

Route 【INSTRUCTION FOR USE】

Disposable Pressure Transducer kit

Applicable scope:

Disposable pressure transducer is intended to convert the hemodynamic wave from the patient's catheter, through integrated pressure sensor, into electrical signals which can be displayed using separate monitoring equipment.

Contraindication:

Does not have the absolute contraindication.

The using and storage environment:

This product must be used under the aseptic environment. Depositing in the dry cool environment, avoids the directly illumination of sunlight.

Safely and efficacy considerations: This product is antiseptic

by oxirane. If the packing material like has breakage, don't use.

1. This product only supplies for disposable use, should not be reuse.
2. This product shall not be changed its structure in the use process.

Operating instructions:

1. First turn on the patient monitor, before using a transducer system.
2. Under doctor's instruction, in an airtight infusion bag, prepare the sterile flushing solution (usually is 0.9% normal saline with one to two units of aqueous heparin per 1cc of solution).
3. Opens the kit package using sterile technique, verify all connections is safe, and all knobs of stopcock are in the desired position. Be careful to not over tighten connectors.
4. Verify that there are vented caps on the unused ports of all stopcocks.
5. Insert spike into the solution bag, turns on the flow controller (roller clamp), extrudes bag gently, careful extrudes the flush valve simultaneously, until all of the air is evacuated from the bag and all pipelines.
6. Close the roller clamp, insert solution bag into pressure cuff and hang on a pole approximately 2 foot high above the patient.
Caution: In this time, do not add pressure to the solution bag.
7. Check and confirm that all of air bubbles have been evacuated.
8. Pressurize the solution bag to approximately 300mmHg, if there are air bubbles to keep in the system, extrudes the flush valve to evacuate all air.
9. Replace all vented caps on the unused ports of stopcocks with non-vented caps.
10. Connect monitoring line to the patient's cannula/catheter. Flush the system to clear blood from the cannula/catheter.
Caution: In order to avoid flushing air bubble or blood clot **returns to the patient, must make sure that the monitoring line is completely filled with liquid and a small amount of blood to flow back through the cannula/catheter before making the monitoring line connection.**



Do not reuse

STERILE EO

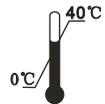
Sterilization using ethylene oxide



Attention, see instruction for use



Fragile



Store in cool place



Keep dry



damage to packing do not use



Use by

LOT

Lot Number

REF

Catalog Number

11. In order to zeroing the transducer under the atmosphere, Close the 3-way stopcock to the patient end and move out caps on stopcocks which are related to zero alignment.

Caution: The 3-way stopcock must be revolved 90 degrees to be able to close, 45 degrees cannot isolate the air, the impediment blood returns or stop the pollution.



Keep away from sunlight



Consult instructions for use



Do not resterilize

12. Connect the transducer cable to the monitor's reusable interface cable and zeroing the transducer.

Caution: If it is unable the zero alignment, please replace the transducer again zero alignment; If the zero alignment were not still successful, please inspect connector, cable and monitor whether to work normally.

13. After zero alignment, open the 3-way stopcock to the patient end. and turn the stopcock handle OFF to zero reference port and replace non-vented caps to continue to monitoring.

14. Conduct the Square Wave Test to test the monitoring system's dynamic response. Square Wave testing allows bedside determination of dynamic response of the catheter, tubing, and transducer system. Testing of the dynamic response is done after the system is flushed, attached to the patient, zeroed and calibrated, by doing the following: a) Pull the snap-Tab on the flush device and quick release; b) Observe pressure waveform on the monitor; c) Compare the waveform and the standard wave pattern to determine the dynamic response; d) Repeat above steps as needed to ensure the maximum dynamic response.

Caution: 1. if a damping waveform is observed, it possibly is the result of following one or more factors: a. Incorrect positioning of the stopcock handle. b. There are air or blood clots in the system. c. Cable and connector loosening. 2. Allow approximately 1 minute for the system to equilibrate, and must carry on the leakage inspection. After the installment, every 30 minutes, periodically check the pressure of solution bag, flow rate and leaks. 3. Continuous infusion of lipid solution possibly causes the breakage.



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