



CareFusion

Modern T C I Pumps and clinical application

Gyula Vértesy
Carefusion Alaris products

Our vision

Improve the **safety** and **cost** of healthcare for generations to come.

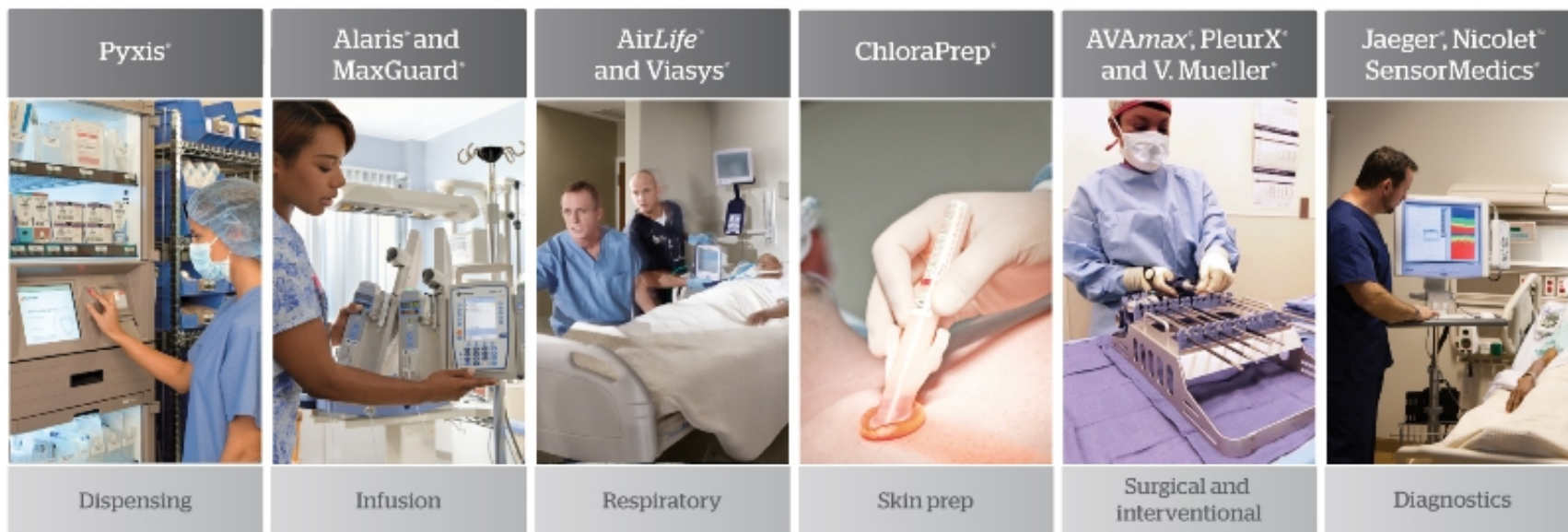


CareFusion







The scale to address healthcare's most pressing challenges

Global Position	R&D Investment	Patents/Pending
~\$4 billion Top 10 med-tech company	>\$150 Million	~3,200
Customers	Employees	Clinical Expertise
25,000, 120 countries	>14,000	>78,000 clinicians trained annually

Proven technology



Heritage of Innovation

	Pyxis®	Automated, decentralized medication dispensing
	Alaris®	SMART Pumps with Guardrails® safety software
	ChloraPrep®	2% Chlorhexidine gluconate/70% Isopropyl Alcohol for pre-operative skin preparation
	Viasys®	BiCore technology to help reduce ventilation days
	Alaris®, Pyxis®	Wireless data to monitor medication safety
	MedMined™	Surveillance services

Syringe Pumps & Large Volumetric Pumps (LVP's)

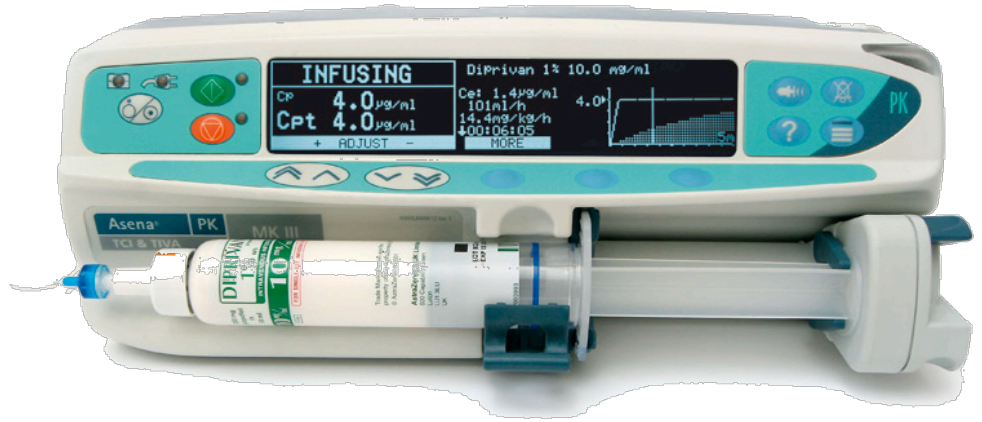
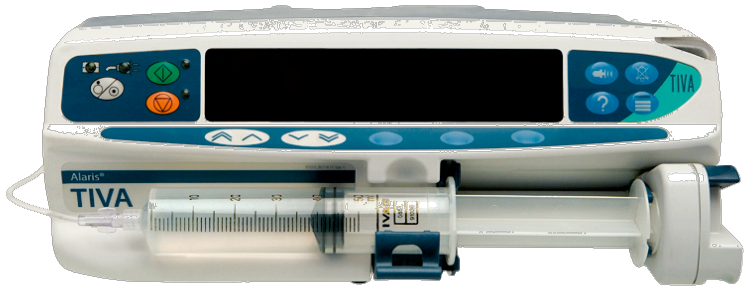
- 1968 IVAC founded in San Diego
- 2004 Cardinal Health – Acquisition Alaris Medical Systems
- 2009 Care Fusion
- World wide market leader



Focus on

- **SAFETY**
- **OR**
- **High Critical Care**

ALARIS Infusion Pumps





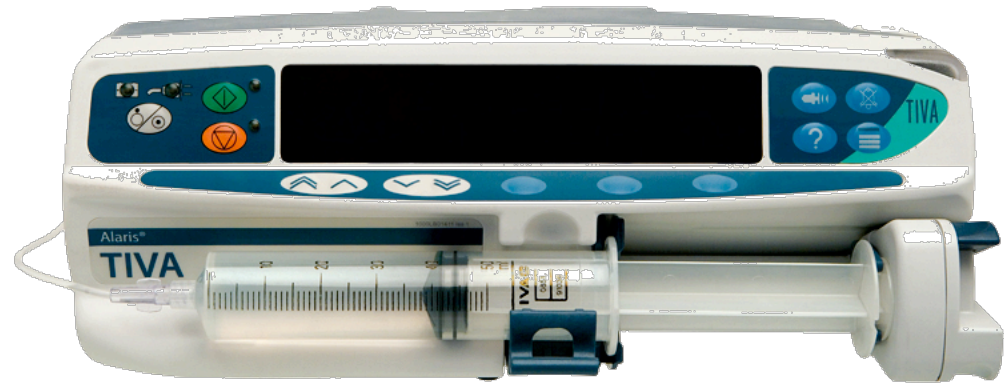
What can do a pump 4 U ?

