

# WAKI<sup>e</sup> TO

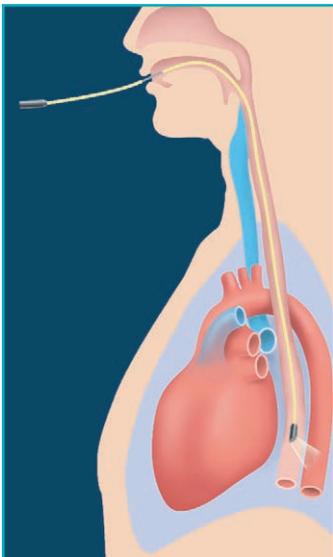
Non invasive & real time monitoring for sedated patients

Intensive care units, operating rooms

Display of a complete hemodynamic profile

Optimization of hemodynamics

Optimization of fluid



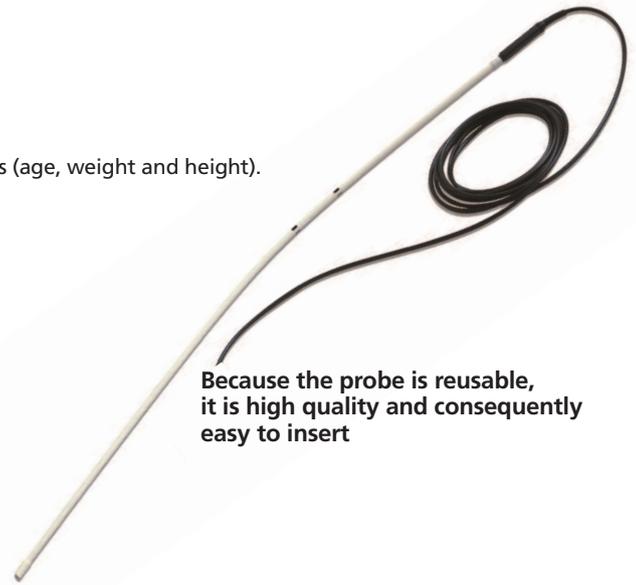
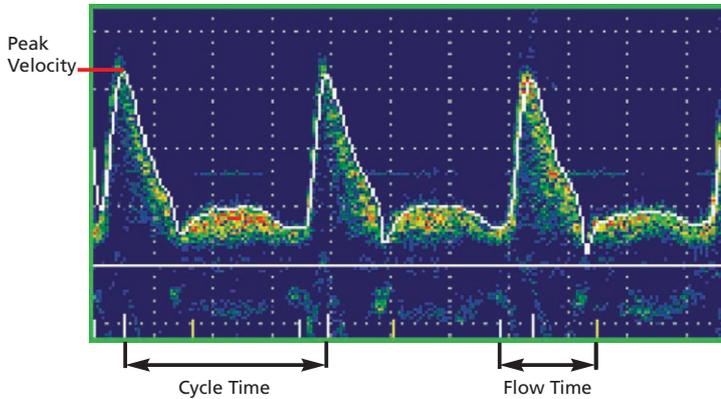
- High quality reusable probe
- Single use protective jacket
- M-mode display as a help for probe positioning
- Touch screen for easiness of use
- Storage of the monitoring sessions on the hard disk
- Digital technology

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## Principle

- Insertion of the probe into the oesophagus in front of the descending aorta.
- Measurement of the blood velocity in the descending aorta.
- Cardiac output is derived from the velocity waveform and the patient parameters (age, weight and height).

Normal blood velocity profile



Because the probe is reusable, it is high quality and consequently easy to insert

## Real time and continuous display of hemodynamic parameters



Monitoring screen with M-mode display. The large blue signal in the M-mode screen is the proof of the proper positioning of the probe.



Monitoring screen with trend display. Graphically display of the time evolution of selected indices.

## Eight selected indices are displayed in order to assess preload, left ventricular contractility and afterload

- |                       |                       |                            |                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ● Heart rate          | ● Peak velocity       | ● Mean acceleration        | ● Estimated cardiac index |
| ● Flow time           | ● Delta peak velocity | ● Estimated cardiac output | ● TSVR                    |
| ● Corrected flow time | ● Ejection distance   | ● Estimated stroke volume  |                           |

## Display of the patient profile on demand

It indicates the position of the patient's hemodynamic parameters with regards to the published normal values.

## Applications

- Early indication of potential pressure drops; indeed changes in flow precede changes in pressures.
- Capability of immediately differentiating volume problems from cardiac dysfunction.
- Fluid optimization in order to improve patient outcomes by reducing post operative complications

## Monitoring of at risk patients

### Anesthesia

- Major surgical procedures
- Large volume and hemodynamic variations
- Cardiac patients having non-cardiac surgery
- Elderly patients
- Trauma

### Resuscitation

- Hemodynamically unstable patients and/or use of amines
- Postoperative/Intensive care monitoring
- ARDS or other pulmonary pathologies
- Multi-organ system failure
- Critically burned patients

## Specifications

Doppler frequency: 4 MHz Probe diameter: 6 mm Dimensions (cm): 37.6 x 28.4 x 20.1 Weight: 5.2 kg Power supply: 110-240 V, 50-60 Hz	Hard disk or SSD 15" touch screen USB ports Digital technology Network connection	Data export function External printer (option) Quality system: ISO 13485 certified
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