficient to confirm the efficacy and safety of these devices in clinical practice.
 - According to updated American Red Cross guidelines, suction-based, negative pressure anti-choking devices should not be used routinely, however, if standard first aid for management of choking or foreign body airway obstruction is not effective or not feasible, anti-choking devices may be considered for attempted relief of airway obstruction.
 - Other organizations that develop guidelines for first aid such as the American Heart Association do not include the use of these devices in guidelines. The International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation suggests against the routine

use of suction-based airway clearance devices. (American Red Cross 2023; Couper et al. 2020; Dunne et al.2020; Dunne, Osman, et al. 2022; Dunne, Queiroga, et al. 2022, Parri et al 2024, Wyckoff et al. 2022).

- OEMS guidance is grounded in evidence-based, peer-reviewed research and medical expert consensus, including the Mobile Intensive Care Advisory Council, the members of which are the medical directors from each of the mobile intensive care programs in the State with oversight over advanced and the majority of basic life support emergency medical services in the State.

The Department is committed to patient safety and, to this end, will continue to review the equipment and supplies that are necessary and appropriate for the provision of high-quality emergency medical care in this State. Accordingly, the Department will continue to monitor anti-choking and suction-based airway clearance devices for further developments and research on their use in the provision of emergency medical care.

However, in conclusion, OEMS neither endorses nor approves of the utilization of these devices by pre-hospital health care providers (EMTs, paramedics, etc.) in pre-hospital settings or during non-emergency medical transports. As such, OEMS continues to endorse that pre-hospital providers follow AHA guidelines for the management of foreign body airway obstruction appropriate to their level of training.

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