Help your Job
PREPARE Programmed
More Focus on your patient



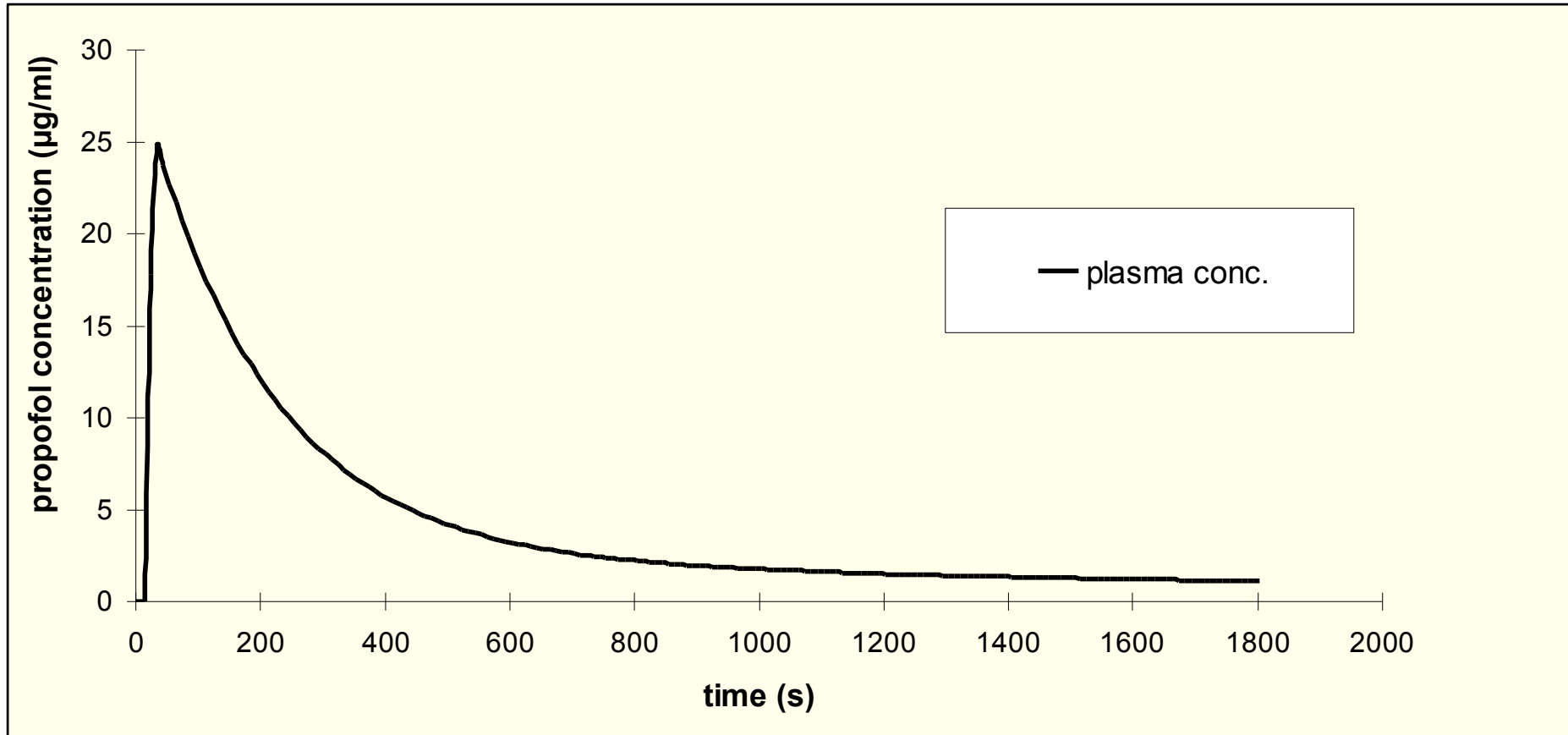
TIVA

- Give accuracy
- Preprogramming
INDUCTION
MAINTENANCE
BOLUS hands free
Fast operation
- Preparation ..
give more time , Focus on your patient !
Lot of INFO



