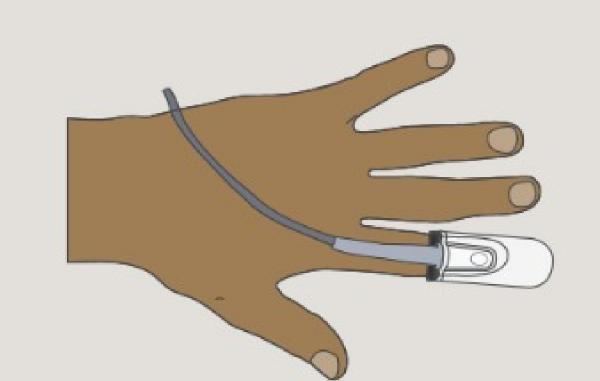
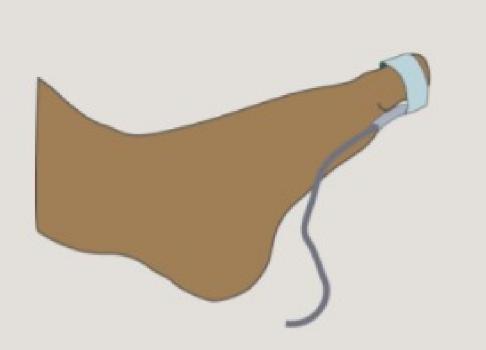


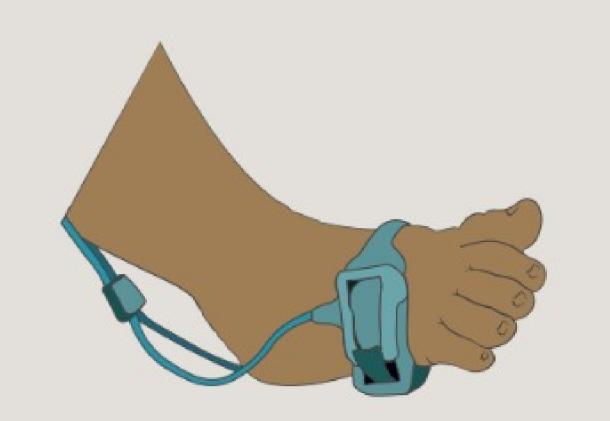
Choosing a probe site

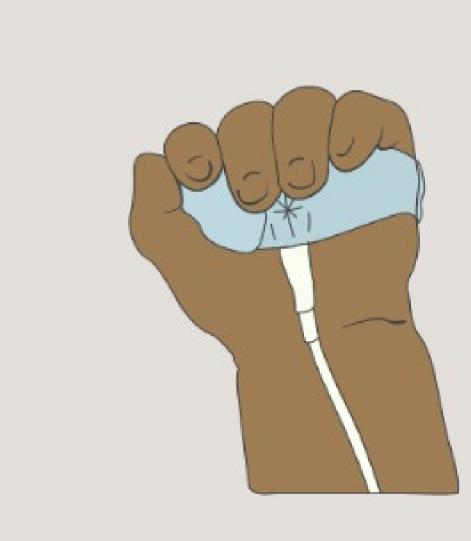
- Ensure probe is correct type for body measurement <u>site</u> (see manufacturer manual)
- Ensure probe is correct fit for person's size
- Ensure probe is <u>placed correctly</u> (i.e. straight and without air gaps)
- Fingers are the most common measurement site.
 Common alternatives include toes (children), palm/foot (neonates), ear, nose, and forehead
- Manufacturer may recommend to avoid the thumb or 5th digit; use 3rd or 4th digit as default
- Use palm or foot as default in neonates
- Avoid artificial pigment (e.g. tattoos, henna, nail polish), jewelry (e.g. rings & earrings) or long fingernails
- Choose probe site that is warmest with good pulses, capillary refill and signal strength
- Minimize probe movement by stabilizing measurement site and securing probe cable
- Try multiple probe sites if Sp02 does not match clinical condition





