Dechoker Clinical Evidence

Review Date:

Aug 30, 2023

Overview

In an effort to provide detailed descriptive analysis Dechoker reviewed Postmarket Clinical Feedback submissions. The review and analysis to provide descriptive statistics and comparisons of subject characteristics, device use parameters and other variables. In this updated report; All the descriptive tables were updated by adding one more column before P value column indicating the statistical test used for the related variables. After adding the column, tables were combined for the old tables using Chi-Square test and Fisher`s Exact test before to present as one table with specified statistical test based on the number of observations in the cells. Other related sections were adjusted and modified accordingly.

Statistical Analysis

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Output: Compare subject characteristics, device use parameters, and other variables, Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney tests for continuous variables, Chi-Square test (all the cells were above 5 observations) or Fisher`s Exact tests (any cells were less than 5 observations) for categorical variables were used to check statistical significance of the difference by whether (1) the device was successful in removing the foreign body airway obstruction and (2) there were any subsequent problems or complications.

Post Market Clinical Feedback

Data was collected from all available sources and data collection methods. This data set is considered a cumulative of all data available for use of Dechoker.

Cases were collected as part of Postmarked surveillance for both the FDA and are mainly based in the United States as well as European Regulatory bodies most likely MHRA and Spain Regulatory Authority. A portion of this collection method is ongoing as of the time of this review (FRM-072 - Post Market Clinical Follow-up (PMCF) Rev B)

Cases were collected for inclusion based Postmarked surveillance for various regulatory bodies, use submission form that is collected through Dechoker's website and collected through email, social media and other methods.

