

Discover Noninvasive Continuous Monitoring with SpHb[®] and PVi[®]

Multiple studies have demonstrated the clinical utility of continuous hemoglobin monitoring, SpHb, and pleth variability index, PVi, an indicator of fluid responsiveness.* SpHb and PVi are now incorporated into society recommendations^{1,2} because they give clinicians timely information and trended data to enhance patient care.



Align with Recent SABM Recommendations

A whitepaper from the Society for the Advancement of Patient Blood Management on improving outcomes states that “continuous access to Hgb levels in real time offers a clear advantage...as it enables the clinicians to detect changes in Hgb levels quickly and adjust the clinical management strategies accordingly.”³

Conserve Essential Resources

A study of 327 patients undergoing elective orthopedic surgery, conducted at Massachusetts General Hospital, found that the use of SpHb monitoring reduced the rate of transfusions by 87% when compared to the standard of care.⁴ Reducing unnecessary transfusions may help reduce blood shortages and overall spend on blood.

87%



Supporting You With Your Hospital Initiatives

Enhance Patient Outcomes

33%



A study of 18,716 patients in the OR, ICU, and PACU, with a goal-directed therapy protocol with PVi and SpHb, demonstrated reduced 30- and 90-day post-surgical mortality by 33% and 29%, respectively.⁵

Improve Care Team Efficiencies

SpHb and PVi can be displayed on Masimo and select third-party monitors with the use of a multi-wavelength pulse oximetry sensor, which can help centralize patient data and increase its accessibility to care teams.



¹ SABM Administrative and Clinical Standards for Patient Blood Management Programs 5th Edition. Publications. 2019. ² Vaglio S, et al. *Blood Transfus.* 2017 Jul;15(4):325-328. ³ SABM. Improvement of Patient Outcomes with Hemoglobin Monitoring in the Critical Care and Perioperative Setting. Publications. 2021, January. ⁴ Ehrenfeld JM et al. *J Blood Disorders Transf.* 2014. 5:9.2. ⁵ Cros J et al. *J Clin Monit Comp.* 3 Aug 2019.

Clinical decisions regarding red blood cell transfusions should be based on the clinician’s judgment considering among other factors: patient condition, continuous SpHb monitoring, and laboratory diagnostic tests using blood samples. SpHb monitoring is not intended to replace laboratory blood testing. Blood samples should be analyzed by laboratory instruments prior to clinical decision making. * For select populations of mechanically ventilated adults. The accuracy of PVi in predicting fluid responsiveness is influenced by numerous patient, procedure, and device-related factors. PVi does not measure stroke volume or cardiac output. Fluid management decisions should be based on a complete assessment of the patient’s condition.



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