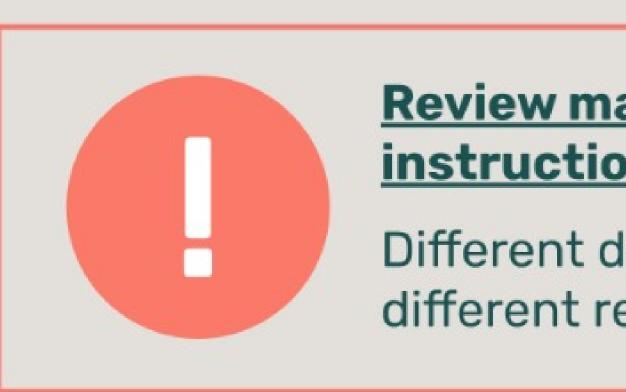






For a Reliable Sp02 Reading

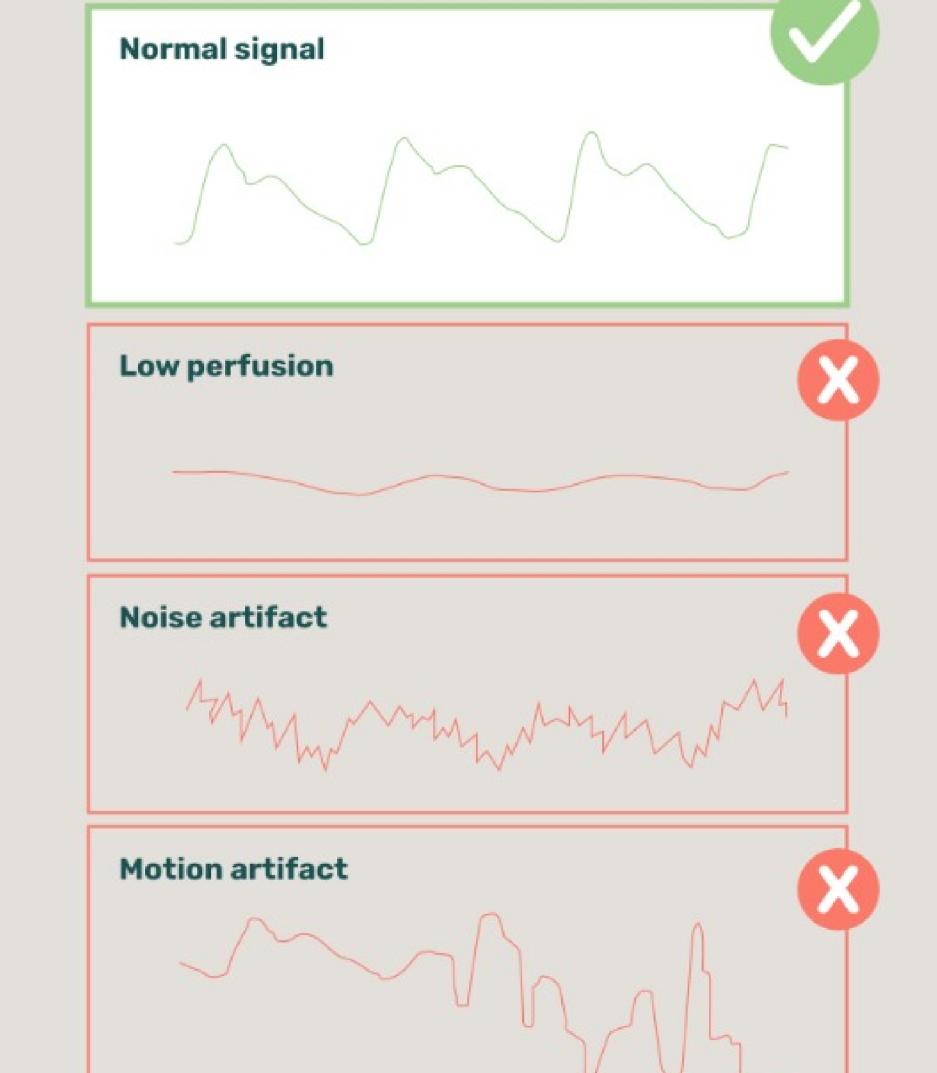
- Wait for >30 seconds of Sp02
 measurement with good signal quality
 before using Sp02
- Confirm signal quality by reviewing:
 Display waveform: for good amplitude
 - and rhythm that matches pulse
 Signal quality indicator: must review user manual for device-specific info
 - Sp02 rate matches ECG or pulse rate
 Good signal quality does not quarante
 - Good <u>signal quality does not guarantee</u>
 Sp02 accuracy
- Avoid measurement on same limb as tight bracelets, rings, or blood pressure cuff
- Shield probe detector from direct, ambient light
- Minimize patient movement
- Use multiple measurement sites if Sp02 is not consistent with clinical assessment or if signal quality is poor
- Ensure <u>proper probe type and placement</u>

