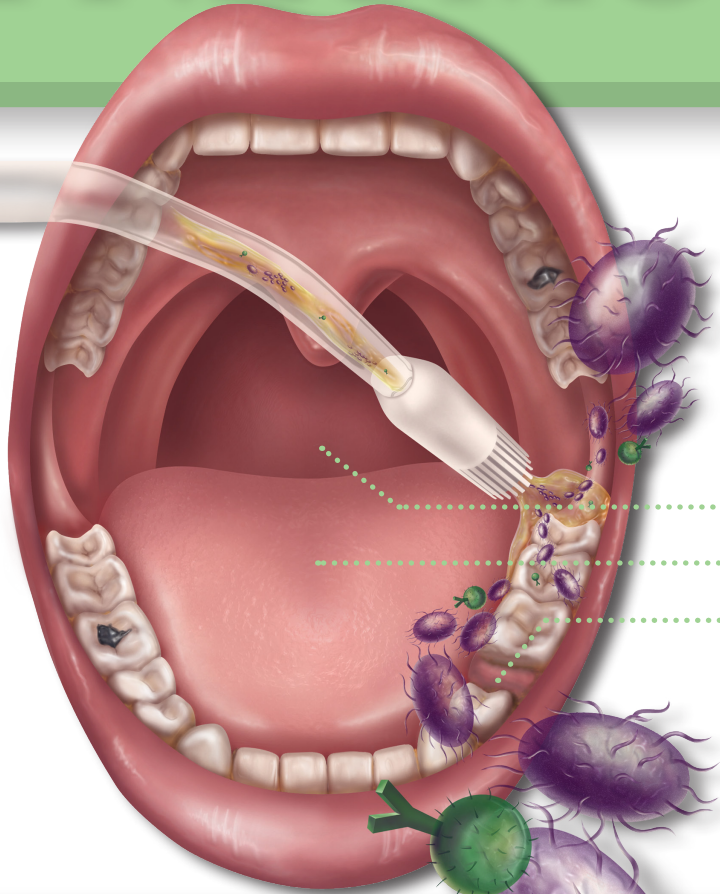


Significant indicators for:

# ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA



*Dysphagia*, in and of itself, is not adequate to develop aspiration pneumonia.<sup>1</sup>

**TOP THREE PREDICTORS:**

- Dependency for *feeding*
- Dependency for *oral care*
- Number of *missing teeth*



**CLEAN**

Brushing and suctioning with an antiseptic agent kills<sup>4</sup> and mechanically removes bacterial biofilms (dental plaque) from teeth and oral tissues.



**DEBRIDE**

Swabbing and suctioning with Perox-A-Mint<sup>®</sup> solution helps remove dead, loosened biofilms.<sup>5</sup>

## Who's at Risk?

“Any condition that increases the volume of bacterial burden of oropharyngeal secretions in a person with impaired defense mechanisms may lead to aspiration pneumonia.”

**References:** 1. Langmore et al Dysphagia 1998; 13:69-81 2. Marik PE, N Engl J Med. 2001;344(9):665-71 3. Kozlow JH, et al., Crit Care Med. 2003;31(7):193 4. Oral Health Care Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Antigingivitis/Antiplaque Drug Products; Establishment of a Monograph; Federal Register, 68(103):32232-87. 5. 18. Oral Health Care Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Tentative Final Monograph; Federal Register, 53(17): 2436-61.

➔ **ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS:**<sup>2,3</sup>

- COPD
- Dementia
- Stroke
- Renal Disease
- Malignancy
- Neurologic Dysphagia
- Liver Disease
- Enteral Feeding
- Suppressed Immune System
- Emergency Room Admission

