

cPM 12/cPM 8

Patient Monitor

Operator's Manual

Manufacturer's Responsibility

Contents of this manual are subject to changes without prior notice.

All information contained in this manual is believed to be correct. Mindray is not liable for errors contained herein nor for incidental or consequential damages in connection with the furnishing, performance, or use of this manual.

Mindray is responsible for the effects on safety, reliability and performance of this product, only if:

- all installation operations, expansions, changes, modifications and repairs of this product are conducted by Mindray authorized personnel;
- the electrical installation of the relevant room complies with the applicable national and local requirements;
- the product is used in accordance with the instructions for use.

WARNING

- **Only skilled/trained clinical professionals should operate this equipment.**
 - **It is important for the hospital or organization that uses this equipment to perform a recommended service/maintenance plan. Neglect of this may result in machine breakdown or personal injury.**
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Service

Mindray maintains a network of service representatives and factory-trained distributors. Prior to requesting service, perform a complete operational check of the instrument to verify proper control settings. If operational problems continue to exist, contact Mindray Service.

In North America contact the Service Department at (800) 288-2121, ext: 8116 for Technical Support or (201) 995-8000 for assistance in determining the nearest field service location.

Please include the instrument model number, the serial number, and a description of the problem with all requests for service.

Any questions regarding the warranty should be directed to your local sales or service representative.

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Preface

Manual Purpose

This manual contains the instructions necessary to operate the product safely and in accordance with its function and intended use. Observance of this manual is a prerequisite for proper product performance and correct operation and ensures patient and operator safety.

This manual is based on the maximum configuration and therefore some contents may not apply to your product. If you have any questions, please contact Mindray.

This manual is an integral part of the product. It should always be kept close to the equipment so that it can be conveniently referenced when needed.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for clinical professionals who are expected to have a working knowledge of medical procedures, practices and terminology as required for monitoring of patients.

Illustrations

All illustrations in this manual serve as examples only. They may not necessarily reflect the setup or data displayed on your monitor.

Manual Conventions

- ***Italic text*** is used to quote the referenced chapters or sections.
- [] is used to enclose screen text.
- → is used to indicate operational procedures.

Contents

- 1 Safety..... 1-1**
 - 1.1 Safety Information..... 1-1
 - 1.1.1 Warnings..... 1-1
 - 1.1.2 Cautions..... 1-2
 - 1.1.3 Notes..... 1-3
 - 1.2 Equipment Symbols..... 1-3

- 2 The Basics 2-1**
 - 2.1 Intended Use..... 2-1
 - 2.2 Applied Parts..... 2-1
 - 2.3 Main Unit..... 2-2
 - 2.3.1 Front View..... 2-2
 - 2.3.2 Side View..... 2-4
 - 2.3.3 Rear View 2-6
 - 2.4 Modules 2-8
 - 2.5 Display Screen 2-9
 - 2.6 QuickKeys..... 2-11

- 3 Basic Operations 3-1**
 - 3.1 Installation..... 3-1
 - 3.1.1 Unpacking and Checking 3-1
 - 3.1.2 Environmental Requirements..... 3-2
 - 3.2 Getting Started..... 3-2
 - 3.2.1 Connecting to Power Source..... 3-2
 - 3.2.2 Turning Power On 3-3
 - 3.2.3 Starting Monitoring..... 3-4
 - 3.3 Turning Off the Monitor..... 3-4
 - 3.4 Using the Knob..... 3-5
 - 3.5 Using Keys..... 3-5
 - 3.6 Using the Touchscreen..... 3-5
 - 3.7 Using the On-screen Keyboard..... 3-5
 - 3.8 Using the Main Menu 3-6
 - 3.9 Setting the Screen 3-7
 - 3.10 Displaying the Timer 3-8
 - 3.11 Changing General Settings 3-8
 - 3.11.1 Setting up a Monitor..... 3-8
 - 3.11.2 Changing Language 3-8
 - 3.11.3 Adjusting the Screen Brightness..... 3-9
 - 3.11.4 Showing/Hiding Help Text 3-9
 - 3.11.5 Setting the Date and Time 3-9
 - 3.11.6 Adjusting Volume 3-9
 - 3.12 Setting Parameters 3-10
 - 3.12.1 Switching the Parameters On/Off..... 3-10

3.12.2 Accessing the Parameters Menu.....	3-10
3.13 Operating Modes	3-10
3.13.1 Monitoring Mode.....	3-11
3.13.2 Night Mode.....	3-11
3.13.3 Standby Mode	3-11
4 Managing Patients.....	4-1
4.1 Admitting a Patient.....	4-1
4.2 Quick Admitting a Patient.....	4-2
4.3 Setting the Monitor Location.....	4-2
4.4 Editing Patient Information.....	4-2
4.5 Discharging a Patient	4-3
4.6 Transferring Patient Data.....	4-3
4.6.1 Transferring Data from the Monitor to a USB Drive.....	4-4
4.6.2 Transferring Data from a USB Drive to the Monitor	4-4
5 Managing Configurations.....	5-1
5.1 Introduction	5-1
5.2 Entering the [Manage Configuration] Menu.....	5-2
5.3 Changing Department.....	5-2
5.4 Setting Default Configuration	5-3
5.5	

7.3.1 Alarm Lamp.....	7-2
7.3.2 Alarm Messages.....	7-2
7.3.3 Flashing Numeric	7-3
7.3.4 Audible Alarm Tones	7-3
7.3.5 Alarm Status Symbols.....	7-3
7.4 Alarm Tone Configuration.....	7-4
7.4.1 Setting the Minimum Alarm Volume	7-4
7.4.2 Changing the Alarm Volume	7-4
7.4.3 Setting the Interval Between Alarm Sounds	7-4
7.4.4 Changing the Alarm Tone Pattern.....	7-5
7.4.5 Setting the Reminder Tones.....	7-5
7.5 Understanding the Alarm Setup Menu.....	7-6
7.5.1 Setting Alarm Properties for All Parameters	7-6
7.5.2 Adjusting Alarm Limits Automatically	7-6
7.5.3 Setting Alarm Delay Time	7-9
7.5.4 Setting SpO ₂ Technical Alarm Delay	7-9
7.5.5 Setting Recording Length	7-9
7.5.6 Entering CPB Mode (Cardiopulmonary Bypass Mode)	7-10
7.6 Pausing Alarms.....	7-10
7.7 Switching Off All Alarms.....	7-11
7.8 Resetting Alarms.....	7-11
7.9 Latching Alarms	7-12
7.10 Testing Alarms.....	7-13
7.11 Using Care Group Alarms.....	7-14
7.11.1 Care Group Auto Alarms.....	7-14
7.11.2 Setting Care Group Alert Tone.....	7-14
7.11.3 Resetting Care Group Alarms.....	7-14
8 Monitoring ECG.....	8-1
8.1 Introduction	8-1
8.2 Safety.....	8-1
8.3 Preparing to Monitor ECG	8-2
8.3.1 Preparing the Patient and Placing the Electrodes.....	8-2
8.3.2 Choosing AHA or IEC Lead Placement.....	8-2
8.3.3 ECG Lead Placements.....	8-2
8.3.4 Checking Paced Status	8-4
8.4 Understanding the ECG Display.....	8-5
8.5 Changing ECG Settings.....	8-5
8.5.1 Accessing ECG Menus.....	8-5
8.5.2 Choosing the Alarm Source	8-5
8.5.3 Changing ECG Wave Settings.....	8-6
8.5.4 Changing the ECG Filter Settings.....	8-6
8.5.5 Setting the ECG Lead Set	8-6
8.5.6 Choosing an ECG Display Screen	8-7
8.5.7 Setting the Notch Filter.....	8-7
8.5.8 Changing the Pacer Reject Settings	8-7

8.5.9 Enabling Smart Lead Off	8-8
8.5.10 Setting the Alarm Level for ECG Lead Off Alarms	8-8
8.5.11 Adjusting QRS Volume	8-8
8.5.12 Adjusting the Minimum QRS Detection Threshold.....	8-8
8.5.13 About the Defibrillator Synchronization	8-9
8.6 QT/QTc Interval Monitoring.....	8-9
8.6.1 QT/QTc Monitoring Limitations	8-10
8.6.2 Enabling QT/QTc Monitoring.....	8-10
8.6.3 Displaying QT/QTc Parameters and Waveform	8-11
8.6.4 Accessing the QT View	8-11
8.6.5 Changing QT Settings.....	8-12
8.7 About Arrhythmia Monitoring.....	8-13
8.7.1 Understanding the Arrhythmia Events.....	8-14
8.7.2 Changing Arrhythmia Alarm Settings.....	8-15
8.7.3 Changing Arrhythmia Threshold Settings.....	8-15
8.7.4 Setting the Extended Arrhythmia.....	8-16
8.7.5 Reviewing Arrhythmia Events.....	8-16
8.8 ECG Relearning.....	8-16
8.8.1 Initiating an ECG Relearning Manually.....	8-16
8.8.2 Automatic ECG Relearning.....	8-17
8.9 Troubleshooting.....	8-17
9 Monitoring Respiration (Resp)	9-1
9.1 Introduction.....	9-1
9.2 Safety Information.....	9-1
9.3 Understanding the Resp Display	9-1
9.4 Placing Resp Electrodes.....	9-2
9.4.1 Optimizing Lead Placement for Resp.....	9-2
9.4.2 Cardiac Overlay.....	9-2
9.4.3 Abdominal Breathing.....	9-3
9.4.4 Lateral Chest Expansion.....	9-3
9.5 Choosing the Respiration Lead	9-3
9.6 Changing the Apnea Alarm Delay.....	9-3
9.7 Changing Resp Detection Mode.....	9-3
9.8 Changing Resp Wave Settings	9-4
9.9 Setting Respiration Rate Source.....	9-4
9.10 Setting Alarm Properties.....	9-5
10 Monitoring PR.....	10-1
10.1 Introduction.....	10-1
10.2 Setting the PR Source.....	10-1
10.3 Selecting the Active Alarm Source.....	10-2
10.4 QRS Tone	10-2
11 Monitoring SpO₂	11-1
11.1 Introduction.....	11-1

11.2 Safety	11-2
11.3 Identifying SpO ₂ Modules.....	11-2
11.4 Applying the Sensor.....	11-2
11.5 Changing SpO ₂ Settings.....	11-3
11.5.1 Accessing SpO ₂ Menus.....	11-3
11.5.2 Adjusting the Desat Alarm.....	11-3
11.5.3 Setting SpO ₂ Sensitivity.....	11-3
11.5.4 Changing Averaging Time	11-3
11.5.5 Monitoring SpO ₂ and NIBP Simultaneously.....	11-3
11.5.6 Sat-Seconds Alarm Management	11-4
11.5.7 Changing the Speed of the Pleth Wave	11-5
11.5.8 Zooming PI Value.....	11-5
11.5.9 Setting the Alarm Level for SpO ₂ Sensor Off Alarm.....	11-5
11.5.10 Setting the SpO ₂ Tone Mode.....	11-5
11.6 Measurement Limitations.....	11-5
11.7 Masimo Information.....	11-6
11.8 Nellcor Information.....	11-6
11.9 Troubleshooting	11-7
12 Monitoring NIBP	12-1
12.1 Introduction.....	12-1
12.2 Safety	12-2
12.3 Measurement Limitations.....	12-2
12.4 Measurement Methods.....	12-3
12.5 Setting Up the NIBP Measurement.....	12-3
12.5.1 Preparing the Patient.....	12-3
12.5.2 Preparing to Measure NIBP.....	12-3
12.5.3 Starting and Stopping Measurements.....	12-4
12.5.4 Correcting the Measurement if Limb is not at Heart Level	12-4
12.5.5 Enabling NIBP Auto Cycling and Setting the Interval.....	12-4
12.5.6 Enabling Measurement on Clock.....	12-4
12.5.7 Starting a STAT Measurement.....	12-5
12.6 Understanding the NIBP Numerics.....	12-5
12.7 Changing NIBP Settings	12-6
12.7.1 Setting the Initial Cuff Inflation Pressure.....	12-6
12.7.2 Setting NIBP Alarm Properties	12-6
12.7.3 Displaying NIBP List	12-6
12.7.4 Setting the Pressure Unit.....	12-6
12.7.5 Switching On NIBP End Tone.....	12-6
12.8 Assisting Venous Puncture	12-7
13 Monitoring Temp	13-1
13.1 Introduction.....	13-1
13.2 Safety	13-1
13.3 Making a Temp Measurement.....	13-1
13.4 Understanding the Temp Display.....	13-1

13.5 Setting the Temperature Unit.....	13-2
14 Monitoring IBP	14-1
14.1 Introduction.....	14-1
14.2 Safety	14-1
14.3 Zeroing the Transducer	14-1
14.4 Setting Up the Pressure Measurement.....	14-2
14.5 Understanding the IBP Display	14-3
14.6 Changing IBP Settings	14-4
14.6.1 Changing a Pressure for Monitoring.....	14-4
14.6.2 Setting Alarm Properties	14-4
14.6.3 Changing Averaging Time	14-4
14.6.4 Setting Up the IBP Wave	14-5
14.6.5 Setting the Pressure Unit.....	14-5
14.6.6 Enabling PPV Measurement and Setting PPV Source.....	14-5
14.7 Overlapping IBP Waveforms	14-6
14.8 Measuring PAWP.....	14-7
14.8.1 Preparing to Measure PAWP	14-7
14.8.2 Setting Up the PAWP Measurement	14-8
14.8.3 Understanding the PAWP Setup Menu	14-8
14.9 Troubleshooting	14-9
15 Monitoring Cardiac Output	15-1
15.1 Introduction.....	15-1
15.2 Understanding the C.O. Display.....	15-1
15.3 Influencing Factors	15-2
15.4 Setting Up the C.O. Measurement	15-2
15.5 Measuring the Blood Temperature	15-5
15.6 Changing C.O. Settings.....	15-6
15.6.1 Setting the Temperature Unit	15-6
15.6.2 Setting Alarm Properties	15-6
16 Monitoring CO₂	16-1
16.1 Introduction.....	16-1
16.2 CO ₂ Module	16-2
16.3 Preparing to Measure CO ₂	16-2
16.3.1 Making a Sidestream CO ₂ Measurement.....	16-3
16.3.2 Making a Microstream CO ₂ Measurement	16-4
16.4 Changing CO ₂ Settings	16-4
16.4.1 Accessing CO ₂ Menus	16-4
16.4.2 Entering the Standby Mode	16-4
16.4.3 Setting the CO ₂ Unit.....	16-5
16.4.4 Setting up Gas Compensations.....	16-5
16.4.5 Setting up Humidity Compensation.....	16-5
16.4.6 Setting the Apnea Alarm Delay	16-6
16.4.7 Choosing a Time Interval for Peak-Picking.....	16-6

16.4.8 Setting the Flow Rate	16-6
16.4.9 Setting up the CO ₂ Wave	16-7
16.5 Setting RR Source.....	16-7
16.6 Barometric Pressure Compensation.....	16-7
16.7 Measurement Limitations.....	16-8
16.8 Leakage test.....	16-8
16.9 Troubleshooting the Sidestream CO ₂ Sampling System.....	16-8
16.10 Removing Exhaust Gases from the System.....	16-8
16.11 Zeroing the Sensor.....	16-9
16.12 Calibrating the Sensor.....	16-9
16.13 Oridion Information.....	16-10
17 Monitoring AG (For cPM 12 Only).....	17-1
17.1 Introduction.....	17-1
17.2 Understanding the AG Display.....	17-2
17.3 MAC Values.....	17-3
17.4 Preparing to Measure AG.....	17-4
17.5 Changing AG Settings.....	17-5
17.5.1 Setting Gas Unit	17-5
17.5.2 Setting the Apnea Alarm Delay.....	17-5
17.5.3 Changing the Sample Flow Rate.....	17-5
17.5.4 Entering the Standby Mode	17-5
17.5.5 Setting up the AG Wave.....	17-6
17.5.6 Setting RR Source	17-6
17.6 Changing the Anesthetic Agent.....	17-6
17.7 Measurement Limitations.....	17-7
17.8 Troubleshooting	17-7
17.8.1 When the Gas Inlet is Blocked.....	17-7
17.8.2 When an Internal Occlusion Occurs.....	17-7
17.9 Removing Exhaust Gases from the System.....	17-7
18 Freezing Waveforms	18-1
18.1 Freezing Waveforms	18-1
18.2 Viewing Frozen Waveforms	18-1
18.3 Unfreezing Waveforms	18-2
18.4 Recording Frozen Waveforms.....	18-2
19 Review	19-1
19.1 Accessing Respective Review Windows.....	19-1
19.2 Reviewing Graphic Trends.....	19-1
19.3 Reviewing Tabular Trends.....	19-2
19.4 Reviewing Events	19-3
19.4.1 Marking Events.....	19-3
19.4.2 Reviewing Events.....	19-4
19.5 Reviewing Waveforms.....	19-6

20 Calculations	20-1
20.1 Introduction.....	20-1
20.2 Dose Calculations.....	20-2
20.2.1 Performing Calculations	20-2
20.2.2 Selecting the Proper Drug Unit	20-2
20.2.3 Titration Table.....	20-3
20.2.4 Drug Calculation Formulas	20-3
20.3 Oxygenation Calculations.....	20-3
20.3.1 Performing Calculations	20-3
20.3.2 Entered Parameters.....	20-4
20.3.3 Calculated Parameters and Formulas.....	20-4
20.4 Ventilation Calculations.....	20-5
20.4.1 Performing Calculations	20-5
20.4.2 Entered Parameters.....	20-5
20.4.3	

22.6 Setting Up Reports.....	22-2
22.6.1 Setting Up ECG Reports.....	22-2
22.6.2 Setting Up Tabular Trends Reports.....	22-3
22.6.3 Setting Up Graphic Trends Reports.....	22-3
22.6.4 Setting Up Realtime Reports.....	22-3
22.7 End Case Reports.....	22-3
22.8 Printer Statuses	22-4
22.8.1 Printer Out of Paper.....	22-4
22.8.2 Printer Status Messages.....	22-4
23 Other Functions	23-1
23.1 Analog Output	23-1
23.2 Setting DIAP Baud Rate	23-1
23.3 Nurse Call.....	23-1
23.4 Network Setup	23-2
23.4.1 Setting the Network Service Quality Level	23-2
23.4.2 Setting the Multicast Parameters.....	23-3
23.5 MLDAP	23-3
23.5.1 Setting MLDAP.....	23-3
23.5.2 Selecting Password for User Authentication.....	23-3
24 Batteries	24-1
24.1 Overview.....	24-1
24.2 Safety	24-2
24.3 Battery Guidelines.....	24-2
24.4 Installing or Replacing a Battery.....	24-3
24.5 Charging a Battery	24-3
24.6 Conditioning a Battery	24-4
24.7 Checking Battery Performance.....	24-5
24.8 Storing a Battery.....	24-5
24.9 Recycling a Battery	24-6
25 Care and Cleaning.....	25-1
25.1 General Points	25-1
25.2 Cleaning	25-2
25.3 Disinfecting.....	25-3
25.4 Sterilization	25-3
26 User Maintenance	26-1
26.1 General Inspection.....	26-1
26.2 Maintenance and Testing Schedule.....	26-2
26.3 Checking Monitor and Module Information.....	26-3
26.4 ECG Verification.....	26-3
26.5 NIBP Leakage Test	26-3
26.6 CO ₂ Leakage Test	26-4
26.7 AG Tests	26-5

26.7.1 AG Leakage Test	26-5
26.8 Calibrating the Touchscreen	26-5
26.9 Entering/Exiting Demo Mode.....	26-5
27 Accessories	27-1
27.1 ECG Accessories.....	27-1
27.2 SpO ₂ Accessories	27-3
27.3 NIBP Accessories.....	27-5
27.4 Temp Accessories	27-6
27.5 IBP/ICP Accessories.....	27-6
27.6 C.O. Accessories	27-7
27.7 CO ₂ Accessories.....	27-8
27.8 AG Accessories (for cPM 12 only).....	27-8
27.9 Micellaneous Accessories	27-8
A Product Specifications.....	A-1
A.1 Monitor Safety Specifications.....	A-1
A.2 Power Supply Specifications.....	A-2
A.3 Physical Specifications.....	A-2
A.4 Hardware Specifications.....	A-3
A.5 Data Storage	A-5
A.6 Measurement Specifications	A-5
B EMC.....	B-1
C Default Configurations.....	C-1
C.1 Parameters Configuration.....	C-1
C.2 Routine Configuration	C-10
C.3 User Maintenance Items.....	C-14
D Alarm Messages.....	D-1
D.1 Physiological Alarm Messages.....	D-1
D.2 Technical Alarm Messages.....	D-3
E Symbols and Abbreviations.....	E-1
E.1 Symbols	E-1
E.2 Abbreviations.....	E-2

1 Safety

1.1 Safety Information

WARNING

- Indicates a potential hazard or unsafe practice that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
-
-

CAUTION

- Indicates a potential hazard or unsafe practice that, if not avoided, could result in minor personal injury or product/property damage.
-

NOTE

- Provides application tips or other useful information to ensure that you get the most from your product.
-

1.1.1 Warnings

WARNINGS

- Before putting the system into operation, the operator must verify that the equipment, connecting cables and accessories are in correct working order and operating condition.
 - To avoid risk of electric shock, this equipment must only be connected to a supply mains with protective earth. If a properly grounded power outlet is not available, operate the monitor on battery power.
 - The equipment is not intended to be used within the Magnetic Resonance (MR) environment.
 - To avoid an explosion hazard, do not use the equipment in the presence of oxygen-rich atmospheres, flammable anesthetics, or other flammable agents (such as gasoline).
 - Before connecting the equipment to the power line, check that the voltage and frequency ratings of the power line are the same as those indicated on the equipment's label or in this manual.
 - Do not open the equipment housings. All servicing or future upgrades must be carried out by Mindray trained and authorized personnel.
 - Do not come into contact with patients during defibrillation. Otherwise serious injury or death could result.
 - Do not rely exclusively on the audible alarm system for patient monitoring. Adjustment of alarm volume to a low level or off may result in a hazard to the patient. Remember that alarm settings should be customized according to different patient situations and always keeping the patient under close surveillance is the most reliable way for safe patient monitoring.
-











WARNINGS

- **PATIENTS WITH A PACEMAKER** – On ventricular paced patients, episodes of Ventricular Tachycardia may not always be detected. Do not rely entirely upon the system's automated arrhythmia detection algorithm. Keep pacemaker patients under close surveillance.
 - The physiological data and alarm messages displayed on the equipment should be reviewed by a clinician before being used for diagnostic interpretation and treatment.
 - To avoid inadvertent disconnection, route all cables in a way to prevent a stumbling hazard. Wrap and secure excess cabling to reduce risk of entanglement by patients or personnel.
 - Do not touch the equipment's metal parts or connectors when in contact with the patient; otherwise patient injury may result.
 - Never mix patient electrode types or brands. Dissimilar metals or other incompatibilities may cause considerable baseline drift and may increase trace recovery time after defibrillation.
 - To reduce the hazard of burns during high-frequency surgical procedure, ensure that the monitor's cables and transducers never come into contact with the electro-surgery unit (ESU).
 - The neutral electrode of the electro-surgery unit (ESU) shall properly contact the patient. Otherwise, burns may result.
 - Magnetic and electrical fields are capable of interfering with the proper performance of the equipment. For this reason make sure that all external devices operated in the vicinity of the equipment comply with the relevant EMC requirements. Mobile phone, X-ray equipment or MRI devices are a possible source of interference as they may emit higher levels of electromagnetic radiation.
-

1.1.2 Cautions

CAUTIONS

- Only use parts and accessories specified in this manual.
 - Disposable accessories are not designed to be reused. Reuse may cause a risk of contamination and affect the measurement accuracy.
 - Always install or carry the equipment properly to avoid damage caused by drop, impact, strong vibration or other mechanical force.
 - Dry the equipment immediately in case of rain or water spray.
 - Ensure that the patient monitor is supplied with continuous electric power during work. Sudden power failure may lead to data loss.
 - This equipment is intended for single patient use.
 - Store and use the equipment in specified environmental condition. The monitor and accessories may not meet the performance specification due to aging, stored or used outside the specified temperature and humidity range.
 - Contact the Mindray service personnel for replacements if you find the housing is broken.
-

	Gas outlet		Serial number
	DATE OF MANUFACTURE		Symbol for "MANUFACTURER"
	Catalog number	IPX1	Protected against vertically falling water drops per IEC 60529
	Electrostatic sensitive devices		Plastics identification symbol
	DEFIBRILLATION-PROOF TYPE CF APPLIED PART		
	DEFIBRILLATION-PROOF TYPE BF APPLIED PART		
<p>ETL CLASSIFIED</p>  <p>Intertek</p> <p>3179617</p>	<p>The presence of this label indicates the machine was certified by ETL with the statement:</p> <p>Conforms to AAMI Std. ES 60601-1, IEC Std. 60601-1-6, IEC Std. 60601-1-8, IEC Std. 60601-2-25, IEC Std. 60601-2-26, IEC Std. 60601-2-27, IEC Std. 60601-2-34, IEC Std. 60601-2-49, IEC Std. 80601-2-30, ISO Std. 80601-2-55, ISO Std. 80601-2-56, ISO Std. 80601-2-61</p> <p>Certified to CSA Std. C22.2 NO. 60601-1, NO. 60601-6, NO. 60601-1-8, NO. 60601-2-25, NO. 60601-2-26, NO. 60601-2-27, NO. 60601-2-34, NO. 60601-2-49, NO. 80601-2-30, NO. 80601-2-55, NO. 80601-2-56, NO. 80601-2-61</p>		

2 The Basics

2.1 Intended Use

The cPM Series Patient Monitors (cPM 8 and cPM 12) are intended to be used for monitoring, displaying, reviewing, storing and alarming of multiple physiological parameters including ECG (3-lead, or 5-lead), arrhythmia detection and QT analysis, heart rate (HR), respiration (Resp), temperature (Temp), pulse oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate (PR), non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP), invasive blood pressure (IBP), cardiac output (C.O.), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and anesthetic gas (AG).

All the parameters can be applied to single adult, pediatric or neonatal patients with the exception of the following:

- C.O. monitoring is restricted to adult patients only;
- PAWP monitoring is not intended for neonatal patients;
- The ECG Algorithm arrhythmia detection is intended for adult and pediatric patients.
- AG monitoring is available for cPM 12 Patient Monitor only.

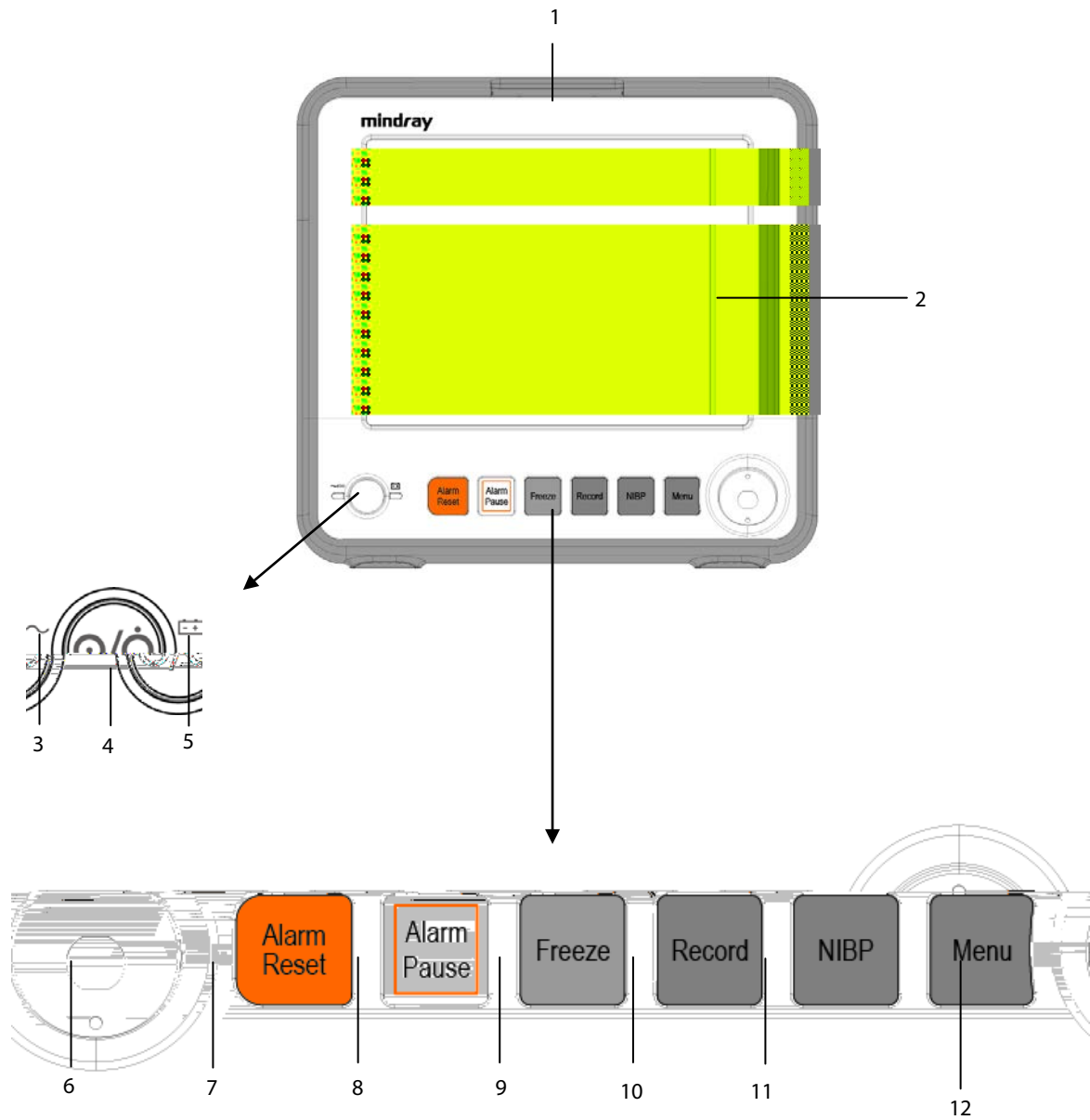
The monitors are to be used in healthcare facilities by clinical physicians or appropriate medical staff under the direction of physicians.

WARNING

- **This patient monitor is intended for use only by clinical**

2.3 Main Unit

2.3.1 Front View



1. Alarm lamp

When a physiological alarm or technical alarm occurs, this lamp flashes as defined below.

- ◆ High level alarms: the lamp quickly flashes red.
- ◆ Medium level alarms: the lamp slowly flashes yellow.
- ◆ Low level alarms: the lamp lights yellow without flashing.

2. Display Screen

3. AC power LED

4. Power On/Off Switch

- ◆ Pressing this switch turns the monitor on.
- ◆ When the monitor is on, pressing and holding this switch turns the monitor off.

An indicator is built into this switch. It turns on when the monitor is on and turns off when the monitor is off.

5. Battery LED

- ◆ On: when the battery is installed and the AC source is connected.
- ◆ Off: when no battery is installed or the installed battery is malfunctioning, or no AC source is connected when the monitor is powered off.
- ◆ Flashing: when the monitor operates on battery power.

6. **Alarm Reset:** Press to reset the alarms.

7. **Alarm Pause:** Press to pause or restore alarms.

8. **Freeze:** Press to freeze or unfreeze waveforms.

9. **Record:** When a recording task is not started, pressing this button starts recording. When a recording task is in progress, pressing this button stops recording.

10. **NIBP:** Press to start or stop NIBP measurements.

11. **Menu**

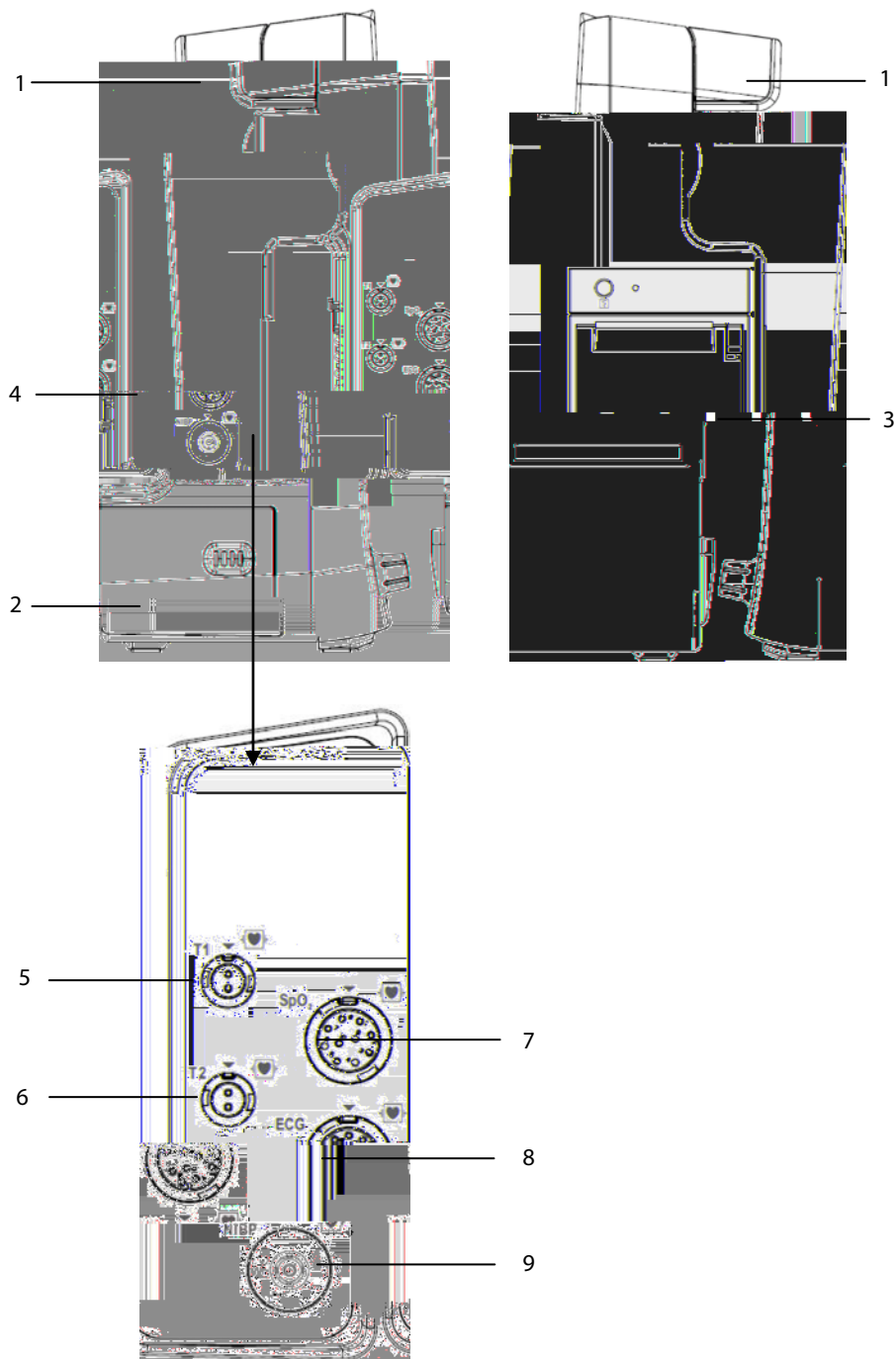
If no menu is currently displayed on the screen, pressing it enters the main menu. If a menu is currently displayed on the screen, pressing it closes that menu.

12. Knob

- ◆ Rotate the knob clockwise or counter-clockwise to move the cursor.
- ◆ Press the knob to select one item, such as accessing a menu or confirming the selection.

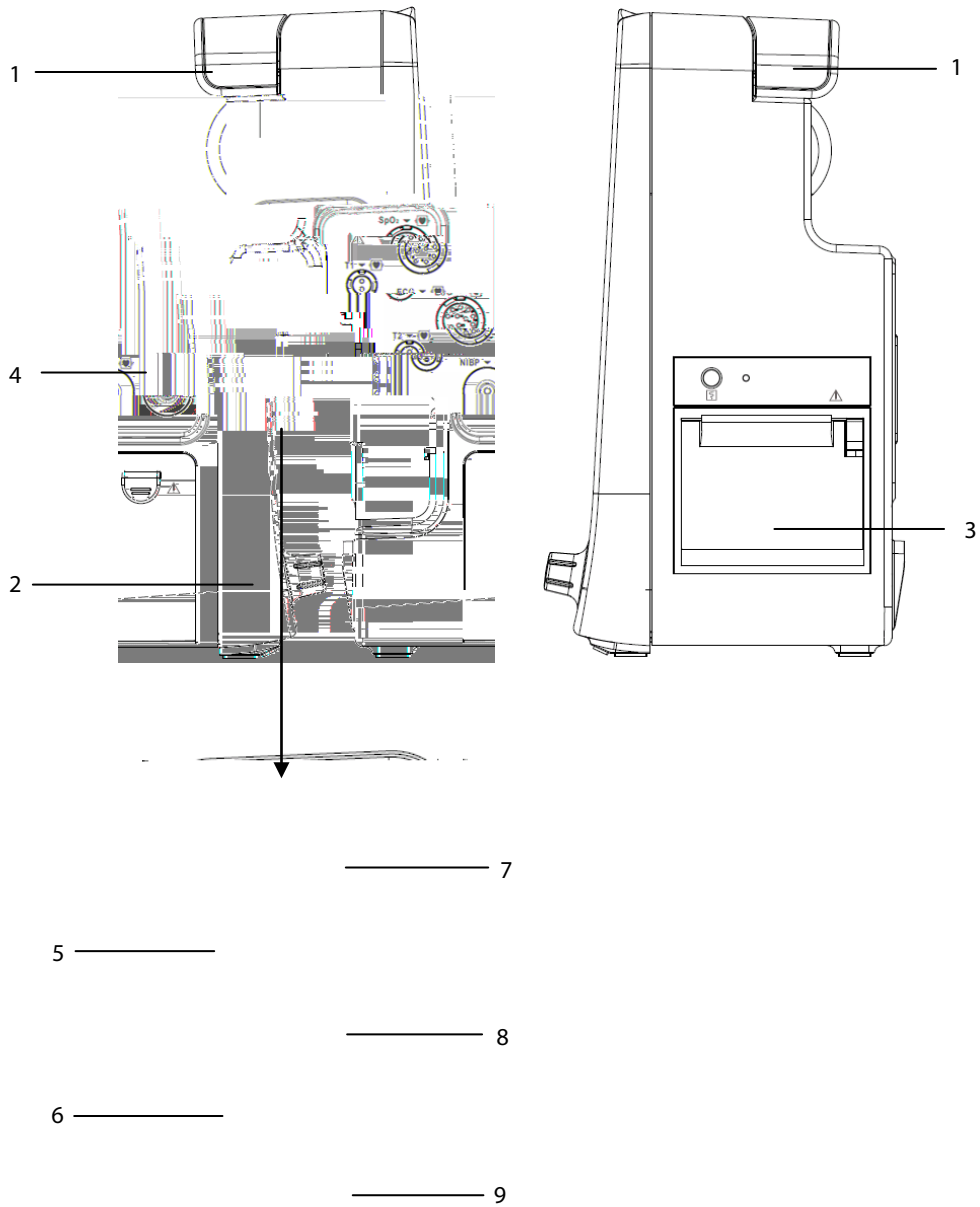
2.3.2 Side View

cPM 12



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Handle | 2. Battery compartment |
| 3. Recorder | 4. Parameter module slot |
| 5. Temp probe 1 connector | 6. Temp probe 2 connector |
| 7. SpO ₂ cable connector | 8. ECG cable connector |
| 9. NIBP cuff connector | |

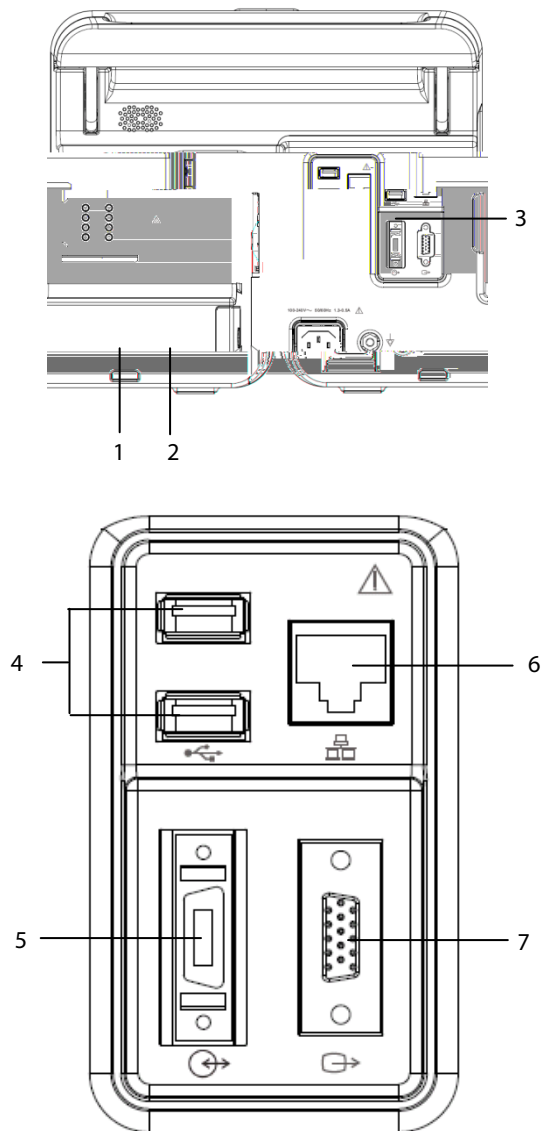
cPM 8



- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Handle | 2. Battery compartment |
| 3. Recorder | 4. Parameter module slot |
| 5. Temp probe 1 connector | 6. Temp probe 2 connector |
| 7. SpO ₂ cable connector for | 8. ECG cable connector |
| 9. NIBP cuff connector | |

2.3.3 Rear View

cPM 12



1. AC Power Input

2. Equipotential Grounding Terminal

When using the monitor together with other devices, connect their equipotential grounding terminals together to eliminate the potential differences between them.

3. Parameter Module Slot

Used for connecting the parameter modules.

4. USB Connectors

Connects a USB drive for data or configuration transfer.

5. Multifunctional Connector:

- ◆ Connects the monitor to external devices and outputs defibrillator synchronization signals, nurse call signals, analog output signals, measurement numerics, and alarm limits of parameter modules.
- ◆ Communicates with external devices via Datascope Improved ASCII Protocol (DIAP) protocol.

