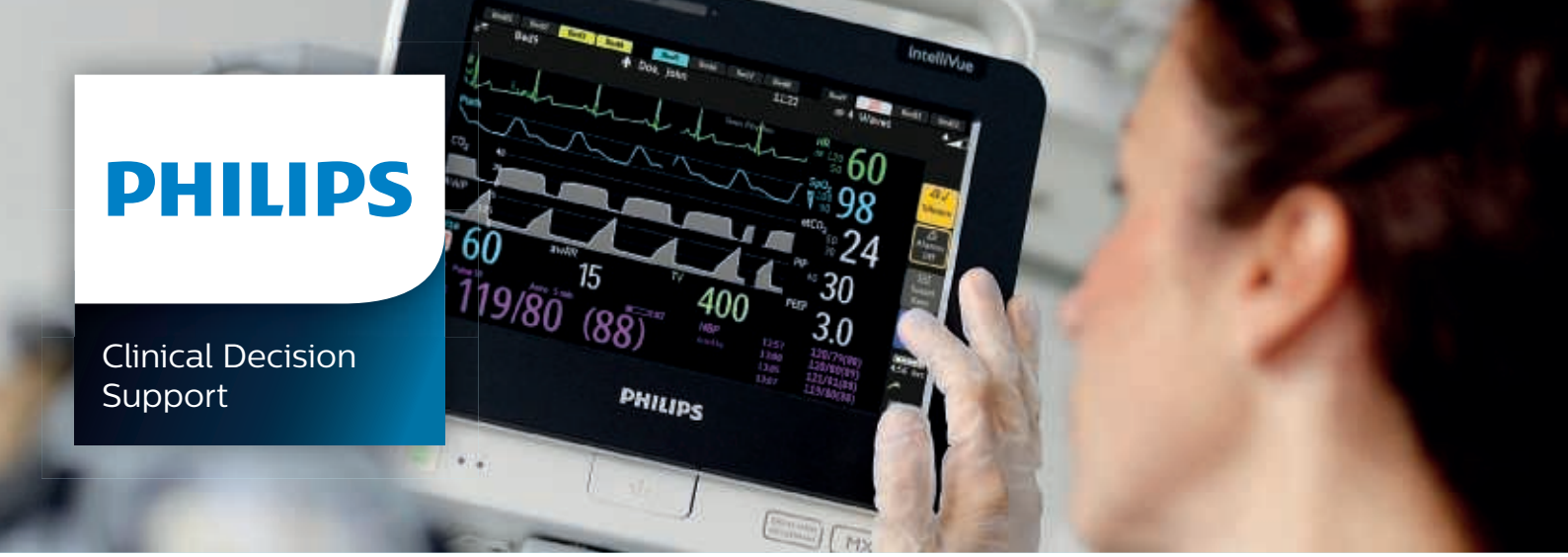


Personalize triggers for customized care

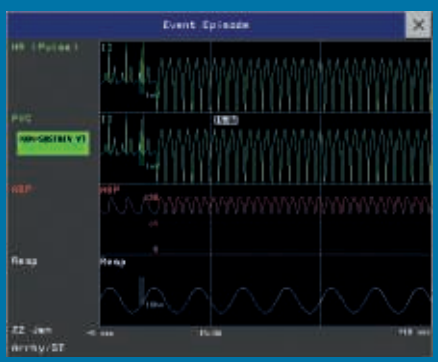
How can I correlate the various signs of sepsis?
How can I detect adverse events?
How can I make sure I am notified only when it's clinically relevant for my patient?

Advanced Event Surveillance

Advanced Event Surveillance monitors for changes in up to four clinical parameters in the same time period.

An "event" is triggered when two, three, or all parameters violate their trigger conditions. You are notified either by a prompt message or an alarm.

Any event is stored with its surrounding data, which you can then review and document. Advanced Event Surveillance is fully customizable according to patient needs and your workflow preferences.



Group parameters for context

Collecting continuous measurements from patients is only the beginning of effective patient monitoring. Ultimately it's up to you to interpret the signs of a patient's condition. But could you and your monitor communicate more clearly about what you're looking for?

With Advanced Event Surveillance, you define "events" to provide context for variations from baseline values. For example, a slightly elevated heart rate may not seem significant. However, when the elevation occurs with a drop in blood pressure and an increase in respiratory rate, you might be more concerned.

To help identify the early signs of sepsis for example, you can set triggers according to current clinical practice guidelines – for example, HR 90, RR 20, MAP 64mmHg, and temperature 38° C.

"The configuration of event groups is easy and quick. If configured appropriately, event surveillance is a helpful new tool for monitoring patients. It allows for analysis of changes in the patient's condition and displays related trends. This helps to support and validate clinical decision making."

Johannes Planck, MD, Städtisches Klinikum München GmbH, Munich, Germany

Advanced Event Surveillance can then alert you if the patient's values approach this pattern, indicating an increased risk of sepsis.

You can also use Advanced Event Surveillance to watch several parameters during specific tasks, such as fluid management in the ICU. Group the appropriate hemodynamic triggers such as heart rate, arterial blood pressure, central venous pressure, and pulse pressure variation. Then set alarms that help you recognize critical fluctuations in fluid balance.

Create your own "smart" alarms

In a busy ICU, it can be particularly hard to gain perspective on the speed of change. With Advanced Event Surveillance, you can specify a deviation threshold (as an absolute or relative value) as well as a time period. For example, an event can be triggered when heart rate changes more than 40% within 60 seconds, or alternatively, when heart rate changes more than 30 bpm within 20 seconds.

Use Advanced Event Surveillance to instruct your IntelliVue patient monitor to personalize triggers according to individual patient needs – creating "smart" alarms. In this way, a marathon runner with a normal heart rate of 48 bpm won't have continual alarms because the heart rate is lower than the adult default of 50–120 bpm. Reducing the number of clinically irrelevant alarms can support your goals in reducing "alarm fatigue" in your staff.

Creating "events" through Advanced Event Surveillance also places a strong emphasis on documentation. This can help you encourage continual review of your patient care, so that you can implement improvements where necessary.

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