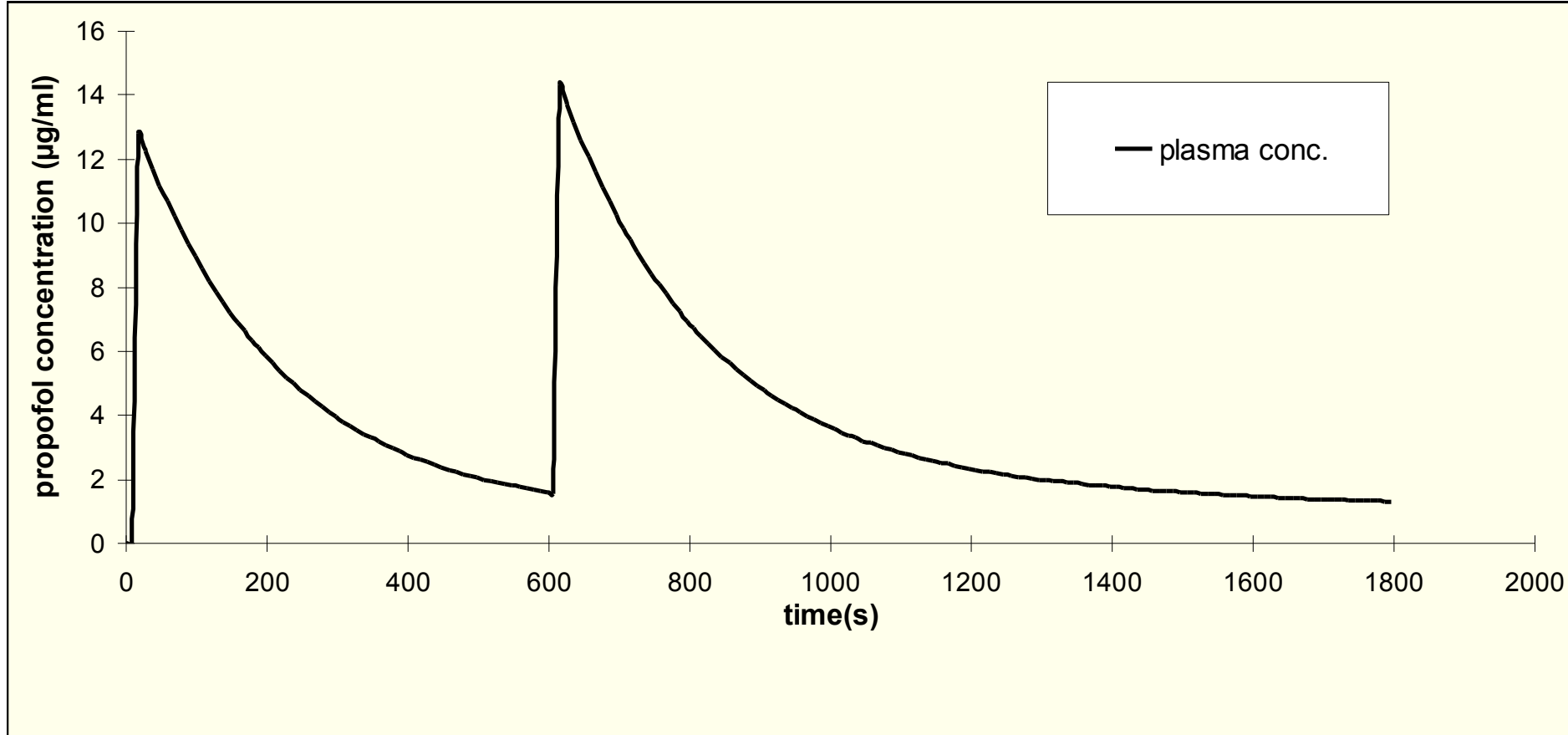
Single bolus administration

With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium



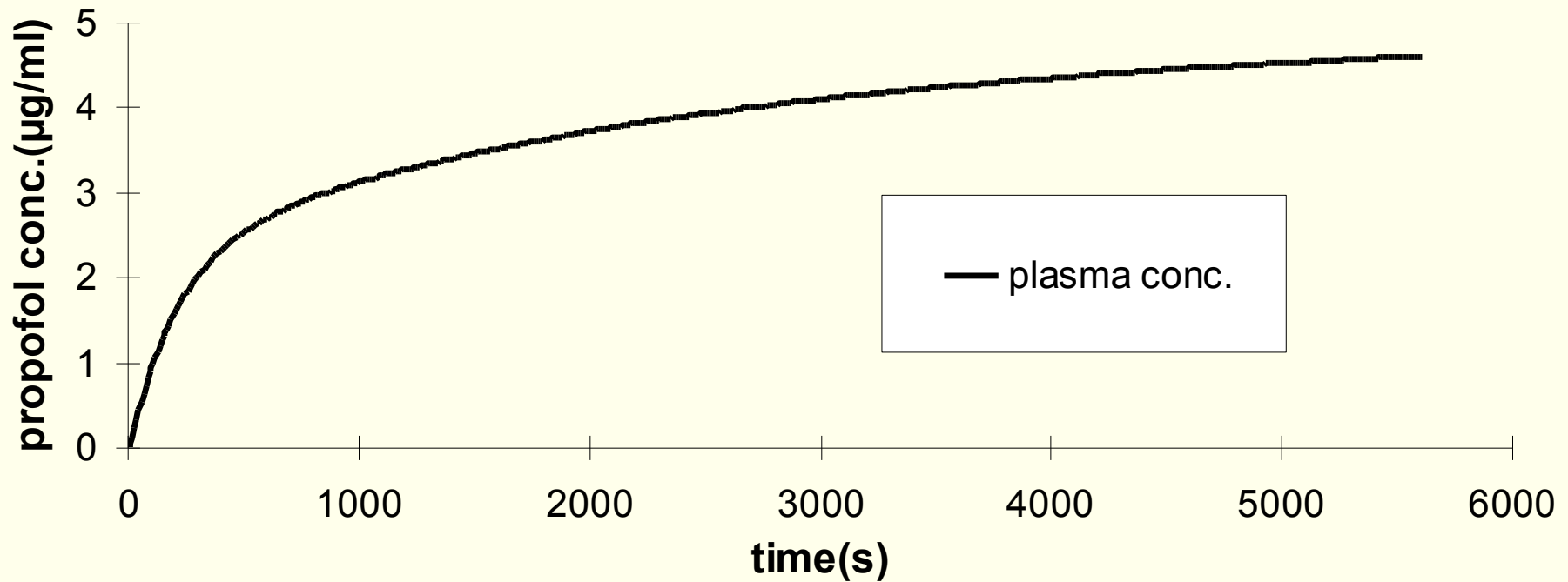
Repeated bolus administration

With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium



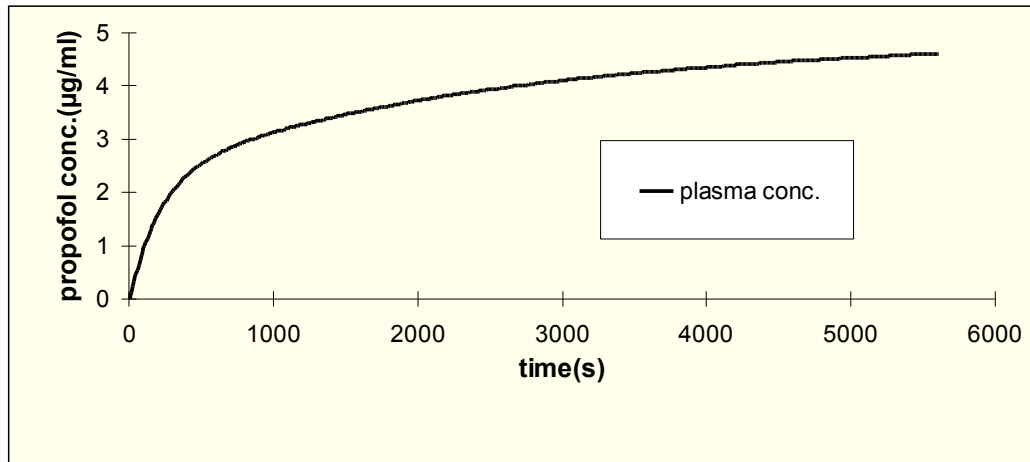
Continuous infusion i.e. a syringe pump set at 90 ml/h

With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium



Why isn't a manual infusion sufficient for anaesthesia?

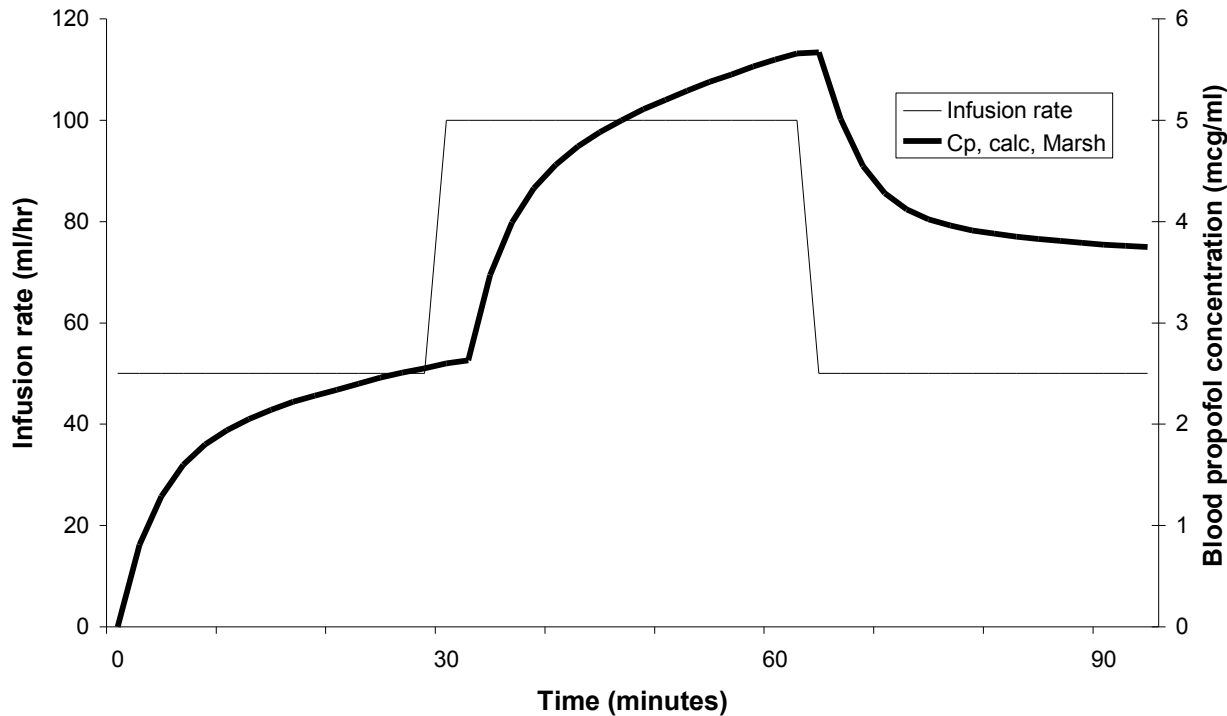
With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium



It takes a long time to reach steady state.

Even after 12 hours the blood concentrations are still rising. This is because it takes approx 24 h for the drug to equilibrate throughout all the tissues.

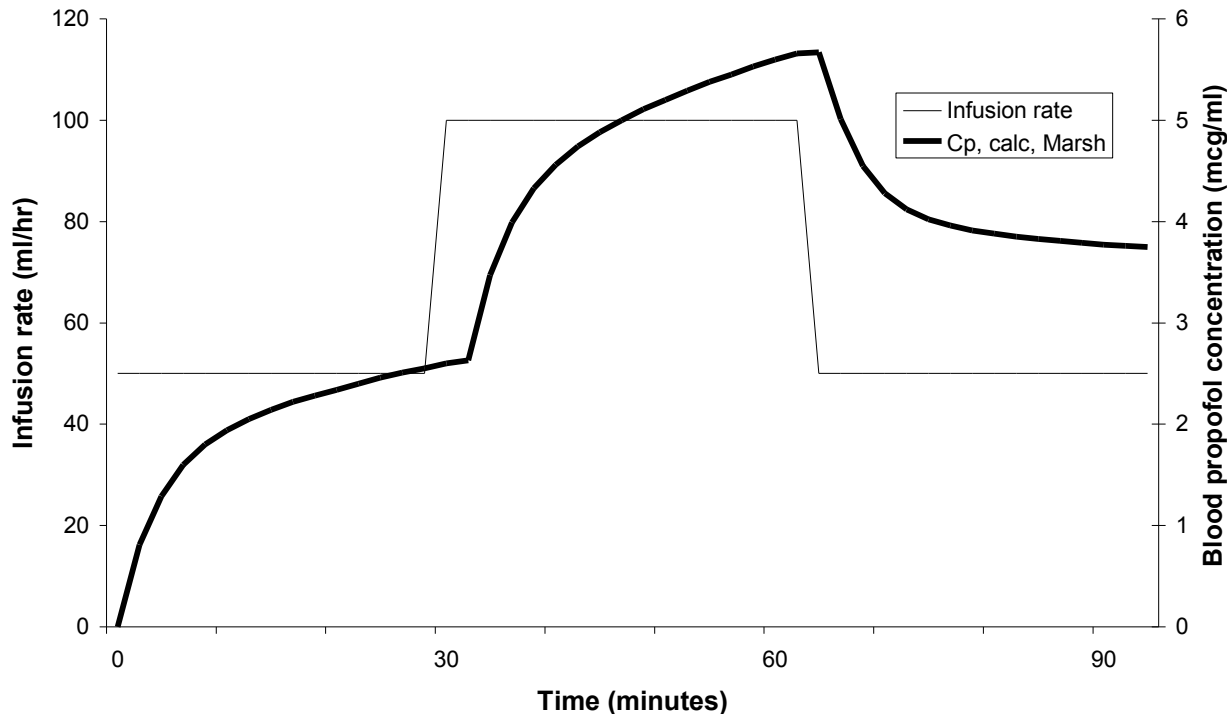
Why isn't a manual infusion sufficient for anaesthesia?



Manually controlled infusion of propofol: Note that when the infusion rate is halved or doubled there is a long delay before the blood propofol concentration halves or doubles.

With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium

Why isn't a manual infusion sufficient for anaesthesia?



Too much might give adverse effects: You could manually stop the pump for awhile but will you remember to start it again?

