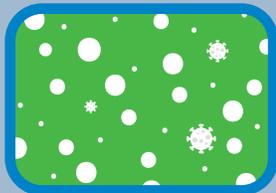
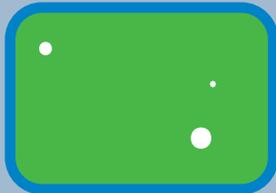


HVEs REDUCE
90%
OF AEROSOLS¹



Saliva Ejector



High-Volume Evacuator

What are aerosols?³



CREATED WITH THE USE
OF HIGH-POWERED
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS



CAN SPAN UP TO 6.6
FEET FROM THE GROUND



CAN REMAIN IN THE AIR
FOR UP TO 6 HOURS

SCIENTIFIC FACTS



SURGICAL MASKS

“Surgical masks protect mucous membranes of the mouth and nose from droplet spatter, but they do not provide complete protection against inhalation of airborne infectious agents.”⁴

HIGH-VOLUME EVACUATORS

To prevent contact with splashes and spatter, dental health care personnel should position patients properly and make appropriate use of high-volume evacuators as well as barriers such as face shields, surgical masks, gowns, and rubber dams.⁵



Diseases that aerosols can carry²

SPREAD THROUGH AIR



Chickenpox
Measles
Tuberculosis

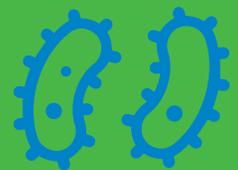
SPREAD THROUGH DROPLETS



COVID-19
Influenza
Meningitis
Whooping cough

AEROSOL GENERATION AND CONTENTS

“Aerosols are generated when air, water spray and air turbine hand pieces are used; they may contain up to 100,000 bacteria per cubic foot of air and remain airborne for a long time. Aerosol and splatter composed of blood, bacteria, saliva and tissue fluid cause exposure to blood-borne pathogens.”⁶



The Mojave Dry Vac from Air Techniques

Air Techniques' dry vacuum, Mojave, uses technology to contain and safely evacuate aerosols, spray mist, fluid and debris before they leave the mouth. It is the next generation of dry vacuum systems that deliver the highest suction power of any system available today.

- Designed for high-flow applications, which help effectively reduce aerosols
- Highest flow system (measured in cubic foot per minute) – effective in removing liquids, while being a more important measurement for aerosol management
- Modular platform that allows for additional pumps and increased flow if needed



¹ Emmons, L., Wu, C., & Tia, S. (2017, July 1). High-volume evacuation: Aerosols—it's what you can't see that can hurt you. Retrieved from <https://www.rdhmag.com/patient-care/article/16409779>

² The Curry International Tuberculosis Center. (2011, February 18). Preventing Aerosol Transmissible Disease. Retrieved from https://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/product_tools/homelessnessandtbtoolkit/docs/homeless/Guidelines_Recommendations/ATD_Guidelines_to_Homeless_Services_4181111_final.pdf

³ Barrett, A., & McMahon, J. M., DDS. (2017, December 25). Protecting dental staff from the most hazardous job in America. Retrieved June 26, 2020, from <https://www.dentaleconomics.com/science-tech/article/16389519>

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, June 17). Guidance for Dental Settings. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/dental-settings.html>

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, January 02). Bloodborne Pathogens & Aerosols. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/infectioncontrol/faqs/bloodborne-exposures.html>

⁶ Avasthi, A. (2018). High Volume Evacuator (HVE) in reducing aerosol- an exploration worthy by clinicians. Journal of Dental Health, Oral Disorders & Therapy, 9(3).