

DARAY[®]

HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS



VL600

VETERINARY SUPPLEMENT

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HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS

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VL600 Veterinary supplement

ECG

Use a 3 lead ECG cable. It is recommended to use electrodes.

Leads I, II, and III are called bipolar limb leads and detail the electrical voltage being produced by the heart between two areas on the animal's body.

For rabbits, cats, dogs and similar sized animals:

Restrain the animal by having an assistant hold the dog in a standing position or placing it in right lateral recumbence (on his right side). Use a rubber mat to reduce interference

If necessary, clip the hair at the clip placement sites.

Apply alcohol or contact gel to the clip placement sites.

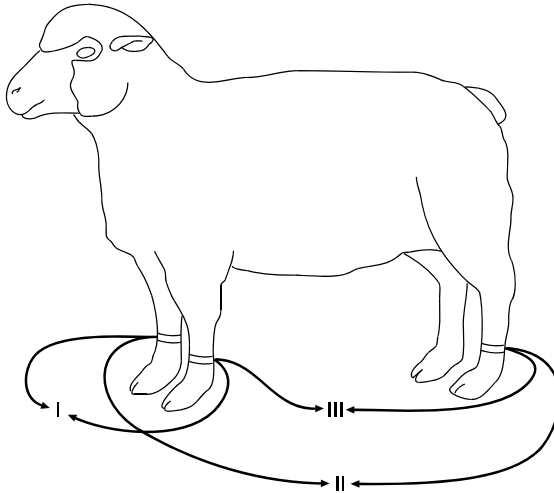
- Attach the right lead to the skin of the right front elbow and the left lead to the skin of the left front elbow (Lead I).
- Clip the right lead to the skin of the right front elbow and the left lead to the left back elbow (Lead II).
- Place the right lead on the left front elbow and the left lead on the left back elbow (Lead III).
- Attach the alligator clip of the ECG cable to the electrode connector

If the animal is distressed or won't settle, wait for 20 minutes before proceeding with electrocardiography.

Reapply alcohol or contact gel to the clip placement sites if they become dry to improve electrode contact.

For larger animals:

- The electrodes should be placed in their palm and tarsal area.
- If necessary, clip the hair at the clip placement sites.
- Apply alcohol or contact gel to the clip placement sites.
- Restrain the animal and connect the electrodes and ECG cables
- After 20 minutes of the animal resting, the ECG can be measured.



Note (for all animals):

You must ensure conscious animals are in a resting state when the ECG starts, otherwise if the animal struggles, there will be a large amount of interference.

The animal should be stable for a period of time (20 minutes is suggested) prior to starting ECG Electrocardiography.

SPO2

Use the clip probe on the ear or tongue.

CLIP SENSOR TIPS

1. 'Ready!' sensing

Looking at the clip sensor before placing on the patient, you will notice the emitter led flashing. When the sensor is in position correctly the sensor detects that there is something in between the emitter and receiver and attempts to take a measurement. Flashing stops if it is successful in detecting a satisfactory location.

When placing the sensor, always look to see if you can tell if the flashing has stopped. If flashing continues, try repositioning the sensor to another location.

To validate whether the sensor is working properly, try it on your own finger and check the monitor for a valid measurement.

2. Placement locations

- Tongue (central location - thicker tissue)
- Lip (static patient)
- Toes (shave hair and clip)
- Ears
- Prepuce
- Vulva

3. Orientation

Try placing the sensor on the other way up. This sometimes makes the difference between getting a measurement and nothing at all.

Notes:

Readings may not be accurate when either the sensor or the patient is moving.

Do not place the sensor on the same extremity with a blood pressure cuff, arterial catheter, or intravascular line.

Bright illumination, such as sunlight, operating lights etc can affect the function of the sensor and result in false readings.

The patient's actual SpO2 may be too low to measure.

Warning:

- **Do not allow the cable to be tangled around the animal's face or neck.**
- **Do not use tape or any other device to hold the clip in place; this may cause an obstruction to blood flow and inaccurate readings.**

NIBP

The ideal cuff position for measuring NIBP is on the tail of the animal.

Cuff selection

1. For small mammals, use the neonatal cuff.
2. For larger mammals, use the paediatric cuff.

Depending on the type of animal set the upper and the lower alarm limits.

Note:

- Keep a comfortable ambient temperature and avoid excessive movement.
- Non-invasive blood pressure should provide a comfortable temperature to animals, to reduce the intense pressure of animals and improve blood flow to the tail.
- Anesthetized animals will have a greater decrease in body temperature than those fully awake. Be careful and wary of over-heating animals.

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