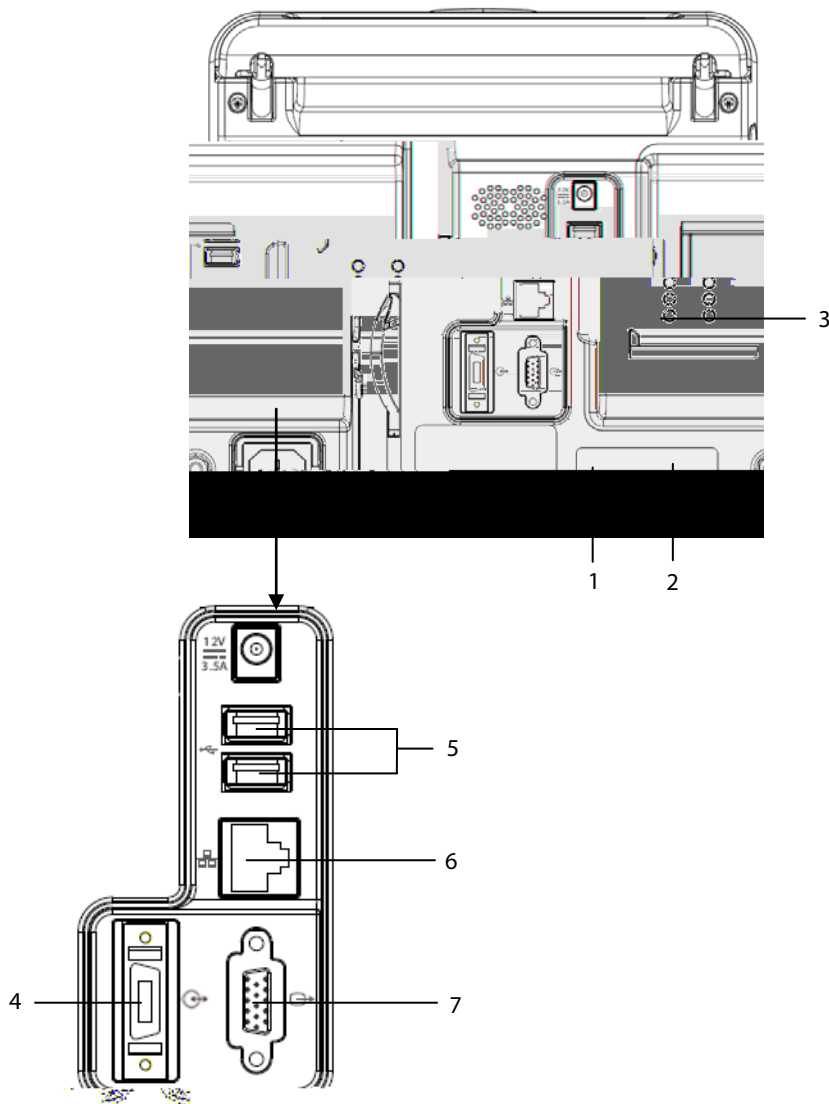
6. Network Connector

A standard RJ45 connector which connects the monitor to another monitor for remote viewing. It also connects the monitor to a PC for a system upgrade.

7. VGA Connector

Connects a secondary display, which extends the display capability of your monitor. The contents displayed on the secondary display screen matches what displays on the monitor screen.

cPM 8



1. Equipotential Grounding Terminal

When using the monitor together with other devices, connect their equipotential grounding terminals together to eliminate the potential differences between them.

2. AC Power Input

3. Parameter Module Slot

Used for connecting the parameter modules.

4. Multifunctional Connector

- ◆ Connects the monitor to external devices and outputs defibrillator synchronization signals, nurse call signals, analog output signals, measurement numerics, and alarm limits of parameter modules.
- ◆ Communicates with external devices via Datascope Improved ASCII Protocol (DIAP) protocol.

5. USB Connectors

Connects a USB disk for data or configuration transfer.

6. Network Connector

A standard RJ45 connector which connects the monitor to other monitor for remote view. It also connects the monitor to PC for system upgrade.

7. VGA Connector

Connects a secondary display, which extends the display capability of your monitor. The contents displayed on the secondary display screen accords with those displayed on the monitor screen.

2.4 Modules



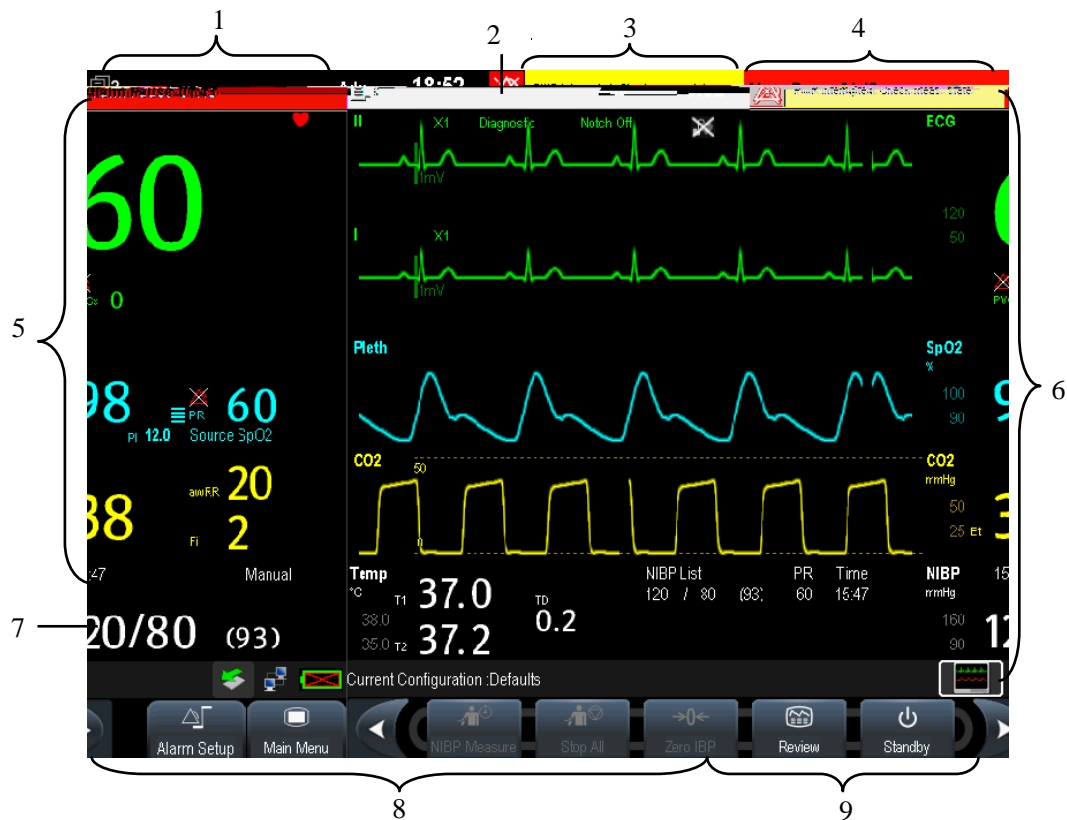
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sidestream CO ₂ module: | contains CO ₂ watertrap connector, and CO ₂ gas outlet. |
| 2. IBP+C.O. + microstream CO ₂ module: | contains IBP cable connector, C.O. cable connector, CO ₂ sampling line connector, and CO ₂ gas outlet. |
| 3. IBP+C.O.+AG module (with O ₂): | contains IBP cable connector, C.O. cable connector, AG watertrap slot, and AG gas outlet. This module is for cPM 12 only. |

NOTE


-
- **The above modules with IBP connectors support two invasive blood pressures through an IBP extended cable (PN: 040-001029-00).**
-

2.5 Display Screen





This patient monitor adopts a high-resolution LED screen to display patient parameters and waveforms. A typical display screen is shown below.



1. Patient Information Area

- ◆ This area shows date, time, and the patient information such as department, bed number, patient name and patient category.  indicates that no patient is admitted or the patient information is incomplete. If no patient is admitted, selecting this area enters the **[Patient Setup]** menu. For admitted patients, selecting this area enters the **[Patient Demographics]** menu.

2. Alarm Symbols

- ◆  indicates alarms are paused.
- ◆  indicates alarms are reset.
- ◆  indicates alarm sounds are turned off.
- ◆  indicates the system is in alarm off status.

3. Technical Alarm Area

This area shows technical alarm messages and prompt messages. When multiple messages occur, the messages scroll. Select this area and the technical alarm list displays.

4. Physiological Alarm Area

This area shows physiological alarm messages. When multiple alarms occur, the messages scroll. Select this area and the physiological alarm list displays.

5. Waveform Area

This area shows measurement waveforms. The waveform name displays at the upper left corner of the waveform. Select this area and the corresponding measurement setup menu displays.

6. Parameter Area A

This area shows measurement parameters. Each monitored parameter has a parameter window and the parameter name displays at the upper left corner. The corresponding waveform of each parameter displays in the same row in the waveform area. Select this area and the corresponding measurement setup menu displays.

7. Parameter Area B

For the digital parameters displayed in this area, their corresponding waveforms are not displayed.

8. Prompt Message Area

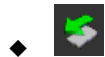
This area shows the current configuration name, prompt messages, network status icons, and battery status icons, etc. For details about battery status symbols, refer to chapter 10.



◆ indicates the monitor is successfully connected to a wired network.



◆ indicates the monitor has failed to connect to a wired network.



◆ indicates a USB drive is inserted.

9. QuickKeys Area

This area contains QuickKeys that provide quick access to functions.




























2.6 QuickKeys

A QuickKey is a configurable graphical key, located at the bottom of the main screen. They give you fast access to functions. Their availability, and the order in which they appear on your screen, depend on your monitor configuration.

To configure QuickKeys:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[Manage Configuration >>]** enter the required password **[Ok]**.
2. In the **[Manage Configuration]** menu, select **[Edit Config.>>]**.
3. In the pop-up menu, select the desired configuration and then select **[Edit]**.
4. In the pop-up menu, select **[Screen Setup >>]**.
5. Select the **[Select QuickKeys]** tab, and then configure your desired QuickKeys and the order of them.

The following QuickKeys are available:

	Scroll left to display more QuickKeys.		Scroll right to display more QuickKeys.
	[Main Menu] QuickKey Enter the [Main Menu]		[Standby] QuickKey Enter standby mode
	[Alarm Setup] QuickKey Enter the [Alarm Setup] menu		[Review] QuickKey Enter the [Review] menu
	[NIBP Measure] QuickKey Enter the [NIBP Measure] menu		[Stop All] QuickKey Stop all NIBP measurement
	[Zero IBP] QuickKey Enter the [Zero IBP] menu		[Alarm Reset] QuickKey Reset the alarm system
	[Alarm Pause] QuickKey Pause or restore alarms		[Screens] QuickKey Enter the [Screens] menu
	[Patient Setup] QuickKey Enter the [Patient Setup] menu		[Manual Event] QuickKey Trigger a manual event
	[Realtime Print] QuickKey Start the realtime print		[Print Setup] QuickKey Enter the [Print Setup] menu
	[Minitrends] QuickKey Have a split-screen view of minitrends		[Volume Setup] QuickKey Enter the [Volume Setup] menu
	[Load Config.] QuickKey Enter the [Load configuration] menu		[Start C.O.] QuickKey Enter the C.O. measurement window
	[Calculations] QuickKey Enter the [Calculations] menu		[Others] QuickKey Enter the [View Other Patient] window
	[Parameters] QuickKey Enter the [Parameters] menu		[OxyCRG] QuickKey Enter the [oxyCRG] window
	[NIBP STAT] QuickKey Start NIBP STAT measurement		[PAWP] QuickKey Enter the PAWP measurement screen
	[Night Mode] QuickKey Enter the [Night Mode] menu		[Unit Setup] QuickKey Enter the [Unit Setup] menu

	<p>[Privacy Mode] QuickKey Enter the privacy mode</p>		<p>[CPB Mode] QuickKey Enter the CPB mode</p>
	<p>[7-Lead ECG] QuickKey Enter the 7-lead ECG full screen</p>		<p>[Discharge Patient] QuickKey Enter the [Discharge Patient] menu</p>

NOTE

- There is space for only 10 user configurable Quickkeys on the cPM 12/cPM 8 patient monitor.
-

CAUTION

- **When disposing of the packaging material, be sure to observe the applicable waste control regulations and keep it out of children's reach.**
 - **Before use, please verify whether the packages are intact, especially the packages of single use accessories. In case of any damage, do not apply it to patients.**
-

NOTE

- **Save the packing case and packaging material as they can be used if the equipment must be reshipped.**
-

3.1.2 Environmental Requirements

The equipment operating environment must meet the requirements specified in this manualit mape m

Using a Battery

This monitor can be equipped with rechargeable lithium-ion battery. If a battery is installed, the monitor system automatically switches to the battery for power if AC power is interrupted.

NOTE

-
- **When a battery has been stored for a long time, or the battery is depleted, recharge the battery at once. Otherwise, the low battery may not be sufficient to power the monitor if the AC power is unavailable.**
-

Refer to Chapter 1, *Getting Started*, for more information.

3.2.3 Starting Monitoring

1. Decide which measurements you want to take.
2. Connect the required modules, patient cables and sensors.
3. Make sure that the patient cables and sensors are correctly connected.
4. Make sure that the patient settings, such as [**Patient Cat.**], [**Paced**], etc, are appropriate for your patient.
5. Refer to the appropriate measurement section for details of how to perform the measurements you require.

3.3 Turning Off the Monitor

Before turning off the monitor,:

1. Ensure that the monitoring of the patient has been completed. .
2. Disconnect the cables and sensors from the patient.
3. Make sure to save or clear the patient monitoring data as required.
4. Press and hold the power on/off switch for more than 2seconds to turn off the monitor. "**System is shutting down...**" is displayed on the screen and then the monitor shuts down.

CAUTION

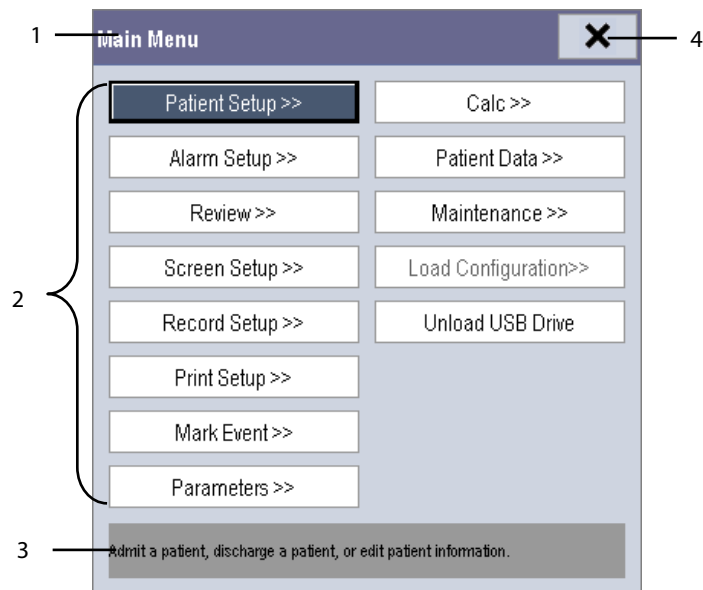
- **Press and hold the power on/off switch for 10 seconds to forcibly shut down the monitor if it could not be shut down normally. This may cause loss of patient data.**
- **The monitor restores the latest configuration if it restarts within 60 seconds after a power failure. The monitor restores the default configuration, rather than the latest configuration, if it restarts 120 seconds after a power failure. The monitor may load either the latest configuration or the default configuration if it restarts from 60-120 seconds after a power failure.**
- **Power failure may cause data corruption on the SD card. It is recommended to turn off the monitor according to the normal procedures. Do not directly unplug the power cord, unless a charged battery is installed, or remove the battery before shutting down the monitor.**

NOTE


- **To completely disconnect the power supply, unplug the power cord.**
-

3.8 Using the Main Menu

To enter the **[Main Menu]**, select the **[Main Menu]** on-screen QuickKey or the **[Menu]** hardkey on the monitor's front panel. Most of monitor operations and settings can be performed through this **[Main Menu]**.

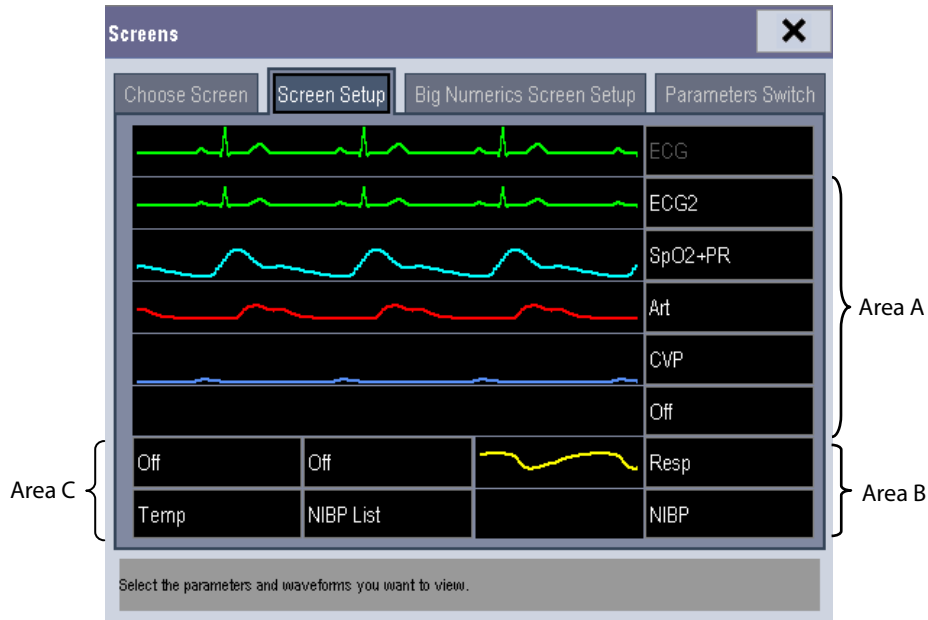


Other menus are similar to the **[Main Menu]** and contain the following parts:

1. Heading: displays the title for the current menu.
2. Main body: displays options, buttons, prompt messages, etc. The menu buttons with ">>" open a secondary window to reveal more options or information.
3. Online help area: displays help information for the highlighted menu item.
4. : select to exit the current menu. If changes are made in the menu, they take effect after selecting this button.

3.9 Setting the Screen

You can enter the [Screen Setup] window as shown below by selecting [Main Menu] [Screen Setup] [Screen Layout >>]. In this window, you can arrange the positions of the parameters and waveforms. Unselected parameters or waveforms will not display.



The ECG parameter and the first ECG waveform always display in the first row. The configurable areas can be classified as Area A, Area B, and Area C.

- In Area A, you can choose to display the parameter windows and their waveforms (if one exists). Each parameter and the associated waveform are displayed in the same row.
- In Area B, you can choose to display the parameter windows. But if all parameters in area C are set to [Off], both the parameter and waveform selected in the first row of area B will be displayed.
- In Area C, you can choose to display the timer and any parameters without associated waveforms.

The screen automatically adjusts to ensure the best view based on your screen setup.

If no corresponding parameter or waveform displays after the module is inserted, perform the following inspections:

- Check the connection between the module and lead, cable, sensor, or external device.
- Enter the [Screen Setup] window for the desired display configuration by selecting [Main Menu] [Screen Setup] [Screen Layout >>].
- Check that the parameter is turned on in [Parameters Switch] window.

CAUTION

- **Unallocated parameters in the [Screen Setup] window will not display. However, the monitor still sounds alarms for these parameters.**
-

3.0 T (t)-15.7 (o)-34n0.481c 0 r54tt0 Two 0.nt 0 To13.n60 470./TT0 Td(-64 0.481 r1.931

Key Volume

When you press the navigation knob, the touchscreen, or the hardkeys on the panel, the monitor prompts you by making a sound of the key volume you have set.

To adjust the key volume:

1. Select the **[Volume Setup]** QuickKey, or **[Main Menu] [Screen Setup >>]**.
2. Select **[Key Volume]** and then select the appropriate volume. 0 means off, and 10 is the maximum volume.

QRS Volume

The QRS tone is derived from either the HR or PR, depending on which is currently selected as the alarm source in **[ECG Setup]** or **[SpO2 Setup]**. When monitoring SpO₂, there is a variable pitch tone which changes as the patient's saturation level changes. The tone pitch rises as the saturation level increases and falls as the saturation level decreases. The tone volume is user adjustable.

To adjust the QRS volume

1. Select the **[Volume Setup]** QuickKey, or the ECG parameter window **[Others >>]**, or the SpO₂ parameter window.
2. Select **[QRS Volume]** or **[Beat Vol]** and then select the appropriate volume. 0 means off, and 10 is the maximum volume.

3.12 Setting Parameters

3.12.1 Switching the Parameters On/Off

To switch the parameters on or off, select **[Main Menu] [Screen Setup >>] [Screen Layout >>] [Parameters Switch]**. When a parameter is switched off, its corresponding parameter module stops working, and its parameter value and waveform are not shown on the monitor display.

NOTE

-
- **ECG is always selected, and you can not switch it off.**
-

3.12.2 Accessing the Parameters Menu

Select **[Parameters >>]** from the **[Main Menu]** or select corresponding parameter area or waveform area to access a parameter setup menu.

3.13 Operating Modes

Your monitor has different operating modes. Some are password protected. This section lists the major operating modes.

3.13.1 Monitoring Mode

This is the normal, everyday working mode that you use for monitoring patients. Your monitor automatically enters the Monitoring mode after being turned on.

3.13.2 Night Mode

To avoid disturbing the patient, Night mode may be used.

To activate the Night mode:

1. Select the **[Night Mode]** QuickKey or **[Main Menu] [Screen Setup >>] [Night Mode >>]**.
2. In the pop-up menu, set the desired brightness, alarm volume, QRS volume, key volume, NIBP end tone, or whether to stop NIBP measurements or not. When **[Stop NIBP]** is selected, all the NIBP measurements terminate after entering the Night mode.
3. Select the **[Enter Night Mode]** button.

To cancel the Night mode:

1. Select the **[Night Mode]** QuickKey or **[Main Menu] [Screen Setup >>] [Night Mode >>]**.
2. Select **[Ok]** in the pop-up.

CAUTION

- **Before entering Night mode, confirm the brightness settings, alarm volume, QRS volume, and key volume. Consider the potential risk**

FOR YOUR NOTES

4 Managing Patients

4.1 Admitting a Patient

The monitor displays physiological data and stores it in trends as soon as a patient is connected. This allows you to monitor a patient that is not admitted yet. However, it is recommended that you admit a patient so that you can clearly identify them on recordings, reports and networking devices.

To admit a patient:

1. Select the **[Patient Setup]** QuickKey, or **[Main Menu] [Patient Setup >>]**.
2. Select **[Discharge Patient]** to clear any previous patient data. If you do not erase data from the previous patient, the new patient's data is combined with the previous patient's data. The monitor makes no distinction between the old and the new patient data.
3. If **[Discharge Patient]** button appears dimmed, directly select **[Admit Patient]** and then select:
 - ◆ **[Yes]** to apply the data saved in the monitor to the new patient, or
 - ◆ **[No]** to clear the data saved in the monitor.
4. In the **[Patient Demographics]** menu, enter the demographic details, of which:
 - ◆ **[Patient Cat.]** allows the user to select patient size (Neo, Ped, Adu) which will determine the way your monitor processes and calculates some measurements, and what safety and alarm limits are applied for your patient.
 - ◆ **[Paced]** determines whether to show pace pulse marks on the ECG waveform. When the **[Paced]** is set to **[No]**, pace pulse marks are not shown in the ECG waveform.
5. Select **[Ok]**.

WARNING

- **The [Patient Cat.] and [Paced] fields always contain a value, regardless of whether the patient is fully admitted or not. If you do not specify settings for these fields, the monitor uses the default settings from the current conf**

4.6.1 Transferring Data from the Monitor to a USB Drive

To transfer data from the monitor to a USB drive: **2.**

1. Connect a USB drive into the monitor's USB port. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Patient Setup >>]**.

2. Select **[Transfer to Storage Medium]**. In the pop-up menu, you can:

- ◆ Select **[Ok]** to tranMC /PrefEMC /S6-7.5 (.) (MC /Pr23.1 (6 /S6-7.50 12 7(ro)-3 c 0 f12 722)Tj7/S6-7.5 3.1 (6 h12 7(roTj725.9180.02 7).

5 Managing Configurations

5.1 Introduction

When performing continuous patient monitoring, the clinical professional often needs to adjust the monitor's settings according to the patient's condition. The collection of all these settings is called a configuration. Allowing you to configure the monitor more efficiently, the monitor provides different sets of configurations to accommodate the varying patient categories and departments. You can change the settings from a default configuration and then save it as a user configuration.

The default configurations provided for your monitor are department-oriented. You can choose either from:

- General
- OR
- ICU
- NICU
- CCU

Each department has three different sets of configurations: one for each patient category [**Neo**], [**Ped**], and [**Adu**]. For the important configuration items and their default values and user maintenance items, see [Table 5-1](#).

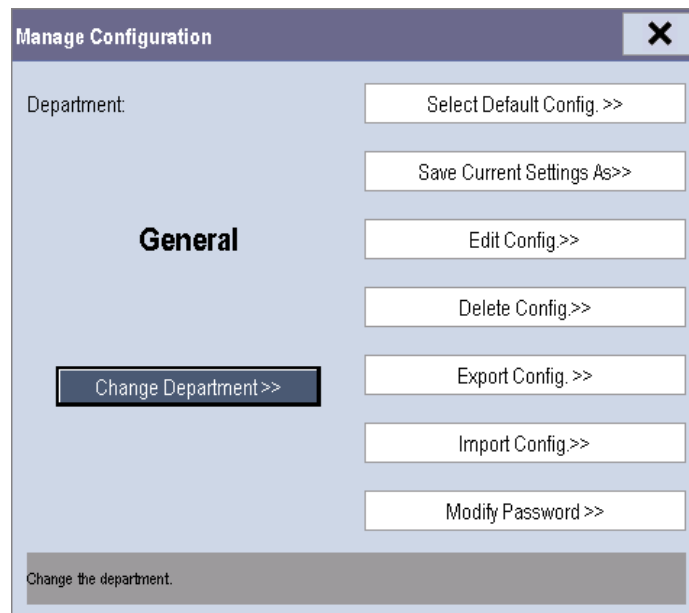
NOTE

- **The configuration management function is password protected. The configuration management tasks must be performed by authorized personnel.**

5.2 Entering the [Manage Configuration] Menu

To access the [Manage Configuration] menu:

1. Press the [Menu] hardkey on the monitor's front panel to enter the [Main Menu].
2. Select [Maintenance >>] [Manage Configuration >>]. Enter the required password and then select [Ok].



5.3 Changing Department

If the current department configuration is not the one you want to view, you can select [**Change Department >>**] in the [Manage Configuration] menu and then

5.4 Setting Default Configuration

The monitor will load the pre-set default configuration in the following cases:

- The monitor restarts after being switched off for more than 120 seconds.
- A patient is admitted.
- A patient is discharged.
- Patient data is cleared.
- Patient category is changed.

To set the default configuration:

1. Select [**Select Default Config. >>**] in the [**Manage Configuration**] menu.
2. In the [**Select Default Config.**] menu, select [**Load the Latest Config.**] or [**Load Specified Config.**].

When you select [**Load Specified Config.**], the restored configuration is subject to the patient category (adult, pediatric or neonate). This configuration can be either factory configuration or a saved user configuration. As an example, select [**Default Adu Config.**] and then select [**Defaults**] or user configuration(s).

When you select [**Load the Latest Config**], the latest configuration is loaded when the monitor is started or a patient is admitted.

NOTE

- **To identify which configuration is restored when the monitor starts, enter the main screen to check the prompt information at the lower part of the screen (displayed for about 10 seconds).**
-

5.5 Saving Current Settings

Current settings can be saved as a user configuration. Up to 5 user configurations can be saved.

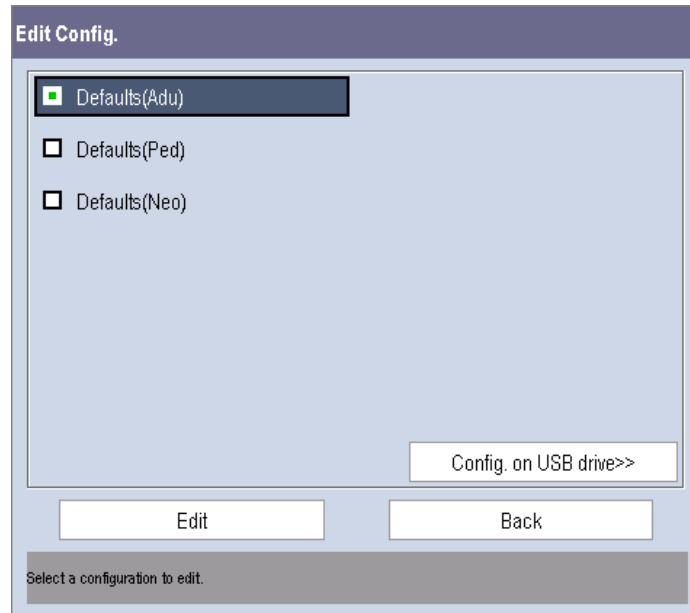
To save current settings:

1. Select [**Save Current Settings As >>**] in the [**Manage Configuration**] menu.
2. In the pop-up dialog box, enter the configuration name and then select [**Ok**]. The current settings are saved as a user configuration with the name you entered.

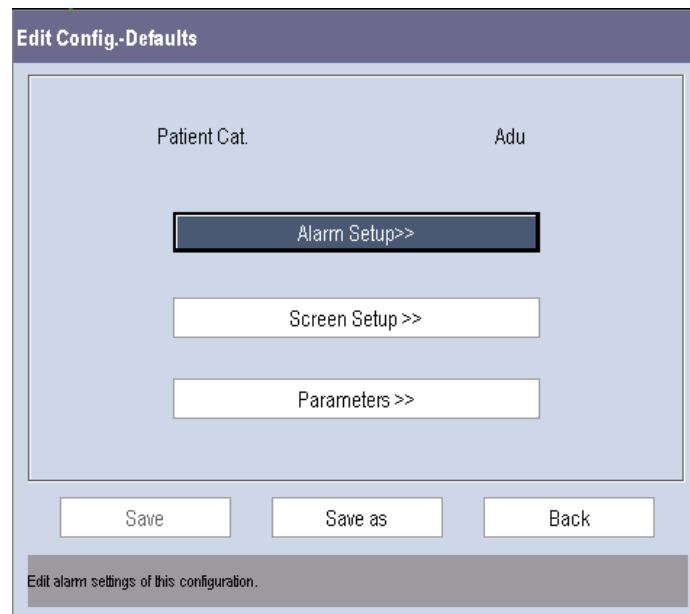
5.6 Editing Configurations

To edit an existing configuration:

1. Select [**Edit Config. >>**] in the [**Manage Configuration**] menu. The following menu appears.



2. The pop-up menu shows the existing monitor configurations. Selecting [**Config. on USB drive >>**] will show the existing configurations on the USB drive. Select the desired configuration and then select the [**Edit**] button. The following menu appears.



3. Select [**Alarm Setup >>**], [**Screen Setup >>**] or [**Parameters >>**] to enter the corresponding menu in which settings can be changed. The changed alarm setup items will be marked in red.
4. You can select [**Save**] or [**Save as**] to save the changed configuration. Select [**Save**] to overwrite the original configuration. Select [**Save as**] to save the changed configuration as another file with another name.

FOR YOUR NOTES

6 User Screens

6.1 Configuring Your Screens

You can configure your monitor's screens by setting:

- Waveform line size
- The color in which each measurement's numerics and waveforms are displayed
- The parameter to monitor.

CAUTION

- **Changing some settings may be hazardous. Therefore, those settings are password-protected and can be modified by authorized personnel only. Once a change is made, notify those who use the monitor.**
-

6.1.1 Changing the Waveform Line Size

To change the waveform line size:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance >>**] enter the required password.
2. Select [**Others >>**].
3. Select [**Wave Line**] and select [**Thick**], [**Med**] or [**Thin**].

6.1.2 Changing Measurement Colors

To change the measurement colors:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Screen Setup >>**] [**Measurement Color Setup >>**].
2. Select the color box next to your desired parameter and then select a color from the pop-up menu.

6.1.3 Changing Screen Layout

Select the [**Screens**] QuickKey, or [**Main Menu**] [**Screen Setup >>**] [**Screen Layout >>**] to enter the [**Screens**] menu.

- You can choose the desired screen type in the [**Choose Screen**] window.
- You can select the parameters and waveforms you want to view in the [**Screen Setup**] window. For details, please refer to the section [Screen Setup](#).
- You can select the parameters you want to view on the big numerics screen in the [**Big Numerics Screen Setup**] window.
- You can switch the connected parameter modules on or off in the [**Parameters Switch**] window. If a parameter module is switched off, parameter values and waveforms will not display on the screen.

6.2 Viewing Minitrends

6.2.1 Having a Split-Screen View of Minitrends



You can split the normal screen so that the left hand side continuously shows graphic minitrends beside waveforms as shown in the figure below.

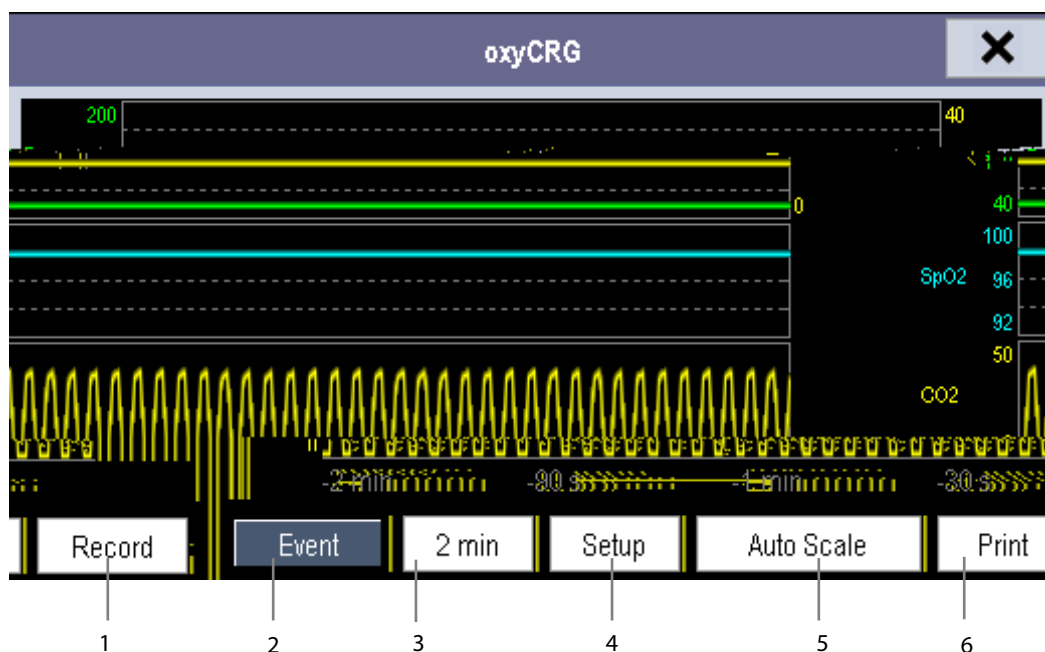
To have a split-screen view of minitrends:

- Select the **[Minitrends]** QuickKey, or
- Select the **[Screens** **[Choose Screen]** **[Minitrends Screen]** Mi31oose ScmeTf>>⊠

6.3 Viewing OxyCRG

To have a split screen view of oxyCRG:

- Select the **[OxyCRG]** QuickKey;
- Select the **[Screens]** QuickKey **[Choose Screen]** **[OxyCRG Screen]** ; or,
- Select **[Main Menu]** **[Screen Setup >>]** **[Screen Layout >>]** **[Choose Screen]** **[OxyCRG Screen]** .

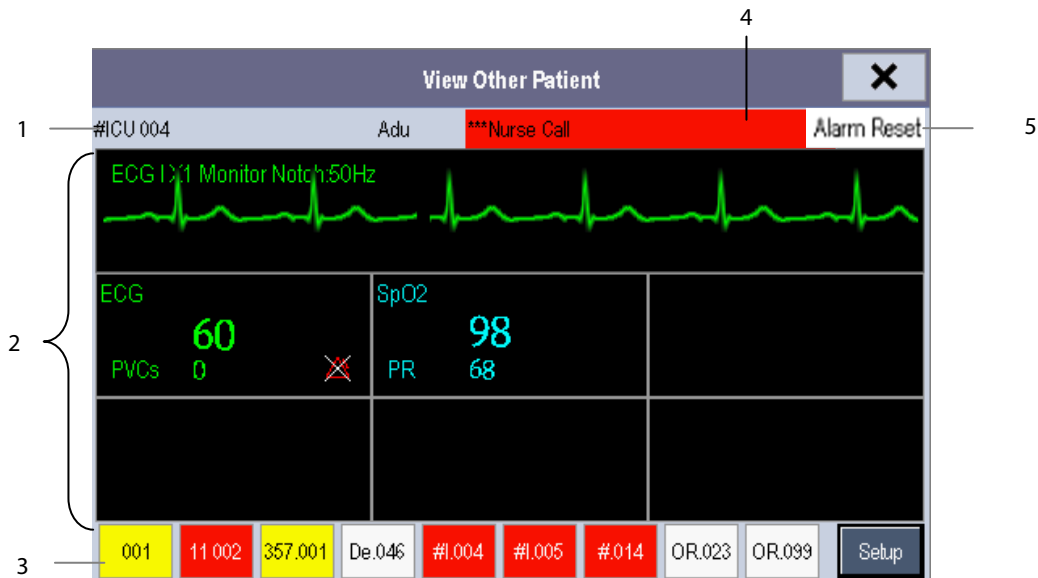


The split-screen view covers the lower part of the waveform area and shows HR trend, SpO₂ trend, RR trend, and a compressed waveform (Resp or CO₂ waveform). At the bottom, there are controls:

1. Event
You can enter the **[Review]** menu by selecting the **[Event]** button.
2. Trend length list box
In the trend length list box, you can select **[1 min]**, **[2 min]**, **[4 min]**, or **[8 min]**.
3. Setup
Select the **[Setup]** button to enter the **[Setup]** menu, in which you can select the parameters for display, the time length to be saved before and after an event, and the scale of the graphic trends and waveform. The trend area can display two parameter trends, e.g. HR trend and RR trend, simultaneously.
4. Auto Scale
Select the **[Auto Scale]** button, and the system automatically adjusts the scaling.
5. Print
Select **[Print]** to print the real-time OxyCRG to a printer.
6. Record
Select **[Record]** to print the currently displayed OxyCRG trends to the recorder.

6.4.3 Understanding the View Other Patient Window

When you first open the **[View Other Patient]** window, the monitor automatically selects a device from the network to display in the **[View Other Patient]** window.



The **[View Other Patient]** window covers the lower part of the waveform area and consists of:

1. Information Area: shows the patient information (including department, bed number, patient name, etc.), network status symbol.
2. View Area: shows physiological waveforms and parameters. You can switch a waveform area to a parameter area by selecting your desired waveform area and then selecting **[Switch to Parameter Area]**, or switch a parameter area to a waveform area by selecting your desired parameter area and then selecting **[Switch to Waveform Area]**.
3. Care Group Overview Bar. See section [6.4.2.1 Care Group Overview Bar](#) for information.
4. Message Area: shows physiological, technical and prompt messages from the currently viewed monitor. It also shows the alarm given by the device such as nurse call or event. By selecting this area, you can enter the **[Alarm Information List]** to view all physiological, technical and prompt messages coming from the currently viewed patient.
5. **[Alarm Reset]** button: resets alarms from the currently viewed bed. Refer to section [6.4.2.2 Alarm Reset](#). When the **[Reset Other Bed's Alarms]** is disabled, no button will appear here.

Additionally, you can change a waveform or parameter for viewing:

- To change a waveform for viewing, select the waveform segment where you want a new waveform to appear and then select the waveform you want from the pop-up menu.
- To change a parameter for viewing, select the parameter window where you want a new parameter to appear and then select the parameter you want from the pop-up menu.

WARNING

-

7 Alarms

Alarms, triggered by an abnormal vital sign or technical issue with the monitor, as visually and audibly indicated to the user.

WARNING

- **A potential hazard can exist if different alarm presets are used for the same or similar equipment in any single area, e.g. an intensive care unit or cardiac operating room.**
-

For troubleshooting specific alarms, see appendix [A](#).

7.1 Alarm Categories

The monitor's alarms can be classified into two categories: physiological alarms and technical alarms.

1. Physiological alarms

Physiological alarms, also called patient status alarms, are triggered by a monitored parameter value that violates set alarm limits or an abnormal patient condition. Physiological alarm messages are displayed in the physiological alarm area.

2. Technical alarms

Technical alarms, also called system status alarms, are triggered by a device malfunction or a patient data distortion due to improper operation or mechanical problems. Technical alarm messages are displayed in the technical alarm area.

Apart from the physiological and technical alarm messages, the monitor will show some messages telling the system status or patient status. Messages of this kind are included in the prompt message category and usually displayed in the prompt information area. Some prompt messages that indicate the arrhythmia events are displayed in the physiological alarm area. For some measurements, their related prompt messages are displayed in their respective parameter windows.

7.2 Alarm Levels

The monitor's alarms can be classified into three severity categories: high level, medium level and low level.

	Physiological alarms	Technical alarms
High level	Indicate that the patient is in a life threatening situation, such as Asystole, Vfib/Vtac and so forth, and emergency treatment is required.	Indicate a severe device malfunction or an improper operation which could make it possible that the monitor cannot detect critical patient status and thus threaten the patient's life.
Medium level	Indicate that the patient's vital signs appear abnormal and immediate treatment is required.	Indicate a device malfunction or an improper operation, which may not threaten the patient's life, but may compromise the monitoring of vital physiological parameters.
Low level	Indicate that the patient's vital signs appear abnormal and immediate treatment may be required.	Indicate a device malfunction or an improper operation which may compromise a certain monitoring function, but will not threaten the patient's life.

7.3 Alarm Indicators

When an alarm occurs, the monitor will indicate it to the user through visual or audible alarm indications.

- Alarm lamp
- Alarm message
- Flashing numerics
- Audible alarm tones

7.3.1 Alarm Lamp

If a technical alarm or physiological alarm occurs, the alarm lamp will flash. The color and flashing frequency match the alarm level as follows:

- High level alarms: the lamp quickly flashes red.
- Medium level alarms: the lamp slowly flashes yellow.
- Low level alarms: the lamp lights yellow without flashing.

7.3.2 Alarm Messages

When an alarm occurs, an alarm message will appear in the technical or physiological alarm area. For physiological alarms, the asterisk symbols (*) before the alarm message match the alarm level as follows:

- High level alarms: ***
- Medium level alarms: **
- Low level alarms: *

Additionally, the alarm message uses different background color to match the alarm level:

- High level alarms: red
- Medium level alarms: yellow
- Low level alarms: yellow

You can view the alarm messages by selecting the physiological or technical alarm area.

7.3.3 Flashing Numeric

If an alarm triggered by an alarm limit violation occurs, the numeric of the measurement in alarm will flash every second, and the corresponding alarm limit will also flash at the same frequency indicating the high or low alarm limit is violated.

7.3.4 Audible Alarm Tones

The alarm tone is distinct from heart beat tone, keystroke tone and pulse tone in frequency. This monitor has three alarm tones and patterns: ISO, Mode 1 and Mode 2. For each pattern, the alarm tones identify the alarm levels as follows:

- ISO pattern:
 - ◆ High level alarms: triple+double+triple+double beep
 - ◆

7.4 Alarm Tone Configuration

7.4.1 Setting the Minimum Alarm Volume

To set the minimum alarm volume:


1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** to enter the **[Alarm Setup]** menu.
3. Select **[Minimum Alarm Volume]** and then select a value between 0 and 10.