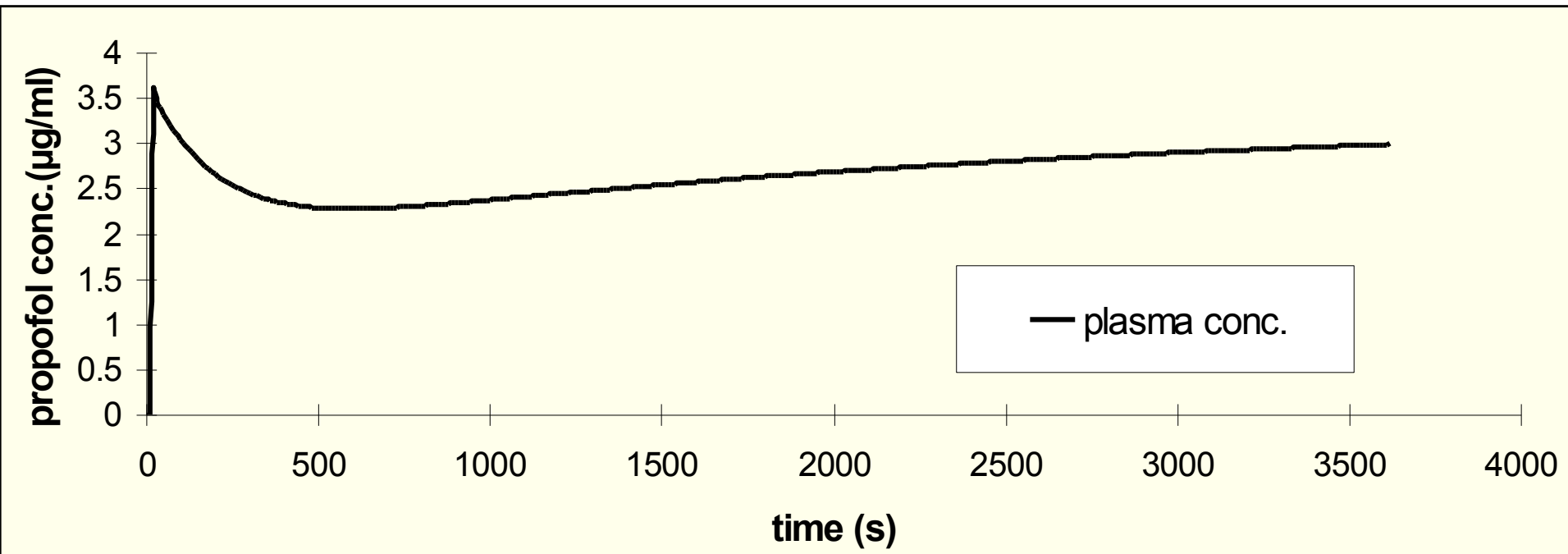
Too little might cause pain and awareness. A bolus could be given, but what dose is appropriate?

With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium

Bolus + continuous infusion

Like normal TIVA

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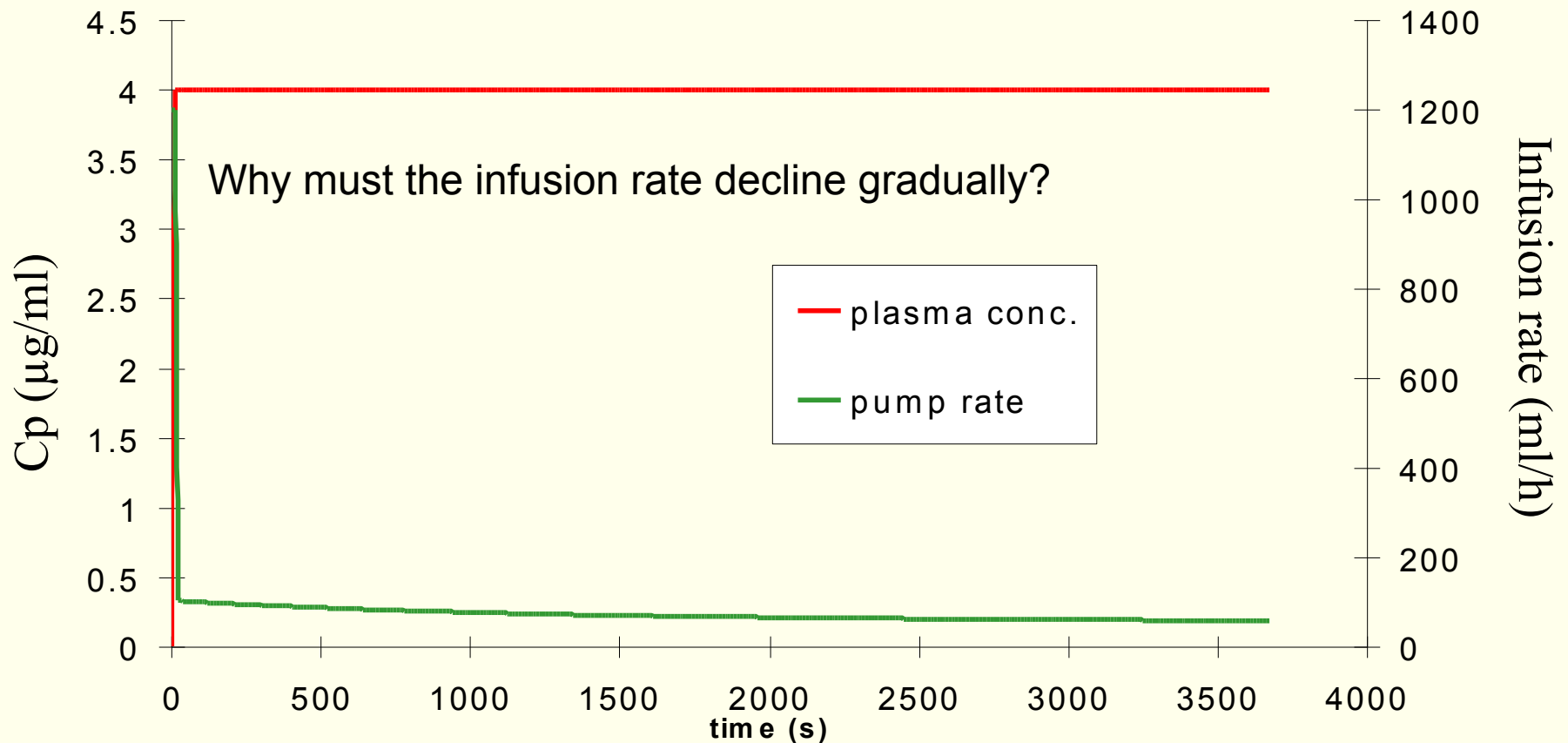


What is TCI?

- Instead of setting ml/h or a dose rate (mg/kg/h), the pump can be programmed to target a required blood concentration or “brain concentration”.
Called the effect site concentration, since no one knows where the drug has an effect.
- The pump will automatically calculate how much is needed as induction and maintenance to that concentration.
- A TCI pump algorithm simulates the journey of the drug in the body (absorption, distribution and elimination)

Bolus + profiled infusion : TCI

Less and less drugs will enter from central to peripheral compartments because these get filled up.



With kind permission from Prof. Michel Struys, University Hospital of Gent, Belgium

ALARIS PK Pharmaco-Kinetic Inf Pump



What about Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic models???

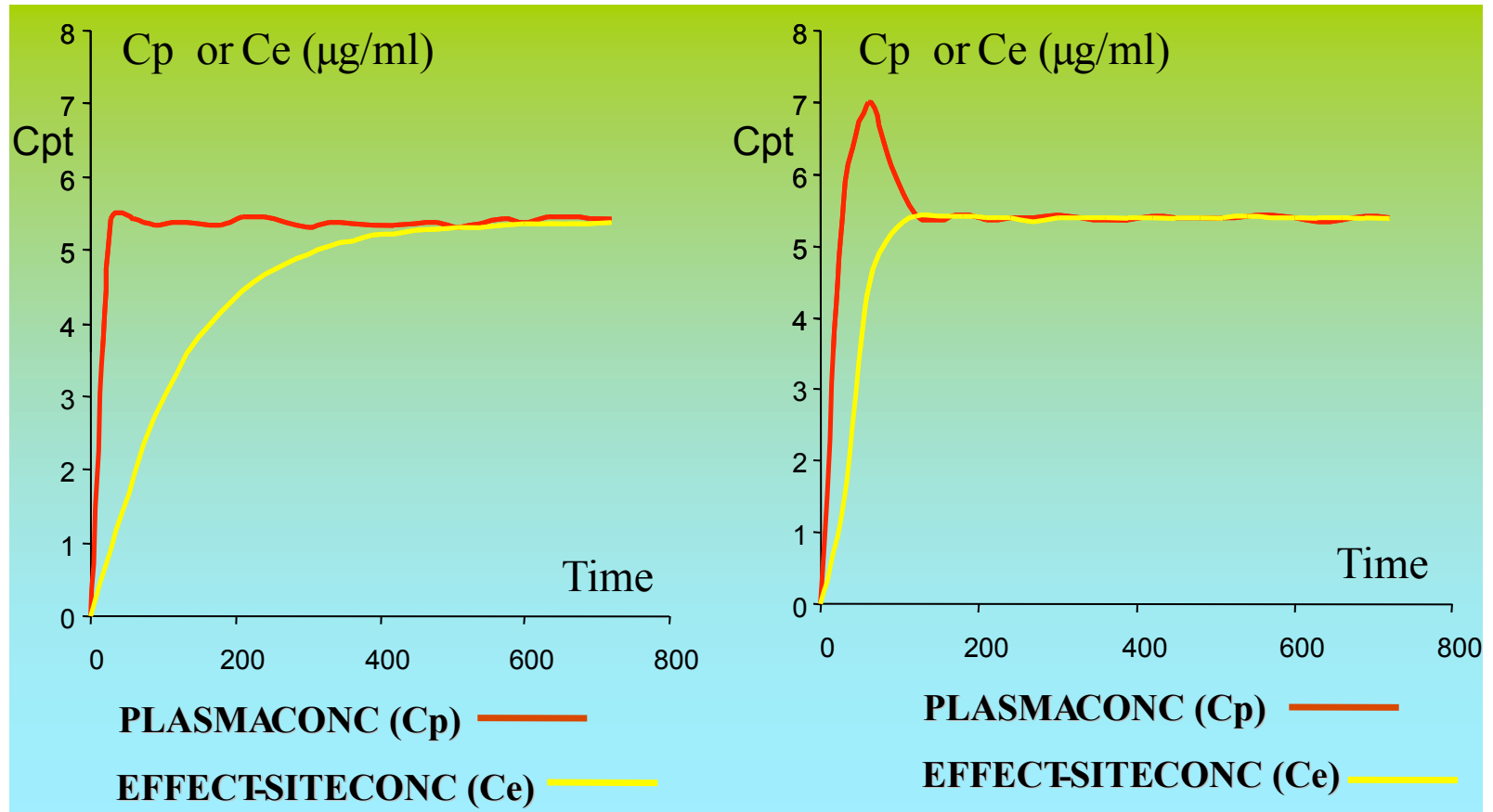
Pharmacokinetic (PK)?:

- What the body is doing with a drug. All drugs have their own characteristics. To administer a drug accordingly, the anaesthesiologist needs to know:
 - How the drug is given
 - How is it absorbed
 - How is it distributed in the body
 - How is it metabolized and eliminated from the body

Pharmacodynamic (PD)?:

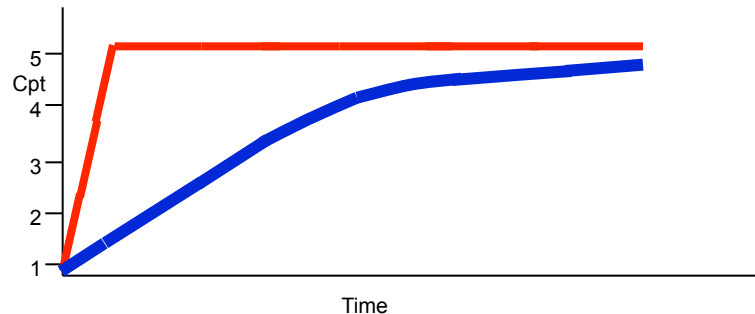
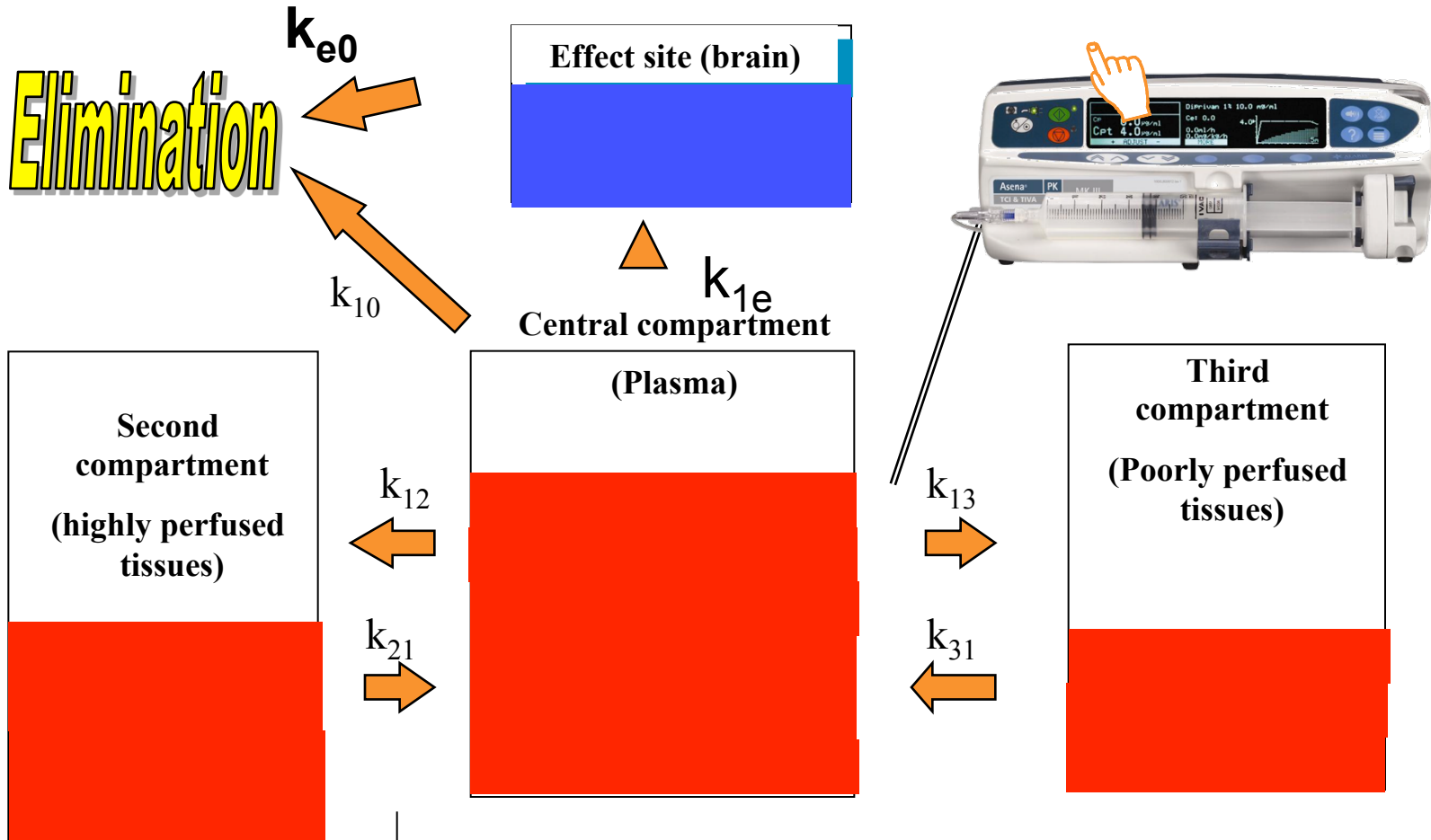
- What the drug is doing with the body. What effect the drug has and how it works
- Note: PK and PD characteristics are mentioned in the prescribed information from the drug manufacturers (for a given population). A Pharmacokinetic model is a mathematical calculation to simulate these characteristic drug behaviours (PK and PD).

Effect site TCI



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k = Proportions of drug exchanged between compartments per unit of time



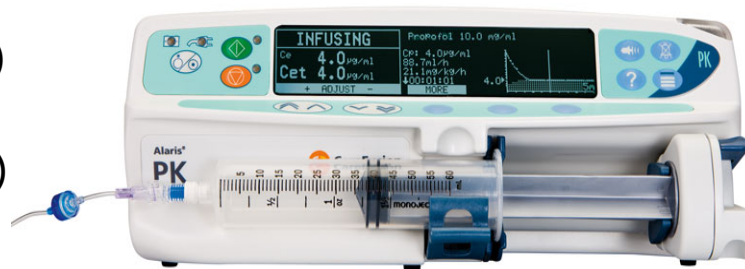
Alaris® PK Syringe Pump: Models

Alaris®PK contains the following models always:

- - **Propofol Marsh** (plasma targeting only)
- - **Remifentanil Minto** (plasma targeting only)
- - **Sufentanil Gepts** (plasma targeting **only**)