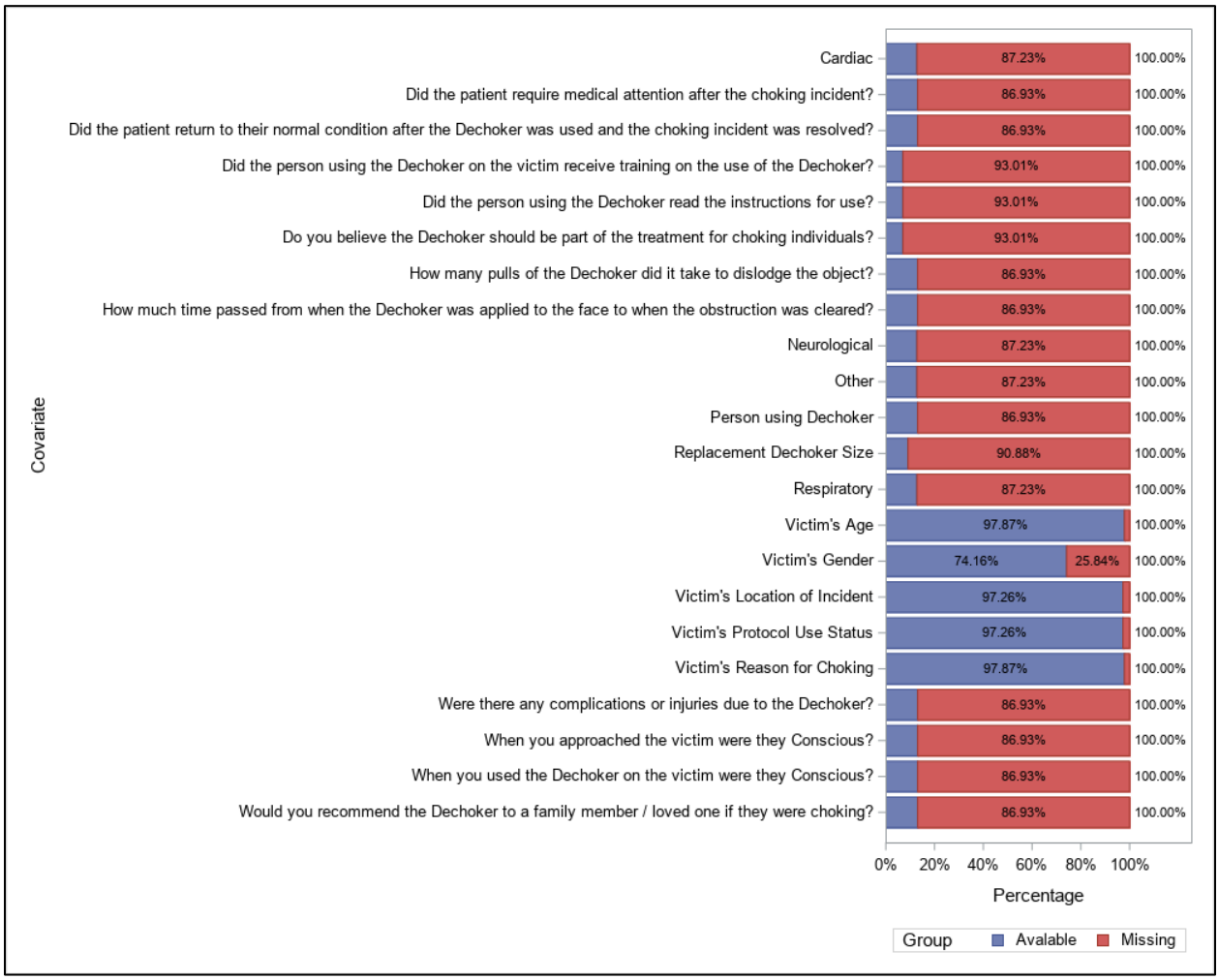
PMCF use in case reports

Dechoker is not able to verify if these data sets were used in previously published journal articles.

Based on the data set of "All Use Data Collection", a total of 329 patients were included in the analytic data sample. Patient`s demographic (Age and Gender) and related information from questionnaires were collected to conduct the statistical analysis.

The amount of missing data for each variable or data field should be clearly indicated and the completeness check was conducted in Table 1 by representing the summary of missing percentage. Based on the plot, 1) the patient`s demographics were completed though there were around 25% missing for age; 2) for the response to each questionnaire, size, treatment, training and instruction, were missing more information comparing to other (missing percentage above 85-95%).

Figure 1. Summary of Missing Percentage



In addition, to compare subject characteristics, device use parameters, and other variables, Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney tests for continuous variables, Chi-Square test (all the cells were above 5 observations) or Fisher`s Exact tests (any cells were less than 5 observations) for categorical variables were used to check statistical significance of the difference by whether (1) the device was successful in removing the foreign body airway obstruction and (2) there were any subsequent problems or complications. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS 9.4. Counts and percentages (N (%)) were used to summarize categorical variables. The median and interquartile range (IQR: P75-P25) were used for continuous variables. The strength of the difference from each of the variables by the outcomes would be evaluated through the statistical test significance, i.e., P value, at 95% CI. The results were summarized in Table 1 through Table 3.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics by whether the patient return to their normal condition after the Dechoker was used.

Parameters	Total	Did the patient return to their normal condition after the Dechoker was used and the choking incident was resolved?		Test	P value
		Yes	No		
Victim's Ag					
<1 Year	6	6 (15.8%)	0 (0%)		
1-3 Years	17	14 (36.8%)	3 (60%)		
4-12 Years	4	4 (10.5%)	0 (0%)		
12-20 Years	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*0.1483*
21-35 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
36-50 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
51-65 Years	2	1 (2.6%)	1 (20%)		
> 66 Years	2	1 (2.6%)	1 (20%)		
Victim's Gender					
Male	19	19 (55.9%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	***0.0471***
Female	20	15 (44.1%)	5 (100%)		
Victim's Reason for Choking					
Meat/Fish	5	5 (13.2%)	0 (0%)		
Fruit	3	3 (7.9%)	0 (0%)		
Vegetable	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*0.6768*
Candy	5	5 (13.2%)	0 (0%)		
Snacks	7	5 (13.2%)	2 (40%)		
Other	22	19 (50%)	3 (60%)		
Victim's Location of Incident					
Home	29	25 (65.8%)	4 (80%)		
Park/Outdoors	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)		
Cardiac	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Nursing Home	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
Restaurant	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)		
Other	11	10 (26.3%)	1 (20%)		
Victim's Protocol Use Status					
Finger Sweep	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)		
Back Blows	9	8 (21.1%)	1 (25%)		
Chest Compressions/Thursts	1	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	***Fisher***	*0.0955*
Heimlich Maneuver	2	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)		
CPR	1	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)		
Multiple Methods	10	8 (21.1%)	2 (50%)		
Cardiac					
Yes	3	2 (5.3%)	1 (25%)	***Fisher***	*0.2652*
No	39	36 (94.7%)	3 (75%)		
Respiratory					
Yes	2	1 (2.6%)	1 (25%)	***Fisher***	*0.1835*
No	40	37 (97.4%)	3 (75%)		
Neurological					
Yes	3	3 (7.9%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	39	35 (92.1%)	4 (100%)		