The minimum alarm volume refers to the minimum value you can set for the alarm volume, which is not affected by user or factory default configurations. The minimum alarm volume setting remains unchanged when the monitor shuts down and restarts.

7.4.2 Changing the Alarm Volume

To change the alarm volume:

1. Select the **[Volume Setup]** QuickKey or the **[Alarm Setup]** QuickKey **[Others]**, or **[Main Menu]** **[Alarm Setup >>]** **[Others]**.
2. Select the appropriate volume from **[Alm Volume]:** X to 10, in which X is the minimum volume, depending on the set minimum alarm volume, and 10 the maximum volume.
3. Select **[High Alarm Volume]** to set the high priority alarm volume as **[Alm Volume+0]**, **[Alm Volume+1]** or **[Alm Volume+2]**.
4. Select **[Reminder Vol]** to set the volume of the reminder tone as **[High]**, **[Med]** or **[Low]**.

When alarm volume is set to 0, the alarm sound is turned off and a  symbol appears in the alarm symbols area of the screen.

7.4.3 Setting the Interval Between Alarm Sounds

You cannot change the interval between alarm tones if you choose mode 1 or 2 as your desired alarm tone pattern. For these two patterns, the interval between alarm tones identifies the alarm levels as follows:

- Mode 1:
 - ◆ Interval between high level alarm tones: continuously
 - ◆ Interval between medium level alarm tones: 5 s
 - ◆ Interval between low level alarm tones: 20 s
- Mode 2:
 - ◆ Interval between high level alarm tones: 1 s
 - ◆ Interval between medium level alarm tones: 5 s
 - ◆ Interval between low level alarm tones: 20 s

If you choose the ISO pattern, you can change the interval between alarm tones. To change the interval between alarm tones:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** to enter the **[Alarm Setup]** menu.
3. Select **[High Alarm Interval (s)]**, **[Med Alarm Interval (s)]** and **[Low Alarm Interval (s)]** in order and then select the appropriate settings.

WARNING

- **When the alarm sound is switched off, the monitor will give no audible alarm tones even if a new alarm occurs. Therefore the user should be very careful about whether to switch off the alarm sound or not.**
 - **Do not rely exclusively on the audible alarm system for monitoring. Adjustment of alarm volume to a low level may result in a hazard to the patient. Always keep the patient under close surveillance.**
-

7.4.4 Changing the Alarm Tone Pattern

To change the alarm tone pattern:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** to enter the **[Alarm Setup]** menu.
3. Select **[Alarm Sound]** and then select **[ISO]**, **[Mode 1]** or **[Mode 2]**.

NOTE

- **User or factory default configurations have no impact on the alarm tone pattern setup. The alarm tone pattern remains unchanged after the monitor restarts.**
-

7.4.5 Setting the Reminder Tones

When the reminder tone is switched on and a physiological or technical alarm condition exists, the monitor gives a periodic reminder tone in the following cases:

- When the alarm volume is set to zero, a high, medium, low, or technical audible alarm indication will be generated at the set reminder interval until the alarm condition is cleared.
- When the alarm condition has been acknowledged (e.g. pressing the Alarm Reset button), a high, medium, or low audible alarm indication will be generated at the set reminder interval until the alarm condition is cleared.
- When the alarm system has been permanently paused (e.g. pressing the Alarm Pause button with the Alarm Pause Time set to Permanent), an Alarm Paused audible alarm indication will be generated at the set reminder interval until the alarm condition is cleared or the alarm system re-enabled.

To turn on the reminder tones:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** to enter the **[Alarm Setup]** menu.

3. Set the [Reminder Tones] to [On], [Off] or [Re-alarm]. When [Re-alarm] is selected, the acknowledged physiological alarms and technical alarms marked with “√” will be re-generated after the [Reminder Interval] if the alarm condition persists.

To set the interval between reminder tones, select [Reminder Interval] and then select [1min], [2min] or [3min].

In addition, you can set the volume of alarm reminder tones. To set the volume of alarm reminder tones, select [Main Menu] [Alarm Setup >>] [Others] or the [Alarm Setup] QuickKey [Others]. Then, select [Reminder Vol] and then select [High], [Medium] or [Low].

7.5 Understanding the Alarm Setup Menu

Select the [Alarm Setup] QuickKey or [Main Menu] [Alarm Setup >>] to enter the [Alarm Setup], where you can:

- Set alarm properties for all parameters.
- Change arrhythmia alarm settings.
- Set the threshold for some arrhythmia alarms.
- Change other settings.

Refer to the chapter [7.5.1 Setting Alarm Properties for All Parameters](#) for how to change arrhythmia alarm settings and how to set the threshold for some arrhythmia alarms.

7.5.1 Setting Alarm Properties for All Parameters

In the [Main Menu], select [Alarm Setup >>] [Parameters]. You can review and set alarm limits, alarm switches, alarm level and alarm recordings for all parameters.

When a measurement alarm occurs, automatic recording of all the measurement numerics and related waveforms is possible when the measurement's [On/Off] and [Record] are set on.

WARNING

- **Make sure that the alarm limit settings are appropriate for your patient before monitoring.**
 - **Setting alarm limits to extreme values may cause the alarm system to become ineffective. For example, high oxygen levels may predispose a premature infant to retrolental fibroplasia. If this is a consideration, do NOT set the high alarm limit to 100%, which is equivalent to switching the alarm off.**
 - **When monitoring patients that are not continuously attended by a clinical operator, properly configure the alarm system and adjust alarm settings as per the patient's condition.**
-

7.5.2 Adjusting Alarm Limits Automatically

The monitor can automatically adjust alarm limits according to the measured vital signs. When auto limits are selected, the monitor calculates safe auto limits based on the latest measured values.

To get accurate auto alarm limits, you need to collect a set of measured vital signs as a baseline. Then, in the [Main Menu], select [Alarm Setup >>] [Parameters] [Auto Limits] [Ok]. The monitor will create new alarm limits based on the measured values.

Before applying these automatically created alarm limits, confirm if they are appropriate for your patient in the **[Alarm Setup Menu]**. If not, you can adjust them manually. These alarm limits will remain unchanged until you select auto limits again or adjust them manually.

The monitor calculates the auto limits based on the following guidelines:

Module	Parameter	Low alarm limit		High alarm limit		Auto alarm limits range
		Adult/ pediatric	Neonate	Adult/ pediatric	Neonate	
ECG	HR/PR	(HR × 0.8) or 40 bpm (whichever is greater)	(HR – 30) or 90 bpm (whichever is greater)	(HR × 1.25) or 240 bpm (whichever is smaller)	(HR + 40) or 200 bpm (whichever is smaller)	Adult/pediatric: 35 to 240 Neonate: 55 to 225
Resp	RR	(RR × 0.5) or 6 rpm (whichever is greater)	(RR – 10) or 30 rpm (whichever is greater)	(RR × 1.5) or 30 rpm (whichever is smaller)	(RR + 25) or 85 rpm (whichever is smaller)	Adult/pediatric: 6 to 55 Neonate: 10 to 90
SpO ₂	SpO ₂	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
NIBP	NIBP-S	(SYS × 0.68 + 10) mmHg	(SYS – 15) or 45 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(SYS × 0.86 + 38) mmHg	(SYS + 15) or 105 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult: 45 to 270 Pediatric: 45 to 185 Neonate: 35 to 115
	NIBP-D	(Dia × 0.68 + 6) mmHg	(Dia – 15) or 20 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(Dia × 0.86 + 32) mmHg	(Dia + 15) or 80 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult: 25 to 225 Pediatric: 25 to 150 Neonate: 20 to 90
	NIBP-M	(Mean × 0.68 + 8) mmHg	(Mean – 15) or 35 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(Mean × 0.86 + 35) mmHg	(Mean + 15) or 95 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult: 30 to 245 Pediatric: 30 to 180 Neonate: 25 to 105
Temp	T1	(T1 – 0.5)°C	(T1 – 0.5) °C	(T1 + 0.5)°C	(T1 + 0.5)°C	1 to 49°C
	T2	(T2 – 0.5)°C	(T2 – 0.5) °C	(T2 + 0.5)°C	(T2 + 0.5)°C	1 to 49°C
	TD	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
IBP: ART/ Ao/ UAP/ BAP/ FAP/ LV/ P1-P4 (Arterial pressure)	IBP-S	(SYS × 0.68 + 10) mmHg	(SYS – 15) or 45 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(SYS × 0.86 + 38) mmHg	(SYS + 15) or 105 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult: 45 to 270 Pediatric: 45 to 185 Neonate: 35 to 115
	IBP-D	(Dia × 0.68 + 6) mmHg	(Dia – 15) or 20 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(Dia × 0.86 + 32) mmHg	(Dia + 15) or 80 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult: 25 to 225 Pediatric: 25 to 150 Neonate: 20 to 90
	IBP-M	(Mean × 0.68 + 8) mmHg	(Mean – 15) or 35 mmHg (whichever is greater)	(Mean × 0.86 + 35) mmHg	(Mean + 15) or 95 mmHg (whichever is smaller)	Adult:

Module	Parameter	Low alarm limit		High alarm limit		Auto alarm limits range
		Adult/ pediatric	Neonate	Adult/ pediatric	Neonate	
IBP: CVP/ ICP/ LAP/ RAP/ UVP/ P1-P4 (Venous pressure)	IBP-M	Mean × 0.75	Mean × 0.75	Mean × 1.25	Mean × 1.25	3 to 40mmHg
CO ₂	EtCO ₂	0 to 32 mmHg: remains the same	0 to 32 mmHg: remains the same	0 to 32 mmHg: remains the same	0 to 32 mmHg: remains the same	Same as the measurement range
		32 to 35 mmHg: 29 mmHg	32 to 35 mmHg: 29 mmHg	32 to 35 mmHg: 41 mmHg	32 to 35 mmHg: 41 mmHg	
		35 to 45 mmHg: (etCO ₂ -6) mmHg	35 to 45 mmHg: (etCO ₂ -6) mmHg	35 to 45 mmHg: (etCO ₂ +6) mmHg	35 to 45 mmHg: (etCO ₂ +6) mmHg	
		45 to 48 mmHg: 39 mmHg	45 to 48 mmHg: 39 mmHg	45 to 48 mmHg: 51 mmHg	45 to 48 mmHg: 51 mmHg	
		> 48 mmHg: remains the same	> 48 mmHg: remains the same	> 48 mmHg: remains the same	> 48 mmHg: remains the same	
	FiCO ₂	N/A	N/A	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
	awRR	awRR × 0.5 or 6 rpm (whichever is greater)	(awRR – 10) or 30 rpm (whichever is greater)	awRR × 1.5 or 30 rpm (whichever is smaller)	(awRR + 25) or 85 rpm (whichever is smaller)	Adult/pediatric: 6 to 55 Neonate: 10 to 90
AG	EtCO ₂ (AG)	Same as CO ₂ module				
	FiCO ₂ (AG)					
	awRR	awRR × 0.5 or 6 rpm (whichever is greater)	awRR – 10 or 30 rpm (whichever is greater)	awRR × 1.5 or 30 rpm (whichever is smaller)	awRR + 25 or 85 rpm (whichever is smaller)	Adult/pediatric: 6 to 55 Neonate: 10 to 90
	FiAA/ EtAA	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
	FiO ₂ / EtCO ₂	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
	FiN ₂ O/ EtN ₂ O	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the default alarm limit	Same as the measurement range
C.O.	BT	Adult: (BT – 1)°C	N/A	Adult: (BT – 1)°C	N/A	Same as the measurement range

7.5.3 Setting Alarm Delay Time

You can set the alarm delay time for alarms of continuously measured parameters. If the alarm condition is resolved within the delay time, the monitor will not sound the alarm.

To set the alarm delay time:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]**. Enter the required password and then select **[Ok]**.

2. Select **[Alarm Setup]** **[User Maintenance]** **[2.1]** **(Tj0 Td 0 Tw 0.711 Q Td() Tj-0700 Tc 1.605/32 (ec)26 (t)-w 0.011 0 Td() Tj-08001 Tc 170.0**

7.5.6 Entering CPB Mode (Cardiopulmonary Bypass Mode)

When performing CPB, you can put the monitor in CPB mode in order to reduce unnecessary alarms. The CPB mode is activated only if you set the department to [OR]. To set the department to [OR]:


1. Press the **[Menu]**

7.7 Switching Off All Alarms

If **[Alarm Pause Time]** is set to **[Permanent]**, the monitor enters into the alarm off status after the **[Alarm Pause]** hardkey is pressed. During the alarm off status:

- For physiological alarms, no alarm lamps flash and no alarms are sounded.
- For physiological alarms, no numerics or alarm limits flash.
- No physiological alarm messages are shown.
- **[Alarm Off]** is displayed in the physiological alarm area with a red background.
- F

Technical alarms give different alarm indicators when the alarm system is reset:

- For some technical alarms, including the NIBP-related alarms, a ✓ appears before the alarm message and  appears in the alarm symbol area, indicating that the alarm is acknowledged. The indication of the alarm lamp depends on the alarm light setting.
- Some technical alarms are changed to the prompt messages.
- Some technical alarms are cleared. The monitor gives no alarm indications.

For details about the indications of technical alarms when the alarm system is reset, refer to appendix [A.1](#).

7.9 Latching Alarms

The latching setting for physiological alarms defines how alarm indicators behave if you do not reset the alarms.

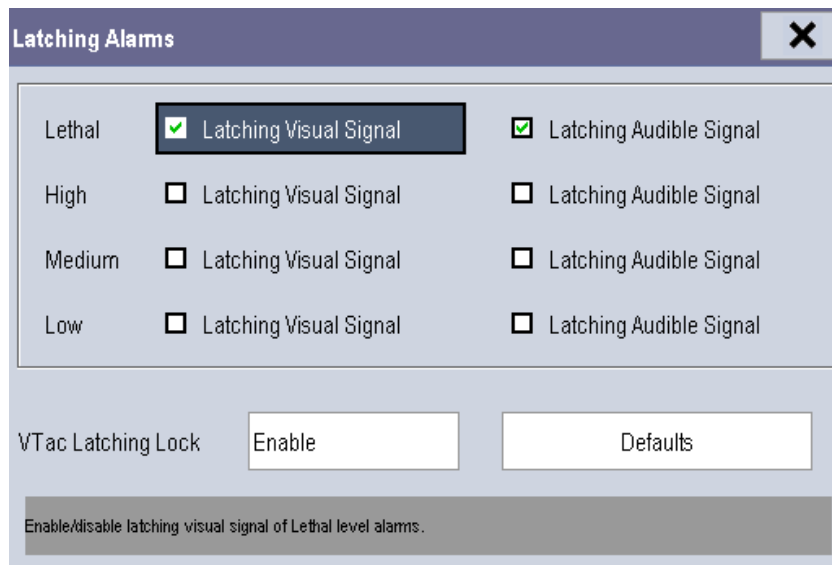
- If you do not “latch” the physiological alarms, their alarm indications disappear when the alarm condition ends.
- If you “latch” physiological alarms, all visual and audible alarm indications remain until you reset the alarms. For latched alarms the time when the alarm is last triggered is displayed beside the alarm message.

You can separately latch the visual indications or simultaneously latch the visual and the audible indications.

- When the visual indications are latched, the visual indications, including alarm lamp, alarm message and its background remains when the alarm condition ends.
- When the audible indications are latched, the monitor issues alarm sounds when the alarm condition ends.

To latch a physiological alarm:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance >>] [User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup >>] [Latching Alarms >>]**.
3. Select how you want to latch the alarms.



The rules for latching the alarms are:

- You can separately select [**Latching Visual Signal**].
- Selecting [**Latching Audible Signal**] simultaneously latches the visual signal.
- Selecting alarms of lower priority simultaneously latches the alarms of higher priority.
- The lethal alarms are latched by default. High, medium, and low priority alarms are unlatched by default.

NOTE

- **Changing of alarm priority may affect the latching status of corresponding alarms. Please determine if you need to adjust the latching status for the specific alarm when you have changed its alarm priority.**
 - **When the alarm system is reset, the latched physiological alarms are cleared.**
-

You can separately configure the latching of the Vtac alarm. To do so, follow this procedure:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance >>**] enter the required password.
2. Select [**Alarm Setup >>**] [**Latching Alarms>>**].
3. Set [**Vtac Latching Lock**] to [**Disable**].
4. Select [**Alarm Setup >>**] quick key to enter [**Alarm Setup**] menu.
5. Select [**Others**] tab.
6. Set [**Vtac Latching**] as desired.

NOTE

- **If the visual signal of lethal alarms is not latched, [Vtac Latching Lock] is not configurable and is automatically set to [Enable].**
-

7.10 Testing Alarms

When the monitor starts up, a self-test is performed. In this case the alarm lamp is lit in yellow and red respectively, and the system gives a beep. This indicates that the visible and audible alarm indicators are functioning correctly.

For further testing of individual measurement alarms, perform the measurement on yourself (for example, SpO₂ or CO₂) or use a simulator. Then adjust alarm limits and check that appropriate alarm behavior is observed.

7.11 Using Care Group Alarms

7.11.1 Care Group Auto Alarms

When a Care Group is set up on your monitor, a flashing symbol will appear beside the QuickKeys area if any monitor in your Care Group, which is not currently viewed by your monitor, is alarming. The alarm symbol is shown as below.



When a monitor in the Care Group is disconnected, the flashing symbol is shown as below.



The department and bed label of the alarming monitor appear on the symbol. You can enter the View Other Patient window by pressing this symbol.

7.11.2 Setting Care Group Alert Tone

When a monitor in the Care Group issues an alarm, your monitor prompts you by sounding an alert tone. To set the alert tone:

1. In the **[Main Menu]**, select **[Screen Setup >>]** **[Screen Layout >>]** **[Choose Screen]**.
2. In the **[Choose Screen]** window, select **[View Others Screen]**.
3. In the view other patient window, select **[Setup>>]**, and set **[Alert Tone]** to **[Repeat]**, **[Once]** or **[Off]**.

7.11.3 Resetting Care Group Alarms

You can reset the alarm of the currently viewed bed in the View Other Patient window. This function can be set in the **[Alarm Setup]** menu from the **[User Maintenance]** menu only.

To enable this function:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance>>]** **[User Maintenance>>]**

8 Monitoring ECG

8.1 Introduction

The electrocardiogram (ECG) measures the electrical activity of the heart and displays it on the monitor as a waveform and a numeric. This section also discusses arrhythmia monitoring. The ECG algorithm enables 3-lead and 5-lead ECG monitoring and extended arrhythmia analysis.

8.2 Safety

WARNING

- Use only ECG electrodes and cables specified by the manufacturer.
 - Make sure the conductive parts of electrodes and associated connectors for applied parts, including the neutral electrode, should not contact any other conductive parts including earth.
 - Periodically inspect the electrode application site to ensure skin quality. If the skin quality changes, replace the electrodes or change the application site.
 - Use defibrillation-proof ECG cables during defibrillation.
 - Do not touch the patient, or table, or instruments during defibrillation.
 - The neutral electrode of the HF surgical unit shall properly contact the patient. Otherwise, burns may result.
 - The equipment is not intended for direct cardiac application.
-

CAUTION

- Interference from a non-grounded instrument near the patient and electrosurgery interference can cause problems with the waveform.
-

NOTE

- After defibrillation, the screen display recovers within 10 seconds if the correct electrodes are used and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for use.
-

8.3 Preparing to Monitor ECG

8.3.1 Preparing the Patient and Placing the Electrodes

To prepare the patient and place the electrodes:

1. Prepare the patient's skin. Proper skin preparation is necessary for good signal quality at the electrode site, as the skin is a poor conductor of electricity. To properly prepare the skin, choose flat areas and then:
 - ◆ Shave hair from skin at chosen sites.
 - ◆ Gently rub skin surface at sites to remove dead skin cells.
 - ◆ Thoroughly cleanse the site with a mild soap and water solution. We do not recommend using ether or pure alcohol, because this dries the skin and increases the resistance.
 - ◆ Dry the skin completely before applying the electrodes.
2. Attach the clips or snaps to the electrodes before placing them.
3. Place the electrodes on the patient.
4. Attach the electrode cable to the patient cable and then plug the patient cable into the ECG connector.

8.3.2 Choosing AHA or IEC Lead Placement

To choose AHA or IEC lead placement:

1. Select the ECG parameter window or waveform area to enter the **[ECG Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[Others]** **[Lead Set]** and then select **[3-lead]**, **[5-lead]**, or **[Auto]** according to the applied electrodes.
3. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password.
4. Select **[Others >>]** **[ECG Standard]** and then select **[AHA]** or **[IEC]** according to the hospital standard.

8.3.3 ECG Lead Placements

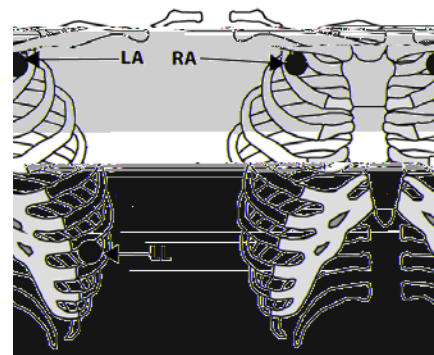
The electrode placement illustrations in this chapter adopt the AHA standard.

3-Leadwire Electrode Placement

Following is an electrode configuration when using 3 leadwires:

- RA placement: directly below the clavicle and near the right shoulder.
- LA placement: directly below the clavicle and near the left shoulder.
- LL placement: on the left lower abdomen.

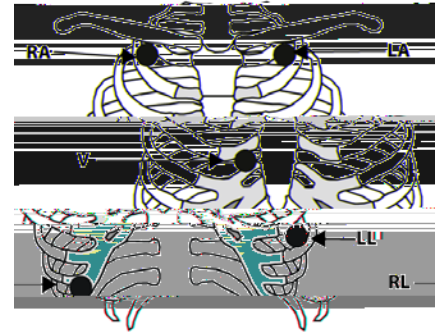
7



5-Leadwire Electrode Placement

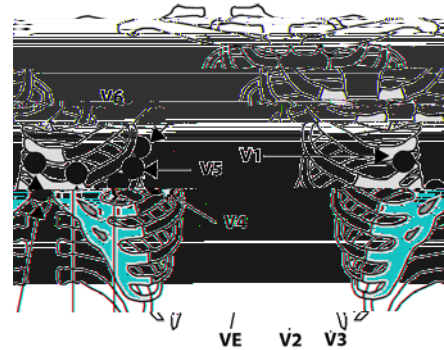
Following is an electrode configuration when using 5 leadwires:

- RA placement: directly below the clavicle and near the right shoulder.
- LA placement: directly below the clavicle and near the left shoulder.
- RL placement: on the right lower abdomen.
- LL placement: on the left lower abdomen.
- V placement: on the chest.



The chest (V) electrode can be placed on one of the following positions:

- V1 placement: on the fourth intercostal space at the right sternal border.
- V2 placement: on the fourth intercostal space at the left sternal border.
- V3 placement: midway between the V2 and V4 electrode positions.
- V4 placement: on the fifth intercostal space at the left midclavicular line.
- V5 placement: on the left anterior axillary line, horizontal with the V4 electrode position.
- V6 placement: on the left midaxillary line, horizontal with the V4 electrode position.
- V3R-V6R placement: on the right side of the chest in positions corresponding to those on the left.
- VE placement: over the xiphoid process.
- V7 placement: on posterior chest at the left posterior axillary line in the fifth intercostal space.
- V7R placement: on posterior chest at the right posterior axillary line in the fifth intercostal space.





Lead Placement for Surgical Patients

The surgical site should be taken into consideration when placing electrodes on a surgical patient. e.g. for open-chest surgery, the chest electrodes can be placed on the lateral chest or back. To reduce artifacts and interference from electrosurgical units, you can place the limb electrodes close to the shoulders and lower abdomen and the chest electrodes on the left side of the mid-chest. Do not place the electrodes on the upper arm. Otherwise, the ECG waveform will be very small.

WARNING

- **When using electrosurgical units (ESU), patient leads should be placed in a position that is equal distance from the Electrosurgery electrotome and the grounding plate to avoid burns to the patient. Never entangle the ESU cable and the ECG cable together.**
 - **When using electrosurgical units (ESU), never place ECG electrodes near to the grounding plate of the ESU, as this can cause a lot of interference on the ECG signal.**
-

8.3.4 Checking Paced Status

It is important to set the paced status correctly when you start monitoring ECG. The paced symbol  is displayed in the ECG waveform area when the [**Paced**] status is set to [**Yes**]. The pace pulse markers “|” are shown on the ECG wave when the patient has a paced signal. If [**Paced**] is set to [**No**] or the patient’s paced status is not selected, the symbol  will be shown in the ECG waveform area.

To change the paced status, you can select either:

- the patient information area, or
- [**Main Menu** **Patient Setup** **Patient Demographics**], or,
- the ECG parameter window or waveform area **Others >>**,

and then, select [**Paced**] from the pop-up menu and then select [**Yes**] or [**No**].

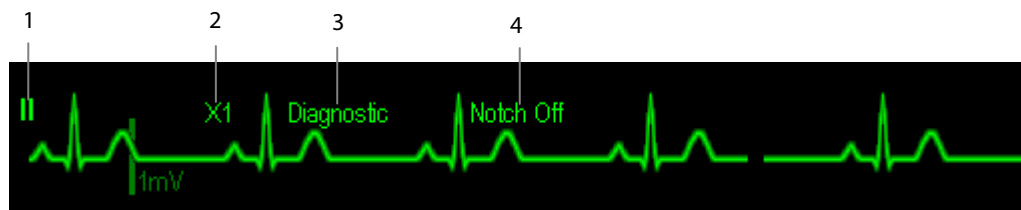
If you do not set the paced status, the monitor issues a prompt tone when pace pulse is detected. At the same time, the paced symbol flashes and the message [**Please confirm the pace of patient**] appears in the ECG waveform area. Then, please check and set the paced status of the patient.

WARNING

- **For paced patients, you must set [Paced] to [Yes]. If it is incorrectly set to [No], the monitor could mistake a pace pulse for a QRS and fail to alarm when the ECG signal is too weak.**
- **On ventricular paced patients, episodes of Ventricular Tachycardia may not always be detected.**
- **False low heart rate indicators or false Asystole calls may result with certain pacemakers because of pacemaker artifact such as electrical overshoot of the pacemaker overlapping the true QRS complexes.**
- **D**

8.4 Understanding the ECG Display

Your display may be configured to look slightly different.



1. Lead label of the displayed wave
2. ECG gain
3. ECG filter label
4. Notch filter status

Besides, when a paced signal has been detected, the pace pulse marks “|” are shown on the ECG wave if the **[Paced]** has been set to **[Yes]**.



1. Current heart rate alarm limits
2. Current heart rate
3. Heart beat symbol

8.5 Changing ECG Settings

8.5.1 Accessing ECG Menus

By selecting the ECG parameter window or waveform area, you can access the **[ECG Setup]** menu.

8.5.2 Choosing the Alarm Source

In most cases the HR and PR numerics are identical. In order to avoid simultaneous alarms on HR and PR, the monitor uses either HR or PR as its active alarm source. To change the alarm source, select **[Alm Source]** in the **[ECG Setup]** menu and then select either:

- **[HR]**: if you want the HR to be the alarm source for HR/PR.
- **[PR]**: if you want the PR to be the alarm source for HR/PR.
- **[Auto]**: If the **[Alm Source]** is set to **[Auto]**, the monitor will use the heart rate from the ECG measurements as the alarm source whenever a valid heart rate is available. If the heart rate becomes unavailable, for example the ECG module is turned off or becomes disconnected, the monitor will automatically switch to PR as the alarm source.

8.5.3 Changing ECG Wave Settings

In the [ECG Setup] menu:

- You can select [ECG], [ECG1], or [ECG2] to select a lead to view. The ECG lead (s) selected is used for analysis (beat detection, beat classification, and V-Fib detection). The waveform of selected lead should have the following characteristics:
 - ◆ The QRS should be either completely above or below the baseline and it should not be biphasic.
 - ◆ The QRS should be tall and narrow.
 - ◆ The P-waves and T-waves should be less than 0.2mV.
- If the wave is too small or clipped, you can change its size by selecting an appropriate [Gain] setting. If you select [Auto] from [Gain], the monitor will automatically adjust the size of the ECG waves. In normal screen, only the selected ECG wave's size is adjusted. In other screens, all ECG waves' size is adjusted simultaneously.
- You can change the wave sweep speed by selecting [Sweep] and then selecting the appropriate setting.

NOTE

- **Changing the display gain on the monitor does not affect the amplitude of signal that is used by the algorithm for beat detection.**
-

8.5.4 Changing the ECG Filter Settings

The ECG filter setting defines how ECG waves are smoothed. To change the filter setting, select [Filter] from [ECG Setup] and then select the appropriate setting.

- [Monitor]: Use under normal measurement conditions.
- [Diagnostic]: Use when diagnostic quality is required. The unfiltered ECG wave is displayed so that change such as R-wave notching is visible.
- [Surgery]: Use when the signal is distorted by high frequency or low frequency interference. High frequency interference usually results in large amplitude spikes making the ECG signal look irregular. Low frequency interference usually leads to wandering or rough baseline. In the operating room, the surgery filter reduces artifacts and interference from electrosurgical units. Under normal measurement conditions, selecting [Surgery] may suppress the QRS complexes too much and then interfere with ECG analysis.

CAUTION

- **The [Diagnostic] filter is recommended when monitoring a patient in an environment with slight interference only.**
-

8.5.5 Setting the ECG Lead Set

You can set the [Lead Set] by selecting [ECG Setup] [Others>>]. You can set the [Lead Set] as [Auto] if the auto lead detection function is available.

8.5.6 Choosing an ECG Display Screen

When monitoring with a 5-lead set, you can select the **[Screens]** Quickkey. In the **[Choose Screen]** window, choose the screen type as:

- **[Normal Screen]**: The ECG waveform area shows 2 ECG waveforms.
- **[ECG 7-Lead Full-Screen]**: The whole waveform area shows 7 ECG waveforms only.
- **[ECG 7-Lead Half-Screen]**: The upper half part of the whole waveform area displays 7 ECG waveforms.

When the screen type is set to **[Normal Screen]**, cascaded ECG waveforms can be displayed. To cascade ECG waveforms:

1. Select the **[Screens]** Quickkey **[Screen Setup]**.
2. Select **[ECG1 Casc.]** in the second row. A cascaded waveform is displayed. isc 2efo (e)0.5-1.85 Tc 2ws8 Tc 0.0m (e)0.5(E)-9.1m is dis

8.5.9 Enabling Smart Lead Off

When the smart lead off function is set on and there is a “lead off” in the lead that has an ECG waveform in filter mode and notch status, if another lead is available, this available lead automatically becomes that lead. The system will re-calculate HR and analyze and detect arrhythmia. When the “lead off” condition is corrected, the leads are automatically switched back.

To switch on/off the smart lead off function, select [**Others >>**] from the [**ECG Setup**] menu; select [**Smart Lead Off**] and then select [**On**] or [**Off**] from the pop-up menu.

8.5.10 Setting the Alarm Level for ECG Lead Off Alarms

Select [**Alarm Setup >>**] from the [**User Maintenance**] menu. You can set [**ECGLeadOff Lev.**] from the pop-up menu.

8.5.11 Adjusting QRS Volume

QRS sounds are produced based on the alarm source.

To adjust the QRS volume, select [**Others >>**] from the [**ECG Setup**] menu; select [**QRS Volume**] from the pop-up menu and select the appropriate setting. When a valid SpO₂ measured value is available, the system adjusts the pitch tone of QRS sound based on the SpO₂ value.

8.5.12 Adjusting the Minimum QRS Detection Threshold

To avoid false asystole alarms when the R wave amplitude is low and missed asystole alarms during ventricular standstill (tall P waves, but no QRS), a means to manually adjust the minimum QRS detection threshold is provided.

To adjust the QRS threshold,

1. In the [**ECG Setup**] menu, set [**Filter**] to [**Monitor**].
2. Select [**Others >>**] [**Minimum QRS Threshold >>**] to enter the [**Minimum QRS Threshold**] menu.
3. Select the up or down arrow to adjust the QRS threshold. Selecting [**Default**] resets the QRS threshold to the default value (0.16 mV).
4. Select [**Confirm**] to make the changes effective.

CAUTION

- **The setting of QRS threshold can affect the sensitivity of arrhythmia, QT/QTc detection, and heart rate calculation.**
 - **If QRS amplitude is low, the monitor might not be able to calculate heart rate and false asystole may occur.**
-

NOTE

- **The minimum QRS detection threshold can only be adjusted when the ECG filter is set to [**Monitor**].**
-

8.5.13 About the Defibrillator Synchronization

A defibrillator synchronization pulse (100 ms, +5V) is output through the Multifunctional connector every time the monitor detects an R-wave.

To use the defibrillator synchronization function, connect the monitor and the defibrillator with a synchronization cable.

WARNING

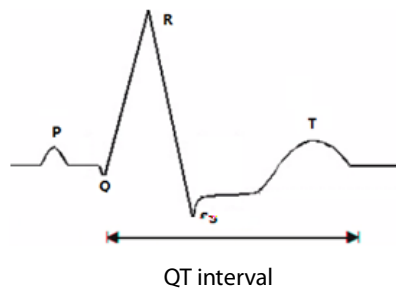
- **Improper use of a defibrillator may cause injury to the patient. The user should determine whether to perform defibrillation or not according to the patient's condition.**
-

8.6 QT/QTc Interval Monitoring

The QT interval is defined as the time between the beginning of the Q-wave and the end of the T-wave. It measures the total duration of the depolarization (QRS duration) and repolarization (ST-T) phases of the ventricles. QT interval monitoring can assist in the detection of long QT syndrome.

The QT interval has an inverse relationship to heart rate. As heart rate increases, the QT interval shortens, while at lower heart rates QT interval gets longer. Several formulas are available to correct QT interval for heart rate. The heart rate corrected QT interval is abbreviated as QTc.

QT/QTc Interval Monitoring is intended for adult, pediatric, and neonate patients.



CAUTION

- **For QT interval monitoring to be effective, basic or enhanced arrhythmia monitoring should be turned on.**
-

8.6.1 QT/QTc Monitoring Limitations

Some conditions may make it difficult to achieve reliable QT monitoring, for example:

- R-wave amplitudes are too low
- The presence of frequent ventricular ectopic beats
- Unstable RR intervals
- P-waves tending to encroach on the end of the previous T-wave at high heart rates
- T-waves are very flat or not well defined
- The end of the T-wave is difficult to delineate because of the presence of U-waves
- QTc measurements are not stable
- In the presence of noise, asystole, ventricular fibrillation, and ECG lead off

For these cases you should select a lead with good T-wave amplitude and no visible flutter activity, and without a predominant U-wave or P-wave.

Some conditions such as left or right bundle branch block or hypertrophy can lead to a widened QRS complex. If a long QTc is observed you should verify it to ensure that it is not caused by QRS widening.

Because normal beats followed by ventricular beats are not included in the analysis, no QT measurement will be generated in the presence of a bigeminy rhythm.

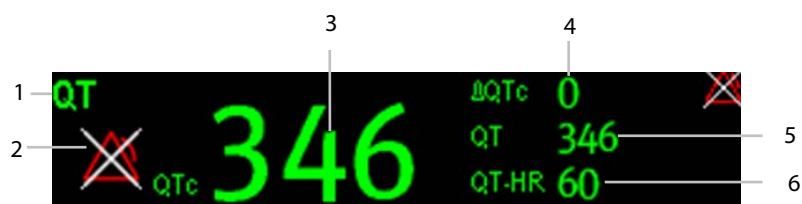
If the heart rate is extremely high (over 150bpm for adults and over 180bpm for pediatrics and neonat

8.6.3 Displaying QT/QTc Parameters and Waveform

To display QT numerics and waveform:

1. Select the **[Screens]** QuickKey or select **[Main Menu] [Screen Setup >>] [Screen Layout >>]** to enter the **[Screens]** window.
2. Select the **[Screen Setup]** tab.
3. Select the parameter area where you want to display the QT parameters and select **[QT]**.

The following picture shows the QT numeric area. Your monitor screen may look slightly different:



- 1: Parameter label
- 2: QTc alarm limit (if QTc alarm is off, the alarm off symbol is displayed)
- 3: QTc value
- 4: Δ QTc value (the difference between the current and reference QTc values. If Δ QTc alarm is off, the alarm off symbol is displayed on the right.)
- 5: QT value
- 6: QT-HR value

NOTE

- **QTc values are calculated based on the QT-HR, not the ECG HR.**

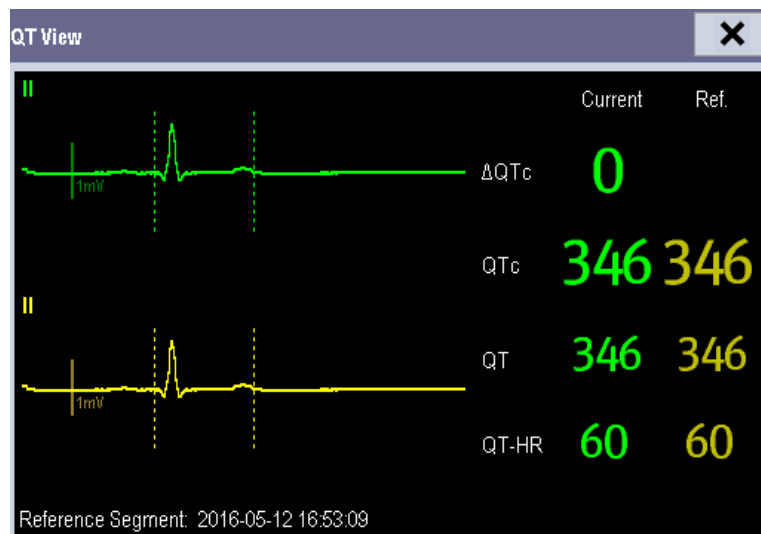
8.6.4 Accessing the QT View

QT View shows the current and reference QT parameter values and waveforms.

To access the QT View:

1. Select the QT parameter area or waveform area to enter the **[QT Analysis]** menu.
2. Select **[QT View>>]**.

The following picture shows the QT view.



- The current waveform is shown in the upper half in green.
- The reference waveform is shown below in yellow.
- The start of QRS complex and the end of the T wave are marked with vertical lines.
- In some conditions, no QT measurement can be calculated. Then the cause of failed QT measurement is shown at the bottom of the QT numerics area. Additionally the message "Cannot Analyze QT" is shown in the technical alarm area.

In the QT View, you can:

- ◆ Select the arrows besides [View Leads] to switch the displayed lead.
- ◆ Select [Save Ref.] to save the current QT parameters and waveforms as reference. If no reference has been set for this patient within the first five minutes after getting valid QT values, the monitor will automatically set a reference. If you set a new reference, the previous reference will be discarded.

CAUTION

- **Updating QTc reference affects Δ QTc value and alarm.**
-

8.6.5 Changing QT Settings

8.6.5.1 Setting QT Alarm Properties

To set QT alarm properties,

1. Select the [Alarm Setup] QuickKey, or select [Alarm Setup>>] from the **QT Analysis** menu.
2. Set QTc and Δ QTc alarm properties.

8.6.5.2 Selecting the QT Analysis Lead

You can select one lead or all leads for QT calculation. To select the QT analysis lead:

1. Select the QT parameter area or waveform area to enter the [QT Analysis] menu.
2. Set [Analysis Lead]. [All] is selected by default. This means all leads are used for QT calculation.

8.6.5.3 Changing QTc Formula

The monitor uses as a default the Hodges correction formula to correct the QT interval for heart rate. To change the QTc formula:

1. Select the QT parameter area or waveform area to enter the [QT Analysis] menu.
2. Set [QTc Formula].

◆ Hodges: $QTc = QT + 1.75 \times (HeartRate - 60)$

◆ Bazett: $QTc = QT \times \left(\frac{HeartRate}{60} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

◆ Fridericia: $QTc = QT \times \left(\frac{HeartRate}{60} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

◆ Framingham: $QTc = QT + 154 \times \left(1 - \frac{60}{HeartRate} \right)$

8.7 About Arrhythmia Monitoring

Arrhythmia analysis provides information about the patient's cardiac parameters like heart rate, PVC rate, and rhythm.

WARNING

- **Arrhythmia analysis program is intended to detect ventricular arrhythmias and atrial fibrillation. It is not designed to detect all the atrial or supraventricular arrhythmias. It may incorrectly identify the presence or absence of an arrhythmia. Therefore, a physician must analyze the arrhythmia information with other clinical findings.**
 - **The arrhythmia detection is not intended for neonatal patients.**
 - **Heart-rate reading may be affected by cardiac arrhythmias. Do not rely entirely on rate meter alarms when monitoring patients with arrhythmias. Always keep these patients under close surveillance.**
 - **Atrial fibrillation (Afib) detection function is not intended for pediatric and neonatal patients.**
-

8.7.1 Understanding the Arrhythmia Events

Arrhythmia message	Description	Category
Asystole	No QRS detected within the set time threshold in absence of ventricular fibrillation or chaotic signal.	Lethal arrhythmia
Vfib/Vtac	A fibrillatory wave for 6 consecutive seconds. A dominant rhythm of adjacent Vs and a HR > the V-Tac HR limit.	
Vtac	The consecutive PVCs \geq Vtac PVCs limit, and the HR \geq the Vtac rate limit.	
Vent. Brady	The consecutive PVCs \geq the Vbrd threshold and the ventricular HR < the Vbrd Rate threshold.	
Extreme Tachy	The heart rate is equal to or greater than the extreme tachycardia limit.	
Extreme Brady	The heart rate is equal to or less than the extreme bradycardia limit.	
PVCs	PVCs/min exceeds high limit	Nonlethal arrhythmia
Pacer Not Pacing	No pace pulse detected for 1.75 x average R-to-R intervals following a QRS complex (for paced patients only).	
Pacer Not Capture	No QRS complex detected for 300 milliseconds following a pace pulse (for paced patients only).	
PVC	One PVC detected in normal heartbeats.	
Couplet	Paired PVCs detected in normal heartbeats.	
Run PVCs	More than 2 consecutive PVCs within the last minute.	
Bigeminy	A dominant rhythm of N, V, N, V, N, V.	
Trigeminy	A dominant rhythm of N, N, V, N, V, N, N, V.	
R on T	R on T detected in normal heartbeats.	
Missed Beats	No beat detected for 1.75 x average R-R interval for HR < 120, or No beat for 1 second with HR > 120 (for non-paced patients only), or No beat detected for more than the set pause threshold.	
Brady	The average heart rate is equal to or less than the bradycardia limit.	
Tachy	The average heart rate is equal to or greater than the tachycardia limit.	
Vent. Rhythm	The consecutive PVCs \geq the Vbrd PVCs limit, and the HR \geq Vbrd Rate limit but < the Vtac Rate limit.	
Multif. PVC	Multiform PVCs detected in Multif. PVC's Window (which is adjustable)	

8.7.2 Changing Arrhythmia Alarm Settings

To change arrhythmia alarm settings, select the ECG parameter area or waveform area [ECG Setup] [Arrh. Analysis >>]. In the pop-up menu, you can set the [Alm Lev] to [High], [Med], [Low] or [Message], or switch on lethal arrhythmia analysis alarms only or switch on/off all arrhythmia analysis alarms. In the [Alarm Setup] menu from the [User Maintenance] menu, you can enable/disable turning off lethal arrhythmia analysis alarms.

