



THE NEXT WAVE
IN PATIENT WARMING

HOW TO ACHIEVE THE BEST WARMING RESULTS

- Body Surface Area**
- Early Start**
- Sensor Contact**
- Thin Barrier**

Maximize Body Surface Area

HotDog blankets primarily warm the patient through contact (conductive). Secondary warming is through non-contact areas (radiant). The more surface area—especially if it's the core—the better the warming results will be.

Underbody Mattress AND Blankets. Over-the-body blankets are essential for effective re-warming in most cases, and the underbody mattress is the ideal supplement while providing unrestricted access to the patient. HotDog Multi-function Controllers can power two blankets and a mattress simultaneously.

Get a Head-Start on Hypothermia

Start warming as soon as the patient enters the room...prior to prep and drape. With forced-air warming, common practice is to wait until the patient is fully draped before warming (since blowing air is disruptive), causing a steady decline in the patient's core temperature. With air-free methods, warming can be administered immediately upon arrival to the OR, resulting in better temperature outcomes.



BLANKET POSITIONING GUIDE

This positioning guide is intended to show the versatility of HotDog patient warming blankets to meet the needs of various surgical procedures. It should not be considered a comprehensive positioning guideline.

SUPINE:



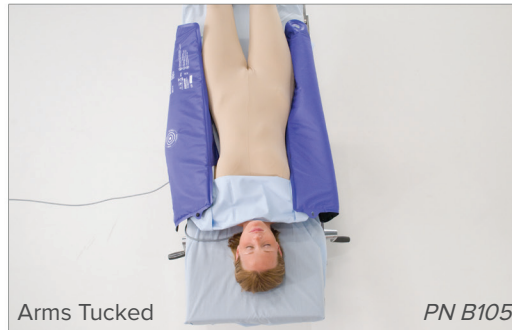
Arms Out

PN B105



One Arm Tucked

PN B105



Arms Tucked

PN B105



Arms Tucked

PN B105



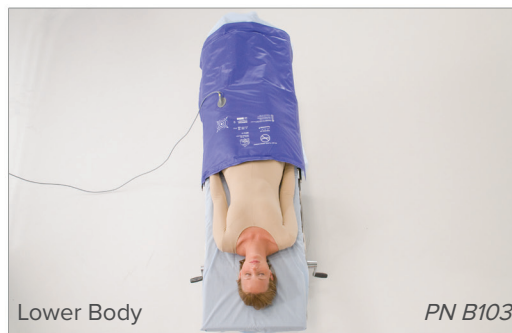
Two Blankets

PN B105 & B103



Torso Warming

PN B108



Lower Body

PN B103



Full Body

PN B104



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(continued from other side)

Sensor contact is key with blankets and mattresses

The main sensor on each warming device—which is clearly marked—needs to be in contact with the patient through a thin barrier. For underbody warming, the mattress should be positioned so the sensor is under the patient's back—not under the pillow. The pillow will prevent the controller from knowing how to optimally run the mattress.

The sensor reports back to the controller the precise temperature of that spot, and that dictates how much energy is transferred to the blanket or mattress. The entire device will operate at the proper temperature for patient warming with good sensor contact, which is essential for effectiveness and safety.

Don't Block Heat Transfer: Use a Thin Barrier

Use a thin sheet as a barrier between the patient and the blanket or mattress. Don't fold the sheet into several layers, as it results in a barrier with blanket thickness. As thin of a barrier as possible will produce the best heat transfer. The patient's gown is ideal.

BLANKET POSITIONING GUIDE

LATERAL:



Hip surgery poses difficulties for maintaining patient normothermia. Air-free HotDog is ideally suited for orthopedics.

Best technique

Place one panel of the B105 on the patient's chest/stomach and over the patient's back for optimal core warming. The second panel is placed over the back, head, and exterior arm.

LITHOTOMY:



It's often difficult to keep patients warm during surgeries with a lot of irrigation fluids.

A second blanket can be used to warm the legs on a patient in lithotomy position. Underbody warming should also be used to achieve best results.

PRONE:



PRE-OP WARMING:



POST-OP WARMING:



www.hotdog-usa.com



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