Other					
Yes	6	5 (13.2%)	1 (25%)	***Fisher***	*0.4737*
No	36	33 (86.8%)	3 (75%)		
When you approached the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	37	36 (94.7%)	1 (20%)	***Fisher***	***0.0006***
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	6	2 (5.3%)	4 (80%)		
When you used the Dechoker on the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	36	36 (94.7%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	***<.0001***
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	7	2 (5.3%)	5 (100%)		
Person using Dechoker					
Family Member	37	34 (89.5%)	3 (60%)	***Fisher***	*0.1355*
Other	6	4 (10.5%)	2 (40%)		
How many pulls of the Dechoker did it take to dislodge the object?					
1 Pull	23	22 (57.9%)	1 (20%)	***Fisher***	*0.2136*
2 Pulls	17	13 (34.2%)	4 (80%)		
3+ Pulls	3	3 (7.9%)	0 (0%)		
How much time passed from when the Dechoker was applied to the face to when the obstruction was cleared?					
Less than 15 seconds	30	28 (73.7%)	2 (40%)	***Fisher***	*0.0878*
15-30 seconds	8	6 (15.8%)	2 (40%)		
30-60 seconds	2	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)		
1-2 minutes	2	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)		
Over 2 minutes	1	0 (0%)	1 (20%)		
Would you recommend the Dechoker to a family member / loved one if they were choking?				***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Yes	41	36 (94.7%)	5 (100%)		
No	2	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)		
Replacement Dechoker Size					
Toddler (1-3 years old)	10	8 (30.8%)	2 (50%)	***Fisher***	*0.4235*
Child (3-12 years old)	16	15 (57.7%)	1 (25%)		
Adult (12 years and up)	4	3 (11.5%)	1 (25%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker on the victim receive training on the use of the Dechoker?				***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Yes	2	2 (9.5%)	0 (0%)		
No	21	19 (90.5%)	2 (100%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker read the instructions for use?					
Yes	19	18 (85.7%)	1 (50%)	***Fisher***	*0.3241*
No	4	3 (14.3%)	1 (50%)		

Data was summarized using the median and IQR range for continuous variables

Categorical variables were summarized using counts and percentages, and were tested through Chi-Square or Fisher`s Exact Test

Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney tests were processed for continuous variables and Fisher`s Exact tests were conducted for categorical variables to check statistical significance of the difference

P Value was indicated as statistically significant at 95% CI

In Table 1, through different statistical test we can conclude that:

- Female patients were less likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used (75.00% vs. 100.00%), the association was considered as statistically significant as P=0.0471<0.05.
- Patients of choking caused by food were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with choking at home were less likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with cardiac disease were less likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with respiratory disease were less likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with neurological disease were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with other diseases were less likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who were approached consciously were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used (97.30% vs. 33.33%), the association was considered as statistically significant as P=0.0006<0.05.
- Patients who used the Dechoker consciously were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used (100.00% vs. 28.57%), the association was considered as statistically significant as P<0.0001.
- Patients with family member help using the Dechoker were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.

- Patients with more pulls through the Dechoker to dislodge the object were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the obstruction cleared by the Dechoker through 30-60 seconds were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the child size of Dechoker were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who received Dechoker training were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who read the instructions before using Dechoker were more likely to return to normal condition after the Dechoker was used, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics by whether the patient requires medical attention after the choking incident.

Parameters	Total	Did the patient require medical attention after the choking incident?		Test	P value
		Yes	No		
Victim's Ag					
<1 Year	6	2 (14.3%)	4 (13.8%)		
1-3 Years	17	7 (50%)	10 (34.5%)		
4-12 Years	4	2 (14.3%)	2 (6.9%)		
12-20 Years	1	0 (0%)	1 (3.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.4251*
21-35 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
36-50 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
51-65 Years	2	1 (7.1%)	1 (3.5%)		
> 66 Years	2	1 (7.1%)	1 (3.5%)		
Victim's Gender					
Male	19	6 (50%)	13 (48.2%)	χ^2	*0.9150*
Female	20	6 (50%)	14 (51.9%)		
Victim's Reason for Choking					
Meat/Fish	5	0 (0%)	5 (17.2%)		
Fruit	3	0 (0%)	3 (10.3%)		
Vegetable	1	0 (0%)	1 (3.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.3262*
Candy	5	2 (14.3%)	3 (10.3%)		
Snacks	7	2 (14.3%)	5 (17.2%)		
Other	22	10 (71.4%)	12 (41.4%)		
Victim's Location of Incident					
Home	29	8 (57.1%)	21 (72.4%)		
Park/Outdoors	1	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)		
Cardiac	1	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*0.2571*
Nursing Home	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
Restaurant	1	0 (0%)	1 (3.5%)		
Other	11	4 (28.6%)	7 (24.1%)		
Victim's Protocol Use Status					
Finger Sweep	1	0 (0%)	1 (3.5%)		
Back Blows	9	3 (23.1%)	6 (20.7%)		
Chest Compressions/Thursts	1	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	***Fisher***	*0.5504*
Heimlich Maneuver	2	0 (0%)	2 (6.9%)		
CPR	1	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)		
Multiple Methods	10	3 (23.1%)	7 (24.1%)		
Cardiac					
Yes	3	2 (15.4%)	1 (3.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.2220*
No	39	11 (84.6%)	28 (96.6%)		
Respiratory					
Yes	2	1 (7.7%)	1 (3.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.5285*
No	40	12 (92.3%)	28 (96.6%)		
Neurological					
Yes	3	1 (7.7%)	2 (6.9%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	39	12 (92.3%)	27 (93.1%)		
Other				***Fisher***	*0.3525*