WARNING

- If you switch off all arrhythmia analysis alarms, the monitor cannot give any arrhythmia analysis alarm. Always keep the patient under close surveillance.
-

NOTE

- The priority of lethal arrhythmia alarms is always high. It is unchangeable.
-

8.7.3 Changing Arrhythmia Threshold Settings

Select the ECG parameter window or waveform area [Arrh. Analysis >>] [Arrh. Threshold], and you can then change threshold settings for some arrhythmia alarms. When an arrhythmia violates its threshold, an alarm will be triggered. The asystole delay time relates to ECG relearning. When HR is less than 30 bpm, it is recommended to set the asystole delay time to 10 seconds.

Arrh. event	Range	Default	Step	Unit
PVCs High	1 to 100	10	1	/min
Asys. Delay	3 to 10	5	1	s
Tachy High	60 to 300	Adult: 120 Pediatric: 160	5	bpm
Brady Low	15 to 120	Adult: 50 Pediatric: 75	5	bpm
Extreme Tachy	120 to 300	Adult: 160 Pediatric: 180	5	bpm
Extreme Brady	15 to 60	Adult: 35 Pediatric: 50	5	bpm
Multif. PVC's Window	3 to 31	15	1	/min
Vtac Rate	100 to 200	Adult, pediatric: 130	5	bpm
Vtac PVCs	3 to 99	6	1	/min
Pause Time	1.5, 2.0, 2.5	2	/	s
Vbrd PVCs	3 to 99	5	1	/min
Vbrd Rate	15 to 60	40	5	bpm

8.7.4 Setting the Extended Arrhythmia

The following arrhythmia events are defined as extended arrhythmia:

- Extreme Tachy
- Extreme Brady
- Vent. Brady
- Nonsus. Vtac
- Multif. PVC
- Irr. Rhythm
- Pause
- Afib

You can select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password select **[Alarm Setup >>]**, and set **[Extended Arrh.]** to **[Enable]** or **[Disable]**. When **[Extended Arrh.]** is set to **[Disable]**, the monitor does not analyze the extended arrhythmia events, and corresponding alarms are not given.

8.7.5 Reviewing Arrhythmia Events

Please refer to section , [Reviewing Arrhythmia Events](#).

8.8 ECG Relearning

8.8.1 Initiating an ECG Relearning Manually

During ECG monitoring, you may need to initiate an ECG relearning when the patient's ECG template changes dramatically. A change in the ECG template could result in:

- Incorrect arrhythmia alarms, and/or
- Inaccurate heart rate

ECG relearning allows the monitor to learn the new ECG template to correct arrhythmia alarms and HR value. To initiate relearning manually, select the ECG parameter window or waveform area **[Relearn]**. When the monitor is learning, the message **[ECG Learning]** is displayed in the technical alarm area.

WARNING

- **Initiate ECG relearning only during periods of normal rhythm and when the ECG signal is relatively noise-free. If ECG learning takes place during ventricular rhythm, the ectopics may be incorrectly learned as the normal QRS complex. This may result in missed detection of subsequent events of V-Tach and V-Fib.**
-

8.8.2 Automatic ECG Relearning

ECG relearning is initiated automatically whenever:

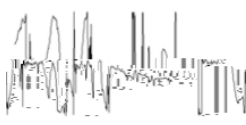
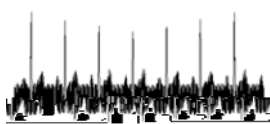
- The ECG lead or lead label is changed.
- The ECG lead is re-connected.
- A new patient is admitted.
- After the ECG calibration is completed, and **[Stop Calibrating ECG]** is selected.
- A switch happens between the options of screen type during 5-lead ECG monitoring.
- The paced status of the patient is changed.

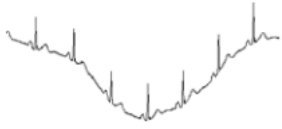
8.9 Troubleshooting

This section lists the problems that might occur. If you encounter the problems when using the equipment or accessories, check the table below before requesting for services. If the problem persists, contact your service personnel.

CAUTION

- **Never try to disassemble the equipment or supplied accessories. There are no internal user-serviceable parts.**

Symptoms	Possible Cause	Correction Action
Noisy ECG traces 	Loose or dry electrodes	Apply fresh and moist electrodes.
	Defective electrode wires	Replace wires if necessary.
	Patient cable or leads are routed too close to other electrical devices	Move the patient cable or leads away from the electrical device.
Excessive Electro-surgical Interference	Wrong ECG cable used	Use ESU-proof ECG cables. For details, refer to section 8.1.1.1 .
Muscle Noise 	Inadequate skin preparation prior to application of electrode, tremors, tense subject, and/or poor electrode placement	Repeat skin preparation as described in section 8.1.1.1 and re-place the electrodes. Apply fresh, moist electrodes. Avoid muscular areas.
Intermittent Signal	Connections not tight and/or properly secured	Check that the cables are properly connected.
	Electrodes dry or loose	Repeat skin preparation as described in section 8.1.1.1 and apply fresh and moist electrodes.
	Cable or lead wires damaged	Change cable and lead wires.
Excessive alarms: heart rate, lead fault	Electrodes dry	Repeat skin preparation as described in section 8.1.1.1 and apply fresh, moist electrodes.
	Excessive patient movement or muscle tremor	Reposition the electrodes. Replace fresh and moist electrodes if necessary.

Symptoms	Possible Cause	Correction Action
Low Amplitude ECG Signal	Gain set too low	Set the gain as required. For details, refer to section 8-12 .
	Electrodes dry / old	Apply fresh and moist electrodes.
	Skin improperly prepared	Repeat skin preparation as described in section 8-12 .
	This could be the patient's normal QRS complex	Verify with another well-functioning monitor.
	Electrode could be positioned over a bone or muscle mass	Move ECG patches away from the bone or muscle mass.
No ECG Waveform	Gain set too low	Set the gain as required. For details, refer to section 8-12 .
	Lead wires and patient cable not fully or properly inserted	Check that the leadwires and patient cables are properly connected.
	Cable or lead wires damaged	Change cable and lead wires.
Base Line Wander 	Patient moving excessively	Secure leadwires and cable to patient.
	Electrodes dry or loose	Repeat skin preparation as described in section 8-12 and apply fresh and moist electrodes.
	ECG Filter set to Diagnostic mode	Set ECG Filter to "Monitor" mode.

9 Monitoring Respiration (Resp)

9.1 Introduction

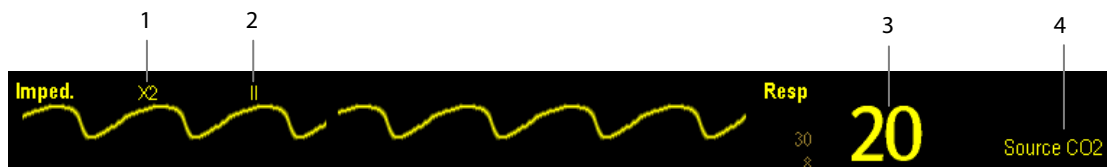
Impedance respiration is measured across the thorax. When the patient is breathing or ventilated, the volume of air changes in the lungs, resulting in impedance changes between the electrodes. Respiration rate (RR) is calculated from these impedance changes, and a respiration waveform appears on the monitor screen.

9.2 Safety Information

WARNING

- When monitoring the patient's respiration, do not use ESU-proof ECG cables.
 - If you do not set the detection level for the respiration correctly in manual detection mode, it may not be possible for the monitor to detect apnea. If you set the detection level too low, the monitor is more likely to detect cardiac activity, and to falsely interpret cardiac activity as respiratory activity in the case of apnea.
 - The respiration measurement does not recognize the cause of apneas. It only indicates an alarm if no breath is detected when a pre-configured time has elapsed since the last detected breath. Therefore, it cannot be used for diagnostic purpose.
 - If operating under conditions according to the EMC Standard EN 60601-1-2 (Radiated Immunity 3V/m), field strengths above 1V/m may cause erroneous measurements at various frequencies. Therefore it is recommended to avoid the use of electrically radiating equipment in close proximity to the respiration measurement unit.
-

9.3 Understanding the Resp Display



1. Gain
2. Resp lead label
3. Respiration rate
4. RR source

By selecting the waveform area or parameter area, you can enter the [Resp Setup] menu.

NOTE

- Respiration monitoring is not for use on the patients who are very active, as this will cause false alarms.
-

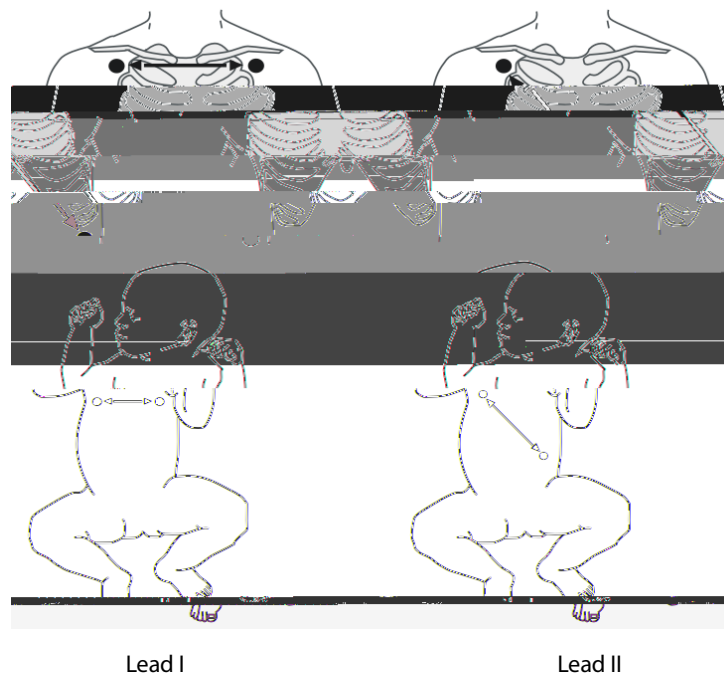
9.4 Placing Resp Electrodes

As the skin is a poor conductor of electricity, preparing the skin is necessary for a good respiration signal. You can refer to the ECG section for how to prepare the skin. For details, refer to section 9.4.1.

As the respiration measurement adopts the standard ECG electrode placement, you can use different ECG cables (3-lead, or 5-lead). Since the respiration signal is measured between two ECG electrodes, if a standard ECG electrode placement is applied, the two electrodes should be RA and LA of ECG Lead I, or RA and LL of ECG Lead II.

NOTE

- **To optimize the respiration waveform, place the RA and LA electrodes horizontally when monitoring respiration with ECG Lead I; place the RA and LL electrodes diagonally when monitoring respiration with ECG Lead II.**



9.4.1 Optimizing Lead Placement for Resp

If you want to measure Resp and you are already measuring ECG, you may need to optimize the placement of the two electrodes between which Resp will be measured. Repositioning ECG electrodes from standard positions results in changes in the ECG waveform and may influence arrhythmia interpretation.

9.4.2 Cardiac Overlay

Cardiac activity that affects the Resp waveform is called cardiac overlay. It happens when the Resp electrodes pick up impedance changes caused by the rhythmic blood flow. Correct electrodes placement can help to reduce cardiac overlay: avoid the liver area and the ventricles of the heart in the line between the respiratory electrodes. This is particularly important for neonates.

9.4.3 Abdominal Breathing

Some patients with restricted movement breathe mainly abdominally. In these cases, you may need to place the left leg electrode on the left abdomen at the point of maximum abdominal expansion to optimise the respiratory wave.

9.4.4 Lateral Chest Expansion

In clinical applications, some patients (especially neonates) expand their chests laterally, causing a negative intrathoracic pressure. In these cases, it is better to place the two respiration electrodes in the right midaxillary and the left lateral chest areas at the patient's maximum point of the breathing movement to optimise the respiratory waveform.

9.5 Choosing the Respiration Lead

In the **[Resp Setup]** menu, set **[Resp Lead]** to **[I]**, **[II]** or **[Auto]**.

9.6 Changing the Apnea Alarm Delay

The apnea alarm is a high-level alarm used to detect apneas. You can set the apnea alarm delay time after which the monitor alarms if the patient stops breathing.

In the **[Resp Setup]** menu, select **[Apnea Delay]** and then select the appropriate setting. The **[Apnea Delay]** of Resp, CO₂, and AG module keeps consistent with each other.

9.7 Changing Resp Detection Mode

In the **[Resp Setup]** menu, select **[Detection Mode]** and then select **[Auto]** or **[Manual]**.

- In auto detection mode, the monitor adjusts the detection level automatically, depending on the wave height and the presence of cardiac artifact. Note that in auto detection mode, the detection level (a dotted line) is not

In Auto Detection Mode, if you are monitoring Resp and ECG is switched off, the monitor cannot compare the ECG and Resp rates to detect cardiac overlay. The respiration detection level is automatically set higher to prevent the detection of cardiac overlay as respiration.

In Manual Detection Mode, cardiac overlay can in certain situations trigger the respiration counter. This may lead to a false indication of a high respiration or an undetected apnea condition. If you suspect that cardiac overlay is being registered as breathing activity, raise the detection level above the zone of cardiac overlay. If the Resp wave is so small that raising the detection level is not possible, you may need to optimize the electrode placement as described in section 9.8.

9.8 Changing Resp Wave Settings

WARNING

- **When monitoring in manual detection mode, make sure to check the respiration detection level after you have increased or decreased the size of the respiration wave.**

In the **[Resp Setup]** menu, you can:

- Select **[Gain]** and then select an appropriate setting. The bigger the gain is, the larger the wave amplitude is.
- Select **[Sweep]** and then select an appropriate setting. The faster the wave sweeps, the wider the wave is.

9.9 Setting Respiration Rate Source

To set RR source:

1. Enter the **[Resp Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[RR Source]** and then select a source or **[Auto]** from the dropdown list.

The dropdown list displays the currently available RR source. When you select **[Auto]**, the system will automatically select the RR source according to the priority. When the current RR source does not have valid measurement, the system will automatically switch the **[RR Source]** to **[Auto]**. RR source switches back to impedance respiration if you press the **[Alarm Reset]** key during an apnea alarm.

The priority of RR source is (from high to low): CO₂ measurement, and impedance respiration measurement. The **[RR Source]** settings of Resp, CO₂, and AG module are linked.

The RR source options and description are shown in the table below.

Option	Description
Auto	RR source is automatically selected according to the priority.
CO ₂	RR source is from CO ₂ measurement.
ECG	RR source is from impedance respiration measurement.

9.10 Setting Alarm Properties

Select [**Alarm Setup >>**] from the [**Resp Setup**] menu. In the pop-up menu, you can set alarm properties for this parameter.

FOR YOUR NOTES

10.3 Selecting the Active Alarm Source

In most cases the HR and pulse numerics are identical. In order to avoid simultaneous alarms on HR and PR, the monitor uses either HR or PR as its active alarm source. To change the alarm source, select **[Alm Source]** in the **[ECG Setup]** or **[SpO2 Setup]** menu and then select either:

- **[HR]**: The monitor will use the HR as the alarm source for HR/pulse.
- **[PR]**: The monitor will use the PR as the alarm source for HR/pulse.
- **[Auto]**: If the **[Alm Source]** is set to **[Auto]**, the monitor will use the heart rate from the ECG measurement as the alarm source whenever the ECG measurement is switched on and a valid heart rate is available. If the heart rate becomes unavailable, for example if leads becomes disconnected, and a pulse source is switch on and available, the monitor will automatically switch to Pulse as the alarm source. When the Leads Off condition is corrected, the monitor will automatically switch back to the heart rate as the alarm source.

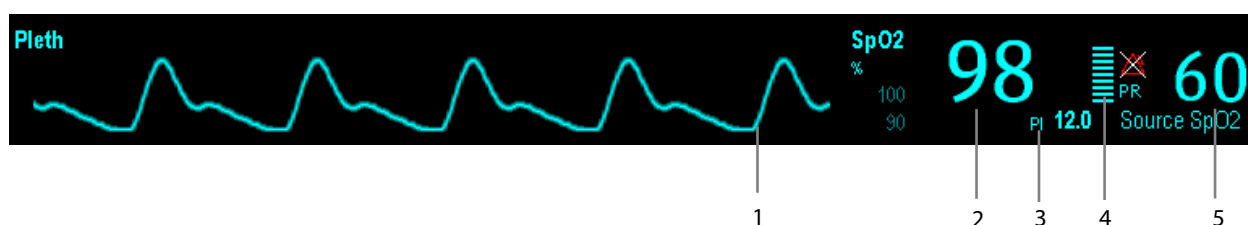
10.4 QRS Tone

11 Monitoring SpO₂

11.1 Introduction

SpO₂ monitoring is a non-invasive technique used to measure the amount of oxygenated haemoglobin and pulse rate by measuring the absorption of selected wavelengths of light. The light generated in the probe passes through the tissue and is converted into electrical signals by the photodetector in the probe. The SpO₂ module processes the electrical signal and displays a waveform and digital values for SpO₂ and pulse rate.

This device is calibrated to display functional oxygen saturation. It provides the following measurements:



1. Pleth waveform (Pleth): visual indication of patient's pulse. The waveform is not normalized.
2. Oxygen saturation of arterial blood (SpO₂): percentage of oxygenated hemoglobin in relation to the sum of oxyhemoglobin and deoxyhemoglobin.
3. Perfusion index (PI): gives the numerical value for the pulsatile portion of the measured signal caused by arterial pulsation. PI is an indicator of the pulsatile strength. You can also use it to assess the quality of SpO₂ measurement.
 - ◆ Above 1 is optimal
 - ◆ Between 0.3 and 1 is acceptable
 - ◆ Below 0.3 indicates low perfusion;. When PI is below 0.3, a question mark (?) is displayed to the right of the SpO₂ value, indicating that the SpO₂ value may be inaccurate. Reposition the SpO₂ sensor or find a better site. If low perfusion persists, choose another method to measure oxygen saturation if possible.PI is available for Masimo SpO₂ module. For Masimo SpO₂ module, PI value can be displayed under the PR value in larger characters if **[PI Zoom]** is enabled.
4. Perfusion indicator: the pulsatile portion of the measured signal caused by arterial pulsation.
5. Pulse rate (derived from the pleth wave): detected pulsations per minute.

NOTE

- **A functional tester or SpO₂ simulator cannot be used to assess the accuracy of a SpO₂ module or a SpO₂ sensor.**

11.2 Safety

WARNING

- **Use only SpO₂ sensors specified in this manual. Follow the SpO₂ sensor's instructions for use and adhere to all warnings and cautions.**
 - **When a trend toward patient deoxygenation is indicated, blood samples should be analyzed by a laboratory co-oximeter to completely understand the patient's condition.**
 - **The equipment is not intended for use in an MRI environment.**
 - **Prolonged continuous monitoring may increase the risk of undesirable changes in skin characteristics, such as irritation, reddening, blistering or burns. Inspect the sensor site every two hours and move the sensor if the skin quality changes. Change the application site every four hours. For neonates, or patients with poor peripheral blood circulation or sensitive skin, inspect the sensor site more frequently.**
-

11.3 Identifying SpO₂ Modules

To identify which SpO₂ module is incorporated into your monitor, see the color of the SpO₂ connector and the company logo located at the monitor. The color of the cable connector matches the company as shown below:

- Masimo SpO₂ module: a purple connector with a logo of Masimo SET.
- Nellcor SpO₂ module: a grey connector with a logo of Nellcor.

The connectors for these three SpO₂ sensors are mutually exclusive.

11.4 Applying the Sensor

To apply the sensor:

1. Select an appropriate sensor according to the module type, patient category and weight.
2. Remove colored nail polish from the sensor site.

11.5 Changing SpO₂ Settings

11.5.1 Accessing SpO₂ Menus

By selecting the SpO₂ parameter window or waveform area, you can access the **[SpO2 Setup]** menu.

11.5.2 Adjusting the Desat Alarm

The desat alarm is a high level alarm notifying you of potentially life threatening drops in oxygen saturation. Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** from the **[SpO2 Setup]** menu. From the pop-up menu, you can set low alarm limit, alarm switch, and alarm recording for **[Desat]**. When the SpO₂ value is below the desat alarm limit and desat alarm switch is set on, the message **[SpO2 Desat]** is displayed.

11.5.3 Setting SpO₂ Sensitivity

For Masimo SpO₂ module, you can set **[Sensitivity]** to **[Normal]** or **[Maximum]** in the **[SpO2 Setup]** menu. When the **[Sensitivity]** is set to **[Maximum]**, the monitor is more sensitive to minor signals. When monitoring critically ill patients whose pulsations are very weak, it is strongly recommended that the sensitivity is set to **[Maximum]**. When monitoring neonatal or non-critically ill patients who tend to move a lot, noise or invalid signals may be caused. In this case, it is recommended that the sensitivity is set to **[Normal]** so that the interference caused by motion can be filtered and therefore the measurement stability can be ensured.

11.5.4 Changing Averaging Time

The SpO₂ value displayed on the monitor screen is the average of data collected within a specific time. The shorter the averaging time is, the quicker the monitor responds to changes in the patient's oxygen saturation level. Contrarily, the longer the averaging time is, the slower the monitor responds to changes in the patient's oxygen saturation level, but the measurement accuracy will be improved. For critically ill patients, selecting shorter averaging time will help understanding the patient's state.

To set the averaging time for Masimo SpO₂ module:

1. Select **[Averaging]** in the **[SpO2 Setup]** menu.
2. Then select **[2-4 s]**, **[4-6 s]**, **[8 s]**, **[10 s]**, **[12 s]**, **[14 s]** or **[16 s]**.

11.5.5 Monitoring SpO₂ and NIBP Simultaneously

When monitoring SpO₂ and NIBP on the same limb simultaneously, you can switch **[NIBP Simul]** on in the **[SpO2 Setup]** menu to lock the SpO₂ alarm status until the NIBP measurement ends. If you switch **[NIBP Simul]** off, low perfusion caused by NIBP measurement may lead to inaccurate SpO₂ readings and therefore cause false physiological alarms.

11.5.6 Sat-Seconds Alarm Management

With traditional alarm management, high and low alarm limits are set for monitoring oxygen saturation. During monitoring, as soon as an alarm limit is violated, an audible alarm immediately sounds. When the patient % SpO₂ fluctuates near an alarm limit, the alarm sounds each time the limit is violated. Such frequent alarms can be distracting. Nellcor's Sat-Seconds alarm management technique is used to reduce these nuisance alarms.

The Sat-Seconds feature is available with the Nellcor SpO₂ module to decrease the likelihood of false alarms caused by motion artifacts. To set the Sat-Seconds limit, select [**Sat-Seconds**] in the [**SpO2 Setup**] menu and then select the appropriate setting.

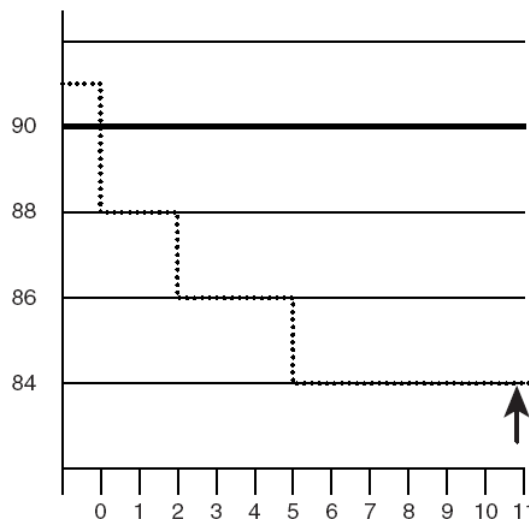
With Sat-Seconds alarm management, high and low alarm limits are set in the same way as traditional alarm management. A Sat-Seconds limit is also set. The Sat-Seconds limit controls the amount of time that SpO₂ saturation may be outside the set limits before an alarm sounds. The method of calculation is as follows: the number of percentage points that the SpO₂ saturation falls outside the alarm limit is multiplied by the number of seconds that it remains outside the limit. This can be stated as the equation:

$$\text{Sat-Seconds} = \text{Points} \times \text{Seconds}$$

Only when the Sat-Seconds limit is reached, the monitor gives a Sat-Seconds alarm. For example, the figure below demonstrates the alarm response time with a Sat-Seconds limit set at 50 and a low SpO₂ limit set at 90%. In this example, the patient % SpO₂ drops to 88% (2 points) and remains there for 2 seconds. Then it drops to 86% (4 points) for 3 seconds, and then to 84% (6 points) for 6 seconds. The resulting Sat-Seconds are:

% SpO ₂	Seconds	Sat-Seconds
2×	2=	4
4×	3=	12
6×	6=	36
Total Sat-Seconds=		52

After approximately 10.9 seconds, a Sat-Second alarm would sound, because the limit of 50 Sat-Seconds would have been exceeded.



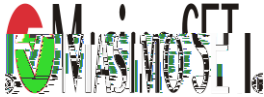
Saturation levels may fluctuate rather than remaining steady for a period of several seconds. Often, the patient % SpO₂ may fluctuate above and below an alarm limit, re-entering the non-alarm range several times. During such fluctuation, the monitor integrates the number of %SpO₂ points, both positive and negative, until either the Sat-Seconds limit is reached, or the patient %SpO₂ re-enters the non-alarm range and remains there.

NOTE

- The "SpO₂ Too Low" or "SpO₂ Too High" alarm is presented in the case that SpO₂ value violates the

- Electrosurgical units
- Dysfunctional haemoglobin, such as carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) and methemoglobin (MetHb)
- Presence of certain dyes, such as methylene and indigo carmine
- Inappropriate positioning of the SpO₂ sensor, or use of incorrect SpO₂ sensor.
- Drop of arterial blood flow to immeasurable level caused by shock, anemia, low temperature or vasoconstrictor.

11.7 Masimo Information



- Masimo Patents

This posting serves as notice under 35 U.S.C. §287(a) for Masimo patents: <http://www.masimo.com/patents.htm>.

- No Implied License

Possession or purchase of this device does not convey any express or implied license to use the device with unauthorized sensors or cables which would, alone, or in combination with this device, fall within the scope of one or more of the patents relating to this device.

11.8 Nellcor Information



- Nellcor Patents

This posting serves as notice under 35 U.S.C. § 287(a) for Covidien patents: <http://www.covidien.com/patents>.

- No Implied License

Possession or purchase of this device does not convey any express or implied license to use the device with unauthorized replacement parts which would, alone, or in combination with this device, fall within the scope of one or more of the patents relating to this device.

11.9 Troubleshooting

This section lists the problems that might occur. If you encounter the problems when using the equipment or accessories, check the table below before requesting for services. If the problem persists, contact your service personnel.

NOTE

-
- **Never try to disassemble the equipment or supplied accessories. There are no internal user-serviceable parts.**
-

Symptoms	Possible Cause	Correction Action
Dashes "--" display in place of numerics.	Measurement is invalid.	Check that the sensor is properly applied. Change the application site if necessary.
Do not see SpO ₂ parameter tiles in display.	Parameter not configured to display.	Switch the SpO ₂ monitoring function on as described in section

FOR YOUR NOTES

12.2 Safety

WARNING

- Be sure to select the correct patient category setting for your patient before measurement. Do not apply the higher adult settings for pediatric or neonatal patients. Otherwise it may present a safety hazard.
 - Do not measure NIBP on patients with sickle-cell disease or on the limb where skin damage has occurred or is expected.
 - Use clinical judgment to determine whether to perform frequent unattended blood pressure measurements on patients with severe blood clotting disorders because of the risk of hematoma in the limb fitted with the cuff.
 - Do not use the NIBP cuff on a limb with an intravenous infusion or arterial catheter in place. This could cause tissue damage around the catheter when the infusion is slowed or blocked during cuff inflation.
 - NIBP reading can be affected by the measurement site, the position of the PATIENT, exercise, or the patient's physiologic condition. If you doubt the NIBP measurements, determine the patient's vital signs by alternative means and then verify that the monitor is working correctly.
 - Do not apply cuff on the arm on the side of a mastectomy.
 - Do not modify or replace connectors of the NIBP air hose except with mindray-approved connectors. Use only Mindray-approved connectors.
 - Never connect intra-arterial or intra-venous lines, or any other incompatible connectors to the NIBP hose. Use only Mindray-approved connectors.
 - Avoid placing cuff on patient in a manner that can lead to a hose becoming kinked (hose kinking may cause inaccurate readings).
-

12.3 Measurement Limitations

Measurements are impossible with heart rate extremes of less than 40bpm or greater than 240bpm, or if the patient is on a heart-lung machine.

The measurement may be inaccurate or impossible:

- If a regular arterial pressure pulse is hard to detect
- With excessive and continuous patient movement such as shivering or convulsions
- With cardiac arrhythmias
-

12.4 Measurement Methods

There are three methods of measuring NIBP:

- Manual: measurement on demand.
- Auto: continually repeated measurements at set intervals.
- STAT: continual rapid series of measurements over a five minute period, then return to the previous mode.

12.5 Setting Up the NIBP Measurement

12.5.1 Preparing the Patient

In normal use, perform NIBP measurement on a patient who is in the following position:

- Comfortably seated;
- Legs uncrossed;
- Feet flat on the floor;
- Back and arm supported; and,
- Middle of the cuff at the level of the right atrium of the heart.

NOTE

-
- **It is recommended that the patient relax as much as possible before performing measurement and that the patient does not talk during measurement.**
 - **It is recommended that 5 min should elapse before the first reading is taken.**
 - **The operator shall not touch cuff and tubing during NIBP measurement.**
-

12.5.2 Preparing to Measure NIBP

To prepare for the NIBP measurement:

1. Power on the monitor.
2. Verify that the patient category is correct. If not, select the **[Patient Setup]** QuickKey **[Patient Demographics]** **[Patient Cat.]** and set the patient category to **[Adu]**, **[Ped]** or **[Neo]**.
3. Plug the air tubing into the NIBP connector on the patient monitor.
4. Select a correct sized cuff and then apply it as follows:
 - ◆ Determine the patient's limb circumference.
 - ◆ Select an appropriate cuff by referring to the limb circumference marked on the cuff. The width of the cuff should be 40% (50% for neonates) of the limb circumference, or 2/3 of the upper arm's length. The inflatable part of the cuff should be long enough to encircle at least 50% to 80% of the limb.
 - ◆ Apply the cuff to the patient's upper arm or leg and make sure the Φ marking on the cuff matches the artery location. Do not wrap the cuff too tightly around the limb. Otherwise, it may cause discoloration, and ischemia of the extremities. Make sure that the cuff edge falls within the marked range. If it does not, use a larger or smaller cuff that will fit better.

5. Connect the cuff to the air tubing. Avoid compression or restriction of pressure tubes. Air must pass unrestricted through the tubing.

WARNING

- **Continuous CUFF pressure due to connection tubing kinking may cause blood flow interference and resulting harmful injury to the patient.**
-
-

NOTE

- **Equipment use is restricted to one patient at a time.**
-

12.5.3 Starting and Stopping Measurements

Select the **[NIBP Measure]** QuickKey and you can start the desired measurement from the popup menu. You can select **[Stop All]** QuickKey to stop all NIBP measurements. You can also start and stop measurements by using the **[NIBP]** hardkey on the monitor's front panel.

12.5.4 Correcting the Measurement if Limb is not at Heart Level

The cuff should be applied to a limb at the same level as the patient's heart. If the limb is not at the heart level, to the displayed value:

- Add 0.75 mmHg (0.10 kPa) for each centimetre higher, or
- Deduct 0.75 mmHg (0.10 kPa) for each centimeter lower.

12.5.5 Enabling NIBP Auto Cycling and Setting the Interval

To enable the NIBP auto cycling and set the interval:

1. Select the NIBP parameter window to enter the **[NIBP Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[Interval]** and then select a desired time interval. Selecting **[Manual]** switches to manual mode.
3. Start a measurement manually. The monitor will then automatically repeat NIBP measurements at the set time interval.

12.5.6 Enabling Measurement on Clock

In auto measurement mode, if the clock is enabled, the monitor automatically synchronizes NIBP automatic measurements with the real time clock. For example, if **[Interval]** is set to **[20 min]**, and you start NIBP auto measurement at 14: 03, the next measurement will be taken at 14: 20, and then at 14:40, 15:00, and so on.

To enable measurement on clock:

1. Select the NIBP parameter window to enter the **[NIBP Setup]** menu.
2. Set **[Clock]** to **[On]**.

12.7 Changing NIBP Settings

By selecting the NIBP parameter window, you can enter the **[NIBP Setup]** menu.

12.7.1 Setting the Initial Cuff Inflation Pressure

You can set the initial cuff inflation pressure manually. In the **[NIBP Setup]** menu, select **[Initial Pressure]** and then select the appropriate setting.

NOTE

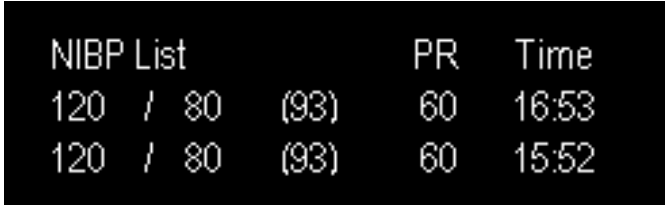
-
- **For known hypertensive patients, you need to set initial cuff pressure to a higher value to reduce the measurement time.**
-

12.7.2 Setting NIBP Alarm Properties

Select **[Alarm Setup >>]** from the **[NIBP Setup]** menu. You can set the alarm properties for this parameter in the popup menu.

12.7.3 Displaying NIBP List

Select **[Screens]** QuickKey **[Screen Setup]**. You can set **[NIBP List]** to be displayed on the screen, where the most recent NIBP measurements display. Then, multiple sets of most recent NIBP measurements will be displayed. And the displayed PR is derived from NIBP.



NIBP List	PR	Time
120 / 80 (93)	60	16:53
120 / 80 (93)	60	15:52

You can not display NIBP list in some screens such as the big numerics screen.

12.7.4 Setting the Pressure Unit

Select **[Unit Setup >>]** from the **[User Maintenance]** menu. In the popup menu, select **[Press. Unit]** and then select **[mmHg]** or **[kPa]**.

12.7.5 Switching On NIBP End Tone

The monitor can issue a reminder tone at the completion of NIBP measurement. The NIBP End Tone is off by default. You can switch it on by accessing the **[NIBP Setup]** menu.

12.8 Assisting Venous Puncture

You can use the NIBP cuff to cause sub-diastolic pressure to block the venous blood vessel and therefore help venous puncture.

1. Select [**VeniPuncture >>**] from the [**NIBP Setup**] menu. In the popup menu, verify that the [**Cuff Press.**] value is appropriate. Change it if necessary.
2. Select [**VeniPuncture**].
3. Puncture vein and draw blood sample.
4. Select the [**NIBP**] hardkey on the monitor's front panel, or the [**Stop All**] QuickKey to deflate the cuff. The cuff deflates automatically after a set time if you do not deflate it.

During measurement, the NIBP display shows the inflation pressure of the cuff and the remaining time in venous puncture mode.

FOR YOUR NOTES

13 Monitoring Temp

13.1 Introduction

The equipment is used to monitor skin temperature and core temperature. You can simultaneously monitor two temperature sites using the monitor.

13.2 Safety

WARNING

- **Verify that the probe detection program works correctly before monitoring. Remove the temperature probe cable from the T1 or T2 connector, and the monitor can display the message [T1 Sensor Off] or [T2 Sensor Off] and give alarm tones correctly.**
-
-

13.3 Making a Temp Measurement

The equipment is intended for monitoring skin temperature and core temperature.

1. Select an appropriate probe for your patient according to patient type and measuring site.
2. If you are using a disposable probe, connect the probe to the temperature cable.
- 3.

13.5 Setting the Temperature Unit

Select [**Unit Setup >>**] from the [**User Maintenance**] menu. In the pop-up menu, select [**Temp Unit**] and then select [**°C**] or [**°F**].

14 Monitoring IBP

14.1 Introduction

The cPM 12 monitor can monitor 2 invasive blood pressures (using an external module). The monitor can display the systolic, diastolic and mean pressures and a waveform for each pressure.

14.2 Safety

WARNING

- **Use only pressure transducers specified in this manual. Never reuse disposable pressure transducers.**
 - **Make sure that the applied parts never contact other conductive parts.**
 - **To reduce the hazard of burns during high-frequency surgical procedure, ensure that the monitor's cables and transducers never come into contact with the high-frequency surgical units.**
 - **When using accessories, their operating temperature should be taken into consideration. For details, refer to instructions for use of accessories.**
 - **The neutral electrode of the electro-surgery unit (ESU) shall properly contact the patient. Otherwise, burns may result.**
-

14.3 Zeroing the Transducer

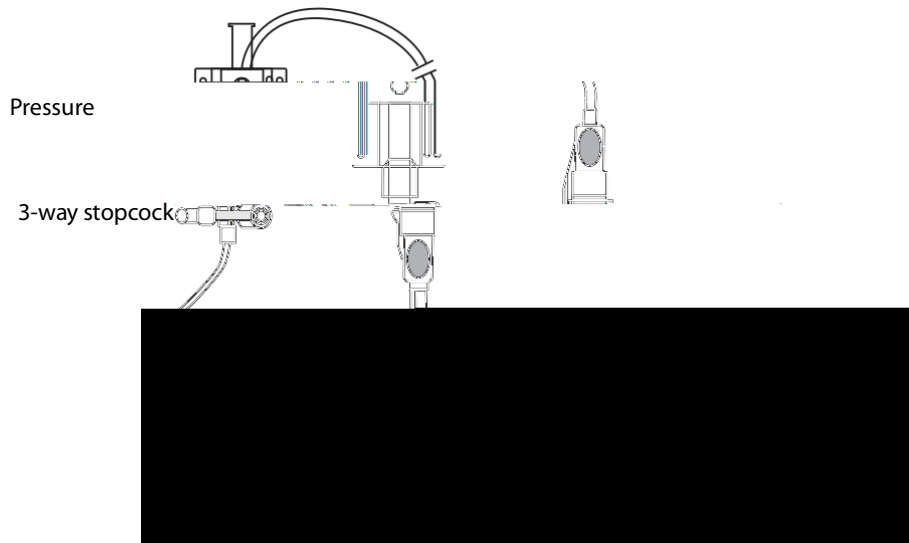
To avoid inaccurate pressure readings, the monitor requires a valid zero. Zero the transducer in accordance with your hospital policy (at least once per day).

Zero whenever:

- A new transducer or adapter cable is used.
- You reconnect the transducer cable to the module.
- The monitor restarts.
- You doubt the readings.

To zero the transducer:

1. Turn off the stopcock to the patient.



2. Vent the transducer to the atmospheric pressure by turning on the stopcock to the air.
3. In the setup menu for the pressure (e.g. Art), select [**Art Zero >>**] [**Zero**]. During zero calibration, the [**Zero**] button appears dimmed. It recovers after the zero calibration is completed. To zero all IBP channels, select [**Zero IBP**] hotkey, and then select [**Zero All Channels**] in the pop-up menu.
4. After the zero calibration is completed, close the stopcock to the air and open the stopcock to the patient.

NOTE

-
- **Your hospital policy may recommend that the ICP transducer is zeroed less frequently than other transducers.**
-

14.4 Setting Up the Pressure Measurement

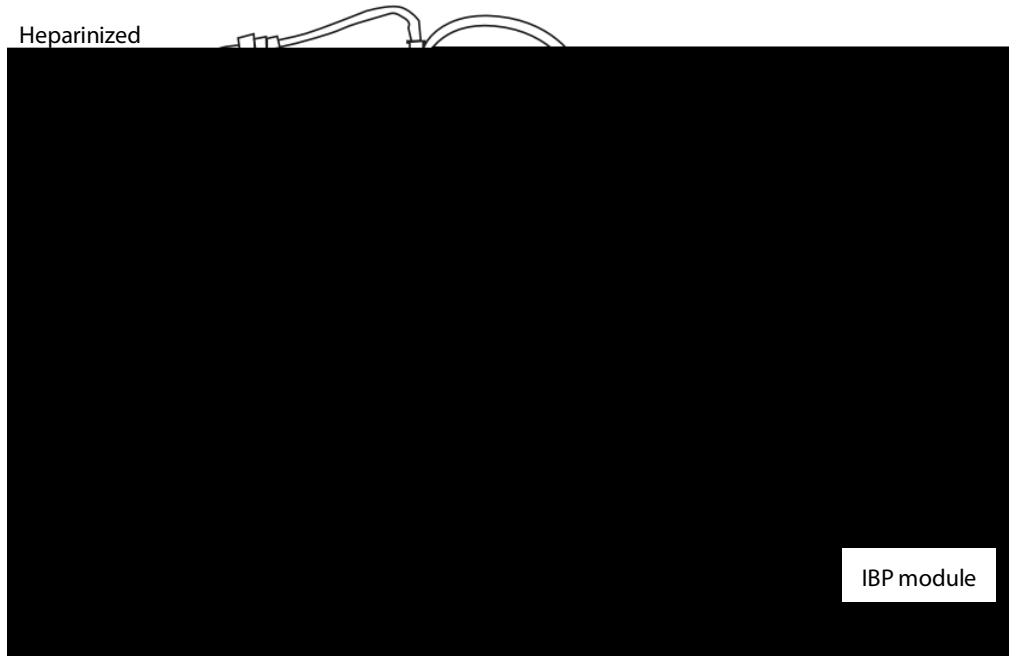
To set up the pressure measurement:

1. Plug the pressure cable into the IBP connector.
2. Prepare the flush solution.
3. Flush the system to exhaust all air from the tubing. Ensure that the transducer and stopcocks are free of air bubbles.

WARNING

-
- **If air bubbles appear in the tubing system, flush the system with the infusion solution again. Air bubble may lead to wrong pressure reading.**
-

4. Connect the pressure line to the patient catheter.
5. Position the transducer so that it is level with the heart, approximately at the level of the midaxillary line.
6. Select the appropriate label.
7. Zero the transducer. After a successful zeroing, turn off the stopcock to the air and turn on the stopcock to the patient.

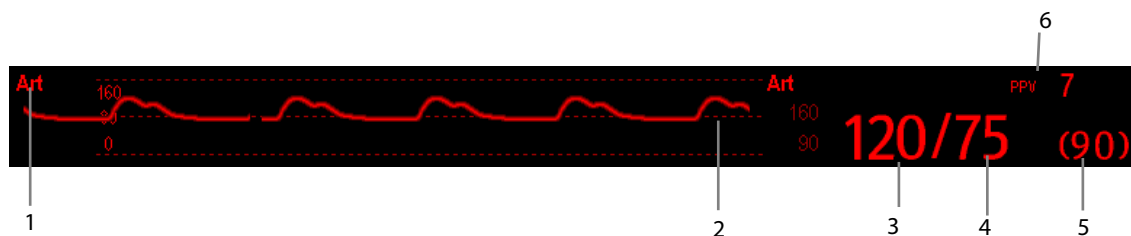


WARNING

- If measuring intracranial pressure (ICP) with a sitting patient, level the transducer with the top of the patient's ear. Incorrect leveling may give incorrect values.

14.5 Understanding the IBP Display

The IBP measurement is displayed on the monitor as a waveform and numeric pressures. The figure below shows the waveform and numerics for the Art pressure. For different pressures, this display may be slightly different.