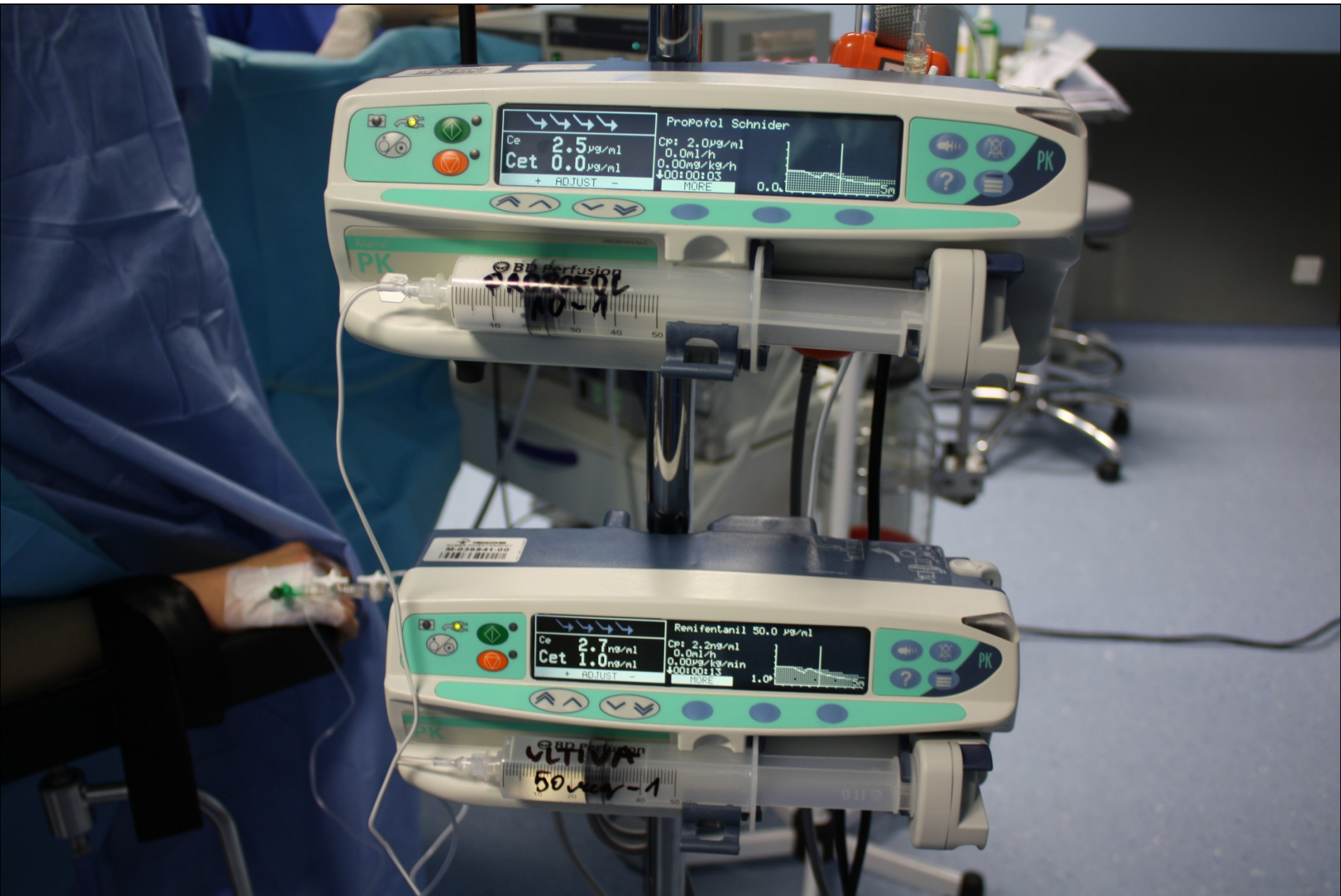
Models that are available to order separate:

- - **Propofol Schnider**
(plasma and effect site targeting)
- - **Alfentanil Maitre**
(plasma and effect site targeting)
- - **Sufentanil effect site targeting**
- - **Remifentanil effect site targeting**
- - **Propofol Kataria for children.**
(plasma site targeting)
- - **Paedfusor for children** (plasma site targeting)













Decrement concentration

- Estimation of the time required to reach a lower plasma concentration (Decrement time). Especially useful when patient is waking up.
- TUNE yr pump for the patient
- If we use an IoC Monitor this is not an issue.

clinical experience proved:

- **TCI is Patient friendly**
(less nausea/vomiting)
- **Economical**
- **Environmentally and Personnel friendly**
(gas is a gas)
- **Would increase productivity nice for the**
PATIENT
(patient wakes up faster and smoother)

Clinical benefits of TCI

Demonstrated through publications

- You have a **better control over the anaesthesia**. Not so “bumpy”.
- The **targeted concentrations are achieved rapidly** and **maintained constant**.
- **No overshoot at induction** and less cardio-respiratory depression.
- Save expensive drugs, by **optimizing the infusion**.
- About 75% less risk of postoperative complications (vomiting, nausea) than after inhalation anaesthesia.
- Limits the need for anti-emetic therapy and improves post operative time for patient and nurses.
- It's **fully automatic** and you do not need to calculate the infusion rate

Clinical benefits of TCI

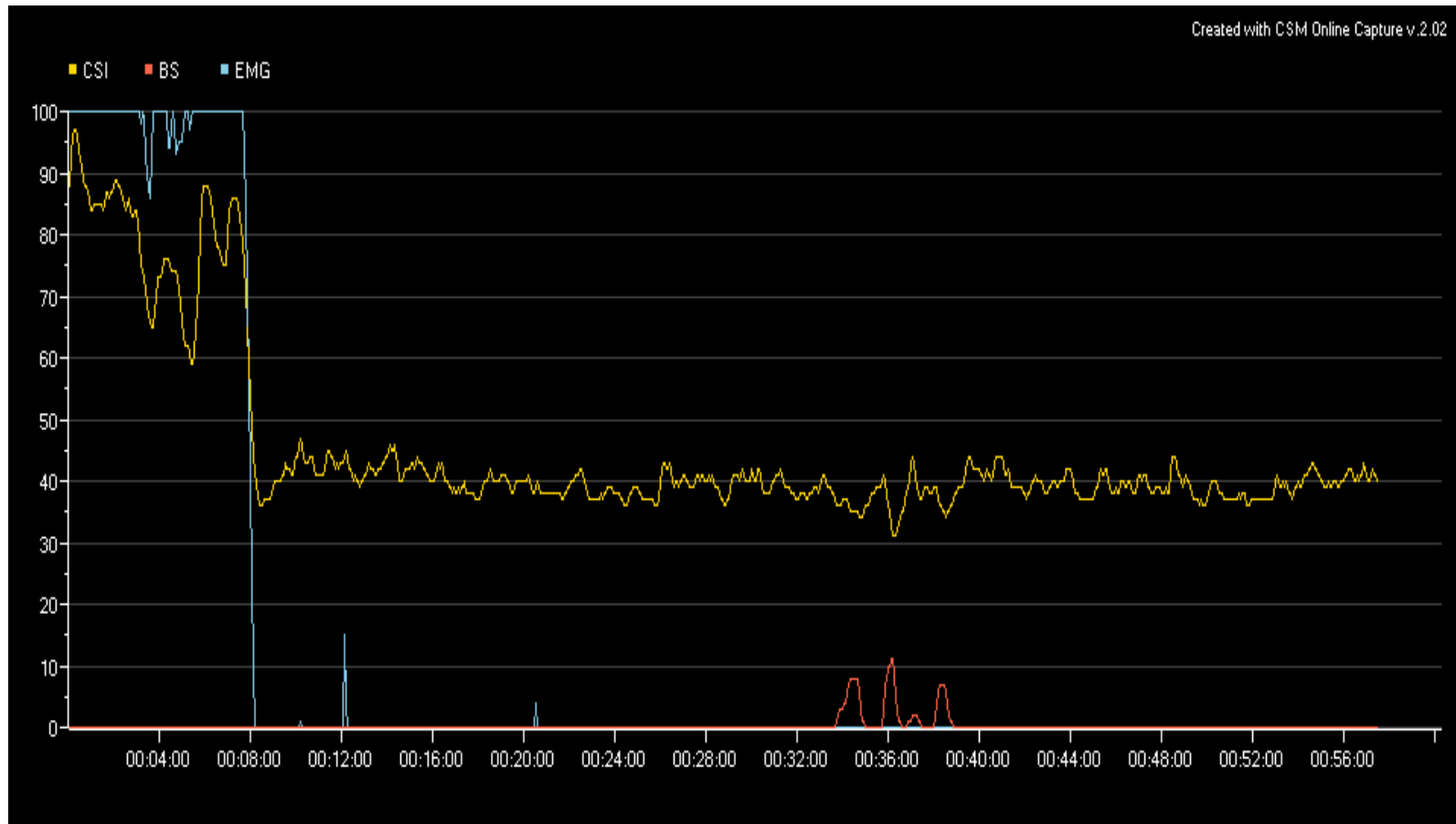
Demonstrated through publications

- When a syringe is changed you will see how the blood concentration is reduced.
This is automatically compensated for when you press start again with.
- Avoid errors in dosage (including soft and hard dosing limits). Shorter time to discharge.
- Saves nursing time in recovery room and allows patients an early return to work.

