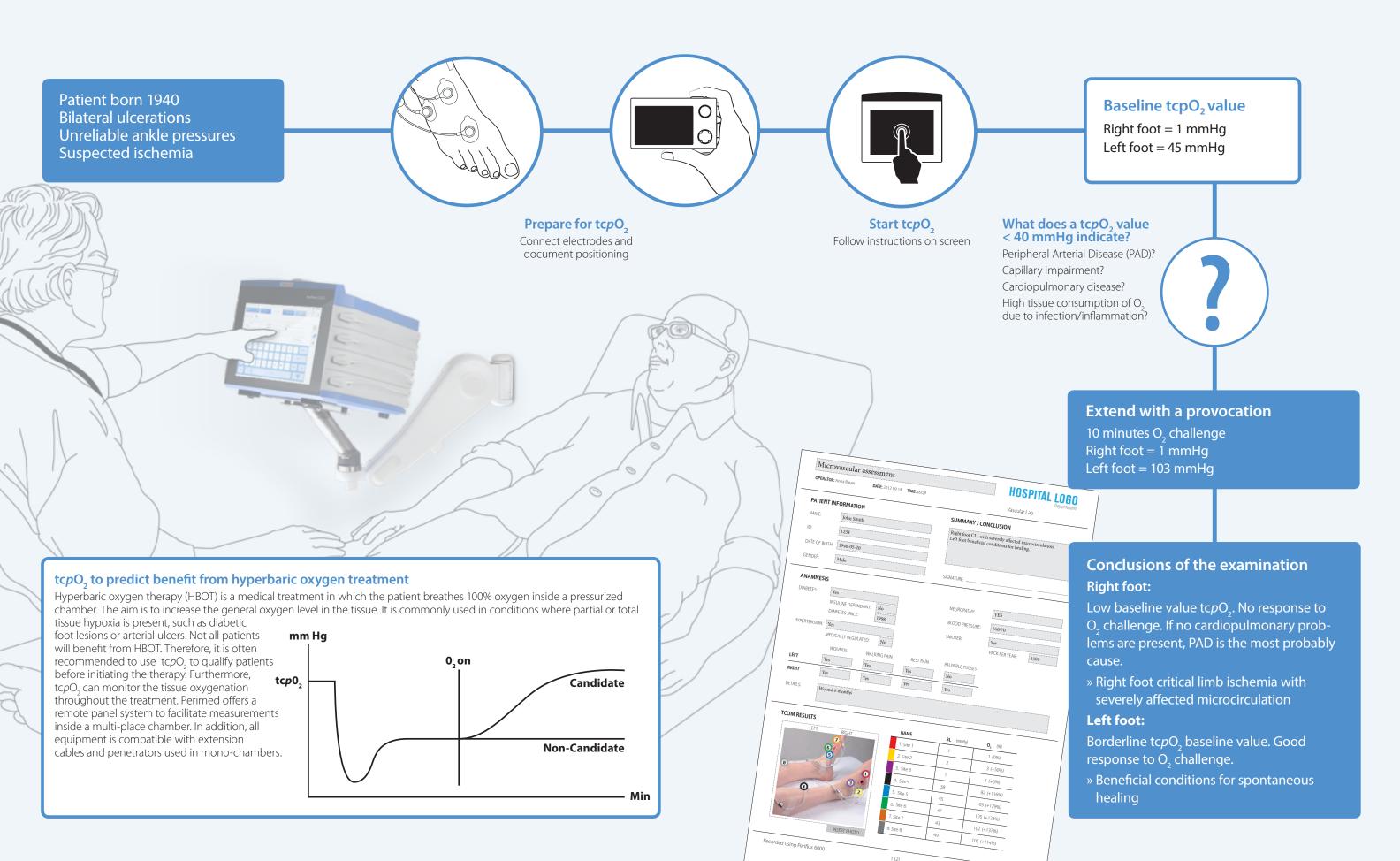
# PeriFlux 6000 | tcpO<sub>2</sub> made intelligent







# Reveal the wound healing capacity by performing an intelligent tcp0<sub>2</sub>



# PeriFlux 6000 - tcp0<sub>2</sub> / tcpC0<sub>2</sub>monitoring

### Why measure $tcpO_3$ ?

Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) will influence the outcome of wound healing. To prevent limb loss, the degree of ischemia has to be assessed at an early stage. Transcutaneous oxygen ( $tcpO_2$ ) has proven to be a useful tool for this purpose as it reflects the metabolic state of the lower limb.  $tcpO_2$  is particularly important for the assessment of wounds and prediction of amputation levels in patients with critical limb ischemia and/or diabetes, as these patients commonly also have impaired microvascular function and falsely elevated ABI values.