1. Pressure label
2. Waveform
3. Systolic pressure
4. Diastolic pressure
5. Mean pressure
6. PPV measurement

For some pressures, the parameter window may show the mean pressure only. For different pressures, their defaults unit may be different. If the Art and ICP pressures are measured simultaneously, the ICP parameter area will display numeric CPP, which is obtained by subtracting ICP from the Art mean.

14.6 Changing IBP Settings

14.6.1 Changing a Pressure for Monitoring

To change a pressure for monitoring:

1. Select the pressure you want to change to enter its setup menu. In the menu, there is a figure showing the current IBP measurement connector.
2. Select [**Label**] and then select your desired label from the list. Labels already used cannot be selected.

Label	Description	Label	Description
PA	Pulmonary artery pressure	CVP	Central venous pressure
Ao	Aortic pressure	LAP	Left atrial pressure
UAP	Umbilical arterial pressure	RAP	Right atrial pressure
BAP	Brachial arterial pressure	ICP	Intracranial pressure
FAP	Femoral arterial pressure	UVP	Umbilical venous pressure
Art	Arterial blood pressure	LV	Left ventricular pressure
P1 to P4	Non-specific pressure label		

NOTE

- When two pressures are detected having the same label, the monitor changes one pressure label to a currently unused one.

14.6.2 Setting Alarm Properties

Select [**Alarm Setup >>**] from the parameter setup menu. You can set alarm properties for this parameter in the pop-up menu.

14.6.3 Changing Averaging Time

The IBP value displayed on the monitor screen is the average of data collected within a specific time. The shorter the averaging time is, the quicker the monitor responds to changes in the patient's blood pressure. Contrarily, the longer the averaging time is, the slower the monitor responds to changes in the patient's blood pressure, but the measurement accuracy will be improved. For critically ill patients, selecting shorter averaging time will help understanding the patient's state.

To set the averaging time, in the parameter setup menu, select [**Sensitivity**] and then select [**High**], [**Med**] or [**Low**], the corresponding averaging time is about 1 s, 8 s and 12 s respectively.

14.6.4 Setting Up the IBP Wave

In the setup menu for the pressure, you can:

- Select [**Sweep**] and then select the appropriate setting. The faster the wave sweeps, the wider the wave is.
- Select [**Scale**] and then select the appropriate setting. If [**Auto**] is selected, the size of the pressure's waveform will be adjusted automatically.
- Select [**Filter**] and then select the desired option.

14.6.5 Setting the Pressure Unit

Select [**Unit Setup >>**] from the [**User Maintenance**] menu. In the pop-up menu, select [**Press. Unit**] and then select [**mmHg**] or [**kPa**]. Select [**CVP Unit**] and then select [**mmHg**], [**cmH2O**] or [**kPa**].

14.6.6 Enabling PPV Measurement and Setting PPV Source

PPV indicates pulse pressure variation. To enable PPV measurement, set [**PPV Measurement**] to [**On**].

You can select PPV source by enabling the PPV measurement.

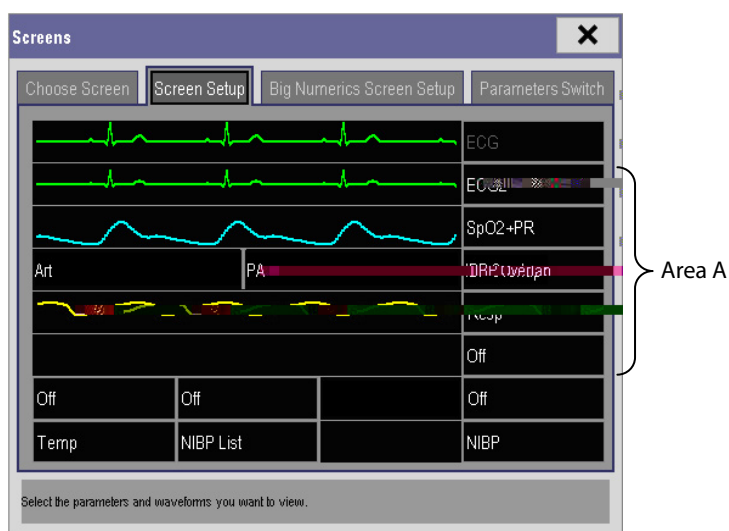
WARNING


- **This monitor can calculate PPV from beat-to-beat values of any arterial pulsatile pressure. The circumstances under which the calculation of a PPV value is clinically meaningful, appropriate and reliable must be determined by a physician.**
 - **The clinical value of the derived PPV information must be determined by a physician. According to recent scientific literature, the clinical relevance of PPV information is restricted to sedated patients receiving controlled mechanical ventilation and mainly free from cardiac arrhythmia.**
 - **PPV calculation may lead to inaccurate values in the following situations:**
 - ◆ at respiration rates below 8 rpm
 - ◆ during ventilation with tidal volumes lower than 8 ml/kg
 - ◆ for patients with acute right ventricular dysfunction ("cor pulmonale").
 - **The PPV measurement has been validated only for adult patients.**
-

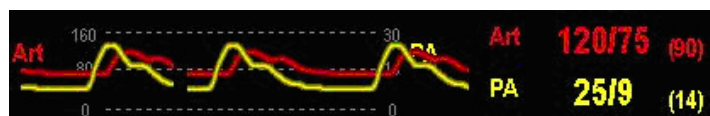
14.7 Overlapping IBP Waveforms

The IBP waveforms can be displayed together. To combine IBP waveforms,

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Screen Setup>>]** **[Screen Layout>>]** to access the **[Screens]** window.
2. Select the **[Screen Setup]** tab.
3. In Area A, select **[IBP Overlap]** from the drop-down list, and then select the IBP waves to be overlapped on the left side of the same line.



4. Select  to save the setting and exit the window. The main screen will display the overlapped IBP waves.



Selecting the overlapped IBP waveforms on the main screen opens the **[Overlapping Waveform Setup]** menu, where you can:

- Set **[Left Scale]** and **[Right Scale]** and then set the scales for the overlapped waveforms. The left scale is for Art, LV, Ao, FAP, BAP, UAP, and the arterial waveforms of P1~P4; the right scale is for CVP, ICP, LAP, RAP, UVP, and the venous waveforms of P1~P4.
- Set **[CVP Scale]** individually if the CVP waveform is combined and CVP unit is different from IBP unit.
- Set **[PA Scale]** individually if PA waveform is combined.
- Set **[Gridlines]** to **[On]** or **[Off]** to show gridlines or not in the overlapped waveform area.
- Select **[Sweep]** and then set the sweep speed for the overlapped waveforms.
- Select **[Filter]** and then set the filter for the overlapped waveforms.

You can also change above settings from corresponding IBP setup menu.

Note

- **The CVP scale changes simultaneously with right scale. The unit of CVP scale is consistent with CVP parameter unit.**

14.8 Measuring PAWP

Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure (PAWP) values, used to assess cardiac function, are affected by fluid status, myocardial contractility, and valve and pulmonary circulation integrity.

Obtain the measurement by introducing a balloon-tipped pulmonary artery flotation catheter into the pulmonary artery. When the catheter is in one of the smaller pulmonary arteries, the inflated balloon occludes the artery allowing the monitor to record changes in the intrathoracic pressures that occur throughout the respiration cycle.

The pulmonary wedge pressure is the left ventricular end diastolic pressure when the airway pressure and valve function are normal. The most accurate PAWP values are obtained at the end of the respiration cycle when the intrathoracic pressure is fairly constant and the artifact caused by respiration is minimal.

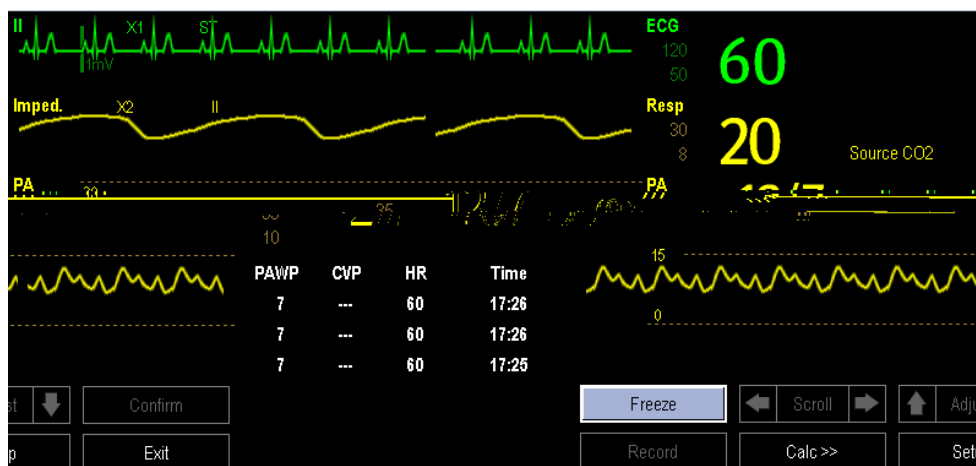
WARNING

- **PAWP monitoring is not intended for neonatal patients.**
-

14.8.1 Preparing to Measure PAWP

To prepare for the PAWP measurement:

1. Prepare the same accessories as in the C.O. measurement. Connect the parts such as catheter, syringe, etc. following the C.O. measurement steps and use the balloon inflation port. Refer to section, [Impedance Catheter](#), for more information.
2. Connect the PAWP cable into the IBP connector on the monitor. Since PAWP is measured on PA, selecting **[PA]** as the IBP label is recommended.
3. Select the PA parameter window or waveform area to enter its setup menu. Then, select **[PAWP]** to enter the PAWP measurement window. You can also enter the PAWP measurement window from the P1-P4 parameter window.



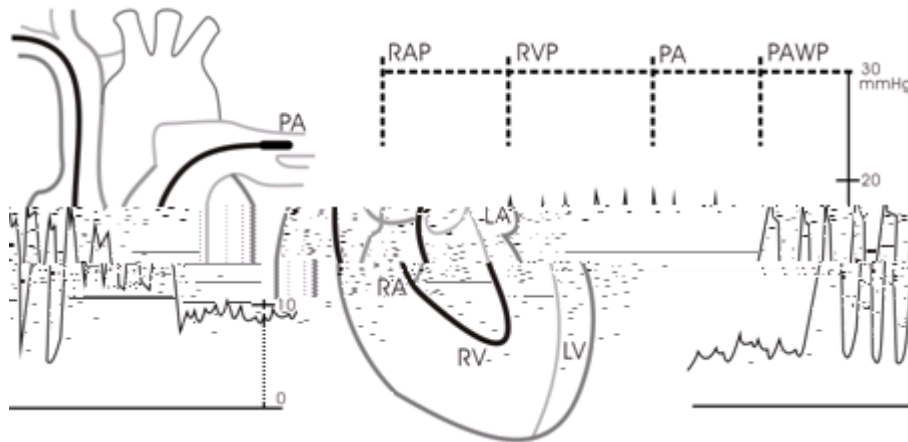
NOTE

- **After entering the PAWP measurement window, the monitor will turn off the PA alarm automatically.**
-

14.8.2 Setting Up the PAWP Measurement

To setup the PAWP measurement:

1. Wedge the flotation catheter into the pulmonary artery. Then inflate the balloon and pay attention to the PA waveform changes on the screen.



2. After obtaining a stable PAWP waveform, press the **[Freeze]** key to freeze the waveform and deflate the balloon.
3. You can adjust the PAWP scale to an appropriate position by adjusting ▲ or ▼ beside the **[Adjust]** button. Press the **[Confirm]** key to save one PAWP measurement.
4. If you need to start a new measurement, select **[Next Measure]**.

WARNING

- **Prolonged inflation can cause pulmonary hemorrhage, infarction or both. Inflate the balloon for the minimum time necessary to get an accurate measurement.**
 - **If the PAWP is greater than the PA (systolic), deflate the balloon and report the incident in accordance with hospital policy. Because the pulmonary artery could be accidentally ruptured, and the PAWP value derived will not reflect the patient's hemodynamic state, but will merely reflect the pressure in the catheter or balloon.**
-

14.8.3 Understanding the PAWP Setup Menu

Select **[Setup]** to enter the **[PAWP Setup]** menu. In this menu, you can:

- Select an ECG lead wave as the first reference wave.
- Select a respiration wave as the second reference wave.
- Select a sweep speed for the displayed waveform.
- Change the size of the PA waveform by adjusting the scale height.

14.9 Troubleshooting

This section lists the problems that might occur. If you encounter the problems when using the equipment or accessories, check the table below before requesting for services. If the problem persists, contact your service personnel.

CAUTION

- **Never try to disassemble the equipment or supplied accessories. There are no internal user-serviceable parts.**

Symptoms	Possible Cause	Correction Action
Damped invasive waveform	Air bubbles in tubing	Eliminate air from tubing as described in section 14.9.1.1.
	Kinked catheter	Change the position of catheter.
	Blood in tubing	Pressurize the solution bag to 300 mmHg. For details, refer to the instructions for use of the solution bag.
IBP not displayed/no IBP waveform	Improper setup	Check display setup in monitor setup.
	Cable not plugged in	Check that the cables are properly connected.
	Transducer not connected.	Check that the transducer is properly connected.
	Stopcock turned improperly.	Check that the stopcock is turned to the correct position.
	Transducer not zeroed	Check and zero the transducer as described in section 14.9.1.2.
Dashes "--" display in place of numerics.	The measured result is invalid or out of range. IBP might be set to non-pulsatile labels like CVP, LA, RA, and ICP.	Change to a pulsatile label.
Abnormally high or low readings	Transducer too High or too Low.	Adjust the position of the transducer and make sure that it is level with the heart, approximately at the level of the midaxillary line. Zero the transducer as described in section 14.9.1.2.
Unable to Zero	Stopcock not open to atmosphere.	Check the transducer and make sure the stopcock is turned to the air.
PAWP button disabled	One IBP channel must be labeled PA	Label an IBP channel as PA. (Also Label an IBP channel as P1/P2/P3/P4, it will automatically change to PA)

FOR YOUR NOTES

15 Monitoring Cardiac Output

15.1 Introduction

The cardiac output (C.O.) measurement invasively measures cardiac output and other hemodynamic parameters using the right heart (atria) thermodilution method. A cold solution of known volume and temperature is injected into the right atrium through the proximal port of a pulmonary artery (PA) catheter. The cold solution mixes with the blood in the right ventricle and the change in blood temperature is measured with a thermistor at the distal end of the catheter in the pulmonary artery. The temperature change is displayed as a curve in the C.O. split screen, and the monitor calculates the C.O. value from this curve. The C.O. value is inversely proportional to the area under the curve. As cardiac output varies continuously, a series of measurements must be carried out to achieve a reliable C.O. average value. Always use the average of multiple thermodilution measurements for therapy decisions. The monitor is capable of storing 6 measurements.

WARNING

- C.O. monitoring is restricted to adult patients only.
-

15.2 Understanding the C.O. Display

The C.O. measurement is displayed on the monitor as numeric C.O., C.I. and TB in the C.O. parameter window as shown below. To enter the [C.O. Setup] menu, select the C.O. parameter window.



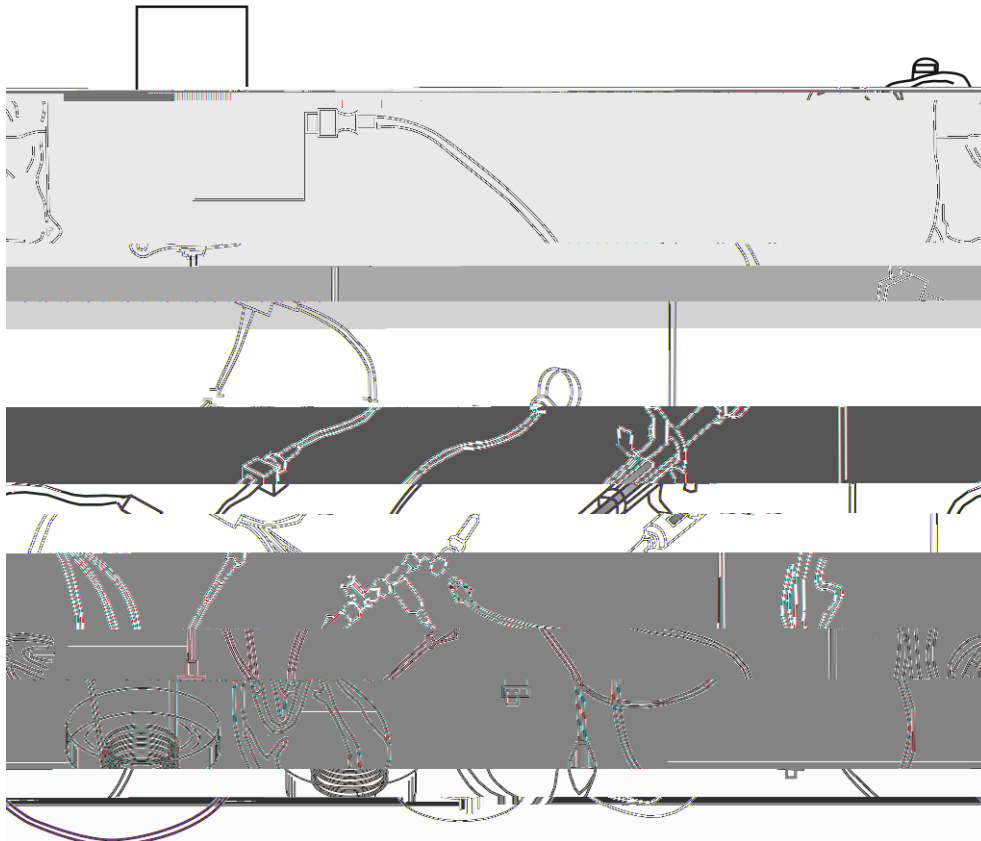
1. Cardiac output
2. Time at which the C.O. average is calculated
3. Cardiac index
4. Blood temperature

15.3 Influencing Factors

The factors that affect cardiac output are:

- temperature of injectate solution,
- volume of injectate solution,
- patient's baseline blood temperature,
- patient's inspiratory/expiratory cycle,
- placement of catheter.

pata222entlu



NOTE

- The above picture illustrates when using a TI sensor (PN 6000-10-02079). The connection may be different if other TI sensors are used.

3. Select the C.O. parameter window to enter the [C.O. Setup] menu. Check if the height and weight are appropriate for your patient. Change if necessary.
4. In the [C.O. Setup] menu, set the [C.O. Rate] to 1. The [C.O. Rate] is 1.0028 Tc 0.037 (t)-12. R-3.8 (g)50.5 (C7.6 (t)-11.6 20.5 (n)1.sTc 0.037 r)36001 Tw 4 (e)c Chr



- A. Currently measured numeric
- B. Currently measured C.O. curve
- C. Prompt message area
- D. Buttons
- E. Averaged values
- F. Measurement windows

6. Proceed as follows.

- ◆ In **[Manual]** measure mode, select the **[Start]** button and then inject the solution quickly when you see the message **[Ready for new set of measurement]**. As shown in the figure above, during the measurement, the currently measured thermodilution curve is displayed. At the end of the measurement, the thermodilution curve is transferred to one of the 6 measurement windows and the monitor prompts you to wait for a certain period of time before starting a new measurement.
- ◆ In **[Auto]** measure mode, the monitor consecutively takes C.O. measurements automatically without the need for pressing the **[Start]** button between two measurements. A new thermodilution measurement is possible as soon as the message **[Inject now!]** is displayed on the screen. The monitor automatically detects further thermodilution measurements.

7. Consecutively take 3 to 5 single measurements as instructed by Step 6.

A maximum of 6 measurements can be stored. If you perform more than six measurements without rejecting any, the oldest will automatically be deleted when a seventh curve is stored. Select from the 6 measurement curves and the system will automatically calculate and display the averaged C.O. and C.I. values. Then select the **[Accept Average]** button to accept and store the averaged values.

When injecting, the stopcock to the PA catheter is open and the stopcock to the injectate solution is closed. After the measurement is completed, turn off the stopcock to the PA catheter and turn on the stopcock to the injectate solution, and then draw the injectate solution into the injectate syringe.

In the buttons area, you can:

- Select [**Start**] to start a C.O. measurement.
- Select [**Stop**] to stop the current measurement.
- Select [**Cancel**] during a measurement to cancel the measurement. Selecting it after a measurement deletes the measured results.
- Select [**Record**] to print out the curves selected for average calculation, numerics and averaged values by the recorder.
- Select [**Setup >>**] to access the [**C.O. Setup**] menu.
- Select [**Calc >>**] [**Hemodynamic >>**] to access the [**Hemodynamic Calculation**] menu.

The system can automatically adjust the X-axis scale range to 30 s or 60 s and Y-axis scale range to 0.5°C, 1.0°C, or 2.0°C.

CAUTION

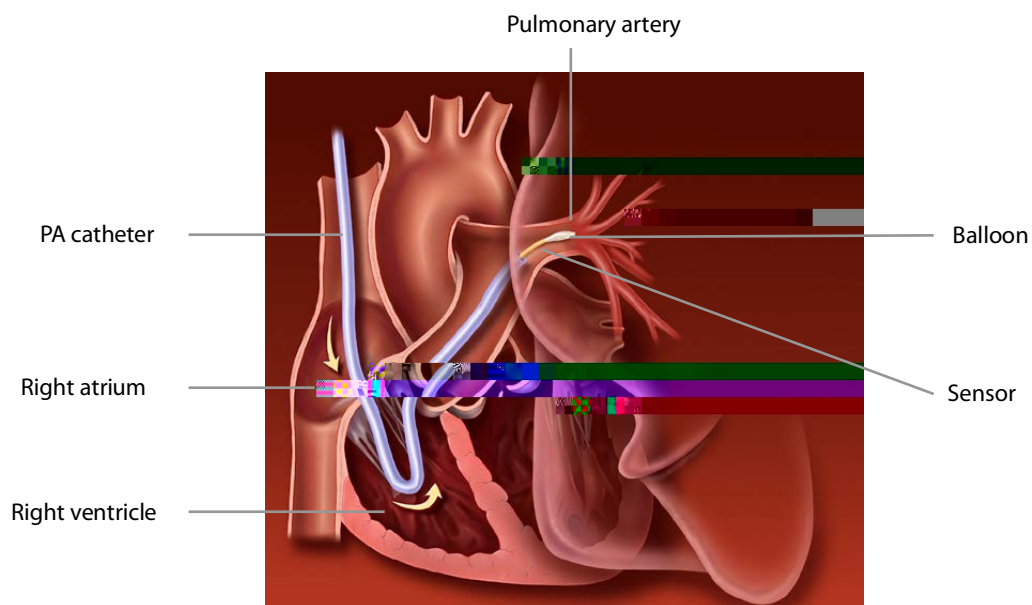
- **Starting a measurement without blood temperature being stable may cause measuring failure.**
-

NOTE

- **During a cardiac output measurement, blood temperature alarms are inactive.**
 - **Please refer to the Instructions for Use of the pulmonary artery catheter to determine the [Comp. Const] and the volume of injectate.**
-

15.5 Measuring the Blood Temperature

As shown below, the blood temperature is measured with a temperature sensor at the distal end of the catheter in the pulmonary artery. During C.O. measurements, blood temperature alarms are suppressed to avoid false alarms. They will automatically recover as soon as the C.O. measurements are completed.



16 Monitoring CO₂

16.1 Introduction

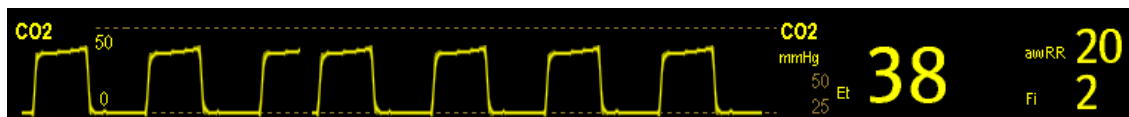
CO₂ monitoring is a continuous, non-invasive technique for determining the concentration of CO₂ in the patient's airway by measuring the absorption of infrared (IR) light of specific wavelengths. CO₂ has its own absorption characteristic and the amount of light passing the gas probe depends on the concentration of the measured CO₂. When a specific band of IR light passes through respiratory gas samples, some of IR light will be absorbed by the CO₂ molecules. The amount of IR light transmitted after it has been passed through the respiratory gas sample is measured with a photodetector. From the amount of IR light measured, the concentration of CO₂ is calculated.

Sidestream/Microstream measurement samples expired patient gas at a constant sample flow from the patient's airway and analyzes it with a CO₂ sensor built into the CO₂ module.

The sidestream and microstream CO₂ measurement can be used, with specified accessories, with intubated and non-intubated adult, pediatric, and neonatal patients. With intubated patients, a sample of the respiratory gas is drawn from the patient's breathing circuit through an airway adapter and a gas sampling line. With non-intubated patients, the gas sample is drawn through a nasal cannula.

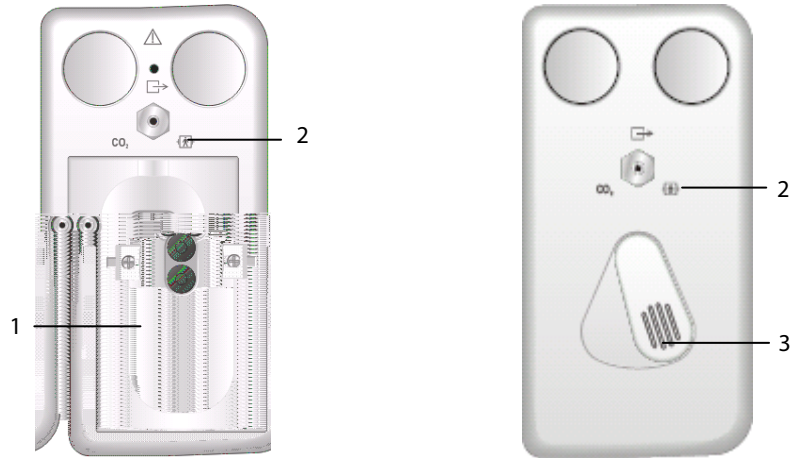
The measurement provides:

1. A CO₂ waveform.
2. End tidal CO₂ value (EtCO₂): the CO₂ value measured at the end of the expiration phase.
3. Fraction of inspired CO₂ (FiCO₂): the smallest CO₂ value measured during inspiration.
4. Airway respiration rate (awRR): the number of breaths per minute, calculated from the CO₂ waveform.



16.2 CO₂ Module

This monitor uses an external module to perform CO₂ monitoring.



1. CO₂ watertrap seat
2. Gas outlet
3. Connector for sampling line

16.3 Preparing to Measure CO₂

WARNING

- Check that the alarm limit settings are appropriate before taking measurement.
 - Eliminate the exhausted gas before performing the measurement.
-

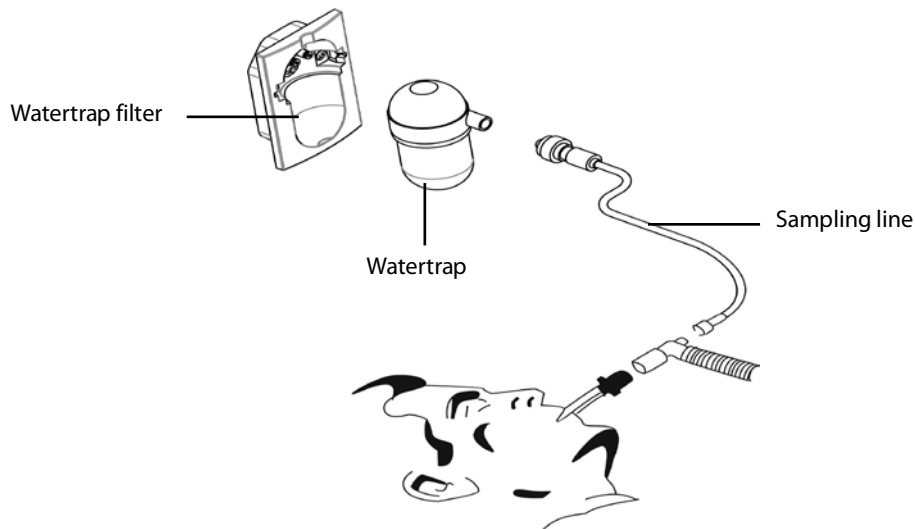
NOTE

- Perform the measurement in a well-ventilated environment.
-

16.3.1 Making a Sidestream CO₂ Measurement

To make a sidestream CO₂ measurement:

1. Attach the watertrap to the module and then connect the CO₂ components as shown below.



2. The CO₂ module needs time to warm up to reach operating temperature. The message [CO₂ Sensor Warmup] is displayed during warm-up.
3. After warm-up is finished, you can perform CO₂ measurements.

CAUTION

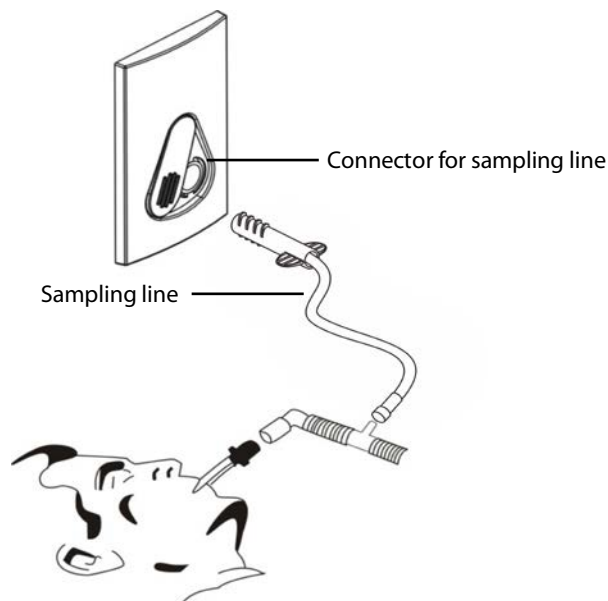
- The watertrap collects water drops condensed in the sampling line and therefore prevents them from entering the module. To avoid blocking the airway, empty the watertrap container whenever half full. Dispose of accumulated fluids in accordance with hospital policy or your local regulations.
- The watertrap has a filter preventing bacterium, water and secretions from entering the module. After long-term use, dust or other substances may compromise the performance of the filter or even block the airway. In this case, replace the watertrap. It is recommended that you replace the watertrap once a month, or when the watertrap is found leaky, damaged or contaminated.
- Do not apply adult watertrap to the neonate patient. Otherwise, patient injury could result.

NOTE

- To extend the life of the watertrap and module, disconnect the watertrap and set the CO₂ module operating mode to the Standby mode when CO₂ monitoring is not required.
-

16.3.2 Making a Microstream CO₂ Measurement

Connect the sampling line to the module and then connect the CO₂ components as shown below. After warm-up is finished, you can perform CO₂ measurements.



16.4 Changing CO₂ Settings

16.4.1 Accessing CO₂ Menus

By selecting the CO₂ parameter window, you can access the **[CO₂ Setup]** menu.

16.4.2 Entering the Standby Mode

The Standby mode of the CO₂ module relates to the Standby mode of the monitor as follows:

- If the monitor enters the Standby mode, the CO₂ module will also enter the Standby mode.
- If the monitor exits the Standby mode, the CO₂ module will also exit the Standby mode.
- If the CO₂ module enters or exits the Standby mode, it will not affect the monitor.

To enter or exit the Standby mode manually:

1. Select **[Operating Mode]** in the **[CO₂ Setup]** menu
2. Select **[Standby]** or **[Measure]**.

When you set the sidestream CO₂ module to the Standby mode, the CO₂ gas sample intake pump automatically sets the sample flow rate to zero. When exiting the Standby mode, the CO₂ module continues to work at the previously set sample flow rate.

For the sidestream CO₂ module, you can set a delay time after which, the CO₂ module will enter the Standby mode if no breath is detected.

For the microstream CO₂ module, you can also set a period of time after which the CO₂ module enters the Standby mode if no breath is detected, or since the CO₂ module was powered on, or since the CO₂ module was switched to the measuring mode, or the automatic Standby time is re-set.

To set the Standby time:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu:
2. Select **[Auto Standby]** and then select the appropriate setting.

16.4.3 Setting the CO₂ Unit

To set the CO₂ unit:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance >>] [User Maintenance]** enter the required password **[Unit Setup >>]**.
2. In the Unit Setup menu, select **[CO2 Unit]** and then select **[mmHg]**, **[%]** or **[kPa]**.

16.4.4 Setting up Gas Compensations

WARNING

- **Make sure to use the appropriate compensations. Inappropriate compensations may cause inaccurate measurement values and result in misdiagnosis.**
-

For the sidestream CO₂ module:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]**.
2. According to the actual condition, set the concentration required for the following compensations:
 - ◆ **[O2 Compen]**
 - ◆ **[N2O Compen]**
 - ◆ **[Des Compen]**

For the microstream CO₂ module, gas compensations are not required.

16.4.5 Setting up Humidity Compensation

Sidestream and microstream CO₂ modules are configured to compensate CO₂ readings for either Body Temperature and Pressure, Saturated Gas (BTPS), to account for humidity in the patient's breath, or Ambient Temperature and Pressure, Dry Gas (ATPD).

1. ATPD: $P_{\text{co}_2}(\text{mmHg}) = \text{CO}_2(\text{vol}\%) \times P_{\text{amb}}/100$
2. BTPS: $P_{\text{CO}_2}(\text{mmHg}) = \text{CO}_2(\text{vol}\%) \times (P_{\text{amb}} - 47)/100$

Where, P_{CO_2} is the partial pressure of CO₂ in mmHg.

For the sidestream and microstream CO₂ module, you can set the humidity compensation on or off according to the actual condition. To set the humidity compensation:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu, and then select **[BTPS Compen]**.
2. Select either **[On]** for BTPS or **[Off]** for ATPD, depending on which compensation applies.

16.4.6 Setting the Apnea Alarm Delay

To set the apnea alarm delay:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[Apnea Delay]** and then select the appropriate setting.

The monitor will alarm if the patient has stopped breathing for longer than the selected apnea time. The setting of **[Apnea Delay]** takes effect simultaneously to the Resp, CO₂, and AG modules.

WARNING

- **The respiration measurement does not recognize the cause of apneas. It only indicates an alarm if no breath is detected when a pre-adjusted time has elapsed since the last detected breath. Therefore, it cannot be used for diagnostic purpose.**
-

16.4.7 Choosing a Time Interval for Peak-Picking

For microstream modules, you can select a time interval for picking the highest CO₂ as the EtCO₂ and the lowest as the FiCO₂.

To set the time interval:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[Max Hold]**
3. Select **[Single Breath]**, **[10 s]**, **[20 s]** or **[30 s]**
 - ◆ **[Single Breath]**: EtCO₂ and FiCO₂ are calculated for every breath.
 - ◆ **[10 s]**, **[20 s]** or **[30 s]**: EtCO₂ and FiCO₂ are calculated using 10, 20 or 30 seconds of data.

16.4.8 Setting the Flow Rate

For the sidestream CO₂ module, you can change the sampling rate of respiratory gas in the patient's airway by setting the flow rate.

To set the flow rate:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu.
2. Select an appropriate setting from **[Flow Rate]**.

WARNING

- Please consider the patient's actual bearing capability and select the appropriate flow rate when setting the flow rate.
-

16.4.9 Setting up the CO₂ Wave

Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu, in which you can:

- Select **[Wave Type]** and then select **[Draw]** or **[Fill]**:
 - ◆ **[Draw]**: The CO₂ wave is displayed as a curved line.
 - ◆ **[Fill]**: The CO₂ wave is displayed as a filled area.
- Select **[Sweep]**, and then select the appropriate setting. The faster the wave sweeps, the wider the wave is.
- Change the size of the CO₂ waveform by adjusting the wave **[Scale]**.

16.5 Setting RR Source

To set RR source:

1. Select the CO₂ parameter window to access the **[CO2 Setup]** menu.
2. Select **[RR Source]** and then select a source or **[Auto]** from the dropdown list.

The **[RR Source]** setting takes effect simultaneously to the Resp, CO₂, and AG modules. For details, please refer to section

16.4.9 Setting up the CO₂ Wave

16.6 Barometric Pressure Compensation

Both sidestream and microstream CO₂ modules have the function of automatic barometric pressure compensation (the system automatically measures the barometric pressure which the monitor is exposed to).

16.7 Measurement Limitations

Some adverse effects can influence the CO₂ performance.

CAUTION

- **The following factors may influence the accuracy of measurement:**
 - ◆ Leaks or internal venting of sampled gas
 - ◆ Mechanical shock
 - ◆ Cyclic pressure up to 10 kPa (100 cmH₂O)
 - ◆ Other sources of interference, if any
 - **Measurement accuracy may be affected by the breath rate and I/E ratio as follow:**
 - ◆ etCO₂ is within specification for breath rate ≤ 60 bpm and I/E ratio ≤ 1:1;
 - ◆ etCO₂ is within specification for breath rate ≤ 30 bpm and I/E ratio ≤ 2:1.
 - **Measurement accuracy is unspecified for breath rate larger than 60 bpm.**
-

16.8 Leakage test

When the sidestream CO₂ module needs maintenance, the monitor displays the message in the CO₂ waveform window: **[Need maintenance. Enter CO2 setup menu.]** Then:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance >>] [User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password **[Maintain CO2 >>]**.
2. Perform leakage test according to the prompt messages on the menu.

16.9 Troubleshooting the Sidestream CO₂ Sampling System

When the sampling system of the sidestream CO₂ module does not work correctly, check to see if the sampling line is kinked. If the sampling line is not kinked, remove it from the watertrap. If the monitor gives a message indicating the sampling system still does not work correctly, it indicates that the watertrap is blocked and should be replaced with a new one. Otherwise, the sampling line is blocked and should be replaced with a new one.

16.10 Removing Exhaust Gases from the System

WARNING

- **Anesthetics: When using the Sidestream or Microstream CO₂ measurement on patients who are receiving or have recently received anesthetics, connect the outlet to a scavenging system to avoid exposing medical staff to anesthetics.**
-

To remove the sample gas to a scavenging system, connect an exhaust tube to the gas outlet connector of the module.

16.11 Zeroing the Sensor

Zero calibration eliminates the effect of baseline drift during CO₂ measurement exerted on the readings and therefore maintains the accuracy of the CO₂ measurements.

For sidestream and microstream CO₂ modules, a zero calibration is carried out automatically when necessary. You can also start a manual zero calibration if necessary.

To manually start a zero calibration:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Maintenance >>]** **[User Maintenance >>]** enter the required password **[Maintain CO₂ >>]**.
2. Select **[Calibrate CO₂ >>]** **[Start Zero Cal.]**.

Disconnecting the patient airway is not required when performing a zero calibration.

WARNING

- **Do not rely on the readings during zeroing.**
-
-

16.12 Calibrating the Sensor

For sidestream or microstream CO₂ modules, a calibration should be performed once every year or when the readings go far beyond the range. For details, refer to the chapter, [Zeroing and Calibrating the CO₂ Sensor](#).

16.13 Oridion Information



Oridion Patents

This posting serves as notice under 35 U.S.C.§287(a) for Covidien patents: <http://www.covidien.com/patents>.

No Implied License

Possession or purchase of this device does not convey any express or implied license to use the device with unauthorized CO₂ sampling consumables which would, alone, or in combination with this device, fall within the scope of one or more of the patents relating to this device and/or CO₂ sampling consumable.

17 Monitoring AG (For cPM 12 Only)

17.1 Introduction

The anesthetic gas (AG) module measures the patient's anesthetic and respiratory gases by connecting to the airway of intubated patients or collecting the gases with specified accessories. It also incorporates the features of the O₂ module and BIS module. The AG measurement is applicable for adult, pediatric and neonatal patients. AG monitoring is for cPM 12 patient monitors only.

The AG module determines the concentration of certain gases using the infrared (IR) light absorption measurement. The gases that can be measured by the AG module absorb IR light. Each gas has its own absorption characteristic. The gas is transported into a sample cell, and an optical IR filter selects a specific band of IR light to pass through the gas. For multiple gas measurements, there are multiple IR filters. The higher the concentration of gas in a given volume the more IR light is absorbed. This means that higher concentration of IR absorbing gas cause a lower transmission of IR light. The amount of IR light transmitted after it has been passed through an IR absorbing gas is measured. From the amount of IR light measured, the concentration of gas present can be calculated.

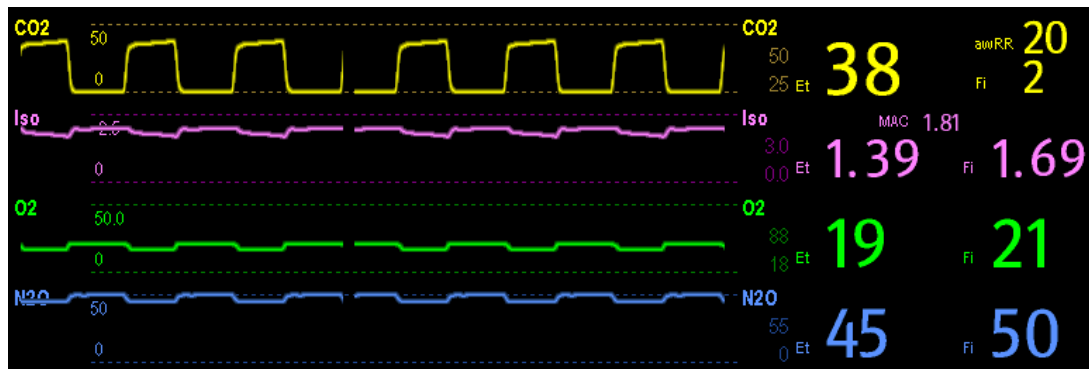
Oxygen does not absorb IR light as other breathing gases and is therefore measured relying on its paramagnetic properties. Inside the O₂ sensor are two nitrogen-filled glass spheres mounted on a strong rare metal taut-band suspension. This assembly is suspended in a symmetrical non-uniform magnetic field. In the presence of paramagnetic oxygen, the glass spheres are pushed further away from the strongest part of the magnetic field. The strength of the torque acting on the suspension is proportional to the oxygen concentration. From the strength of the torque, the concentration of oxygen is calculated.

AG module can identify two anesthetic gases in a mixture automatically and distinguish between them according to their contributions to the MAC value for display as the primary and secondary anesthetic agents.

NOTE

- **The AG module is configured with automatic barometric pressure compensation function.**
 - **Perform the measurement in a well-ventilated environment.**
-

17.2 Understanding the AG Display



Gas	N2O	O2	Iso	Sev	MAC
Et	45	19	1.39	0.37	MAC
Fi	50	21	1.69	0.62	1.81

The AG module can send waves and numerics for all measured anesthetic gases for display on the monitor, including:

- CO₂, O₂, N₂O and AA waves
- awRR: airway respiratory rate
- MAC: minimum alveolar concentration
- End tidal (Et) and fraction of inspired (Fi) numerics for CO₂, O₂, N₂O and AA

Where AA represents Des (desflurane), Iso (isoflurane), Enf (enflurane), Sev (sevoflurane), or Hal (halothane).

The AA waveform area displays the primary anesthetic gas's waveform. The O₂ waveform will be displayed only when the O₂ waveform is currently switched on.

WARNING

- **To avoid explosion hazard, do not use flammable anesthetic agent such as ether and cyclopropane with this equipment.**
-

17.3 MAC Values

Minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) is the minimum concentration of the agent in the alveoli. It is a basic index to indicate the depth of anesthesia. The standard ISO 21647 defines MAC as this: alveolar concentration of an inhaled anesthetic agent that, in the absence of other anesthetic agents and at equilibrium, prevents 50% of patients from moving in response to a standard surgical stimulus.

Minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) values are listed below:

Agent	Des	Iso	Enf	Sev	Hal	N2O
1 MAC	6%*	1.15%	1.7%	2.1%	0.77%	105%**

* The data is taken from a 25-year-old patient.

** indicates 1 MAC nitrous oxide can only be reached in hyperbaric chamber.

NOTE

- The MAC values shown in the table above are those published by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for a healthy 40-year-old adult male patient.
- In actual applications, the MAC value may be affected by age, weight and other factors.

The formula to calculate the MAC value is as follows:

$$MAC = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{EtAgent_i}{AgentVol_{age}^i}$$

Where N is the number of all agents (including N₂O) that the AG module can measure, EtAgent_i is the concentration of each agent, and AgentVol_{age}ⁱ is the concentration of each agent at 1 MAC with age correction.

The formula for calculating age correction of 1 MAC is:

$$MAC_{age} = MAC_{40} \times 10^{(-0.00269 \times (age - 40))}$$

For example, the Des concentration at 1 MAC of a 60-year old patient is $6\% \times 10^{(-0.00269 \times (60 - 40))} = 6\% \times 0.88$.

The AG module measures there are 4% of Des, 0.5% of Hal and 50% of N₂O in the patient's end-tidal gas:

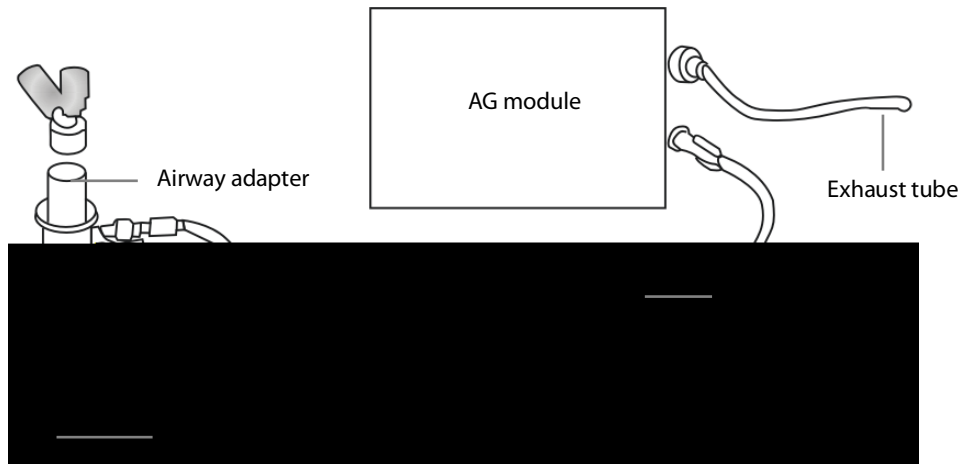
$$MAC = \frac{4.0\%}{6\% \times 0.88} + \frac{0.5\%}{0.77\% \times 0.88} + \frac{50\%}{105\% \times 0.88} = 2.04$$

NOTE

-

17.4 Preparing to Measure AG

1. Select an appropriate watertrap according to patient category and attach it to the module.
2. Connect the gas sample line to the watertrap connector.
3. Connect the other end of the gas sampling line to the patient via the airway adapter.
4. Connect the gas outlet to a scavenging system using an exhaust tube.



5. Insert the AG module to the monitor and the monitor will prompt [**AG Startup**]. Then the AG module starts to warmup and at the same time the monitor prompts [**AG Warmup**]. After 45 seconds, the AG module enters the iso accuracy mode. After 10 minutes, the module enters the full accuracy mode.

WARNING

- **Perform the AG leakage test every time before the AG measurement. For instructions on how to perform the leakage test, see [Leakage Test](#).**
- **Make sure that the connections are tight. Any leak in the system can result in erroneous readings due to ambient air mixing with patient gases.**
- **Do not apply adult watertrap to the neonate patient. Otherwise, patient injury could result.**
- **Using high-frequency electrosurgical units may increase the risk of skin burn. In this case, do not use antistatic or conductive respiratory tubing.**
- **Check that the alarm limit settings are appropriate before taking measurement.**

CAUTION

- **Position the airway adapter so that the part connecting to the gas sample line is pointing upwards. This prevents condensed water from passing into the gas sample line and causing an occlusion.**
- **The watertrap collects water drops condensed in the sampling line and therefore prevents them from entering the module. To avoid blocking the airway, empty the watertrap container whenever half full. Dispose of accumulated fluids in accordance with the hospital policy or your local regulations.**
- **The watertrap has a filter preventing bacterium, water and secretions from entering the module. After long-term use, dust or other substances may compromise the performance of the filter or even block the airway. In this case, replace the watertrap. Replacing the watertrap once a month is recommended.**

17.5 Changing AG Settings

17.5.1 Setting Gas Unit

For N2O and AA, the unit of the me

To set the gas unit:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance**] enter the required password [**Unit Setup >>**].
2. In the Unit Setup menu, you can select [**CO2 Unit**] or [**O2 Unit**] and then select [**mmHg**], [%] or [**kPa**].

17.5.2 Setting the Apnea Alarm Delay

To set the apnea alarm delay:

1. Select the AG parameter area to access the [**AG Setup**] menu.
2. Select [**Apnea Delay**] and select the appropriate setting.

The monitor alarms if the patient has stopped breathing for longer than the preset apnea time. The [**Apnea Delay**] setting is universally applied to the Resp, CO₂, and AG modules.

WARNING

- **The respiration measurement does not recognize the cause of apneas. It only indicates an alarm if no breath is detected when a preset time has elapsed since the last detected breath. Therefore, it cannot be used for diagnostic purposes.**
-

17.5.3 Changing the Sample Flow Rate

In the setup menu for any gas, select [**Flow Rate**] and then choose either:

- [**High**]: 200 ml/min for adult and pediatric patients, and 120 ml/min for neonatal patients.
- [**Med**]: 150 ml/min for adult and pediatric patients, and 90 ml/min for neonatal patients.
- [**Low**]: 120 ml/min for adult and pediatric patients, and 70 ml/min for neonatal patients.

17.5.4 Entering the Standby Mode

For the AG module, the default operating mode is measure. When you set the AG module to the Standby mode, the AG gas sample intake pump automatically sets the sample flow rate to zero. When exiting the Standby mode, the AG module continues to work at the previously set sample flow rate with no need to warm up again. After nearly 1 minute, the module enters the full accuracy mode. The AG module Standby mode relates to the Standby mode of the monitor as follows:

- If the monitor enters the Standby mode, the AG module also enters the Standby mode.
- If the monitor exits the Standby mode, the AG module also exits the Standby mode.
- If the AG module enters or exits the Standby mode, it does not affect the monitor.

To enter or exit the Standby mode manually, in the agent's setup menu, select **[Operating Mode]** and then select **[Standby]** or **[Measure]**. You can also set a period of time after which the AG module enters the Standby mode automatically if no breath is detected since the last detected breath. To set the Standby time, in the agent's setup menu, select **[Auto Standby (min)]** and then select the appropriate setting.

17.5.5 Setting up the AG Wave

17.7 Measurement Limitations

The following factors may influence the measurement accuracy:

- Leaks or internal venting of sampled gas
- Mechanical shock
- Cyclic pressure up to 10 kPa (100 cmH₂O)
- Other sources of interference, if any

17.8 Troubleshooting

17.8.1 When the Gas Inlet is Blocked

If the gas inlet (including watertrap, sampling line and airway adapter) is occluded by condensed water, the message **[AG Airway Occluded]** appears.

To remove the occlusion:

- Check the airway adapter for an occlusion and replace if necessary.
- Check the sampling line for an occlusion or kinking and replace if necessary.
- Check the watertrap for a build up of water. Empty the watertrap. If the problem persists, replace the watertrap.

17.8.2 When an Internal Occlusion Occurs

Condensed water may enter the module and cause contamination and/or internal occlusions. In this case, the message **[AG Airway Occluded]** displays.

To remove the occlusion:

- Check for any occlusion in the gas inlet and/or outlet system.
- If the problem persists, internal occlusions may exist. Contact your service personnel.

17.9 Removing Exhaust Gases from the System

WARNING

- **Anesthetics: When using the AG measurement on patients who are receiving or have recently received anesthetics, connect the outlet to a scavenging system to avoid exposing medical staff to anesthetics.**
-

To remove the sample gas to a scavenging system, connect an exhaust tube to the gas outlet connector of the module.

FOR YOUR NOTES

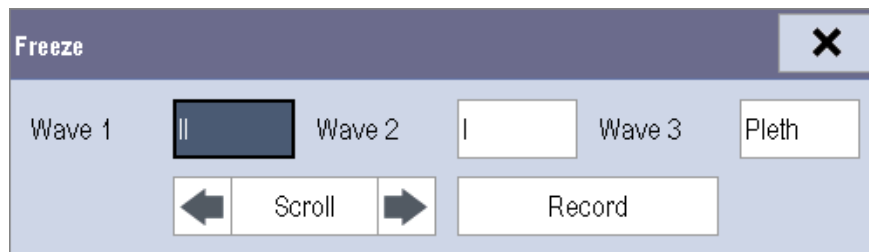
18 Freezing Waveforms

During patient monitoring, the freeze feature allows you to freeze the currently displayed waveforms on the screen so that you can have a close examination of the patient's status. Additionally, you can select any frozen waveform for recording.

18.1 Freezing Waveforms

To freeze waveforms, select the **[Freeze]** hardkey on the monitor's front panel.

- The system closes the displayed menu (if any), and opens the **[Freeze]** menu.



- All displayed waveforms are frozen, i.e. the waveforms stop being refreshed.

NOTE

- The freeze feature does not affect the split-screen view of minitrends, OxyCRG and other patients.
-

18.2 Viewing Frozen Waveforms


To view the frozen waveforms, you can either:

- Select the **[Scroll]** button and then rotate the knob clockwise or counter-clockwise, or
- Directly select the ◀ or ▶ beside the **[Scroll]** button using the touchscreen.

The frozen waveforms will scroll left or right accordingly. And meanwhile, at the lower right corner of the last waveform, there is an upward arrow. The freeze time displays below the arrow and the initial frozen time is **[0 s]**. With the waveforms scrolling, the freeze time changes at intervals of 1 second. This change will be applied for all waveforms on the screen.

18.3 Unfreezing Waveforms

To unfreeze the frozen waveforms, you can either:

- Select the  button at the upper right corner of the **[Freeze]** menu,
- Select the **[Freeze]** hardkey on the monitor's front panel, or
- Perform any other action that causes the screen to be readjusted or opens a menu, such as inserting or removing a module, pressing the **[Menu]** hardkey, etc.

18.4 Recording Frozen Waveforms

To record the frozen waveforms:



1. In the **[Freeze]** menu, select, in order, **[Wave 1]**, **[Wave 2]** and **[Wave 3]** and then select your desired waveforms.
2. Select the **[Record]** button. The selected waveforms and all numerics at the frozen time are printed out by the recorder.



19 Review

19.1 Accessing Respective Review Windows

1. Select the **[Review]** QuickKey, or **[Main Menu] [Review >>]**.
2. Select **[Graphic Trends]**, **[Tabular Trends]**, **[Events]**





■ To browse the graphic trends, you can either:

◆ Select  or  beside [Scroll] to move the cursor one step to the left or right to navigate through the graphic trends, or



◆ Select  or  to move the cursor one page to the left or right to navigate through the graphic trends.

A time indicating your current position displays above the parameter area. Numeric measurement values corresponding to the cursor location change as the cursor is moved.

In this review window:

- Select **[Trend Group]** and you can select a trend group for viewing in the popup menu. If **[Custom 1]** or **[Custom 2]** is selected, you can further select **[Define Trend Group]**. Then you can select the parameters for viewing in the popup menu.
- Select **[Interval]** to change the resolution of the trend data and then select the appropriate setting:
 - ◆ **[5 s]** or **[30 s]**: select to view up to 4 hours of tabular trends at 5- or 30-second resolution.
 - ◆ **[1 min]**, **[5 min]**, **[10 min]**, **[15 min]**, **[30 min]**, **[1 h]**, **[2 h]** or **[3 h]**: select to view up to 120 hours of tabular trends at your selected resolution.
 - ◆ **[NIBP]**: select to view the tabular trends when NIBP measurements were acquired.
- To browse the tabular trends, you can either:
 - ◆ Select  or  beside **[Scroll]** to drag the scrollbar left or right to navigate through the trend database, or
 - ◆ Select  or  to scroll left or right to navigate through the trend database.

The measurement value that triggered a high level alarm has a red background. The one that triggered a medium/low level alarm has a yellow background.

- Select  or  beside **[Event]** to position the cursor to a different event time.
- Select the **[Record]** button to access the **[Record Setup]** menu and set the start and end time of the tabular trends you want to record. This feature is not available when reviewing a patient's history. By further selecting **[Record]**, you can print the displayed tabular trends to the recorder.
- Select the **[Record (All)]** button to print all of the tabular trends to the recorder. The trends will be printed in reverse chronological order from the current time to the last time a patient was admitted to the patient monitor.
- Select the **[Print]** button to set and print the tabular trends report with the printer. For how to configure the tabular trends report, refer to chapter 19.4.1.

19.4 Reviewing Events

19.4.1 Marking Events

During monitoring, some events may affect the patient and change the displayed waveforms or numerics displayed on the monitor. To help analyze these waveforms or numeric changes, you can mark these events.

Select **[Main Menu]** **[Mark Event >>]**. In the popup menu, you can select the waves to store after triggering a manual event. You can select **[Trigger Manual Event]** from the **[Mark Event]** menu or the **[Manual Event]** QuickKey to trigger a manual event and store it at the same time.

When you are reviewing graphic trends, tabular trends or full-disclosure waveforms, the manual event symbol is displayed at the time the event is triggered.

19.4.2 Reviewing Events

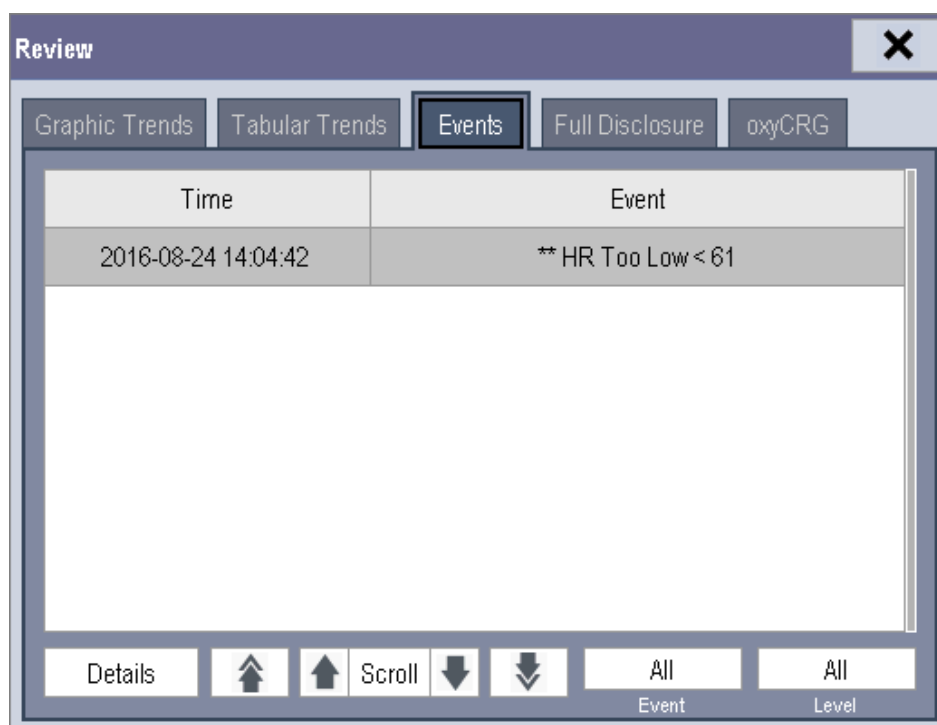
The monitor saves the events in real time. You can review these events.

In the **[Review]** menu, select **[Events]** to access the following window.

You can review the parameter alarm events, arrhythmia alarm events and manual events. When an event occurs, the system stores all the measurement numerics at the event triggering time and related waveforms 4 seconds, 8 seconds, or 16 seconds before and after the event triggering time, as per the setting of recording length.

NOTE

- **Pausing or switching off alarms will not be recorded as events. The time of these operations will not be recorded in the system log.**
- **Earlier-recorded events might be overwritten by later ones if the events log reaches capacity.**



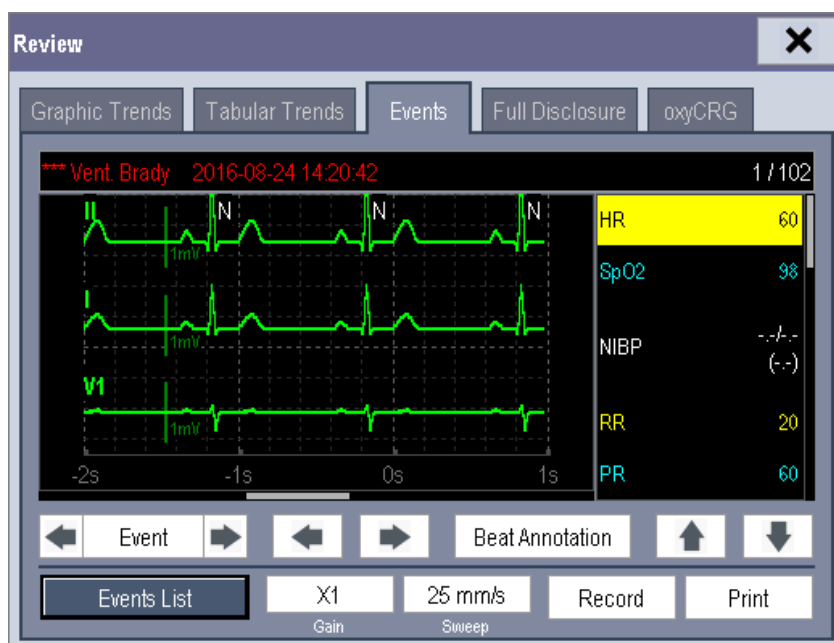
In this window:

- Select **[Event]** to view the desired events.
- Selecting **[Level]** to view the desired events according to the alarm priority .

After selecting the desired event, you can select **[Details]** to access the following window. In this window, the waveform area displays the waveforms related to the event, and the parameter area displays the parameter values happened at the event trigger time.

NOTE

- **A total loss of power has no impact on the saved events.**



1. Waveform area

2. Parameter area

In this window:

- You can select or to navigate through the waveforms.
- You can select or beside the **[Event]** button to switch between events.
- By selecting the **[Beat Annotation]** button, you can display or hide beat labels above the first ECG waveform on the screen. The white beat labels indicate how the monitor is classifying beats and may help explain suspected, missed, or false arrhythmia calls.
 - ◆ N = Normal
 - ◆ V = Ventricular Ectopic
 - ◆ S = Supraventricular Premature
 - ◆ P = Paced
 - ◆ L = Learning
 - ◆ ? = Insufficient information to classify beats
 - ◆ I = Inoperative (for example, Lead Off)
 - ◆ M = No beat detected

When beat labels are displayed above the ECG waveform, they can be printed via the recorder or a laser printer. If you select **[Beat Annotation]** in the **[Events]** tab to display or hide beat labels, these beat labels will also be displayed or hidden in the **[Full Disclosure]** tab, and vice versa.

CAUTION

- **Ensure that you have selected the optimal leads with the best waveform amplitude and the highest signal-to-noise ratio. Selecting the optimal leads is important for beat detection, beat classification, and V-Fib detection.**
-

- You can set the desired **[Gain]** for ECG waveform.
- You can set the desired **[Sweep]**.
- By selecting the **[Record]** button, you can print the displayed alarm events with the recorder.
- Select **[Print]** to print the displayed alarm event to the pre-connected laser printer.
- Select **[Events List]** to view the events list.

19.5 Reviewing Waveforms

In the **[Review]** menu, select **[Full Disclosure]** to access the following window.



In this review window:

- To review full-disclosure waveforms, you need to save waveforms first. Select **[Save Waves >>]** and then select the parameters whose waveforms you want to view. To save full-disclosure waveforms, your monitor must have a storage card.
- To view the waveforms, you can either:
 - ◆ Select or beside the **[Scroll]** button to move the cursor one step left or right to navigate through the waveforms, or
 - ◆ Select or to move the cursor one page left or right to navigate through the waveforms.

A time indicating your current position is displayed at the top of the waveform area. Numeric measurement values corresponding to the cursor location are displayed in the parameter area, and change as the cursor is moved.

- By selecting the **[Beat Annotation]** button, you can display or hide beat labels above the first ECG waveform on the screen. For more information on the beat annotation function, refer to the section, [Reviewing Waveforms](#).
- You can change the ECG wave gain by selecting **[Gain]** and then selecting the appropriate setting.
- You can change the waveform sweep speed by selecting **[Sweep]** and then selecting the appropriate setting.
- By selecting the **[Record]** button, you can print out the first three waveforms and measurement numerics by the recorder.
- By selecting or beside the **[Event]** button, you can position the cursor between events.

20 Calculations

20.1 Introduction

The calculation feature is available with your monitor. The calculated values, which are not directly measured, are computed based on the values you provide.

You can perform the following calculations:

- Dose calculations
- Oxygenation calculations
- Ventilation calculations
- Hemodynamic calculations
- Renal calculations

To perform a calculation, select [**Main Menu**] [**Calc >>**], or the [**Calculations**] QuickKey and then select the calculation you want to perform.

WARNING

- **After the calculation is finished, verify the entered values are correct and the calculated values are appropriate. We assume no responsibility for any consequences caused by wrong entries and improper operations.**

NOTE

- **The calculation feature is independent of other monitoring functions and can be therefore used for patients being monitored by other monitors. Any operation in a calculation window does not affect the patient monitoring by the local monitor.**
-

20.2 Dose Calculations

20.2.1 Performing Calculations

To perform a dose calculation:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Calc >>]** **[Dose >>]**, or select **[Calculations]** QuickKey **[Dose >>]**.
2. Select **[Patient Cat.]** and **[Drug Name]** and then select the appropriate settings. The dose calculation program has a library of commonly used drugs, of which Drug A through Drug E are for those not specified in this library.
 - ◆ Drug A, B, C, D, E
 - ◆ Aminophylline
 - ◆ Dobutamine
 - ◆ Dopamine
 - ◆ Epinephrine
 - ◆ Heparin
 - ◆ Isuprel
 - ◆ Lidocaine
 - ◆ Nipride
 - ◆ Nitroglycerin
 - ◆ Pitocin
3. The system gives a set of default values when the above steps are finished. However, these values cannot be used as the calculated values. The user must enter values following the doctor's instructions, and only then can the calculated values be used
4. Enter the patient's weight.
5. Enter other values.
6. Verify if the calculated values are correct.

20.2.2 Selecting the Proper Drug Unit

Each drug has its fixed unit or unit series. Among a unit series, one unit may change to another automatically depending on the entered value.

The units for each drug are as follows:

- Drug A, B, C, Aminophylline, Dobutamine, Dopamine, Epinephrine, Isuprel, Lidocaine, Nipride and Nitroglycerin use the unit series: g, mg and mcg.
- Drug D, Heparin and Pitocin use the unit series: Unit, KU (kilo units) and MU (million units).
- Drug E uses the unit: mEq (milli-equivalents).

You must select the proper drug name (A, B, C, D or E) according to the units when you define a drug not listed in this library.

NOTE

-
- **For neonate patients, [Drip Rate] and [Drop Size] are disabled.**
-

20.2.3 Titration Table





To open the titration table, select **[Titration Table >>]** in the **[Dose Calculation]** window after the dose calculation is finished.

In the titration table, when you change:

- **[Reference]**
- **[Interval]**
- **[Dose Type]**

The titrated values change accordingly.

You can also:

- Select  or , or  or  beside the vertical scrollbar to view more values.
- Select **[Record]** to print the displayed titrated values by the recorder.

20.2.4 Drug Calculation Formulas

Abbreviation	Unit	Formula
Conc.	g/ml, unit/ml or mEq/ml	Amount / Volume
Dose	Dose/hr, Dose/kg/min	Rate × Conc.
Volume	ml	Rate × Duration
Amount	g, unit, mEq	Rate × Duration
Duration	h	Amount/Dose
Drip Rate	gtt/min	INF Rate × Drop Size / 60

20.3 Oxygenation Calculations

20.3.1 Performing Calculations

To perform an oxygenation calculation:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Calc >>]** **[Oxygenation >>]**, or select **[Calculations]** QuickKey **[Oxygenation >>]**.
2. Enter values for calculation.
3. Select the **[Calculate]** button. The system performs a calculation per the current settings and displays the calculated values.
 - ◆ If a calculated value is outside the range, its background will highlight in yellow. You can select **[Range]** to view its normal range in the unit field.
 - ◆ Invalid values are displayed as [---].

In the **[Oxygenation Calculation]** window, you can:

- Change the pressure unit, Hb unit and oxygen content unit by selecting **[Press. Unit]**, **[Hb Unit]** and **[OxyCont Unit]** and then selecting the appropriate settings. The changes take effect automatically.
- Trigger a recording by selecting the **[Record]** button. The displayed oxygenation calculations are printed out by the recorder.
- Review the previously performed calculations by selecting **[Review]**.

20.3.2 Entered Parameters

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling
C.O.	L/min	cardiac output
FiO ₂	%	percentage fraction of inspired oxygen
PaO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of oxygen in the arteries
PaCO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the arteries
SaO ₂	%	arterial oxygen saturation
PvO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of oxygen in venous blood
SvO ₂	%	venous oxygen saturation
Hb	g/L	hemoglobin
CaO ₂	ml/L	arterial oxygen content
CvO ₂	ml/L	venous oxygen content
VO ₂	ml/min	oxygen consumption
RQ	None	respiratory quotient
ATMP	mmHg	atmospheric pressure
Height	cm	height
Weight	kg	weight

20.3.3 Calculated Parameters and Formulas

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling	Formula
BSA	m ²	body surface area	$Wt^{0.425} \times Ht^{0.725} \times 0.007184$
VO ₂ calc	ml/min	oxygen consumption	$C(a-v)O_2 \times C.O.$
C(a-v)O ₂	ml/L	arteriovenous oxygen content difference	$CaO_2 - CvO_2$
O ₂ ER	%	oxygen extraction ratio	$100 \times C(a-v)O_2 / CaO_2$
DO ₂	ml/min	oxygen transport	$C.O. \times CaO_2$
PAO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli	$FiO_2 / 100 \times (ATMP - 47) - PaCO_2 \times [FiO_2 / 100 + (1 - FiO_2 / 100) / RQ]$
AaDO ₂	mmHg	alveolar-arterial oxygen difference	$PAO_2 - PaO_2$
CcO ₂	ml/L	capillary oxygen content	$Hb \times 1.34 + 0.031 \times PAO_2$
Qs/Qt	%	venous admixture	$100 \times [1.34 \times Hb \times (1 - SaO_2 / 100) + 0.031 \times (PAO_2 - PaO_2)] / [1.34 \times Hb \times (1 - SvO_2 / 100) + 0.031 \times (PAO_2 - PvO_2)]$
C.O. calc	L/min	calculated cardiac output	$VO_2 / (CaO_2 - CvO_2)$

20.4 Ventilation Calculations

20.4.1 Performing Calculations

To perform a ventilation calculation:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Calc >>**] [**Ventilation >>**], or select [**Calculations**] QuickKey [**Ventilation >>**].
2. Enter values for calculation. If the monitor is connected to an anesthesia machine or a ventilator, the system automatically loads the supported parameter values to the [**Ventilation Calculation**] window.
3. Select the [**Calculate**] button. The system performs a calculation per the current settings and displays the calculated values.
 - ◆ If a calculated value is outside the range, its background will highlight in yellow. You can select [**Range**] to view its normal range in the unit field.
 - ◆ Invalid values are displayed as [---].

In the [**Ventilation Calculation**] window, you can:

- Change the pressure unit by selecting [**Press. Unit**] and then selecting the appropriate setting. Corresponding pressure values shall convert and update automatically.
- Trigger a recording by selecting the [**Record**] button. The displayed ventilation calculations are printed out by the recorder.
- Review the previously performed calculations by selecting [**Review**].

20.4.2 Entered Parameters

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling
FiO ₂	%	percentage fraction of inspired oxygen
RR	rpm	respiration rate
PeCO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of mixed expiratory CO ₂
PaCO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the arteries
PaO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of oxygen in the arteries
TV	ml	tidal volume
RQ	None	respiratory quotient
ATMP	mmHg	atmospheric pressure

20.4.3 Calculated Parameters and Formulas

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling	Formula
PAO ₂	mmHg	partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli	$(ATMP - 47) \times FiO_2 / 100 - PaCO_2 \times [FiO_2 / 100 - (1 - FiO_2 / 100) / RQ]$
AaDO ₂	mmHg	alveolar-arterial oxygen difference	$PAO_2 - PaO_2$
Pa/FiO ₂	mmHg	oxygenation ratio	$100 \times PaO_2 / FiO_2$
a/AO ₂	%	arterial to alveolar oxygen ratio	$100 \times PaO_2 / PAO_2$
MV	L/min	minute volume	$(TV \times RR) / 1000$
Vd	ml	volume of physiological dead space	$TV \times (1 - PeCO_2 / PaCO_2)$
Vd/Vt	%	physiologic dead space in percent of tidal volume	$100 \times Vd / TV$
VA	L/min	alveolar volume	$(TV - Vd) \times RR / 1000$

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling	Formula
SVR	DS/cm ⁵	systemic vascular resistance	$79.96 \times (AP \text{ MAP} - CVP) / C.O.$
SVRI	DS·m ² /cm ⁵	systemic vascular resistance index	$SVR \times BSA$
PVR	DS/cm ⁵	pulmonary vascular resistance	$79.96 \times (PAMAP - PAWP) / C.O.$
PVRI	DS·m ² /cm ⁵	pulmonary vascular resistance index	$PVR \times BSA$
LCW	kg·m	left cardiac work	$0.0136 \times APMAP \times C.O.$
LCWI	kg·m/m ²	left cardiac work index	LCW / BSA
LVSW	g·m	left ventricular stroke work	$0.0136 \times APMAP \times SV$
LVSWI	g·m/m ²	left ventricular stroke work index	$LVSW / BSA$
RCW	kg·m	right cardiac work	$0.0136 \times PAMAP \times C.O.$
RCWI	kg·m/m ²	right cardiac work index	RCW / BSA
RVSW	g·m	right ventricular stroke work	$0.0136 \times PAMAP \times SV$
RVSWI	g·m/m ²	right ventricular stroke work index	$RVSW / BSA$
EF	%	ejection fraction	$100 \times SV / EDV$

20.6 Renal Calculations

20.6.1 Performing Calculations

To perform a renal calculation:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Calc >>]** **[Renal >>]**, or select **[Calculations]** QuickKey **[Renal >>]**.
2. Enter values for calculation.
3. Select the **[Calculate]** button. The system performs a calculation per the current settings and displays the calculated values.
 - ◆ If a calculated value is outside the range, its background will highlight in yellow. You can select **[Range]** to view its normal range in the unit field.
 - ◆ Invalid values are displayed as [---].

In the **[Renal Calculation]** window, you can:

- Trigger a recording by selecting the **[Record]** button. The displayed renal calculations are printed by the recorder.
- Review the previously performed calculations by selecting **[Review]**.

20.6.2 Entered Parameters

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling
URK	mmol/L	urine potassium
URNa	mmol/L	urinary sodium
Urine	ml/24h	urine
Posm	mOsm/ kgH ₂ O	plasm osmolality
Uosm	mOsm/ kgH ₂ O	urine osmolality
SerNa	mmol/L	serum sodium
Cr	μmol/L	creatinine

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling
UCr	μmol/L	urine creatinine
BUN	mmol/L	blood urea nitrogen
Height	cm	height
Weight	kg	weight

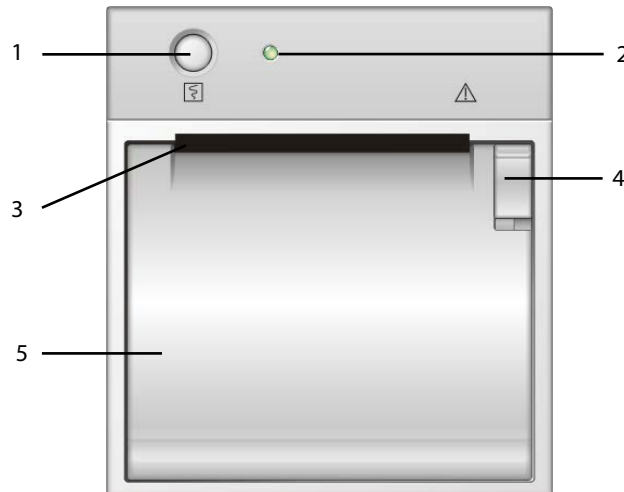
20.6.3 Calculated Parameters and Formulas

Abbreviation	Unit	Full spelling	Formula
URNaEx	mmol/24h	urine sodium excretion	$\text{Urine} \times \text{URNa} / 1000$
URKEx	mmol/24h	urine potassium excretion	$\text{Urine} \times \text{URK} / 1000$
Na/K	%	sodium potassium ratio	$100 \times \text{URNa} / \text{URK}$
FENa	%	fractional excretion of sodium	$\text{URNa} \times \text{Cr} / (\text{SerNa} \times \text{Ucr})$
Cosm	ml/min	osmolar clearance	$U_{211} \text{On} / 1 \text{Tff}333.6 \text{5(o)-4.6 (l)-1.9 (a)7.1-4N.5 (l)-1.9 7 2.1-4N.811 0 jEM}$

21 Recording

21.1 Using a Recorder

The thermal recorder prints patient information, measurement numeric and waveforms, etc.



1. Start/Stop key: press to start a recording or stop the current recording.
2. Indicator
 - ◆ On: when the recorder works correctly.
 - ◆ Off: when the monitor is switched off.
 - ◆ Flashes: if an error occurred to the recorder, e.g., the recorder runs out of paper.
3. Paper outlet
4. Latch
5. Recorder door

21.2 Overview of Recording Types

By the way recordings are triggered, the recordings can be classified into the following categories:

- Manually-triggered realtime recordings.
- Timed recordings.
- Alarm recordings triggered by an alarm limit violation or an arrhythmia event.
- Manually-triggered, task-related recordings.

NOTE

- For details about alarm recording, refer to the chapter 7 Alarms.
 - For details about task-related recordings, refer to respective sections of this manual.
-

21.3 Starting and Stopping Recordings

21.4.3 Setting the Realtime Recording Length

After starting a realtime recording, the recording time depends on your monitor's settings. In the **[Record Setup]** menu, select **[Length]** and then select **[8 s]** or **[Continuous]**.

CAUTION

- **Use only specified thermal paper. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the recorder's printhead, the recorder may be unable to print, or poor print quality may result.**
 - **Never pull the recorder paper with force when a recording is in process. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the recorder.**
 - **Do not leave the recorder door open unless you are reloading paper or resolving an issue.**
-

21.6 Removing Paper Jam

If the recorder works incorrectly or produces unusual sounds, check if there is a paper jam first. If a paper jam is detected, follow this procedure to remove it:

1. Open the recorder door.
2. Take out the paper and tear off the draped part.
3. Reload the paper and close the recorder door.

21.7 Cleaning the Recorder Printhead

If the recorder has been used for a long time, deposits of paper debris may collect on the printhead compromising the print quality and shortening the lifetime of the roller. Follow this procedure to clean the printhead:

1. Take measures against the static electricity such as Disposable Wrist Strap for the work.
2. Open the recorder door and take out the paper.
3. Gently wipe around the printhead using cotton swabs dampened with alcohol.
4. After the alcohol has completely dried, reload the paper and close the recorder door.

CAUTION

- **Do not use anything that may destroy the thermal element.**
 - **Do not add unnecessary force to the thermal head.**
-

22 Printing

22.1 Printer

The monitor can output patient reports via a connected printer. The monitor supports the following printer:

- HP LaserJet 1505n
- HP LaserJet P2035n
- HP LaserJet P4015n
- HP LaserJet Pro 400 M401n401dn
- HP LaserJet 600 M602
- HP LaserJet Enterprise M605
- HP LaserJet Enterprise M608n

The reports specifications are:

- Paper: A4, Letter
- Resolution: 300 dpi

For more details about the printer, see the document accompanying the printer. With product upgrades, the monitor may support more printers without prior notice will be given. If you have any questions or doubt about your printer, contact our company.

22.2 Connecting a printer

To print the reports or the trend data of a patient, you can connect the local printer and the monitor directly with a network cable.

22.3 Setting Up the Printer

To set the printer's properties, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[Printer Setup >>]**. In the **[Printer Setup]** menu, you can:

- Select a connected printer.
Select **[Printer]** and then select a connected printer as the monitor's printer.
- Search for a printer.
If your selected printer is not in the list or a new printer is added into the network, you can select the **[Search Printer]** to search for all printers in the network.
- Set up the paper.
Select **[Paper Size]** and select **[A4]** or **[Letter]**.

22.4 Starting Report Printouts

Reports	Contents	Procedures
ECG reports	ECG waveforms and relevant parameter values	Select [Main Menu] [Print Setup >>] [ECG Reports >>] [Print]
QT report	QT parameter values and waveforms	Select [ECG Setup] [QT Analysis >>] [QT View >>] [Print] Note: [QT Analysis] must be set to [On] .
Tabular trends	Depends on the selected parameter group, resolution and time period	Select [Main Menu] [Print Setup >>] [Tabular Trends Reports >>] [Print] , or select [Main Menu] [Review >>] [Tabular Trends] [Print] [Print]
Graphic trends	Depends on the selected parameter group, resolution and time period	Select [Main Menu] [Print Setup >>] [Graphic Trends Reports >>] [Print] , or select [Main Menu] [Review >>] [Graphic Trends] [Print] [Print]
Arrh. alarm review	ECG waveforms and relevant parameter values	Select [Print] in [Arrh. Events]
Parameter alarm review	Depends on the selected alarms	Select [Main Menu] [Review >>] [Alarms] [Print]
Realtime waves	Depends on the selected waveforms	Select [Main Menu] [Print Setup >>] [Realtime Reports >>] [Print]

22.5 Stopping Report Printouts

To stop report printouts, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[Stop All Reports]**.

22.6 Setting Up Reports

22.6.1 Setting Up ECG Reports

You can print ECG reports only from the full-screen or half-screen. To set up ECG reports, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[ECG Reports >>]**.

- **[Amplitude]**: set the amplitude of the ECG waveforms.
- **[Sweep]**: set the wave print speed to 25 mm/s or 50 mm/s.
- **[Auto Interval]**: if **[Auto Interval]** is set to **[On]**, the system will automatically adjust the space between waveforms to avoid overlapping.
- **[Gridlines]**: choose whether to show gridlines.

22.6.2 Setting Up Tabular Trends Reports

To set up tabular trends reports, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[Tabular Trends Reports >>]**.

- **[Start time]**: you can set a time period whose trend data will be printed out by setting **[From]** and **[Back]**. For example, if you set **[From]** as 2007-4-2 10:00:00 and **[Back]** as **[2 h]**, the outputted data will be from 2014-4-2 08:00:00 to 2014-4-2 10:00:00. In addition, the **[Back]** can be set to either:
 - ◆ **[Auto]**: if **[ReportFormat]** is set to **[Time Oriented]**, the report will be printed by time. If **[ReportFormat]** is set to **[Parameter Oriented]**, the report will be printed by parameter.
 - ◆ **[All]**: if you select **[All]**, all trend data will be printed out. In this case, there is no need to set **[From]**.
- **[Interval]**: choose the resolution of the tabular trends printed on the report.
- **[ReportFormat]**: if you select **[Time Oriented]**, the report will be printed by time. If you select **[Parameter Oriented]**, the report will be printed by parameter.
- **[Select Parameter >>]**: from the pop-up menu, you can:
 - ◆ **[Currently Displayed Trended Parameters]**: print the parameter trend data selected from the **[Tabular Trends]**.
 - ◆ **[Standard Parameter Group]**: select the standard parameter group for printing.
 - ◆ **[Custom]**: define a parameter group for printing from the parameters displayed in the lower part of the menu.

22.6.3 Setting Up Graphic Trends Reports

To set up graphic trends reports, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[Graphic Trends Reports >>]**. Setting up graphic trends reports is similar with tabular trends reports. Refer to section, [22.6.2 Setting Up Tabular Trends Reports](#) for details.

22.6.4 Setting Up Realtime Reports

To set up realtime reports, select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[Realtime Reports >>]**.

- **[Sweep]**: set the wave print speed to 12.5 mm/s, 25 mm/s, 50 mm/s, or Auto.
- **[Select Wave >>]**: from the pop-up menu, you can:
 - ◆ **[Current]**: print the currently displayed waves.
 - ◆ **[Select Wave]**: select the desired waves for printing.

22.7 End Case Reports

ECG reports, tabular trends reports, graphic trends reports, NIBP review reports and realtime reports can be set as end case reports. When you discharge a patient, the system will automatically print all contents that are set as end case reports.

For example, to set the ECG report as an end case report:

1. Select **[Main Menu]** **[Print Setup >>]** **[ECG Report >>]**.
2. Select **[End Case Report]** **[Set as End Case Report]** and then select **[Ok]** from the pop-up dialog box.
3. Set as described in section, [22.6.2 Setting Up Tabular Trends Reports](#).

22.8 Printer Statuses

22.8.1 Printer Out of Paper

When the printer is out of paper, the printer will not print until the paper is replaced. If there are too many print jobs that are not printed, a printer error may occur. In this case, you need to install paper and then re-send the print request.

Restart the printer if necessary.

To avoid this, ensure that there is enough paper in the printer before sending a print request.

22.8.2 Printer Status Messages

Printer Status Message	Possible causes and suggested action
Printer unavailable	The selected printer is not available. Check if the printer is switched on or correctly connected or installed with paper.

23 Other Functions

23.1 Analog Output

The monitor provides analog output signals to accessory equipment via the multifunctional connector on the rear of the monitor. The analog output signals include analog ECG, IBP, and defibrillator synchronization signals, among which the ECG signals support pace pulses to be enhanced.

NOTE

- **The analog output feature is seldom applied in clinical applications. You can contact your service personnel for more details.**
-

23.2 Setting DIAP Baud Rate

The monitor can output measurement numerics and alarm limits of parameter modules at certain baud rate to external devices via the DIAP protocol. The parameter modules are ECG, RR, IBP, NIBP, SpO₂, PR, TEMP, CO₂, CO, and AG.

To set the desired baud rate:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance >>**] enter the required password [**Others >>**].
2. Set [**DIAP Baud Rate**]. The higher the DIAP baud rate goes, the faster data is sent.