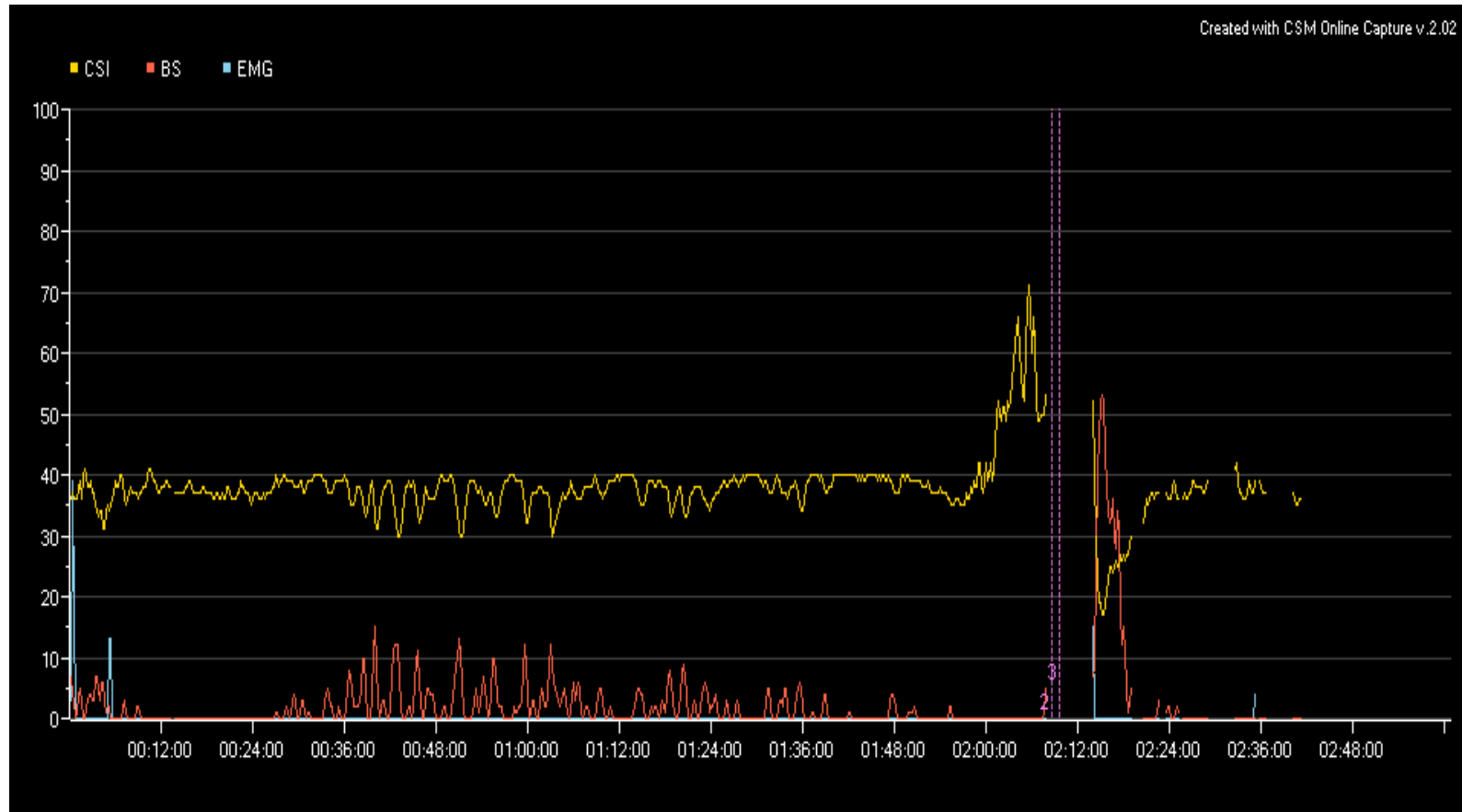
Use Conscious monitors

- BIS
- AEP
- CSI
- CSM

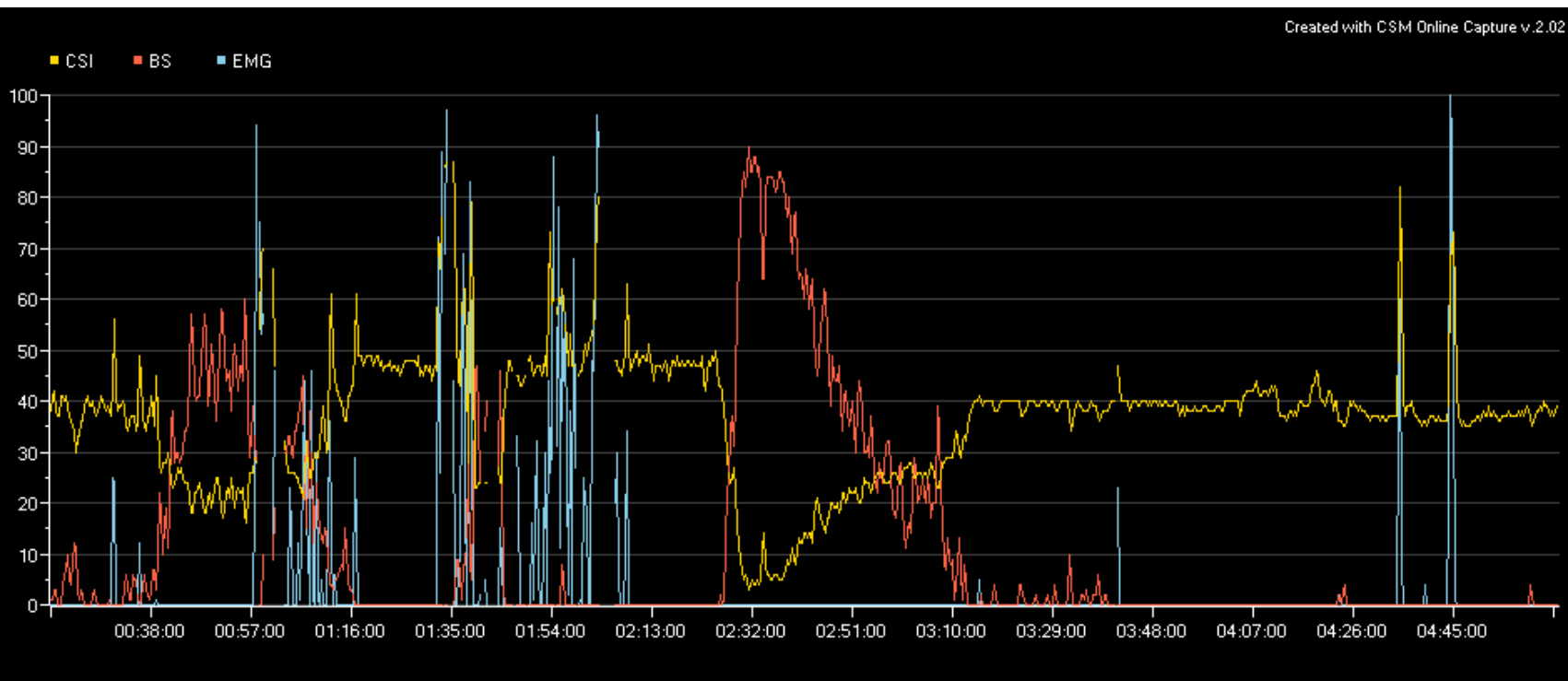
Cerebral State Monitor



Cerebral State Monitor II.



In this graph you can see how much the electrocauter can disturb the EEG waves or a mal-position of the aortic canula totally disturbs our measurements. Deciding whether this is an artefact or the patient is really awake is exclusively our task.. The anaesthetist will always be an essential „tool“, or „piece of furniture“ in the theatre



2008: Children models introduced

	Marsh	Kataria	Paedfusor
V1	0.228 L/kg	0.52 L/kg	0.458 L/kg
V2	0.463 L/kg	1.0 L/kg	1.34 L/kg
V3	2.893 L/kg	8.2 L/kg	8.20 L/kg
K_{10} (min ⁻¹)	0.119	0.066	70 x Weight ^{-0.3} /458.4
K_{12} (min ⁻¹)	0.112	0.113	0.12
K_{13} (min ⁻¹)	0.042	0.051	0.034
K_{21} (min ⁻¹)	0.055	0.059	0.041
K_{31} (min ⁻¹)	0.0033	0.0032	0.0019

What about obese patients?

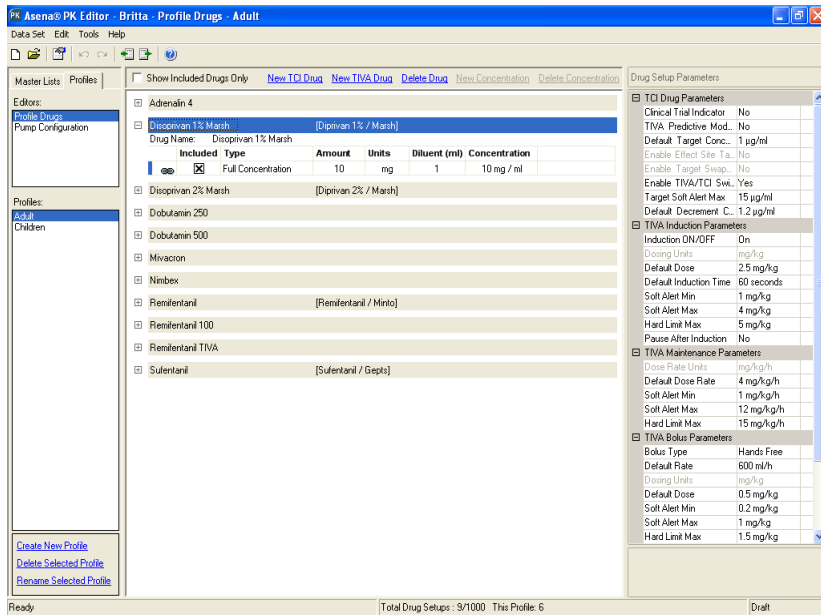
- In my clinical experience I have carried out more than 2000 open heart operation narcoses. (1000 op recorded)
- I work a lot with obese patients, at least 50 patients above 150 kgs.
- This model warns the anaesthetist that patients above 150 kgs. are above the safety zone, and are therefore at risk.
- We have two possibilities, either to accept this warning, or – in my experience – to increase the height setting of the patient on the machine and with this 'trick' I can make a safe narcosis.
- I always check, however, with the anaesthesia level measurement.

