

Bedside Pulse Oximeter

What is a pulse oximeter?

A **pulse oximeter** [ox-EH-meh-ter] is a small device that monitors and records oxygen levels in a child's blood. The oximeter is programmed to sound an alarm when oxygen levels get too low or the child's pulse rate gets too high or too low.

How do I use the pulse oximeter?

To prepare the oximeter:

- Place it on a stable flat surface.
- Plug the power cord into a grounded wall outlet.
Keep it plugged in whenever possible.
- Make sure the patient cable is firmly attached to the oximeter.

To connect the oximeter:

- Place the sensor on the child. Make sure that the **LED** and the **detector node** are aligned. Make sure the sensor is not too tight. This can result in a decrease in blood flow to the site.
- Attach the sensor to the patient cable with the logos lined up.

To operate the oximeter:

- Press the power button to turn it on.
- Make sure all front panel indicators light up and the alarm tone sounds.
- Make sure there are no alarm or system failure messages on the front panel display.
- Check for the following on the display:
 - SpO2 low alarm limit and high alarm limit.
 - Pulse rate low alarm limit and high alarm limit.
- Verify the readings for SpO2 and pulse rate.
- Check signal strength (SIQ) and the perfusion (blood flow) indicator (PI). If either displays red lights only, check probe sight and move or adjust as necessary.
- To turn the oximeter off, press and hold the power button for 3 seconds.

For your safety

Following these safety guidelines will help reduce possible risks:

- Make sure the alarm can be heard from other rooms in the home.
- Check the sensor site at least every 8 hours. If using adhesive (sticky) sensors, check the site at least every 2 hours.
 - Look for signs of pressure, injury, or irritation. Change the sensor site as needed.
 - The skin under a sticky sensor can breakdown if it is left on too long or attached too tightly. Sensitive or delicate skin may need to be checked once every hour.
 - Children with sensitive skin may get skin damage from putting on the sticky sensors and taking them off. Skin damage can cause an infection. Sensors without sticky pads are available for children with delicate skin.
- Always remove the sticky sensor and completely remove the oximeter from the patient before giving them a bath.
- Do not place the oximeter in or near liquids. This could result in electric shock.

Refer to the manufacturer's website (**Masimo.com**) if you would like more information about your equipment.

Call Intermountain Homecare and Hospice at 385-887-6000 if you have any problems with your oximeter.

Scan the code or visit the link below to watch a video.

<https://app.shoreline.health/s/J7DGGD62xmkM>



Alarms

- When the visual alarms reach or go over their limit, an audible alarm activates. The **Alarm Bell** will flash red for high priority alarms.
- When a sensor is not connected to the child, **"SEN OFF"** will show on the display.
- When a sensor is not connected to its cable, **"NO SEN"** will show on the display.
- Audible alarms may be silenced for 2 minutes, but visual alarms remain active. You can silence an audible alarm by pressing the **Alarm Silence** button.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible causes	Recommendation
Monitor does not turn on	Low battery/not plugged into AC power supply.	Connect the power cord to the oximeter and an outlet. Make sure that the power indicator light is on.
Continuous speaker tone	Internal failure	Oximeter requires service. Contact Intermountain Homecare.
No speaker tone	Pulse tone set to mute.	Press "up" arrow or adjust alarm volume.
Sensor "off" message	Sensor not connected to the patient properly or is damaged.	Reapply the sensor and reconnect the patient cable. Replace sensor if damaged.
Low Perfusion (PI)	Poorly perfused site. Sensor is too tight or damaged.	Verify the sensor is not on too tight. Set oximeter to MAX sensitivity. Relocate sensor site.
Low Signal Quality	Excessive motion or poor perfusion. Sensor or cable is damaged.	Check blood flow to the site. Check sensor placement and move if necessary. Replace sensor or cable.
Unexpected SpO2 Reading	Low signal (SIQ) or perfusion (PI) value. Inadequate sensor location.	Reposition sensor, or change site. Replace sensor.
Difficulty Or No SpO2 Reading	Low battery/not plugged in. Excessive ambient or blinking light.	Connect the oximeter to an outlet. Shield the sensor from blinking or excessive light.
Pulse Search Message or "---"	Oximeter is searching for a pulse.	If oximeter fails to display in 30 seconds, disconnect and reconnect sensor. If search continues, relocate and/or replace sensor.

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