23.3 Nurse Call

The monitor provides a nurse call connector to output nurse call signal when a user-defined alarm occurs. To obtain nurse call signal, use the nurse call cable () we supply to connect the hospital nurse call system to the nurse call connector of the monitor and then follow this procedure:

1. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance >>**] enter the required password.
2. Select [**Others >>**] to access the [**Others**] menu.
3. Select [**Nurse Call Setup >>**] to change the nurse call settings as follows:
 - Select [**Signal Type**] and then select [**Pulse**] or [**Continuous**].
 - ◆ [**Pulse**]: the nurse call signal is a pulse signal and each pulse lasts one second. When multiple alarms occur simultaneously, only one pulse signal is output. If an alarm occurs but the previous one is not cleared, a new pulse signal will also be output.
 - ◆ [**Continuous**]: the nurse call signal lasts until the alarm ends, i.e. the duration of a nurse call signal is equal to that of the alarm condition.
 - Select [**Contact Type**] and then select [**Normally Open**] or [**Normally Closed**].
 - ◆ [**Normally Open**]: select if your hospital's nurse call relay contact is normally open.
 - ◆ [**Normally Closed**]: select if your hospital's nurse call relay contact is normally closed.

- Select **[Alm Lev**

23.4.2 Setting the Multicast Parameters

Multicast parameters must be configured before use on a network.

To set the multicast parameters:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance>>] [User Maintenance>>]** enter the required password. **[Network Setup >>] [Multicast Setup >>]**.
2. Set **[Multicast Addr]** and **[TTL]**.
3. Select **[Ok]** to save the setting.

23.5 MLDAP

MLDAP refers to Mindray LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol). It is an independent process which can be installed on application server (Windows). MLDAP provides user authorization and authentication.

The MLDAP server is connected to the hospital's LDAP or ADT server. All monitoring devices are connected to the MLDAP server to perform authorization and authentication for the following operations:

- Changing alarm settings
- Changing arrhythmia settings
- Accessing the **[User Maintenance]** menu

23.5.1 Setting MLDAP

To access the MLDAP server, you should set your monitor as follows:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance>>] [User Maintenance>>]** enter the required password. **[Network Setup >>] [User Authentication Service Setup >>]**.
2. Set IP address and port of the MLDAP server.

23.5.2 Selecting Password for User Authentication

You can select what password is used when changing alarm settings, arrhythmia settings, and accessing the Maintenance menu. To select the passwords:

1. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance>>] [User Maintenance>>]** enter the required password. **[Password Protection >>]**.
2. Select **[Alarm Setup]** to set password for changing alarm settings.
 - ◆ **[No Password]**: changing alarm settings is not password protected.
 - ◆ **[Local Password]**: changing alarm ON/OFF switch, alarm limit, and alarm priority is password protected. The monitor's local password is required to change alarm settings.
 - ◆ **[User Password]**: changing alarm ON/OFF switch, alarm limit, and alarm priority is password protected. The user name and password saved in the MLDAP server are required to change alarm settings.
3. Select **[Arrh. Alarm Settings]** to set password for changing arrhythmia settings.
 - ◆ **[No Password]**: changing arrhythmia settings is not password protected.
 - ◆ **[Local Password]**: changing arrhythmia ON/OFF switch, alarm priority, and arrhythmia threshold is password protected. The monitor's local password is required to change arrhythmia settings.

- ◆ **[User Password]**: changing arrhythmia ON/OFF switch, alarm priority, and arrhythmia threshold is password protected. The user name and password saved in the MLDAP server are required to change arrhythmia settings.

24 Batteries

24.1 Overview

This monitor is designed to operate from rechargeable Lithium-ion battery power when AC power is not available. It is

24.2 Safety

CAUTION

- **Keep the battery out of children's reach.**
 - **Use only specified batteries.**
 - **Keep the batteries in their original package until you are ready to use them.**
 - **Do not expose batteries to liquid.**
 - **High ambient temperature shortens battery run time.**
 - **Extremely high ambient temperature may cause battery overheat protection, and then the monitor will turn off.**
 - **If the battery shows signs of damage or signs of leakage, replace it immediately. Do not use a faulty monitor battery.**
 - **Do not crush, drop or puncture the battery. Mechanical abuse can lead to internal damage and internal short circuits. If a battery has been dropped or banged against a hard surface, whether damage is externally visible or not, remove the battery from use and dispose of it properly.**
 - **Please replace your battery when it reaches the end of its service life. Failure to replace the battery may cause serious damage to your device from battery overheating.**
-

NOTE

- **Charge the batteries in the monitor.**
-

24.3 Battery Guidelines

Battery life expectancy depends on how frequent and how long it is used. For a properly maintained and stored lithium ion battery,

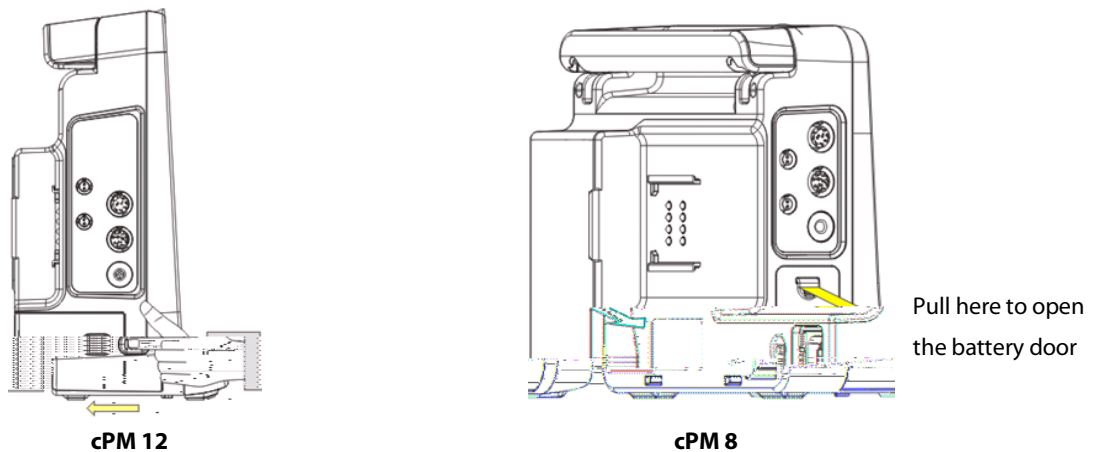
24.4 Installing or Replacing a Battery

When the cPM 12 patient monitor uses two battery packs, one battery pack can be easily exchanged while the monitor operates from the other. If the cPM 12 patient monitor uses one battery pack, you should insert a new battery pack before the old one depletes.

When the cPM 8 patient monitor is operating on battery power, make sure the monitor is powered off before replacing a battery.

To install or replace a battery:

1. Open the battery door.




2. Push aside the latch securing the battery and then remove the battery.
3. Place the new battery into the slot.
4. If necessary, replace the other battery following the steps above.
5. Restore the latch to the original position and close the battery door.

24.5 Charging a Battery

To optimize performance, a fully (or nearly fully) discharged battery should be charged as soon as possible. The battery is charged regardless of whether or not the monitor is currently turned on.

To charge the battery:

1. Install the battery in the monitor.
2. Connect the monitor with the AC power source.

When the battery is charging, the AC power indicator and battery indicator are both on. If the monitor is powered on, the battery status symbol on the monitor screen displays  when the charging is complete.

24.6 Conditioning a Battery

The performance of rechargeable batteries may deteriorate over time. If a battery is not conditioned for a prolonged time, its charge indication may not be accurate and you may wrongly evaluate the remaining battery runtime. Keeping the battery continuously fully charged without conditioning will speed up battery aging and shorten its life time. You should condition a battery every three months, before it is used for the first time, or when its run time becomes noticeably shorter.

A battery conditioning cycle is one uninterrupted charge of the battery, followed by an uninterrupted battery discharge and charge.

NOTE

- **The battery charge level indicator does not indicate the capacity or operating time of the battery. It only indicates the current battery charge level. The actual battery capacity decreases over time with the use of the battery. For an old battery, its capacity and operating time may not fulfill battery specifications even when the battery charge level indicates the battery is fully charged. Please replace the battery if its operating time is significantly lower than the specified time.**
-

To condition a battery:

1. Disconnect the monitor from the patient and stop all monitoring and measuring procedures.
2. Insert the battery to be conditioned in the monitor battery slots. For cPM 8, you need to turn it off before performing this step.
3. Apply AC power to the monitor and allow the battery to charge uninterruptedly for 10 hours.
4. Remove AC power and allow the monitor to run from the battery until it shuts off.
5. Apply AC power again to the monitor and allow the battery to charge uninterruptedly for 10 hours.
6. This battery is now conditioned and the monitor can be returned to service.

CAUTION

- **Do not use the monitor to monitor the patient during battery conditioning.**
-

NOTE

- **Do not interrupt battery conditioning.**
-

24.7 Checking Battery Performance

The performance of a rechargeable battery will deteriorate over time. The battery performance test should be performed every six months, before monitor repairs, or whenever the battery performance is diminished.

To check the battery performance:

1. Disconnect the monitor from the patient and stop all monitoring and measuring procedures.
2. Turn off the monitor.
3. Apply AC power to the monitor and allow the battery to charge uninterruptedly for 6 hours.
4. Remove AC power and allow the monitor to run from the battery until it shuts off.
5. Record the battery operating time.

The battery operating time directly reflects its performance. If the operating time of a battery is noticeably shorter than that stated in the specifications, replace the battery or contact the Mindray service personnel.

NOTE

- **Battery operating time depends on the device configuration and operation. For example, high display brightness or**

24.9 Recycling a Battery

Remove the old battery from the monitor and recycle it properly. Follow local laws for proper battery disposal.

WARNING

- **Do not open batteries, heat above 60 °C, incinerate batteries, or short the battery terminals. They may ignite, explode, leak, or heat up, causing personal injury.**
-
-

25 Care and Cleaning

25.1 General Points

In this chapter we only describe cleaning and disinfection of the main unit, modules and certain accessories. For the cleaning and disinfection of other reusable accessories, refer to instructions for use of the corresponding accessories.

Keep your equipment and accessories clean. To avoid damage to the equipment, follow these guidelines:

- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for each cleaning/disinfecting agent.
- Do not immerse part of the equipment or accessories into liquid.
- Do not pour liquid onto the equipment or accessories.
- Do not allow liquid to enter the case.
- Never use abrasive materials (such as steel wool or silver polish), or erosive cleaners (such as acetone or acetone-based cleaners).

WARNING

- **Be sure to turn off the system and disconnect all power cables from the outlets before cleaning the equipment.**
-

CAUTION

- **If you spill liquid on the equipment or accessories, contact Mindray or your service personnel.**
 - **Avoid wetting the pins and metal parts of the main unit, modules or accessories during cleaning and disinfection.**
 - **Use only Mindray approved cleaners and disinfectants and methods listed in this chapter to clean or disinfect your equipment. Warranty does not cover damage caused by unapproved substances or methods.**
 - **We make no claims regarding the efficacy of the listed chemicals or methods as a means for controlling infection. For the method to control infection, consult your hospital's Infection Control Officer or Epidemiologist.**
 - **The responsible hospital or institution shall carry out all cleaning and disinfection procedures specified in this chapter.**
 - **Refer to the respective instructions for use of the cleaning agents and disinfectants.**
 - **Do not mix disinfecting solutions (such as bleach and ammonia) as hazardous gases may result.**
-

NOTES

- **To clean or disinfect reusable accessories, refer to the instructions delivered with the accessories.**
-

25.2 Cleaning

Your equipment should be cleaned on a regular basis. Before cleaning the equipment, consult your hospital's regulations for cleaning the equipment.

The following table lists approved cleaning agents:

Product Name	Product Type	Ingredients
Sodium hypochlorite bleach	Liquid	Sodium hypochlorite 10%
Hydrogen peroxide	Liquid	Hydrogen peroxide 3%
Isopropanol	Liquid	Isopropanol 70%
Rely+On™ Virkon	Powder	Used as 1% solution* Biocidal active: Pentapotassium bis (peroxymonosulphate) bis (sulphate) (500g/kg) Contains dipotassium peroxodisulphate.
1-Propanol	Liquid	1-Propanol 50%
Perform	Powder	Used as 1% solution* 100g contains 45g Pentapotassium bis (peroxymonosulphate) bis (sulphate). 5% to 15% anionic surfactants; <5% non-ionic surfactants; <5% soap and phosphonates, perfumes

Note: The "*" symbol indicates a cleaning solution should be prepared according to the concentration directed by the accompanying instructions for use.

To clean your equipment, follow these rules:

1. Shut down the monitor and disconnect it from AC power.
2. Clean the display screen using a soft, clean cloth dampened with a cleaning agent listed above.
3. Clean the exterior surface of the equipment using a soft cloth dampened with a cleaning agent listed above.
4. Wipe off all the cleaning solution with a dry cloth after cleaning if necessary.
5. Dry your equipment in a ventilated, cool place.

25.3 Disinfecting

Disinfect the monitor as required in your hospital's servicing schedule. Cleaning equipment before disinfecting is recommended.

The following table lists approved disinfectants:

Product Name	Product Type	Ingredients
Sodium hypochlorite bleach	Liquid	Sodium hypochlorite 10%
Isopropanol	Liquid	Isopropanol 70%
Rely+On™ Virkon	Powder	Used as 1% solution* Biocidal active: Pentapotassium bis (peroxymonosulphate) bis (sulphate) (500g/kg) Contains dipotassium peroxodisulphate.
1-Propanol	Liquid	1-Propanol 50%
Perform	Powder	Used as 1% solution* 100g contains 45g Pentapotassium bis (peroxymonosulphate) bis (sulphate). 5 % to 15% anionic surfactants; <5% non-ionic surfactants; <5% soap and phosphonates, perfumes

Note: The "*" symbol indicates a disinfectant should be prepared according to the concentration directed by the accompanying instructions for use.

CAUTION

- **Never use EtO or formaldehyde for disinfection.**
-

25.4 Sterilization

Sterilization is not recommended for this equipment, related products, accessories, or supplies unless otherwise

FOR YOUR NOTES

26 User Maintenance

CAUTION

- Failure on the part of the responsible individual hospital or institution using this equipment to implement a recommended maintenance schedule may cause undue equipment failure and possible health hazards.
- The safety checks or maintenance involving any disassembly of the equipment should be performed by professional servicing personnel. Otherwise, undue equipment failure and possible health hazards could result.
- No modification of this equipment is allowed.
-

26.2 Maintenance and Testing Schedule

The following maintenance and tests, except for visual inspection, power on test, touchscreen calibration, battery check, ECG calibration, NIBP leakage, CO₂ leakage, and AG leakage, should

26.3 Checking Monitor and Module Information

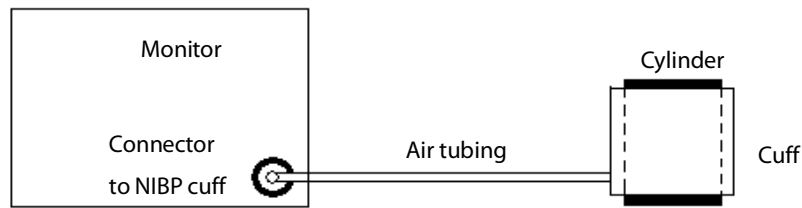
To view the information about system start time, selftest, etc., select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**Monitor Information >>**]. You can print out the information for the convenience of troubleshooting. The information will not be saved during shut down.

You can also view the information about the monitor configuration and system software version by selecting [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**Software Version >>**].

26.4 ECG Verification

The ECG signal may be inaccurate due to hardware or software problems. As a result, the ECG wave amplitude becomes greater or smaller. In that case, you need to verify the ECG module.

1. Select the ECG parameter window or waveform area [**Filter**] [**Diagnostic**].
2. Select [**Main Menu**] [**Maintenance >>**] [**User Maintenance >>**] enter the required password [**Module Maintenance >>**] [**Calibrate ECG**]. A square wave appears on the screen and the message [**ECG Calibrating**] is displayed.
- 3.



4. Select **[Main Menu] [Maintenance >>] [User Maintenance >>]**. Enter the required password and then select **[Ok]**.
5. Select **[Module Maintenance >>] [NIBP Leakage Test]**. The NIBP display shows **[Leakage Testing...]**.

After about 20 seconds, the monitor will automatically deflate. This means the test is completed. If the message **[NIBP Pneumatic Leak]** is displayed, it indicates that the NIBP airway may have leakages. Check the tubing and connections for leakages. If you ensure that the tubing and connections are all correct, perform a leakage test again.

If the problem persists, contact your service personnel.

NOTE

-
- **The leakage test is intended for use to simply determine whether there are leakages in the NIBP airway. It is not the same as that specified in the EN 1060-3 standard.**
-

26.6 CO₂ Leakage Test

For sidestream and microstream CO₂ modules, leakage test is needed every year or when you suspect the measurement. Follow this procedure to perform the test:

1. Connect the CO₂ module with the patient module.
2. Wait until CO₂ warmup is finished and then use your hand or other objects to completely block the gas inlet of the module or watertrap. The sidestream and microstream CO₂ modules will behave as follows:
 - ◆ Sidestream: The alarm message **[CO2 FilterLine Err]** is displayed on the screen after certain time. Block the gas inlet for another 30 s. If the alarm message does not disappear, it indicates that the module does not leak.
 - ◆ Microstream: The alarm message **[CO2 Purging]** is displayed on the screen after certain time. Block the gas inlet for another 30s. If alarm message **[CO2 FilterLine Err]** is shown, it indicates that the module does not leak.

FOR YOUR NOTES

27 Accessories

The accessories listed in this chapter comply with the requirements of IEC 60601-1-2 when in use with the patient monitor. The accessory material that contacts the patients has undertaken the bio-compatibility test and is verified to be in compliance with ISO 10993-1. For details about the accessories, refer to the instructions for use provided with the accessory.

WARNING

- **Use accessories specified in this chapter. Using other accessories may cause damage to the patient monitor or not meet the claimed specifications.**
 - **Single-use accessories are not designed to be reused. Reuse may cause a risk of contamination and affect the measurement accuracy.**
-

CAUTION

- **Check the accessories and their.9 (f)23 Tf-0.09.**

12-Pin Separable Trunk Cables

Leadwire supported	Compatible with	Type	Patient Category	Part No.
3-leadwire	AHA, IEC	Defibrillation-proof	Infant, neonate	0010-30-42720
3-leadwire		ESU-proof		0010-30-42724
3-leadwire		Defibrillation-proof		040-000754-00
3/5-leadwire		Defibrillation-proof	Adult, pediatric	0010-30-42719
3/5-leadwire		ESU-proof		0010-30-42723
3/5/6-leadwire		Defibrillation-proof	Adult, pediatric	009-005266-00
3/5/6-leadwire				009-005267-00
3/5/6-leadwire				009-005268-00
3/5/6-leadwire				009-005269-00
3/5-leadwire		Defibrillation-proof	Adult, pediatric	040-001416-00
3/5-leadwire		ESU-proof		009-003652-00

ECG Leadwires

3-Electrode Leadwires						
Type	Compatible with	Model	Patient Category	Part No.	Length	Remark
Clip	AHA	EL6303A	Adult, pediatric	0010-30-42731	1m	Long
		EL6305A	Infant, neonate	0010-30-42896	1m	Long
		/	Adult, pediatric	0012-00-1514-05	0.6m	24"
		/		0012-00-1514-06	0.9m	36"
		EY6316A		009-004771-00	0.6m	New telemetry, 24"
		EY6305A		009-004772-00	0.9m	New telemetry, 36"
Snap	AHA	EL6301B	Adult, pediatric	0010-30-42734	1m	Long
		EL6311B	Infant, neonate	040-000146-00	1m	Long, disposable
		/	Adult, pediatric	0012-00-1503-05	0.6m	24"
		/		0012-00-1503-06	0.9m	36"
		/		040-000748-01	0.6m	Disposable, 20 pk
		EY6316B		009-004765-00	0.6m	New telemetry, 24"
			EY6305B	009-004766-00	0.9m	New telemetry, 36"
					0.9m	

5-Electrode Leadwires						
Type	Compatible with	Model	Patient Category	Part No.	Length	Remark
Clip	AHA	/	Adult, pediatric	0012-00-1514-01	0.45m	/
		/		0012-00-1514-02	0.6m	/
		/		0012-00-1514-03	0.9m	Long
		EL6501A		0010-30-42727	0.6m	/
		EL6503A		0010-30-42729	1m to 1.4m	Long
		EY6511A		009-004786-00	0.6m	New telemetry, 24"
		EY6512A		009-004787-00	0.9m	New telemetry, 36"
Snap	AHA	/	Adult, pediatric	0012-00-1503-01	0.45m	/
		/		0012-00-1503-02	0.6m	/
		/		0012-00-1503-03	0.9m	Long
		EL6501B		0010-30-42735	1.4m for RL and LL; 1m for others	Long
	AHA	/		040-000746-01	0.6m	Disposable
		EY6511B		009-004782-00	0.6m	New telemetry, 24"
		EY6512B		009-004783-00	0.9m	New telemetry, 36"
		EY6507B		009-004790-00	0.6m	New telemetry, disposable, 24"

27.2 SpO₂ Accessories

Extension Cable

Model	Part No.	Description	Applicable patient
/	115-020768-00	8-pin, purple connector, 2.1 m, Masimo	All
572A	0010-20-42712	8-pin, 2.5 m, Nellcor	All
4089	040-003381-00	RD to LNC Adapter Cable	All
/	040-003310-00	8-pin Masimo Cable	All

SpO₂ Sensors

Masimo SpO ₂ Module				
Model	PN	Description	Applicable patient	Application site
LNCS DCI	0600-00-0126	Reusable SpO ₂ sensor	Adult	Finger
LNCS DCIP	0600-00-0127	Reusable SpO ₂ sensor	Pediatric	Finger
LNCS NeoPt	0600-00-0156	Disposable SpO ₂ sensor	Neonate	Foot
LNCS Neo	0600-00-0157	Disposable SpO ₂ sensor	Adult (> 40 kg) Neonate (< 3 kg)	Finger Foot
LNCS Inf	0600-00-0158	Disposable SpO ₂ sensor	Infant neonate (3 to 20 kg)	Toe Foot
LNCS Pdtx	0600-00-0122	Disposable SpO ₂ sensor	Pediatric	Finger
LNCS Amtx	0600-00-0121	Disposable SpO ₂ sensor	Adult	Finger
4050	040-003376-00	RD SET DCI, Adult reusable sensor	Adult (> 30 kg)	Finger or toe
4051	040-003377-00	RD SET DCI-P, Pediatric reusable sensor	Pediatric (10 to 50 kg)	Finger or toe
4053	040-003380-00	RD Set TC-I SpO ₂ reusable Tip-Clip ear sensor, 3ft	Adult (> 30 kg)	Ear
4000	040-003382-00	RD SET adhesive sensor	Adult (> 30 kg)	Finger or toe
4001	040-003383-00	RD SET PDT adhesive sensor	Pediatric (10 to 50 kg)	Finger or toe
4002	040-003384-00	RD Set Infant adhesive sensor	Infant (3 to 20 kg)	Thumb or great toe
4003	040-003385-00	RD Set Neo adhesive sensor	Adult (> 40 kg) Neonate (< 3 kg)	Finger or toe Foot or hand
4004	040-003386-00	RD Set NeoPt adhesive sensor	neonate (< 1 kg)	Foot or hand
4005	040-003387-00	RD Set NeoPt-500 Non-adhesive sensor	neonate (< 1 kg)	Foot or hand

Wavelength emitted by the sensors is between 600 nm and 1000 nm.

The maximum photic output consumption of the sensor is less than 18 mW.

The information about the wavelength range and maximum photic output consumption can be especially useful to clinicians (for example, when photodynamic therapy is performed).

27.3 NIBP Accessories

NIBP hoses

Model	Part No.	Description	Applicable patient
CM1901	6200-30-11560	Reusable NIBP hose	Neonate
CM1903	6200-30-09688	Reusable NIBP hose	Adult, pediatric, infant

Cuffs

Model	Part No.	Description	An20139688 12 4 Tw 16.io4 024 0.4
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27.4 Temp Accessories

Temp Cable

Type	Model	Remark	Part No.
Extension cable (reusable)	MR420B	Applicable to sensor MR411 and MR412	0011-30-37391
TEMP adapter cable (2-pin to audio)	MR421	/	0010-30-43056
Temperature adapter cable 2-pin plug	MR420B	Applicable for all patient categories	040-001235-00

Temp Probes

Type	Model	Patient Category	Measurement Site	Part No.
Reusable	MR401B	Adult	Esophageal/Rectal	0011-30-37392
	MR403B		Skin	0011-30-37393
	MR402B	Pediatric, infant	Esophageal/Rectal	0011-30-37394
	MR404B		Skin	0011-30-37395
Disposable	MR411	Adult, pediatric, infant	Esophageal/Rectal	0011-30-37398
	MR412		Skin	0011-30-37397
	/	Adult	Esophageal Stethoscope	0206-03-0112-02
			Esophageal Stethoscope	0206-03-0118-02
			Esophageal/Rectal	0206-03-0209-02
			Esophageal/Rectal	0206-03-0212-02
			Skin	0206-03-0300-02

27.5 IBP/ICP Accessories

Material	Part No.
IBP adapter cable	0010-30-43055
IBP extended cable with dual-receptacle	040-001029-00
BD IBP Cable, 12 pin	001C-30-70757
Edwards IBP Cable, 12 pin	0010-21-12179
Hospira IBP Cable, 12 pin	001C-30-70759

It is proved through tests that the following accessories are compatible with the patient monitor. Only the accessories proceeded by "*" are available from our company. If you want to purchase other accessories, contact respective manufacturers and make sure if these accessories are approved for sale in local.

Manufacturer	Accessories
Smith Medical (Medex)	MX961Z14 Logical Cable, to be used in connection with the Adapter Cable (0010-20-42795) MX960 Reusable Transducer Kit MX261 Logical Clamp For Transducer Bracket MX262 Logical Clamp For 2 Transducer Mount Plates MX960E6441 Logical Transducer Mounting Plate (More Logical Clamps are available from Medex. For detailed information, contact Medex.)
Braun	IBP Reusable Cable (REF: 5203511), to be used in connection with the Adapter Cable (0010-20-42795) Combitrans Monitoring Set (contact Braun for detailed information) Combitrans Attachment Plate Holder (REF:5215800) Combitrans Attachment Plate (contact Braun for detailed information)
Memscap	*Trunk cable (0010-21-43082) SP844 Physiological Pressure Transducer 844-26 Monitoring Line Set 84X-49 Mounting Bracket
Utah	Reusable Blood Pressure Monitor Interface Cable (REF: 650-206) Deltran Disposable Pressure Transducer System (More Deltran sensors are available from Utah. For detailed information, contact Utah.) Pole Mount Unit (ERF: 650-150) Deltran Three Slot Organizer, Attaches to I.V. Pole Mount (REF: 650-100) Deltran Four Slot Organizer, Attaches to I.V. Pole Mount (REF: 650-105)
Edwards	* IBP Truwave Reusable Cable (0010-21-12179) Pressure Monitoring Kit With Truwave Disposable Pressure Transducer. (More Truwave sensors are available from Edwards. For detailed information, contact Edwards.) DTSC IV Pole Clamp for Model DTH4 Backplate Holder DTH4 Disposable Holder for DPT

27.6 C.O. Accessories

Model	Material	Part No.
CO7702	12Pin C.O. cable.	0010-30-42743
SP4042	TI Sensor	6000-10-02079
SP5045	TI Sensor Housing	6000-10-02080
MX387	12CC Control Syringe W/1CC Stop W/Rotator	6000-10-02081
93522	In-line inject temperature Probe	0012-00-1520

27.7 CO₂ Accessories

Sidestream CO₂ module

Model	Part No.	Description	Applicable patient
4000	M02A-10-25937	Nasal CO ₂ sample cannula	Adult
4100	M02A-10-25938	Nasal CO ₂ sample cannula	Pediatric
4200	M02B-10-64509	Nasal CO ₂ sample cannula	Neonate
60-15200-00	9200-10-10533	Sampling line, 2.5m, disposable	Adult, pediatric
60-15300-00	9200-10-10555	Sampling line, 2.5m, disposable	Neonate
60-14100-00	9000-10-07486	Airway adapter, disposable, straight	Adult, pediatric
040-001187-00	040-001187-00	Airway adapter, disposable, elbow	Neonate
60-13100-00	125-000005-00	Watertrap, 10pcs/box	Adult, pediatric
60-13200-00	125-000006-00	Watertrap, 10pcs/box	Neonate

27.8 AG Accessories (for cPM 12 only)

Model	Part No.	Description	Applicable patient
60-13100-00	125-000005-00	Watertrap, 10pcs/box	Adult, pediatric
60-13200-00	125-000006-00	Watertrap, 10pcs/box	Neonate
60-14100-00	9000-10-07486	Airway adapter, disposable, straight	/
60-15200-00	9200-10-10533	Sampling line, 2.5m, disposable	Adult, pediatric
60-15300-00	9200-10-10555	Sampling line, 2.5m, disposable	Neonate
60-14200-00	9000-10-07487	Airway adapter, disposable, elbow	Adult, pediatric
/	115-052162-00	AG exhasust gas outlet assembly	Adult, pediatric

27.9 Micellaneous Accessories

Material	Part No.
Lithium battery, LI23S002A	022-000008-00
Power cord (America)	DA8K-10-14452
Grounding cable	1000-21-00122
Nurse call cable (60W, 2A, 36VDC, 25VAC)	009-003116-00
Analog output cable	009-003117-00
Synchronization cable	009-003118-00
DIAP cable	009-003436-00
Elo ET1929LM, 19-inch black LCD	023-001128-00
USB drive, 4G, USB 2.0 (TRANSCEND)	023-000217-00
USB drive, 4G, USB 2.0 (APACER)	023-000218-00
HP LaserJet Enterprise M608n	023-001566-00
Recorder	TR6F-30-67306
Thermal paper	A30-000001---

Material	Part No.
Wall mount bracket for external display	045-000936-00
Bedrail Hook subassembly (cPM 12)	115-012698-00
Bedrail Hook subassembly (cPM 8)	115-012697-00
Transition Plate Kit for rolling stand and wall mount	115-012695-00
cPM 12 rolling stand (Transport)	045-002147-00
Passport12 wall mount (VHM)	045-002148-00

iPM/iMEC rolling stand with 55.85 cm BT190-970 (2675-60) 03 Tm-. 0003 Tc. 0016 Tw[03 T18

045-000936-00

FOR YOUR NOTES

A Product Specifications

A.1 Monitor Safety Specifications

A.1.1 Classifications

The monitor is classified, according to IEC60601-1:

Type of protection against electrical shock	Class I, equipment energized from an external and internal electrical power source.
Degree of protection against electrical shock	Type BF defibrillation proof for CO ₂ and AG monitoring. Type CF defibrillation proof for ECG, RESP, TEMP, SpO ₂ , NIBP, IBP and C.O..
Mode of operation	Continuous
Degree of protection against harmful ingress of water	IPX1 (Protection against vertically falling water drops)

A.1.2 Environmental Specifications

CAUTION

- The equipment may not meet the performance specifications if stored or used outside the specified temperature and humidity ranges.

Main unit		
Item	Operating conditions	Storage conditions
Temperature (°C)	0 to 40	cPM 8: -30 to 70 cPM 12: -20 to 60
Relative humidity (noncondensing)	15% to 95%	10% to 95%
Barometric (kPa)	57.0 to 107.4	16.0 to 107.4

Microstream CO ₂ module		
Item	Operating conditions	Storage conditions
Temperature (°C)	0 to 40	-20 to 60
Relative humidity (noncondensing)	15% to 95%	10% to 95%
Barometric (kPa)	57.3 to 105.3	57.3 to 105.3

Sidestream CO ₂ module		
Item	Operating conditions	Storage conditions
Temperature (°C)	5 to 40	-20 to 60
Relative humidity (noncondensing)	15% to 95%	10% to 95%
Barometric (kPa)	57.3 to 105.3	57.3 to 105.3

AG module		
Item	Operating conditions	Storage conditions
Temperature (°C)	10 to 40	-20 to 60
Relative humidity (noncondensing)	15% to 95%	10% to 95%
Barometric (kPa)	70 to 107.4	70 to 107.4

NOTE

- The environmental specifications of unspecified parameters are the same as those of the main unit of cPM 12.

A.2 Power Supply Specifications

AC power	
Line voltage	100 to 240 VAC (10)
Current	1.3 to 0.5 A
Frequency	50/60 Hz (3Hz)
Battery	
Battery Type	Chargeable Lithium-Ion, 11.1DVC, 4.5 Ah
Run time	cPM 12 ≥ 4 hours when powered by one new fully-charged battery (25°C, SpO ₂ , ECG, disconnected from Temp cable, Auto NIBP measurements at intervals of 15 minutes) ≥ 8 hours when powered by two new fully-charged batteries (25°C, SpO ₂ sensor and ECG cable connected, Temp cable not connected, Auto NIBP measurements at an interval of 15 minutes)
	cPM 8 ≥ 6 hours when powered by a new fully-charged battery (25°C, SpO ₂ sensor and ECG cable connected, Temp cable not connected, Auto NIBP measurements at an interval of 15 minutes)
Charge time	Less than 3 hours to 90%, and less than 4 hours to 100% when the monitor is off. Less than 8 hours to 90%, and less than 12 hours to 100% when the monitor is on.
Shutdown delay	at least 20 min (after a low battery alarm first occurs)

A.3 Physical Specifications

Model	Size (Width Height Thickness)	Weight	Remark
cPM 12	318mm 274mm 128mm (12.6 inch 10.8 inch 5.1 inch)	≤4.5 kg (10 pound)	Standard parameters, including touchscreen and recorder, and battery (2 batteries for cPM 12)
cPM 8	238mm 225mm 128mm (9.4 inch 8.9 inch 5.1 inch)	≤3.5 kg (7.8 pound)	

A.4 Hardware Specifications

A.4.1 Display

Host display			
	Screen Size (diagonal)	Screen type	Resolution
cPM 12	12.1"	color TFT LCD	800×600 pixels
cPM 8	8.4"		
External display			
Screen type	Medical-grade TFT LCD		

A.4.2 Recorder

Method	Thermal dot array
Paper width	50 mm±1 mm
Paper speed	25 mm/s or 50 mm/s with accuracy within ±5%
Number of waveform channels	Maximum 3

A.4.3 LEDs

Alarm lamp	1 (two color coded: yellow and red)
Power on LED	1 (green)
AC power LED	1 (green)
Battery LED	1 (green)

A.4.4 Audio Indicator

Speaker	Give alarm tones (45 to 85 dB), key tones, QRS tones; support PITCH TONE and multi-level tone modulation; alarm tones comply with IEC60601-1-8.
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A.4.5 Monitor Interface Specifications

Power	1 AC power input connector
Wired network	1 RJ45 connector, 100 Base-TX, IEEE 802.3
USB	2 connectors, USB 2.0
Equipotential Grounding Terminal	1
Multifunctional connector	1
VGA connector	1

A.4.6 Outputs

Analog Output	
Standard	Meets the requirements of IEC60601-1 for short-circuit protection and leakage current
ECG Analog Output	
Bandwidth (-3dB; reference frequency: 10Hz)	Diagnostic mode: 0.05 to 150 Hz Monitor mode: 0.5 to 40 Hz Surgical mode: 1 to 20 Hz
QRS delay	≤ 25 ms (in diagnostic mode, and non-paced)
Sensitivity	1V/mV ±5%
PACE rejection/enhancement	Pace enhancement Signal amplitude: $V_{oh} \geq 2.5V$ Pulse width: 10ms±5% Signal rising and falling time: ≤100μs
IBP Analog Output (For cPM 12 only)	
Bandwidth (-3dB; reference frequency: 1Hz)	DC to 40 Hz
Max transmission delay	30 ms
Sensitivity	1 V/100 mmHg ±5%
Nurse Call Signal	
Amplitude	High level: 3.5 to 5 V, providing a maximum of 10 mA output current; Low level: < 0.5 V, receiving a maximum of 5 mA input current.
Rising and falling time	≤1 ms
Defib Sync Pulse	
Output impedance	≤100 Ω
Max time delay	35 ms (R-wave peak to leading edge of pulse)
Amplitude	High level: 3.5 to 5 V, providing a maximum of 10 mA output current; Low level: < 0.5 V, receiving a maximum of 5 mA input current.
Pulse width	100 ms ±10%
Rising and falling time	≤1 ms
Alarm output (Network connector)	
Alarm delay time from the monitor to remote equipment	The alarm delay time is equal to or smaller than 2 s, measured from the time of the monitor alarm signal generation to the time of the remote equipment alarm signal generation.

A.5 Data Storage

Trends	Trends: 120 hours, at 1 min resolution Mid-length trends: 4 hours, at 5 s resolution Minitrends: 1 hour, at 1 s resolution
Parameter alarms	100 alarms and manual events and related parameter waveforms. The waveform recording length can be 8s, 16s, or 32s.
Arrh. events	100 arrhythmia events and relate waveforms and parameters. The waveform recording length can be 8s, 16s, or 32s.
NIBP measurements	1000 sets
Full-disclosure waveforms	48 hours at maximum. The specific storage time depends on the waveforms stored and the number of stored waveforms.

A.6 Measurement Specifications

The adjustable range of alarm limits is the same as the measurement range for the parameter unless otherwise specified.

A.6.1 ECG

ECG	
Standards	Meet standards of EC11, EC13, EN60601-2-27/IEC60601-2-27 and IEC60601-2-25
Lead set	3-lead: I, II, III 5-lead: I, II, III, aVR, aVL, aVF, V
ECG standard	AHA, IEC
Display sensitivity	1.25 mm/mV (X0.125), 2.5 mm/mV (X0.25), 5 mm/mV (X0.5), 10 mm/mV (X1), 20 mm/mV (X2), 40 mm/mV (X4) Accuracy: $\pm 5\%$
Sweep speed	6.25 mm/s, 12.5 mm/s, 25 mm/s, 50 mm/s, Accuracy: $\pm 10\%$
Bandwidth (-3dB)	Diagnostic mode: 0.05 to 150 Hz Monitor mode: 0.5 to 40 Hz Surgical mode: 1 to 20 Hz
Common mode rejection ratio	Diagnostic mode: >90 dB Monitor mode: >105 dB Surgical mode: >105 dB
Notch filter	50/60 Hz
Differential input impedance	$\geq 5 \text{ M}\Omega$
Input signal range	$\pm 8 \text{ mV}$ (peak-to-peak value)
Accuracy of signal reproduction	B

Drive electrode: $\leq 1 \mu\text{A}$ cr21775.000-ele

	<p>Ventricular bigeminy (3a): 80 ± 1 bpm</p> <p>Slow alternating ventricular bigeminy (3b): 60 ± 1 bpm</p> <p>Rapid alternating ventricular bigeminy (3c): 120 ± 1 bpm</p> <p>Bidirectional systoles (3d): 90 ± 2 bpm</p>
Response time to heart rate change	<p>Meets the requirements of IEC60601-2-27: Clause 201.7.9.2.9.101 b) 5).</p> <p>From 80 to 120 bpm: less than 11 s</p> <p>From 80 to 40 bpm: less than 11 s</p>
Time to alarm for tachycardia	<p>Meets the requirements of IEC60601-2-27: Clause 201.7.9.2.9.101 b) 6).</p> <p>Waveform</p> <p>4ah - range: < 11 s</p> <p>4a - range: < 11 s</p> <p>4ad - range: < 11 s</p> <p>Waveform 4bh - range: < 11 s</p> <p>4b - range: < 11 s</p> <p>4bd - range: < 11 s</p>
Tall T-wave rejection capability	<p>When the test is performed based on IEC60601-2-27: Clause 201.12.1.101.17, the maximum T-wave amplitude that can be rejected is 1.2mV.</p>
Arrhythmia alarms	<p>Asystole, VFib/VTac, Vtac, Vent. Brady, Extreme Tachy, Extreme Brady, PVC, Couplet, Bigeminy, Trigeminy, R on T, Run PVCs, PVCs, Tachy, Brady, Missed Beats, Vent. Rhythm, Pacer Not Pacing, Pacer Not Capture, Multif. PVC, Nonsus. Vtac, Pause, Irr. Rhythm, Afib</p>
QT/QTc Interval Monitoring	
Measurement range	<p>QT: 200 to 800 ms</p> <p>QTc: 200 to 800 ms</p> <p>QT-HR: 15 to</p>

Respiration Rate		
Measurement range	Adult: 0 to 120 rpm Pediatric, neonate: 0 to 150 rpm	
Resolution	1 rpm	
Accuracy	7 to 150 rpm: ± 2 rpm or $\pm 2\%$, whichever is greater 0 to 6 rpm: Not specified.	
Apnea alarm time	10 s, 15 s, 20 s, 25 s, 30 s, 35 s, 40 s	
Alarm limit	Range (rpm)	Step (rpm)
RR High	Adult, pediatric: (low limit + 2) to 100 Neonate: (low limit + 2) to 150	1
RR Low	0 to (high limit - 2)	

A.6.3 SpO₂

Alarm limit	Range (%)	Step (%)
SpO ₂ High	(low limit + 2) to 100	1
SpO ₂ Low	Masimo: Desat to (high limit - 2) Nellcor: Desat or 20 (whichever is greater) to (high limit - 2)	
Desat	0 to (high limit - 2)	

Masimo SpO₂ Module

Standards	Meet standards of ISO9919
SpO ₂ measurement range	1 to 100%
Resolution	1%
Accuracy ¹	70 to 100%: $\pm 2\%$ (measured without motion in adult/pediatric mode) 70 to 100%: $\pm 3\%$ (measured without motion in neonate mode) 70 to 100%: $\pm 3\%$ (measured with motion) 1% to 69%: Not specified.
Refreshing rate	1 s
SpO ₂ averaging time	2-4 s, 4-6 s, 8 s, 10 s, 12 s, 14 s, 16 s
Low perfusion conditions	Pulse amplitude: $>0.02\%$ Light penetration: $>5\%$
Low perfusion SpO ₂ accuracy	$\pm 2\%$
PI measurement range	0.02~20 %

¹ The Masimo pulse oximeter with sensors have been validated for no motion accuracy in human blood studies on healthy adult volunteers in induced hypoxia studies in the range of 70% to 100% SpO₂ against a laboratory co-oximeter and ECG monitor. This variation equals plus or minus one standard deviation. Plus or minus one standard deviation encompasses 68% of the population. One percent was added to the accuracies for neonatal sensors to account for accuracy variation due to properties of fetal hemoglobin.

The Masimo pulse oximeter with sensors has been validated for motion accuracy in human blood studies on healthy adult volunteers in induced hypoxia studies while performing rubbing and tapping motions at 2 to 4 Hz. At an amplitude of 1 to 2 cm and non-repetitive motion between 1 to 5 Hz. At an amplitude of 2 to 3 cm in induced hypoxia studies in the range of 70% to 100% SpO₂ against a laboratory co-oximeter and ECG monitor. This variation equals plus or minus one standard deviation. Plus or minus one standard deviation encompasses 68% of the population.

² The Masimo pulse oximeter has been validated for low perfusion accuracy in bench top testing against a Biotek Index 2 simulator and Masimo's simulator with signal strengths of greater than 0.02% and a % transmission of greater than 5% for saturations ranging from 70 to 100%. This variation equals plus or minus one standard deviation. Plus or minus one standard deviation encompasses 68% of the population.