Yes	6	3 (23.1%)	3 (10.3%)		
No	36	10 (76.9%)	26 (89.7%)		
When you approached the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	37	8 (57.1%)	29 (100%)	***Fisher***	***0.0005***
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	6	6 (42.9%)	0 (0%)		
When you used the Dechoker on the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	36	7 (50%)	29 (100%)	***Fisher***	***0.0001***
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	7	7 (50%)	0 (0%)		
Person using Dechoker					
Family Member	37	11 (78.6%)	26 (89.7%)	***Fisher***	*0.3728*
Other	6	3 (21.4%)	3 (10.3%)		
How many pulls of the Dechoker did it take to dislodge the object?					
1 Pull	23	4 (28.6%)	19 (65.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.0692*
2 Pulls	17	8 (57.1%)	9 (31%)		
3+ Pulls	3	2 (14.3%)	1 (3.5%)		
How much time passed from when the Dechoker was applied to the face to when the obstruction was cleared?					
Less than 15 seconds	30	6 (42.9%)	24 (82.8%)		
15-30 seconds	8	5 (35.7%)	3 (10.3%)	***Fisher***	***0.0322***
30-60 seconds	2	1 (7.1%)	1 (3.5%)		
1-2 minutes	2	1 (7.1%)	1 (3.5%)		
Over 2 minutes	1	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)		
Would you recommend the Dechoker to a family member / loved one if they were choking?					
Yes	41	14 (100%)	27 (93.1%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	2	0 (0%)	2 (6.9%)		
Replacement Dechoker Size					
Toddler (1-3 years old)	10	4 (33.3%)	6 (33.3%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Child (3-12 years old)	16	6 (50%)	10 (55.6%)		
Adult (12 years and up)	4	2 (16.7%)	2 (11.1%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker on the victim receive training on the use of the Dechoker?					
Yes	2	0 (0%)	2 (12.5%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	21	7 (100%)	14 (87.5%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker read the instructions for use?					
Yes	19	5 (71.4%)	14 (87.5%)	***Fisher***	*0.5573*
No	4	2 (28.6%)	2 (12.5%)		

Data was summarized using the median and IQR range for continuous variables

Categorical variables were summarized using counts and percentages, and were tested through Chi-Square test or Fisher`s Exact Test

Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney tests were processed for continuous variables and Fisher`s Exact tests were conducted for categorical variables to check statistical significance of the difference

P Value was indicated as statistically significant at 95% CI

In Table 2, through different statistical test we can conclude that:

- Female patients were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients of choking caused by food were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with choking at home were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with cardiac disease were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with respiratory disease were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with neurological disease were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with other diseases were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who were approached consciously were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident (21.62% vs. 100.00%), the association was considered as statistically significant as P=0.0005<0.05.
- Patients who used the Dechoker consciously were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident (19.44% vs. 100.00%), the association was considered as statistically significant as P<0.0001.
- Patients with family members help using the Dechoker were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.

- Patients with more pulls through the Dechoker to dislodge the object were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the obstruction cleared by the Dechoker over 2 minutes were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the adult size of Dechoker were more likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who received Dechoker training were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who read the instructions before using Dechoker were less likely to require medical attention after the choking incident, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics by whether there were any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker

Parameters	Total	Were there any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker?		Test	P value
		Yes	No		
Victim's Ag					
<1 Year	6	1 (16.7%)	5 (13.5%)		
1-3 Years	17	3 (50%)	14 (37.8%)		
4-12 Years	4	1 (16.7%)	3 (8.1%)		
12-20 Years	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)	***Fisher***	*0.9632*
21-35 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
36-50 Years	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
51-65 Years	2	0 (0%)	2 (5.4%)		
> 66 Years	2	0 (0%)	2 (5.4%)		
Victim's Gender					
Male	19	3 (50%)	16 (48.5%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Female	20	3 (50%)	17 (51.5%)		
Victim's Reason for Choking					
Meat/Fish	5	0 (0%)	5 (13.5%)		
Fruit	3	1 (16.7%)	2 (5.4%)		
Vegetable	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)	***Fisher***	*0.3649*
Candy	5	1 (16.7%)	4 (10.8%)		
Snacks	7	2 (33.3%)	5 (13.5%)		
Other	22	2 (33.3%)	20 (54.1%)		
Victim's Location of Incident					
Home	29	6 (100%)	23 (62.2%)		
Park/Outdoors	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)		
Cardiac	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)	***Fisher***	*0.4726*
Nursing Home	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
Restaurant	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)		
Other	11	0 (0%)	11 (29.7%)		
Victim's Protocol Use Status					
Finger Sweep	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)		
Back Blows	9	2 (40%)	7 (18.9%)		
Chest Compressions/Thursts	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)	***Fisher***	*0.6624*
Heimlich Maneuver	2	0 (0%)	2 (5.4%)		
CPR	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)		
Multiple Methods	10	2 (40%)	8 (21.6%)		
Cardiac					
Yes	3	0 (0%)	3 (8.3%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	39	6 (100%)	33 (91.7%)		
Respiratory					
Yes	2	0 (0%)	2 (5.6%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	40	6 (100%)	34 (94.4%)		
Neurological					
Yes	3	0 (0%)	3 (8.3%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	39	6 (100%)	33 (91.7%)		
Other				***Fisher***	*0.5688*

Yes	6	0 (0%)	6 (16.7%)		
No	36	6 (100%)	30 (83.3%)		
When you approached the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	37	6 (100%)	31 (83.8%)	***Fisher***	*0.5710*
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	6	0 (0%)	6 (16.2%)		
When you used the Dechoker on the victim were they Conscious?					
Conscious (eyes open)	36	5 (83.3%)	31 (83.8%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
Unconscious (passed out, eyes closed)	7	1 (16.7%)	6 (16.2%)		
Person using Dechoker					
Family Member	37	6 (100%)	31 (83.8%)	***Fisher***	*0.5710*
Other		0 (0%)	6 (16.2%)		
How many pulls of the Dechoker did it take to dislodge the object?					
1 Pull	23	4 (66.7%)	19 (51.4%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
2 Pulls	17	2 (33.3%)	15 (40.5%)		
3+ Pulls	3	0 (0%)	3 (8.1%)		
How much time passed from when the Dechoker was applied to the face to when the obstruction was cleared?					
Less than 15 seconds	30	4 (66.7%)	26 (70.3%)		
15-30 seconds	8	1 (16.7%)	7 (18.9%)	***Fisher***	*0.5897*
30-60 seconds	2	1 (16.7%)	1 (2.7%)		
1-2 minutes	2	0 (0%)	2 (5.4%)		
Over 2 minutes	1	0 (0%)	1 (2.7%)		
Would you recommend the Dechoker to a family member / loved one if they were choking?					
Yes	41	5 (83.3%)	36 (97.3%)	***Fisher***	*0.2625*
No	2	1 (16.7%)	1 (2.7%)		
Replacement Dechoker Size					
Toddler (1-3 years old)	10	2 (66.7%)	8 (29.6%)	***Fisher***	*0.7044*
Child (3-12 years old)	16	1 (33.3%)	15 (55.6%)		
Adult (12 years and up)	4	0 (0%)	4 (14.8%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker on the victim receive training on the use of the Dechoker?					
Yes	2	0 (0%)	2 (9.1%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	21	1 (100%)	20 (90.9%)		
Did the person using the Dechoker read the instructions for use?					
Yes	19	1 (100%)	18 (81.8%)	***Fisher***	*≈1.0000*
No	4	0 (0%)	4 (18.2%)		

Data was summarized using the median and IQR range for continuous variables

Categorical variables were summarized using counts and percentages, and were tested through Chi-Square or Fisher`s Exact Test

Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney tests were processed for continuous variables and Fisher`s Exact tests were conducted for categorical variables to check statistical significance of the difference

P Value was indicated as statistically significant at 95% CI

In Table 3, through different statistical test we can conclude that:

- Female patients were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients of choking caused by food were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with choking at home were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with cardiac disease were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with respiratory disease were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with neurological disease were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with other diseases were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who were approached consciously were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who used the Dechoker consciously were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with family member help using the Dechoker were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.

- Patients with more pulls through the Dechoker to dislodge the object were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the obstruction cleared by the Dechoker through 30-60 seconds were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients with the toddler size of Dechoker were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who received Dechoker training were less likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.
- Patients who read the instructions before using Dechoker were more likely to have any complications or injuries due to the Dechoker, but the association was not statistically significant as P>0.05.