Future...

- New, improved models, drugs
- **Closed loop anaesthesia**
- Would be used to automatically control the narcosis if we knew how to provide an EEG signal which was clean and free from noise to control the pump



Set up the pump as you like Tailort for your dept using the PK Editor[®] Software





Master Lists Profiles

Editors:
 Profile Drugs
 Pump Configuration

Profiles:
 Adult
 Children

[Create New Profile](#)
[Delete Selected Profile](#)
[Rename Selected Profile](#)

Show Included Drugs Only [New TCI Drug](#) [New TIVA Drug](#) [Delete Drug](#) [New Concentration](#) [Delete Concentration](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adrenalin 4						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disopriivan 1% Marsh [Dipriivan 1% / Marsh]						
	Drug Name: Disopriivan 1% Marsh						
		Included	Type	Amount	Units	Diluent (ml)	Concentration
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Full Concentration	10	mg	1	10 mg / ml
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disopriivan 2% Marsh [Dipriivan 2% / Marsh]						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dobutamin 250						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dobutamin 500						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mivacron						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nimbex						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remifentanil [Remifentanil / Minto]						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remifentanil 100						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remifentanil TIVA						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sufentanil [Sufentanil / Gepts]						

Drug Setup Parameters

TCI Drug Parameters	
Clinical Trial Indicator	No
TIVA Predictive Mod...	No
Default Target Conc...	1 µg/ml
Enable Effect Site Ta...	No
Enable Target Swap...	No
Enable TIVA/TCI Swi...	Yes
Target Soft Alert Max	15 µg/ml
Default Decrement C...	1.2 µg/ml

TIVA Induction Parameters	
Induction ON/OFF	On
Dosing Units	mg/kg
Default Dose	2.5 mg/kg
Default Induction Time	60 seconds
Soft Alert Min	1 mg/kg
Soft Alert Max	4 mg/kg
Hard Limit Max	5 mg/kg
Pause After Induction	No

TIVA Maintenance Parameters	
Dose Rate Units	mg/kg/h
Default Dose Rate	4 mg/kg/h
Soft Alert Min	1 mg/kg/h
Soft Alert Max	12 mg/kg/h
Hard Limit Max	15 mg/kg/h

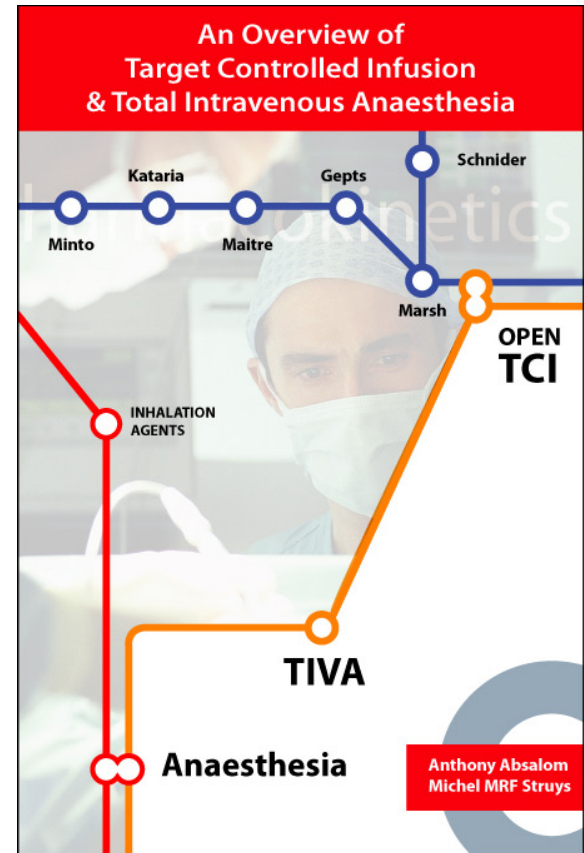
TIVA Bolus Parameters	
Bolus Type	Hands Free
Default Rate	600 ml/h
Dosing Units	mg/kg
Default Dose	0.5 mg/kg
Soft Alert Min	0.2 mg/kg
Soft Alert Max	1 mg/kg
Hard Limit Max	1.5 mg/kg

Intravenous anaesthesia

- Patient friendly
- Personnel friendly
- Economical
- Environmentally friendly
- Would increase productivity

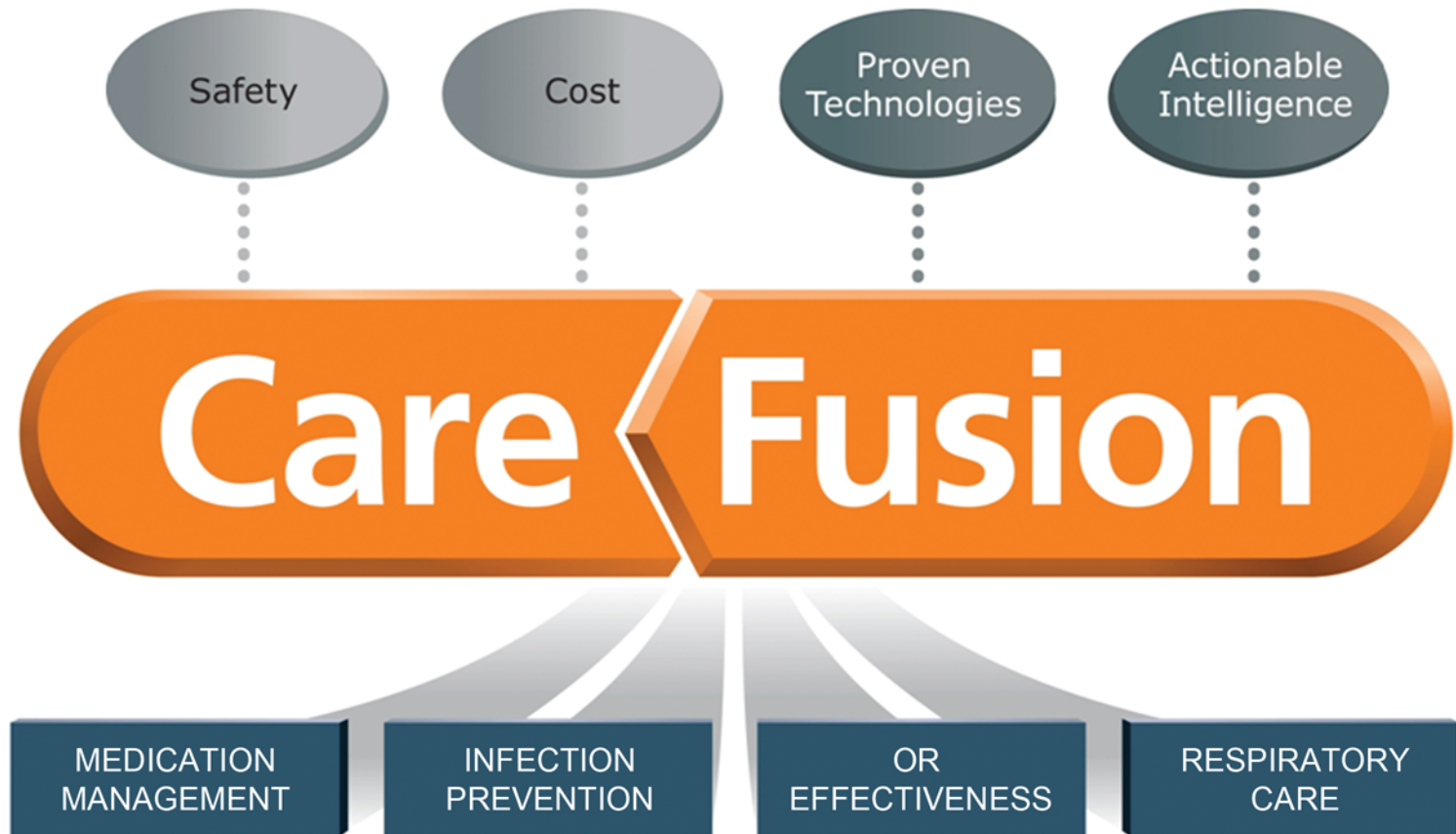
- And, this is how it is used:

With the kind permission from Dr Terje Dybvig, Volvat Medical Centre, Norway



nfi
de
nti
al
-

Our name describes what we do



Our vision

Improve the **safety** and
cost of healthcare for
generations to come.



Thank you