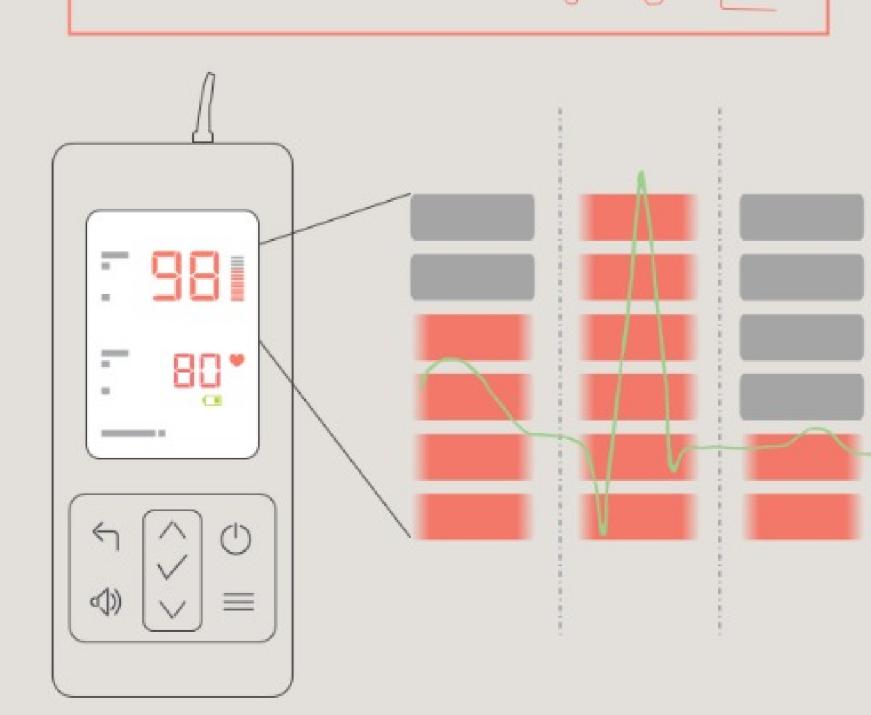


Review manufacturer's instructions for operation

Different devices have different recommendations

Sample Waveforms (i.e., plethysmogram, pleth or PPG):





• Ensure probe is intended for the neonate's

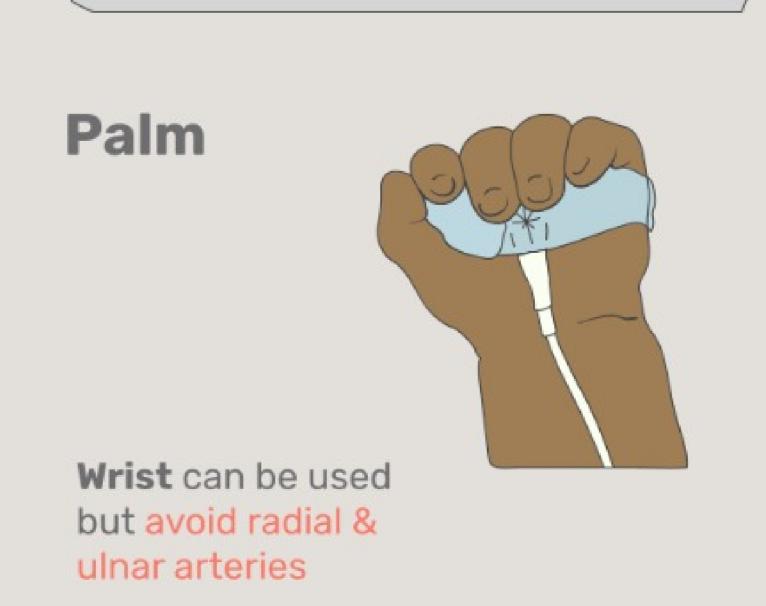
Considerations for Neonates

• Ensure neonate & environment are warm

age, size & measurement location

- Consider foot or palm if site specific probes are available
- Foot probe may be best tolerated in awake neonates/infants
- Minimize movement by asking caregiver to hold or breastfeed neonate
- Inspect probe at least every 3 hours for proper fit & change probe location regularly to prevent skin breakdown, burns, & discomfort
- If abnormal reading, repeat on right palm (pre-ductal site)
- If poor signal quality:
- warm limb, adjust alignment & tightness, block external light, and change sites





Foot

Care and Handling

- · Do not tightly wind cables around device
- Always <u>check for & replace damaged probes</u>
 <u>or cables</u> prior to use
- Avoid cable tension that pulls on the probe
- Ensure probe is compatible with monitor (i.e. some may connect but are not compatible)
- Do not use a probe if the fit is loose (e.g. <u>loose</u> <u>hinge or inadequate adhesive</u>)
- Only use power supplies & batteries specified by the manufacturer
- Replace or recharge batteries when low battery symbol appears on the screen

Only use manufacturer-approved cleaners &

- disinfectants
 Do not submerge pulse oximeters in cleaning
- Allow time to dry after cleaning

solution

- Store the pulse oximeter away from dust, corrosive substances, extreme temperatures, & humidity
- Check manufacturer's instructions