#### What is $tcpO_3$ and $tcpCO_3$ ?

Transcutaneous oxygen,  $tcpO_2$  or TCOM, is a local non-invasive measurement reflecting the amount of  $O_2$  that has diffused from the capillaries, through the epidermis, to a Clark-type electrode at the measuring site. It provides instant, continuous information about the body's ability to deliver oxygen to the tissue. Any impairment in the ability to deliver oxygen to the tissue will be revealed immediately since the skin is ranked very low in the body's system of oxygenation priority.  $tcpO_2$  measurements usually require at least 2-3 sites, preferably 4 or more, to provide a good picture of the oxygenation status of the skin.



Transcutaneous carbon dioxide (tcpCO<sub>2</sub>) is the local carbon dioxide tension in the skin. The carbon dioxide level

is affected by both the local metabolic processes and the blood perfusion ability to remove carbon dioxide.

# Reference values tcpO<sub>2</sub>

< 40 mmHg Impaired wound healin < 30 mmHg Critical Limb Ischemia

#### Interpreting results

As a  $tcpO_2$  value can be influenced by many factors, extending the baseline with provocations, or including a reference electrode, may prove valuable for the clinical decision making.

**Oxygen challenge** ( $tcpO_2$  measurement during 100 % oxygen inhalation) will distinguish low values due to a barrier to oxygen diffusion (edema and/or inflammation) from macrovascular disease (PAD).

**Leg elevation** for a duration of 5-15 minutes may be used to confirm macrovascular disease. Other methods to confirm macrovascular disease include toe and ankle pressure.

Reference electrode or oxygen saturation (pulse oximeter) will rule out arterial hypoxemia (due to pulmonary disease, for example).



PeriFlux 6000 is the latest generation transcutaneous O, and CO<sub>2</sub> equipment from Perimed



1 - 2 - 3



#### **Compact and elegant solution**

The PeriFlux 6000 is operated using a touch screen interface. It can be equipped with up to 8 channels of  $tcpO_3$  allowing for accurate mapping of the extremity. It is small, portable and can be mounted on an arm or stand.

#### **Step-by-step-instructions**

The user is guided throughout the procedure by simple instructions displayed on the screen. Different tests may be implemented, including exam room and in-chamber measurements.

#### Automatic report generator

All test results, including the site positioning photo, are displayed in an automatically generated report that may be printed or exported as a PDF file. The report template can be customized according to the requirements of the user.

#### **HIPAA** compliant

For patient security the PeriFlux 6000 is HIPAA compliant.

## **Billing and Reimbursement**

Use CPT codes 93922 and 93923 for billing and reimbursement of tcpO<sub>3</sub> measurements.

#### Connection to PC

Data from the PeriFlux 6000 can be transferred to a PC. The PeriFlux Configuration Software (PCS) also makes it possible to review generated data on a PC.

#### References

1. European Society for Vascular Surgery, CLI Guideline Committee Guidelines for Critical Limb Ischaemia and Diabetic Foot, 2011

2. Transcutaneous Oximetry in Clincal Pratice: Consensus statements from an expert panel based on evidence. Fife, Smart, Sheffield, Hopf, Hawkins and Clarke. UHM 2009, Vol. 36, No. 1.



