


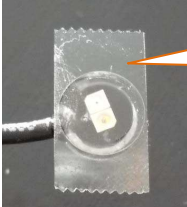






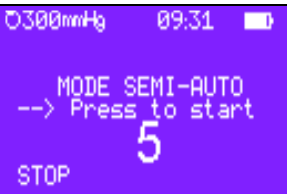
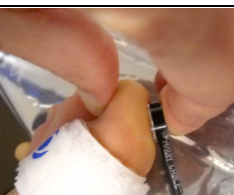
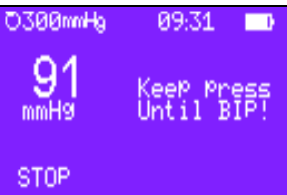




## Normal toe

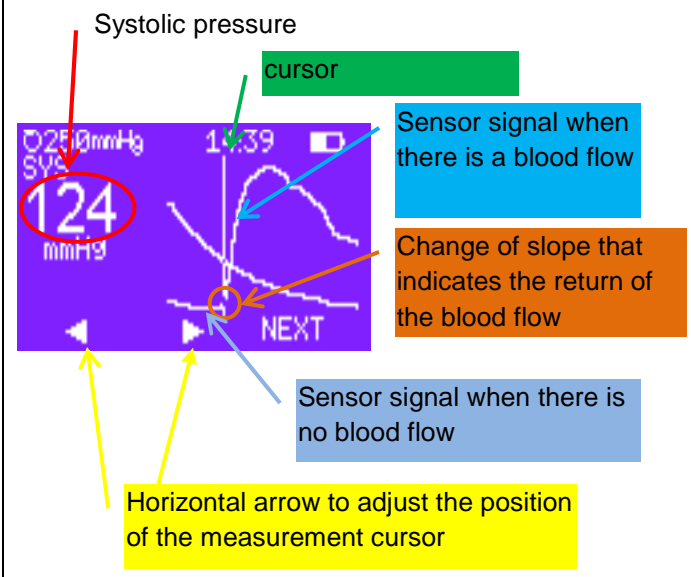
1	<p>The supine patient should be resting for 10 min in a room between 22°C and 25 °C. The patient's feet should be warm (≈27°C)</p>			
2	<p>Wrap the occlusion cuff at the base of the toe. The cuff must not be too tighten to prevent any residual pressure</p>			
3	<p>It is compulsory to stick a piece of double sided tape on the sensor. The user must avoid putting his/her fingers on the tape above the photo cells (white rectangle).</p>			
4	<p>Stick the sensor on the pulp extremity of the toe and secure the sensor cuff. The sensor wire and the cuff tube go downwards as shown on the picture.</p>			
5	<p>Switch on the SysToe. Press on <b>BRA.P</b> in order to input the arm pressure.</p>			<p>Input the pressure with the keyboard. Then press on <b>RET..</b></p>
6	<p>The displayed signal is pulsed or flat. Press on <b>START</b>. The measure is performed automatically.</p>			<p>Sensor signal</p> <p>Occlusion cuff pressure</p>
7	<p>Press on <b>STOP</b> when there is a clear and confirmed increase of the sensor signal. This action stops the examination before the complete deflation of the occlusion.</p>		<p>Clear &amp; confirmed increase</p>	
8	<p>The opposite screen is displayed. The measured systolic pressure is displayed on this screen.</p>			
9	<p>The vertical cursor must be positioned at the foot of the increase. If it is not the case, move the cursor with the horizontal arrows.</p>		<p>Vertical cursor at the foot of the increase.</p>	
10	<p>Then press on <b>NEXT</b> to display the toe brachial index (TBI).</p>			

## Short toe

The SysToe is fitted with a short toe module. This module should be used only if the toe is too short to accommodate the occlusion cuff and the sensor cuff.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>The supine patient. Wrap the occlusion cuff at the base of the toe. The cuff must not be too tight to prevent any residual pressure</p>			
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>Remove the sensor from its cuff and stick a piece of double side tape on it.</p>		<p>Double sided tape</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Stick the sensor on the toe pulp. The sensor wire and the cuff tube go downwards as shown on the picture.</p>			
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Switch on the SysToe. Press on <b>BRA.P</b> in order to input the arm pressure.</p>			<p>Entrer la pression avec le clavier. Puis appuyer sur <b>RET..</b></p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Press on <b>TOE</b>.</p>			
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>Press on <b>*</b> on the keyboard in order to <b>select the semi automatic mode</b>. Press on <b>RET..</b></p>			
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p>Press on <b>START</b></p>			<p>The opposite screen is displayed</p>
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p>Then press immediately strongly on the sensor as indicated on picture. Maintain the pressure as long as « <b>Keep press Until BIP</b> » is displayed.</p>			
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p>When this message disappears, release the pressure. The measurement is performed automatically. For the next steps, refer to the normal toe guide (step 7).</p>			

## Curve analysis

	<p>The sensor detects the return of the blood flow when the occlusion cuff is slowly deflated. When the blood flow comes back, the sensor signal curve shows a significant change of its slope (it goes up). The systolic pressure is measured where the change of slope happens.</p> <p>At the end of the examination, a vertical cursor is automatically positioned on the blood flow return and the systolic pressure (SYS) is simultaneously displayed.</p> <p>In case of positioning error, the vertical cursor can be adjusted by the user with the horizontal arrows.</p>
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### Toe systolic pressure (SYS) and Toe Brachial Index (TBI)

#### Diagnosis of peripheral Arterial Disease

When arm pressure is input by the user, the SysToe calculates the TBI value.

$$TBI = \frac{\text{Toe systolic pressure (mmHg)}}{\text{Arm pressure (mmHg)}}$$

- TBI < 0.65 → PAD
- TBI > 0.65 → No PAD

#### Diagnosis of critical ischemia : SYS < 30 mmHg

#### Diagnosis of arterio venous hemodialysis access-induced hand ischemia

SYS < 60 mmHg or TBI < 0.4 are highly associated with hand ischemia.

**When the measured value is lower than the normal value, it is advised to perform a second measurement and even a third one.**