Nellcor SpO₂ Module

Standards	Meet standards of ISO9919
Measurement range	0 to 100%
Resolution	1%
Accuracy	70 to 100%: ±2% (adult/pediatric) 70 to 100%: ±3% (neonate) 0% to 69%: Not specified.
*: When the SpO ₂ sensor is applied for neonatal patients as indicated, the specified accuracy range is increased by ±1%, to compensate for the theoretical effect on oximeter measurements of fetal hemoglobin in neonatal blood.	

Information of the Test Subjects of the Clinical Study Report:

Skin color	Gender	Number	Age (years)	Health
Black	Male	1	28.2 9.19	Healthy
	Female	1		
Yellow	Male	3		
	Female	9		

A.6.4 PR

Alarm limit	Range (bpm)	Step (bpm)
PR High	(low limit +2) to 300	1
PR Low	15 to (high limit-2)	

PR from Masimo SpO₂

Measurement range	25 to 240 bpm
Resolution	1 bpm
Accuracy	±3 bpm (measured without motion) ±5 bpm (measured with motion)
Refreshing rate	1 s
SPO ₂ averaging time	2-4 s, 4-6 s, 8 s, 10 s, 12 s, 14 s, 16 s
Low perfusion conditions	Pulse amplitude: >0.02% Light penetration: >5%
Low perfusion PR accuracy	±3 bpm

PR from Nellcor SpO₂

Measurement range	20 to 300 bpm
Resolution	

Software overpressure protection	Adult: 297±3 mmHg Pediatric: 297±3 mmHg Neonate: 147±3 mmHg
Hardware overpressure protection	Adult: 330 mmHg Pediatric: 330 mmHg Neonate: 165 mmHg

Alarm limit	Range (mmHg)	Step (mmHg)
Sys High	Adult: (low limit+5) to 290 Pediatric: (low limit+5) to 240 Neonate: (low limit+5) to 140	5
Sys Low	25 to (high limit-5)	
Mean High	Adult: (low limit+5) to 260 Pediatric: (low limit+5) to 215 Neonate: (low limit+5) to 125	
Mean Low	15 to (high limit-5)	



A.6.7 IBP

Standards	Meet standard of EN60601-2-34/IEC60601-2-34.
Technique	Direct invasive measurement
IBP	
Measurement range	-50 to 300 mmHg
Resolution	1 mmHg
Accuracy	±2% or ±1 mmHg, whichever is greater (without sensor)
Refreshing rate	1 s
PPV	
Measurement range	0% to 50%
Pressure transducer	
Excitement voltage	5 VDC, ±2%
Sensitivity	5 μV/V/mmHg
Impedance range	300 to 3000Ω

Alarm limit	Range (mmHg)	Step (mmHg)
Sys High	(low limit + 2) to 300	1
Mean High		
Dia High		
Sys Low	-50 to (high limit – 2)	
Mean Low		
Dia Low		

A.6.8 C.O.

Measurement method	Thermodilution method	
Measurement range	C.O.:	0.1 to 20 L/min
	TB:	23 to 43 °C
	TI:	0 to 27 °C
Resolution	C.O.:	0.1 L/min
	TB, TI:	0.1 °C
Accuracy	C.O.:	±5% or ±0.1 L /min, whichever is greater
	TB, TI:	±0.1 °C (without sensor)
Repeatability	C.O.:	±2% or ±0.1 L/min, whichever is greater
Alarm range	TB:	23 to 43 °C

Alarm limit	Range	Step
TB High	(low limit + 1) to 43°C	0.1 °C
TB Low	23 to (high limit - 1) °C	

A.6.9 CO₂

Measurement mode	Sidestream, microstream, mainstream
Technique	Infrared absorption

Sidestream CO₂ Module

Standard	Meet standard of ISO 21647
CO ₂ Measurement range	0 to 99 mmHg
Accuracy*	0 to 40 mmHg: ±2 mmHg 41 to 76 mmHg: ±5% of the reading 77 to 99 mmHg: ±10% of the reading
Accuracy drift	Meet the requirement for measurement accuracy within 6 hours
Resolution	1 mmHg
Sample flowrate	Adult: 70 ml/min, 100 ml/min, 120 ml/min, 150 ml/min Pediatric, neonate: 70 ml/min, 100 ml/min
Sample flowrate tolerance	15% or 15 ml/min, whichever is greater.
Warm-up time	Iso accuracy mode: ≤45s Full accuracy mode: ≤10 min
Rise time	Measured with a neonatal watertrap and a 2.5-meter neonatal sampling line, or an adult watertrap and a 2.5-meter adult sampling line: <400 ms @ 70 ml/min <330 ms @ 100 ml/min <300 ms @ 120 ml/min <240 ms @ 150 ml/min
Gas sampling delay time	Measured with a neonatal watertrap and a 2.5-meter neonatal sampling line: <4 s @ 100 ml/min <4.5 s @ 70 ml/min Measured with an adult watertrap and a 2.5-meter adult sampling line: <4.5 s @ 150 ml/min <5 s @ 120 ml/min <5.5 s @ 100 ml/min <6.5 s @ 70 ml/min
awRR measurement range	0 to 120 rpm
awRR measurement precision	±2 rpm
Apnea time	10 s, 15 s, 20 s, 25 s, 30 s, 35 s, 40 s

Note: The response time is the sum of the rise time and the delay time.

Effect of interference gases on CO ₂ measurements		
Gas	Concentration (%)	Quantitative effect*
N ₂ O	≤60	±1 mmHg
Hal	≤4	
Sev	≤5	
Iso	≤5	
Enf	≤5	
Des	≤15	±2 mmHg
*: means an extra error should be added in case of gas interference when CO ₂ measurements are performed between 0-40mmHg.		

Alarm limit	Range	Step
-------------	-------	------

A.6.10 AG (For cPM 12 only)

Standards	Meet standard of ISO 21647		
Technique	Infrared absorption		
Warm-up time	Iso accuracy mode:	≤ 45 s	
	Full accuracy mode:	≤ 10 min	
Sample flow rate	Adult, pediatric:	120, 150, 200 ml/min	
	Neonate:	70, 90, 120 ml/min	
	Accuracy:	±10 ml/min or ±10%, whichever is greater	
Measurement range	CO ₂ :	0 to 30%	
	O ₂ :	0 to 100%	
	N ₂ O:	0 to 100%	
	Des:	0 to 30%	
	Sev:	0 to 30%	
	Enf:	0 to 30%	
	Iso:	0 to 30%	
	Hal:	0 to 30%	
	awRR:	2 to 100 rpm	
Resolution	CO ₂ :	1 mmHg	
	awRR:	1 rpm	
Full accuracy	Gases	Range (% _{REL})	Accuracy (% _{ABS})
	CO ₂	0 to 1	±0.1
		1 to 5	±0.2
		5 to 7	±0.3
		7 to 10	±0.5
		>10	Not specified
	N ₂ O	0 to 20	±2
		20 to 100	±3
	O ₂	0 to 25	±1
		25 to 80	±2
		80 to 100	±3
	Des	0 to 1	±0.15
1 to 5		±0.2	
5 to 10		±0.4	
10 to 15		±0.6	
15 to 18		±1	
>18	Not specified		
Sev	0 to 1	±0.15	
	1 to 5	±0.2	
	5 to 8	±0.4	
	>8	Not specified	
Enf, Iso, Hal	0 to 1	±0.15	
	1 to 5	±0.2	
	>5	Not specified	
awRR	2 to 60 rpm	±1 rpm	
	>60 rpm	Not specified	

Accuracy drift	Meet the requirement for measurement accuracy within 6 hours			
Apnea alarm time	10 s, 15 s, 20 s, 25 s, 30 s, 35 s, 40 s			
Refreshing rate	1 s			
Response time	Using the DRYLINE™ water trap and neonatal DRYLINE™ sampling line (2.5m):			
		120 ml/min	90 ml/min	70 ml/min
	CO ₂	≤45 s	≤ 4.5 s	≤5 s
	N ₂ O	≤4.2 s	≤5 s	≤5.5 s
	O ₂	≤4 s	≤5 s	≤6 s
	Hal, Iso, Sev, Enf	≤4.4 s	≤5.2 s	≤6 s
	Des	≤4.4 s	≤5 s	≤6 s
	Using the DRYLINE™ water trap and adult DRYLINE™ sampling line (2.5m)			
		200 ml/min	150 ml/min	120 ml/min
	CO ₂	≤4.2 s	≤4.8 s	≤5.5 s
	N ₂ O	≤4.3 s	≤5 s	≤5.8 s
	O ₂	≤4 s	≤4.6 s	≤5.5 s
Hal, Iso, Sev, Enf, Des	≤4.5 s	≤5.2 s	≤6 s	
Anesthetic agent limit	Primary anesthetic agent In full accuracy mode: 0.15%,			
	Second anesthetic agent: In full accuracy mode: 0.3% or 5% REL (10% in ISO accuracy mode) of primary agent if primary agent is greater than 10%			

Effect of interference gases on AG measurements					
Gas	Concentration(%)	Quantitative effect(%ABS) ³⁾			
		CO ₂	N ₂ O	Agent ¹⁾	O ₂
CO ₂	/	/	0.1	0	0.2
N ₂ O	/	0.1	/	0.1	0.2
Agent ¹⁾²⁾	/	0.1	0.1 ⁵⁾	0.1 ⁴⁾	1.0
Xenon	<100%	0.1	0	0	/
Helium	<50%	0.1	0	0	/
Ethanol	<0.1%	0	0	0	/
Acetone	<1%	0.1	0.1	0	/
Methane	<1%	0.1	0.1	0	/
Saturated Isopropanol vapour	/	0.1	0	0	/
O ₂	/	0.1	0.1	0.1	/

1) Agent represents one of Des, Iso, Enf, Sev, and Hal.

2) Multiple agent interference on CO₂, N₂O and O₂ is typically the same as single agent interference.

3) For CO₂, N₂O and Agents, maximum interference from each gas at concentrations within specified accuracy ranges for each gas. The total interference of all gases is never larger than 5%_{REL}.

4) Applicable to type A AG module, representing the interference effect of secondary anesthetic agents on primary anesthetic agent.

5) Measurement interference to type M AG module originates from the applied anesthetic agent that is configured manually.

Alarm limit	Range	Step
EtCO ₂ High	(low limit + 2) to 99 mmHg	1 mmHg
EtCO ₂ Low	1 to (high limit - 2) mmHg	
FiCO ₂ High	1 to 99 mmHg	
awRR High	Adult, pediatric: (low limit + 2) to 100 rpm Neonate: (low limit + 2) + 249.52 718.8 Tm(2) ()0.5 (l)-1DC -0.023 Tc 07.42Tw 5.7895j-0.018 T	

FOR YOUR NOTES

B EMC

The device meets the requirements of IEC 60601-1-2.

Note

- **Using accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified may result in increased electromagnetic emission or decreased electromagnetic immunity of the patient monitoring equipment.**
- **The device or its components should not be used adjacent to or stacked with other equipment. If adjacent or stacked use is necessary, the device or its components should be observed to verify normal operation in the configuration in which it will be used.**
- **The device needs special precautions regarding EMC and needs to be installed and put into service according to the EMC information provided below.**
- **Other devices may interfere with this monitor even though they meet the requirements of CISPR.**
- **When the inputted signal is below the minimum amplitude provided in technical specifications, erroneous measurements could result.**
- **Portable and mobile communication equipment may affect the performance of this monitor.**

Guidance and Declaration - Electromagnetic Emissions

The device is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of the device should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Emission tests	Compliance	Electromagnetic environment - guidance
Radio frequency (RF) emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	The device uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
RF emissions CISPR 11	Class A	The device is suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
Harmonic emissions IEC61000-3-2	Class A	
Voltage Fluctuations/Flicker Emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Complies	


WARNING

- **This equipment/system is intended for use by healthcare professionals only. This equipment/ system may cause radio interference or may disrupt the operation of nearby equipment. It may be necessary to take mitigation measures, such as re-orienting or relocating the [ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM] or shielding the location.**

Guidance and Declaration - Electromagnetic Immunity

The device is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified below. The customer or the user of the device should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Immunity test	IEC60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment - guidance
Electrostatic discharge <input type="text"/>			

Guidance and Declaration - Electromagnetic Immunity			
The device is intended for use in the specified electromagnetic environment. The customer or the user of the device should assure that it is used in such an environment as described below.			
Immunity test	IEC60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment - guidance
Conducted RF IEC61000-4-6	3 Vrms 150 kHz to 80 MHz	3Vrms	Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the system, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation appropriate for the frequency of the transmitter. Recommended separation distances: $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$
Radiated RF IEC61000-4-3	3V/m 80MHz to 2.5GHz	3V/m	Recommended separation distances: 80 MHz 800 MHz $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$ 800MHz-2.5GHz $d = 2.3\sqrt{P}$ Where, P is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer and d is the recommended separation distance in meters (m). ^b Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey ^a , should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range ^b . Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol: 
<p>Note 1: At 80 MHz to 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.</p> <p>Note 2: These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.</p>			
<p>^a Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the [ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM] is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the [ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM] should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as re-orienting or relocating the [ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM].</p> <p>^b Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than 3 V/m.</p>			

Recommended separation distances between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and the device

The device is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or the user of the device can help prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the device as recommended below, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Rated maximum output power of transmitter W	Separation distance in meters (m) according to frequency of the transmitter		
	150 kHz - 80 MHz $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$	80 MHz - 800 MHz $d = 1.2\sqrt{P}$	800 MHz - 2.5 GHz $d = 2.3\sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.12	0.12	0.23
0.1	0.38	0.38	0.73
1	1.20	1.20	2.30
10	3.80	3.80	7.30
100	12.00	12.00	23.00

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance *d* in metres (m) can be estimated using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where *P* is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

Note 1: At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

Note 2: These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

C Default Configurations

This chapter lists some of the most important factory default settings for each department in configuration management. You cannot change the factory default configuration itself. However, you can make changes to the settings from the factory default configuration and then save the changed configuration as a user configuration.

C.1 Parameters Configuration

C.1.1 ECG

ECG Setup

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alm Source	Yes	Yes	HR
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
HR/PR High	Yes	Yes	Adu: 120
			Ped: 160
			Neo: 200
HR/PR Low	Yes	Yes	Adu: 50
			Ped: 75
			Neo: 100
Gain	Yes	Yes	X1
Sweep	Yes	Yes	25 mm/s
Filter	Yes	Yes	General: Monitor OR: Surgery ICU, NICU: Monitor CCU: Diagnostic
QRS Volume	Yes	Yes	General, OR: 2 ICU, NICU, CCU: 1
QRS threhold	No	Yes	0.16 mV
Lead Set	Yes	Yes	Auto (if auto lead detection is available); 5-lead (if auto lead detection is not available)
ECG Display	Yes	Yes	Normal
Notch Filter	Yes	Yes	Weak
Paced	No	Yes	No
Pacer Reject	No	Yes	Off
Smart Lead Off	Yes	Yes	On

QT/QTc Analysis

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
QT Analysis	Yes	Yes	Off
QTc Formula	Yes	Yes	Hodges
Analysis lead	Yes	Yes	All
QTc Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off
Δ QTc Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off
QTc Alarm Level	Yes	Yes	Med
Δ QTc Alarm Level	Yes	Yes	Med
QTc Record	Yes	Yes	Off
Δ QTc Record	Yes	Yes	Off

Arrh. Analysis

Arrhythmia Threshold Settings			
Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
PVCs High	Yes	Yes	10
Asys. Delay	Yes	Yes	5
Vtac Rate	Yes	Yes	130
Vtac PVC	Yes	Yes	6
Multif. PVC's Window	Yes	Yes	15
Tachy High	Yes	Yes	Adu: 120 Ped: 160
Brady Low	Yes	Yes	Adu: 50 Ped: 75
Extreme Tachy	Yes	Yes	Adu: 160 Ped: 180
Extreme Brady	Yes	Yes	Adu: 35 Ped: 50
Vbrd Rate	Yes	Yes	40
Vbrd PVCs	Yes	Yes	5
Pause Time	Yes	Yes	2

Arrhythmia Alarm Settings				
Item Name	Configurable		Default	
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	Alarm Switch	Alarm Level
Asystole Alarm	Yes	Yes	On	

Arrhythmia Alarm Settings				
Item Name	Configurable		Default	
	PVCs/min Alarm	Yes	Yes	General, OR, ICU, NICU: Off CCU: On
R on T Alarm	Yes	Yes	General, OR, ICU, NICU: Off CCU: On	Med
Run PVCs Alm Lev Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Low
Couplet Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Multif. PVC Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Med
PVC Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Bigeminy Alarm	Yes	Yes	General, OR, ICU, NICU: Off CCU: On	Med
Trigeminy Alarm	Yes	Yes	General, OR, ICU, NICU: Off CCU: On	Med
Tachy Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Med
Brady Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Med
Pacer Not Pacing Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Pacer Not Capture Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Missed Beats Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Nonsus. Vtac Alarm	Yes	Yes	General, OR, ICU, NICU: Off CCU: On	Med
Vent. Rhythm Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Med
Pause Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Low
Irr. Rhythm Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message
Afib Alarm	Yes	Yes	Off	Message

C.1.2 RESP



C.1.3 PR

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
HR/PR High	Yes	Yes	Adu: 120
			Ped: 160
			Neo: 200
HR/PR Low	Yes	Yes	Adu: 50
			Ped: 75
			Neo: 100
PR Source	Yes	Yes	SpO ₂
Alm Source	Yes	Yes	HR
Beat Vol	Yes	Yes	General, OR: 2 ICU, NICU, CCU: 1

C.1.4 SpO₂

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	SpO ₂ : Med Desat: High
SpO ₂ High	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 100 Neo:95
SpO ₂ Low	Yes	Yes	90
Desat	Yes	Yes	80
Sensitivity (Masimo)	Yes	Yes	Normal
Averaging (Masimo)	Yes	Yes	8 s
Sat-Seconds (Nellcor)	Yes	Yes	0 s
Sweep	Yes	Yes	25 mm/s
NIBP Simul	No	Yes	Off

C.1.5 Temp

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
T1/T2 High (°C)	Yes	Yes	38.0
T1/T2 Low (°C)	Yes	Yes	35.0
TD High (°C)	Yes	Yes	2.0

C.1.6 NIBP

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med

C.1.7 IBP

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
P1 Measure	Yes	Yes	All
P2 Measure	Yes	Yes	All
P3 Measure	Yes	Yes	Mean
P4 Measure	Yes	Yes	Mean
PPV Measurement	Yes	Yes	Off
PPV Source	Yes	Yes	Auto
Sensitivity	Yes	Yes	Med
Sweep	Yes	Yes	25 mm/s
Filter	Yes	Yes	12.5 Hz
Gridlines	Yes	Yes	Off
Art, Ao, UAP, BAP, FAP, LV, P1-P2 Arterial Pressure Alarm Limits			
IBP-S High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 160 Ped: 120 Neo: 90
IBP-S Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 90 Ped: 70 Neo: 55
IBP-M High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 110 Ped: 90 Neo: 70
IBP-M Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 70 Ped: 50 Neo: 35
IBP-D High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 90 Ped: 70 Neo: 60
IBP-D Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 50 Ped: 40 Neo: 20
PA Alarm Limit			
PA-S High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 35 Ped, Neo: 60
PA-S Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 10 Ped, Neo: 24

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
PA-M High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 20 Ped, Neo: 26
PA-M Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 0 Ped, Neo: 12
PA-D High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 16 Ped, Neo: 4
PA-D Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 0 Ped, Neo: -4
CVP, LAP, RAP, ICP, UVP, P3-P4 Venous Pressure Alarm Limits			
IBP-M High (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	Adu: 10 Ped, Neo: 4
IBP-M Low (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0
Art, Ao, BAP, FAP, LV, P1-P2 Arterial Pressure Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-160
PA Waveform Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-30
CVP, LAP, RAP, ICP, UVP Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-20
UAP, P3-P4 Venous Pressure Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-80
IBP Overlapping Left Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-160
IBP Overlapping Right Scale			
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	0-20

C.1.8 C.O.

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
TB High °C	Yes	Yes	39.0
TB Low °C	Yes	Yes	36.0
Comp. Const	Yes	Yes	0.542
Auto TI	Yes	Yes	Auto
Manual TI °C	Yes	Yes	2.0
Measuring mode	Yes	Yes	Manual

C.1.9 CO₂

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
Apnea Delay	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 20 Neo: 15
Operating Mode	Yes	Yes	Measure
Sweep	Yes	Yes	6.25 mm/s
Scale (mmHg)	Yes	Yes	50
RR Source	No	Yes	Auto
Sidestream CO₂ Setup			
Flow Rate	Yes	Yes	Adu, 120 ml/min Ped: 100 ml/min Neo: 70 ml/min
BTPS Compen	Yes 0 Td()TjEMC >>BDC 0.D 142 0 Tdefe4 15.6-23 [C /P		

C.1.10 AG

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alarm	Yes	Yes	On
Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	Med
Sweep	Yes	Yes	6.25 mm/s
O ₂ Compen	Yes	Yes	OR: On General, ICU, NICU, CCU: Off
Operating Mode	Yes	Yes	Measure
Flow Rate	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 120 ml/min Neo: 70 ml/min
Auto Standby	Yes	Yes	Off
Apnea Time	Yes	Yes	20 s
RR Source	No	Yes	Auto
CO₂ Setup			
Wave Type	Yes	Yes	Draw
Scale	Yes	Yes	When unit is mmHg: 50 When unit is % or KPa: 7.0
EtCO ₂ High mmHg	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 50 Neo: 45
EtCO ₂ Low mmHg	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 25 Neo: 30
FiCO ₂ High mmHg	Yes	Yes	4
RR High	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 30 Neo: 100
RR Low	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 8 Neo: 30
Gas Setup			
Agent	Yes	Yes	AA
N ₂ O Scale	Yes	Yes	50
O ₂ Scale	Yes	Yes	When unit is mmHg: 400 When unit is % or KPa: 50
AA Scale	Yes	Yes	9.0
Hal/Enf/Iso Scale	Yes	Yes	2.5
Des Scale	Yes	Yes	9.0
Sev Scale	Yes	Yes	4.0
EtO ₂ High	Yes	Yes	88
EtO ₂ Low	Yes	Yes	18
FiO ₂ High	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 100 Neo: 90
FiO ₂ Low	Yes	Yes	18
EtN ₂ O High	Yes	Yes	55
EtN ₂ O Low	Yes	Yes	0
FiN ₂ O High	Yes	Yes	53

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
FiN ₂ O Low	Yes	Yes	0
EtHal/Enf/Iso High	Yes	Yes	3.0
EtHal/Enf/Iso Low	Yes	Yes	0.0
FiHal/Enf/Iso High	Yes	Yes	2.0
FiHal/Enf/Iso Low	Yes	Yes	0.0
EtSev High	Yes	Yes	6.0
EtSev Low	Yes	Yes	0.0
FiSev High	Yes	Yes	5.0
FiSev Low	Yes	Yes	0.0
EtDes High	Yes	Yes	8.0
EtDes Low	Yes	Yes	0.0
FiDes High	Yes	Yes	6.0
FiDes Low	Yes	Yes	0.0

C.2 Routine Configuration

C.2.1 Alarm

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Alm Volume	Yes	Yes	General: 2 2 OR: 1 ICU, NICU, CCU: 2
Reminder Vol	Yes	Yes	Low
Recording Length	Yes	Yes	16 s
Apnea Delay	Yes	Yes	Adu, Ped: 20s Neo: 15 s
Alarm Delay	Yes	Yes	6 s
VTac Latching	No	Yes	On

C.2.2 Screens

Item Name		Configurable		Default
		In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Choose Screen		Yes	Yes	Normal Screen
Select Wave Sequence for Normal Screen	1	Yes	Yes	ECG1
	2			ECG2
	3			SpO ₂ +PR
	4			Any IBP
	5			Any IBP
	6			CO ₂
	7			Resp
Select Parameters for Big Numerics Screen	Parameter 1	Yes	Yes	ECG
	Parameter 2			SpO ₂ +PR
	Parameter 3			Resp
	Parameter 4			NIBP

Item Name		Select QuickKeys
O.M	C	Yes
	M	No
General		NIBP Measure Stop All Zero IBP Review Standby Screens Patient Setup
OR		Manual Event Realtime Print Volume Setup
ICU		
NICU		NIBP Measure Stop All oxyCRG Review Standby Screens Patient Setup Manual Event Realtime Print Volume Setup
CCU		NIBP Measure Stop All Zero IBP Review Standby Screens Patient Setup Manual Event Realtime Print Volume Setup
User Defaults		

C.2.3 Parameter/Wave Color

Item Name		Configurable		Default
		In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
ECG		No	Yes	Green
NIBP				White
SpO ₂				Cyan
SpO ₂ b				Purple
SpO ₂				Yellow
PR				Cyan
TEMP				White
Art/Ao/UAP/FAP /BAP/LV/P1~P4 (arterial pressure)				Red
PA				Yellow
CVP/ICP/P1~P4 (venous pressure)				Blue

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
LAP			Purple
RAP			Orange
UVP			Cyan
CO ₂			Yellow
RESP			Yellow
AA			Yellow
N ₂ O			Blue
O ₂			Green
Hal			Red
Enf			Orange
Iso			Purple
Des			Cyan
Sev			Yellow
C.O.			White

X represents a waveform label, such as ECG, RESP, CO₂ and so forth. The ECG waveform cannot be set off.

C.2.4 Review

Item Name		Configurable		Default
		In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Tabular Trends	Interval	No	Yes	General: 30 min OR: 5 min ICU, NICU, CCU: 30 min
	Trend Group	No	Yes	Standard
Graphic Trends	Trend Group	No	Yes	Standard
	Zoom	No	Yes	90 min
	Waves	No	Yes	2
Minitrend Length		No	Yes	2 h
Full Disclosure	Save Waves	No	Yes	Save ECG1 by default.
	Gain	No	Yes	x 1
	Sweep	No	Yes	25 mm/s

C.2.5 Event

Item Name	Configurable		Default
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Waveform 1	No	Yes	II
Waveform 2	No	Yes	General, OR, ICU, CCU: I NICU Pleth
Waveform 3	No	Yes	General, OR, ICU, CCU: Pleth NICU Resp

C.2.9 Others

Item Name		Configurable		Default
		In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Brightness		No	Yes	5
Key Volume		No	Yes	2
View Other Patient	Auto Alarm	No	Yes	On

C.3 User Maintenance Items

Item Name		Configurable		Default
		In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode	
Changing Pat.Loc.		No	Yes	Protected
Barometric Pressure		No	Yes	760 mmHg
Height Unit		No	Yes	cm
Weight Unit		No	Yes	kg
Press. Unit		No	Yes	mmHg
CVP Unit		No	Yes	cmH ₂ O
CO ₂ Unit		No	Yes	mmHg
O ₂ Unit		No	Yes	%
Temp Unit		No	Yes	°C
Network Type		No	Yes	LAN
Address Type		No	Yes	Manual
Latching Alarms		No	Yes	Lethal
Alarm Pause Time		No	Yes	2 min
Minimum Alarm Volume		No	Yes	General, ICU, NICU, CCU: 2 OR: 1
Alarm Sound		No	Yes	ISO
High Alarm Interval (ISO mode)		No	Yes	10
Medium (ISO mode)		No	Yes	20
Low Alarm Interval (ISO mode)		No	Yes	20
Reset Other Bed's Alarms		No	Yes	Off
Alarm Reset By Other Bed		No	Yes	On
Other Bed Disconnection Alm		No	Yes	On
Reminder Interval		No	Yes	3 min
Reminder Tone		No	Yes	On
ECGLeadOff Lev.		No	Yes	Low
SpO ₂ SensorOff Lev.		No	Yes	Low
IBPSensorOff Lev.		No	Yes	Med
Lethal Arrh. OFF		No	Yes	Disable
Extended Arrh.		No	Yes	Enable
Alarm Light on Alarm Reset		No	Yes	On
Alarm Delay		No	Yes	6 s
Vtac Latching Lock		Yes	Yes	Enable

Item Name	Configurable		Default	
	In Config Mode	In Monitor Mode		
Wave Line	No	Yes	Med	
DIAP Baud Rate	No	Yes	9600	
ECG Standard	No	Yes	AHA	
Notch Freq.	No	Yes	50 Hz	
Data Transfer Method	No	Yes	Off	
Transferred Data Length	No	Yes	4h	
Apply Module Settings	No	Yes	Off	
Parameter Switch	Yes	Yes	Selected	
SpO ₂ Tone	No	Yes	Mode 1	
Nurse Call Setup	Signal Type	No	Yes	Continuous
	Contact Type	No	Yes	Normally Closed
	Alm Lev	Yes	Yes	High, Med, Low
	Alarm Cat.	Yes	Yes	Phy., Tech.

FOR YOUR NOTES

D Alarm Messages

This chapter lists only the most important physiological and technical alarm messages. Some messages appearing on your monitor may not be included.

In this chapter:

- The “I” column indicates how indications of technical alarms perform after the alarm system is reset: “A” means that some technical alarms are cleared; “B” indicates that some technical alarms are changed to the prompt messages; and “C” indicates that a “ ” appears before the alarm message, appears in the alarm symbol area, and the indication of the alarm lamp depends on the alarm light setting. Refer to section, , for details.
- The “Level” field indicates the alarm level: H means high, M means medium and L means low. “*” means the alarm level is user-adjustable.
- XX represents a measurement or parameter label, such as ECG, NIBP, HR, PVCs, RR, SpO₂, PR, etc.

In the “Cause and Solution” column, corresponding solutions are given instructing you to troubleshoot problems. If the problem persists, contact your service personnel.

D.1 Physiological Alarm Messages

Measurement	Alarm messages	L	Cause and solution
XX	XX Too High	M*	XX value has risen above the high alarm limit or fallen below the low alarm limit. Check the patient’s condition and check if the patient category and alarm limit settings are correct.
	XX Too Low	M*	
ECG	ECG Weak Signal	H	The ECG signal is too weak for the monitor to perform ECG analysis. Check the patient’s condition and the ECG connections.
	Asystole	H	Arrhythmia has occurred to the patient. Check the patient’s condition and the ECG connections.
	VFib/VTac	H	
	Vtac	H	
	Vent. Brady	H	
	Extreme Tachy	H	
	Extreme Brady	H	
	R on T	M*	
	Run PVCs	M*	
	Couplet	M*	
	PVCs/min	M*	
	Bigeminy	M*	
Trigeminy	M*		

Measurement	Alarm messages	L	Cause and solution
	Tachy	M*	
	Brady	M*	
	Missed Beats	M*	
	Afib	M*	
	Irr. Rhythm	M*	
	Vent. Rhythm	M*	
	Multif. PVC	M*	
	Nonsus. Vtac	M*	
	Pause	M*	
	Pacer Not Pacing	M*	
Pacer Not Capture	M*		
Resp	Resp Apnea	H	The respiration signal was too weak for the monitor to perform respiration analysis. Check the patient's condition and the Resp connections.
	Resp Artifact	H	The patient's heartbeat has interfered with his respiration. Check the patient's condition and the Resp connections.
SpO ₂	SpO ₂ Desat	H	The SpO ₂ value has fallen below the desaturation alarm limit. Check the patient's condition and check if the alarm limit settings are correct.
	No Pulse	H	The pulse signal was too weak for the monitor to perform pulse analysis. Check the patient's condition and the SpO ₂ connections.

Measurement	Alarm message	L	I	Cause and solution
	SpO ₂ No Sensor	L	B	sensor, or an unspecified SpO ₂ sensor has been used.
	SpO ₂ Unknown Sensor	L	C	Check the sensor application site and the sensor type, and make sure if the sensor is damaged. Reconnect the sensor or use a new sensor.
	SpO ₂ Sensor Incompatible	L	C	
	SpO ₂ Too Much Light	L	C	There is too much light on the SpO ₂ sensor. Move the sensor to a place with lower level of ambient light or cover the sensor to minimize th

Measurement	Alarm message	L	I	Cause and solution
	NIBP Excessive Motion	L	A	Check the patient's condition and reduce the patient motion.
	NIBP Cuff Overpress.	L	A	The NIBP airway may be occluded. Check the airway and measure again.
	NIBP Equip Err	H	A	An error occurred during NIBP measurement and therefore the monitor cannot perform analysis correctly. Check the patient's condition and NIBP connections, or replace the cuff.
	NIBP Timeout	L	A	
	NIBP Measure Failed	L	A	
	NIBP Illegally Reset	L	A	An illegal reset occurred during NIBP measurement. Check if the airway is occluded.
IBP	XX Sensor Off	M*	A	Check the sensor connection and reconnect the sensor.
	XX Disconnected	H	C	The liquid way is disconnected from the patient, or the three-way valve is open to the air. Check the connection of the liquid way, or check the valve is open to the patient. If the problem remains, contact the Customer Services Dept. for help.
	XX Sensor Fault	M	C	Replace the sensor.
	XX No Pulse	L	A	The catheter may be occluded. Please flush the catheter.
	XX represents an IBP label.			
	C.O.	TB Sensor Off	L	A
CO ₂	CO ₂ Sensor High Temp	L	C	Check, stop using or replace the sensor.
	CO ₂ Sensor Low Temp	L	C	Check, stop using or replace the sensor.
	CO ₂ Temp Overrange	L	C	The operating temperature of the CO ₂ module goes beyond the specified range. After it restores within the specified range, the module will restart automatically.
	CO ₂ Airway High Press.	L	C	An error occurred in the airway pressure. Check the patient connection and patient circuit, and then restart the monitor.
	CO ₂ Airway Low Press.	L	C	
	CO ₂ High Barometric Press.	L	C	Check the CO ₂ connections, make sure that the monitor application site meets the requirements, and check for special sources that affect the ambient pressure. Restart the monitor.
	CO ₂ Low Barometric Press.	L	C	
	CO ₂ FilterLine Occluded	L	C	The airway or watertrap was occluded. Check the airway and remove the occlusion.
	CO ₂ No Watertrap	L	B	Check the watertrap connections.
	CO ₂ Check Adapter	L	A	There is a problem with the airway adapter. Check, clean or replace the adapter.
	CO ₂ FilterLine Err	L	C	Check if there is a leak in the CO ₂ sample line or the CO ₂ sample line has been occluded.

Measurement	Alarm message	L	I	Cause and solution
	CO ₂ Zero Failed	L	A	Check the CO ₂ connections. After the sensor's temperature becomes stabilized, perform a zero calibration again.
	CO ₂ System Err	L	A	Re-plug the module or restart the monitor.
	CO ₂ Check Cal.	L	C	Perform a calibration.
	CO ₂ Check Airway	L	C	An error occurred to the airway.
	CO ₂ No Filterline	L	A	Make sure that the filterline is connected.
	CO ₂ No Sensor	L	A	Make sure that the sensor is connected.
	CO ₂ Main Board Err	H	C	There is a problem with the CO ₂ module. Re-plug the module or restart the monitor.
	CO ₂ Checking Sensor	L	C	
	CO ₂ Replace Scrubber&Pump	L	C	
	CO ₂ 15V Overrange	H	C	
	CO ₂ Hardware Err	H	C	
AG	AG No Watertrap	L	B	Check the connections of the watertrap and re-connect it.
	AG Change Watertrap	L	A	Wait until the change is completed.
	AG Watertrap Type Wrong	L	A	Make sure that a correct watertrap has been used.
	O ₂ Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	The measured value has exceeded the specified accuracy range.
	N ₂ O Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	CO ₂ Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	Enf Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	Iso Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	Sev Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	Hal Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	Des Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	awRR Accuracy Unspecified	L	A	
	AG Hardware Err	H	A	Remove the AG module. Stop using the module and contact your service personnel.
	AG Airway Occluded	L	A	Check the airway and remove the occlusion.
AG Zero Failed	L	A	Re-plug the module or restart the monitor, and then perform a zero calibration again.	
Power	12V Too High	H	C	There is a problem with the system power supply. Restart the monitor.
	12V Too Low	H	C	
	5V Too High	H	C	
	5V Too Low	H	C	
	3.3V Too High	H	C	
	3.3 Too Low	H	C	

Measurement	Alarm message	L	I	Cause and solution
	Battery Too Low	H	C	Connect the monitor to an AC power source and allow the batteries to charge.
	Differery Battery Voltages	M	C	The two batteries have different charge capacity, or the batteries unspecified have been used, or there is a problem with the batteries. Make sure that correct



E Symbols and Abbreviations

E.1 Symbols

μA	microampere
μV	microvolt
μs	Microsecond
A	ampere
Ah	ampere hour
bpm	beat per minute
bps	bit per second
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	centigrade
cc	cubic centimeter
cm	centimeter
dB	decibel
DS	dyne second
$^{\circ}\text{F}$	fahrenheit
g	gram
GHz	gigahertz
GTT	gutta
h	hour
Hz	hertz
in	inch
kg	kilogram
kPa	kilopascal
L	litre
lb	pound
m	meter
mAh	milliampere hour
Mb	mega byte
mcg	microgram
mEq	milli-equivalents
mg	milligram
min	minute
ml	milliliter
mm	millimeter
mmHg	millimeters of mercury
cmH ₂ O	centimeters of water
ms	millisecond
mV	millivolt
mW	milliwatt
M Ω	megaohm
nm	nanometer

rpm	breath per minute
s	second
V	volt
VA	volt ampere
Ω	ohm
W	watt
-	minus, negative
%	percent
/	per; divide; or
+	plus
=	equal to
<	less than
>	greater than
\leq	less than or equal to
\geq	greater than or equal to
\pm	plus or minus
\times	multiply

E.2 Abbreviations

AaDO ₂	alveolar-arterial oxygen gradient
AAMI	Association for Advancement of Medical Instrumentation
AC	alternating current
ACI	acceleration index
Adu	adult
AG	anaesthesia gas
AHA	American Heart Association
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
Ao	aortic pressure
Art	arterial
aVF	left foot augmented lead
aVL	left arm augmented lead
aVR	right arm augmented lead
awRR	airway respiratory rate
BAP	brachial arterial pressure
BIS	bispectral index
BP	blood pressure
BPSK	binary phase shift keying
BSA	body surface area
BT	blood temperature
BTPS	body temperature and pressure, saturated
C.I.	cardiac index

CCO	Continuous Cardiac Output
CaO ₂	arterial oxygen content
CCU	cardiac (coronary) care unit
CFI	cardiac function index
CIS	Clinical Information System
CISPR	International Special Committee on Radio Interference
CMOS	complementary metal oxide semiconductor
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COHb	carboxyhemoglobin
CP	cardiopulmonary
CPI	cardiac power index
CPO	Cardiac Power Output
CVP	central venous pressure
DC	direct current
Des	desflurane
Dia	diastolic
DIAP	Datascope Improved ASCII Protocol
DPI	dot per inch
dPmx	left ventricular contractility
DVI	digital video interface
DO ₂	oxygen delivery
DO ₂ I	oxygen delivery index
ECG	electrocardiograph
EDV	end-diastolic volume
EEC	European Economic Community
EEG	electroencephalogram
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
EMG	electromyography
EMI	electromagnetic interference
Enf	enflurane
ESU	electrosurgical unit
Et	end-tidal
EtCO ₂	end-tidal carbon dioxide
EtN ₂ O	end-tidal nitrous oxide
EtO	ethylene oxide
EtO ₂	end-tidal oxygen
EVLW	extravascular lung water
ELWI	extravascular lung water index
FAP	femoral arterial pressure
FCC	Federal Communication Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEV1.0%	first second forced expiratory volume ratio
Fi	fraction of inspired
FiCO ₂	fraction of inspired carbon dioxide
FiN ₂ O	fraction of inspired nitrous oxide
FiO ₂	fraction of inspired oxygen

FPGA	field programmable gate array
FV	flow-volume
GEDV	global end diastolic volume
GEDI	global end diastolic volume index
GEF	global ejection fraction
Hal	halothane
Hct	haematocrit
Hb	hemoglobin
Hb-CO	carbon mono-oxide hemoglobin
HbO ₂	oxyhemoglobin
HIS	hospital information system
HR	heart rate
I:E	inspiratory-expiratory ratio
IBP	invasive brood pressure
ICG	impedance cardiography
ICP	intracranial pressure
ICT/B	intracranial catheter tip pressure transducer
ICU	intensive care unit
ID	identification
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
Ins	inspired minimum
IP	internet protocol
Iso	isoflurane
IT	injectate temperature
ITBI	Intrathoracic Blood Volume Index
ITBV	Intrathoracic Blood Volume
LA	left arm
LAP	left atrial pressure
Lat	lateral
LCD	liquid crystal display
LCW	left cardiac work
LCWI	left cardiac work index
LED	light emitting diode
LL	left leg
LVD	low voltage directive
LVDS	low voltage differential signal
LVET	left ventricular ejection time
LVSW	left ventricular stroke work
LVSWI	left ventricular stroke work index
MAC	minimum alveolar concentration
Art mean	mean arterial pressure
MDD	Medical Device Directive
MetHb	methemoglobin
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
MRN	medical record number

MVe	expiratory minute volume
MVi	inspiratory minute volume
N/A	not applied
N ₂	nitrogen
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
Neo	neonate
NIBP	noninvasive blood pressure
O ₂	oxygen
O ₂ CI	oxygen consumption index
O ₂ R	oxygen extraction ratio
OR	operating room
OxyCRG	oxygen cardio-respirogram
PA	pulmonary artery
pArt-D	diastolic artery pressure
pArt-M	mean artery pressure
pArt-S	systolic artery pressure
Paw	airway pressure
PAWP	pulmonary artery wedge pressure
PD	photodetector
Ped	pediatric
PEEP	positive end expiratory pressure
PEF	peak expiratory flow
PEP	pre-ejection period
PIF	peak inspiratory flow
PIP	peak inspiratory pressure
Pleth	plethysmogram
Pmean	mean pressure
Pplat	plateau pressure
PPV	Pulse Pressure Variation
PR	pulse rate
PVC	premature ventricular contraction
PVR	pulmonary vascular resistance
PVRI	pulmonary vascular resistance index
PVPI	pulmonary vascular permeability index
pArt	artery pressure
pCVP	central venous pressure
R	right
RA	right arm
RAM	random access memory
RAP	right atrial pressure
Rec	record, recording
Resp	respiration
RHb	reduced hemoglobin
RL	right leg
RM	respiratory mechanics
RR	respiration rate

RSBI	rapid shallow breathing index
SaO ₂	arterial oxygen saturation
SEF	spectral edge frequency
Sev	sevoflurane
SFM	self-maintenance
SI	stroke index
SMR	satellite module rack
SpO ₂	arterial oxygen saturation from pulse oximetry
SQI	signal quality index
SR	suppression ratio
STR	systolic time ratio
SV	stroke volume
SVI	Stroke Volume Index
SVR	systemic vascular resistance
SVRI	systemic vascular resistance index
SVV	stroke volume variation
SvO ₂	mixed venous oxygen saturation
ScvO ₂	central venous oxygen saturation
Sync	synchronization
Sys	systolic pressure
Taxil	axillary temperature
TB	Blood Temperature
TD	temperature difference
Temp	temperature
TFC	thoracic fluid content
TFI	thoracic fluid index
TFT	thin-film technology
Toral	oral temperature
TP	total power
Trect	rectal temperature
TVe	expiratory tidal volume
TVi	inspiratory tidal volume
UAP	umbilical arterial pressure
UPS	uninterruptible power supply
USB	universal serial bus
UVP	umbilical venous pressure
VAC	volts alternating current
VEPT	volume of electrically participating tissue
VI	velocity index
VO ₂	oxygen consumption
VO ₂ I	oxygen consumption index
WLAN	wireless local area network
WPA	Wi-Fi protected access

