Keys to Successful SpCO and SpMet Monitoring with the Masimo Rad-57

The Masimo Rad-57 is a Pulse CO-Oximeter, not a conventional pulse oximeter. Depending on the product configuration you have, the device is capable of continuously and noninvasively measuring just carbon monoxide (SpCO) or SpCO and methemoglobin (SpMet) levels in the blood, in addition to oxygen saturation and pulse rate.

The Masimo Rad-57 uses multiple (7+) wavelengths of light housed in a single, simple-to-apply sensor to accurately determine the dyshemoglobins SpCO and SpMet, as well as SpO_2, and pulse rate. Conventional pulse oximetry technologies use only two wavelengths of light and lacks the sensitivity to determine dyshemoglobin levels.

What to Expect: Because of the increased sensitivity of the Masimo Rad-57 as compared to conventional pulse oximeters, extra care is needed to assure that the sensor is placed on the patient's finger correctly and that excessive external light is not present in order to achieve an accurate reading.

Proper Sensor Placement is the Key:

To achieve the most accurate results from the Masimo Rad-57, follow these simple steps:

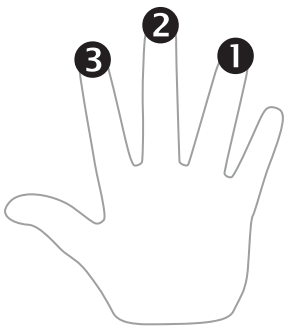
1. Place the sensor on the middle or ring finger (Figure 1). Index finger may be used, but as the last choice
2. The finger should be pushed up to the "stop" on the lower pad (Figure 2). The emitter (lights) should go through the middle of the nail bed. If the finger nail bed is short, position so emitter lights go through middle of the nail bed
3. Beware of slender digits. The light can go around small digits and display false high readings
4. Keep the site as still as possible
5. Shield site from bright and especially flashing and strobing lights
6. Check for nail polish—certain nail polishes with metallic components can alter the readings

Troubleshooting

In the case of apparently errant SpCO readings:

1. Check sensor placement and reposition the sensor following steps 1-6 at left
2. Shield site from bright light, especially in the presence of flashing or strobing lights
3. Ensure site is as still as possible
4. Take measurements on two other fingers and average results
5. Verify absence of elevated methemoglobin levels (>1%). Elevated MetHb levels may cause falsely high SpCO readings
6. Make sure the device is not being used outside the published environmental temperature specifications (7°F - 104°F)

Figure 1



Use the ❶ ring, ❷ middle, and ❸ index fingers for measuring

Figure 2

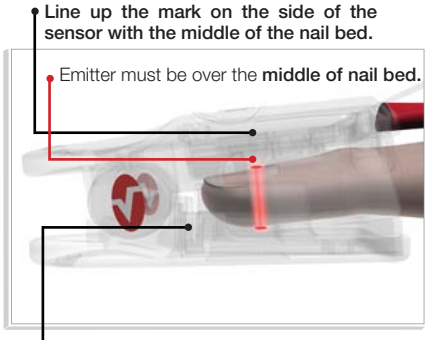
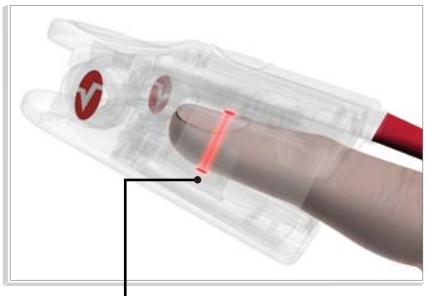


Figure 3



When comparing SpCO readings to invasive CO-Oximetry readings, always repeat SpCO measurements within one minute of blood draw. COHb will decrease by approximately 50% after 45 minutes on oxygen.

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