## PeriFlux 6000 Specifications

Start-up time: Automatic calibration: Maximum 60 seconds

In air  $(tcpO_2)$  / with TC 600  $(tcpCO_2)$ , 8 electrodes simultaneously

Memory storage capacity:

Visual and audible W=28 cm, H=22 cm, D=25 cm Alarm:

Dimensions 4.9 kg (equipped with 8 PF 6040 units) Weiaht:

Touchscreen: 8.4" color TFT-LCD, Resolution: 800x600 px Display:

100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 Hz, 65 VA Power consumption:

Operating conditions: Temp.: +15 to +35 °C at 10 to 85 % RH, Environmental pressure: 70 to 110 kPa / 700 to 1100 mbar

2 USB hosts (for connecting printer, camera, keyboard, pointer device, etc.), 1 USB device (for connecting PC) Range: 10 to 85 % RH, Accuracy:  $\pm$  4 % RH External connections:

Humidity sensor:

#### PF 6040 tcpO<sub>2</sub>/tcpCO<sub>2</sub> Unit

One electrode per uni Measured parameters

Measurement ranges:  $tcpO_3 = 0$  to 1999 mmHg (0–267 kPa),  $tcpCO_3 = 5$  to 200 mmHg (0.67–26.7 kPa) Accuracy:  $tcpO_2^2 < \pm 5$  mmHg from 0 to 20.9 %  $O_2$  and  $< \pm 10$  % of reading from 21% to full scale

 $\rm tcpCO_2$   $\pm 5$  mmHg over measurement range (5 to 100 mmHg) Range: 37 to 45 °C, set in steps of 0.5 °C, Accuracy: 0.5 °C Temperature settings: Range: 225 to 825 mmHg, Accuracy: ± 3.0 mmHg Built-in barometer

Classification type: BF (body floating)

**Electrodes:** 

pO<sub>3</sub> sensor

E5280: Combined pO, / pCO, sensor

#### Compliance:

MDD 93/42/EEC, WEEE 2002/96/EG, ROHS 2002/95/EG, EN60601-1:2006 (Third edition), EN60601-1-2:2007, EN60601-1-6:2010, ASTM D4169:2009, EN ISO10993-1:2009, EN62304:2006, 21 CFR 800-1299:2008, ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005, CMDR, 2010, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60601-1:08, IEC60601-2-23:2011, EN60601-1-8:2007 (Second edition) NFPA 99:2012,GB 18455-2001, SJ/T 11363-2006, SJ/T 11364-2006, EN 980:2008, ISO15223-1:2007 (First edition), EN62366:2008, EN 1041:2008, MEDDEV. 2.7.1 Rev.3, EN ISO 14971:2012

#### **Accessories and Consumables:**

Fixation rings: Contact liquid (20 ml): TC 550 Fixation Rings for tcpO<sub>2</sub> / tcpCO<sub>2</sub>, TC 555 Fixation Rings Extra Strength Adhesive for tcpO<sub>2</sub> / tcpCO<sub>2</sub>

TC 560 Contact Liquid
D826 Membraning Kit tcpCo, D280 Membraning Kit tcpCo, Membraning kit:

Calibration unit for CO<sub>3</sub>: TC 600 Calibration Unit Calibration gas (CO<sub>2</sub>): TC 510 Calibration Gas Remote panel: PF 5840 TC Remote Panel

PF 5841 Extension Cable 3 m. PF 5842 Extension Cable 6 m Cables for remote panels

PF 6103 Color Coded Labels Color coded labels:

Camera:

Demand valve EASE II 03 3M SS/DIN 120 and range of different sized masks

Medical isolation transformer, Network isolator

Due to Perimed's commitment to continuously improve our products, all specifications are subject to change without notice.

The 510(k) approval for the PeriFlux 6000 does not yet cover the modules PF 6010 and PF 6050.

#### Standard PeriFlux 6000 configurations:

	tcp0₂	PRESSURE Standard	COMBINED Standard	PRESSURE <b>V</b>	COMBINED Premium
Toe pressure, ABI and PVR	-	•	•	•	•
tcpO <sub>2</sub>	1 - 8	-	2	-	3
Treadmill	-	0	0	•	•
Segmental pressure	-	0	0	•	•

Included - Not applicable

#### For more information please contact Perimed AB

Perimed AB, Datavägen 9A, SE-175 43 Järfälla-Stockholm, Sweden | Tel: +46-8-580 119 90 Fax: +46-8-580 100 28 E-mail: mail@perimed-instruments.com | Website: www.perimed-instruments.com

Part. No. 44-00284-03



www.perimed-instruments.com