



Continuous Vital Signs Monitoring

When Early Detection and Intervention Matter in the General Ward



Current Monitoring Protocol

Advanced monitoring is standard in ICUs, yet nearly half of all adverse events in hospitalized patients occur on the general care ward^{1,2,3} where current monitoring protocols typically consist of intermittent spot checks by a nurse about every 4-8 hours. This leaves patients unmonitored for most of the time⁴ where subtle abnormalities in vital signs go undetected until complications arise. An alternative approach, studies have shown that continuous vital signs monitoring is associated with significant improvements in key clinical outcomes in patients treated in the general care ward.^{5,6}

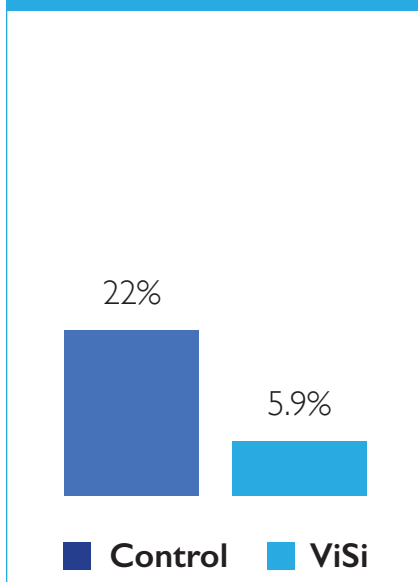
ViSi Mobile bridges the gap between intermittent spot checking and ICU intensive monitoring. With continuous surveillance monitoring of key vital signs, early recognition and detection of patient deterioration enables clinicians to make timely and effective interventions.

See what ViSi Mobile did for a Mid-Atlantic medical center⁺

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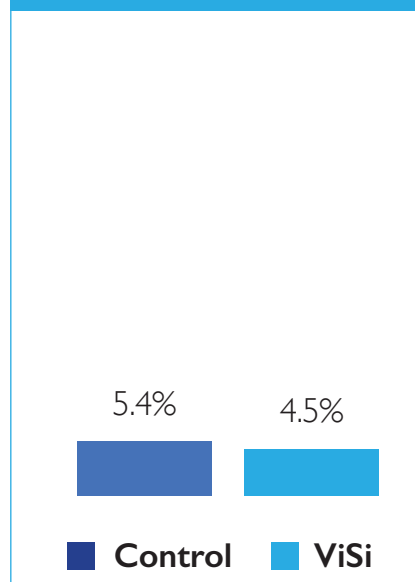
↓ 73%

Risk of patients developing complications



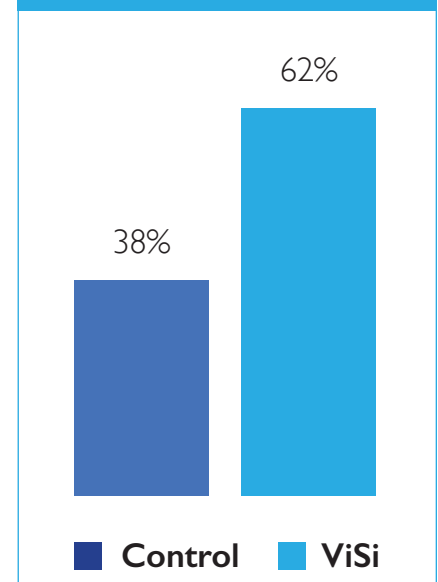
↓ 17%

Number of transfers to the ICU



↑ 63%

Patient compliance with using ViSi



⁺Journal of Nursing Care Quality, August 2018

An “all-in-one” vital signs Surveillance Monitoring for the General Ward



ViSi[®]
MOBILE

- All vital signs are continuous
- Lightweight ICU-grade monitor
- Unparalleled patient mobility and comfort
- Wi-Fi connectivity & EHR compatible
- Distributed monitoring and alarming
- Posture alarms (motion & pressure ulcer)

Insight App

Wrist Monitor

Remote Viewing Display (RVD)



1 – HR from ECG
2 – PR from SpO2

3 – PR from NIBP
4 – Posture

5 – NIBP Spot Check
6 – NIBP after 30 seconds

7 – Continuous NIBP

Flexible Configuration for any Level of Care

Basic Continuous
Monitoring

A

Basic monitoring includes:

- SpO2/Pulse Rate

Proprietary
SpO2 thumb sensor
technology

Continuous Vital
Signs Monitoring

B

Continuous vital signs includes:

- **Cuffless cNIBP (Continuous Non-Invasive Blood Pressure)**
- LTAA
- SpO2/Pulse Rate
- RR and Skin Temperature
- ECG – 3 and 5 Lead
- NIBP (Cuff-Based)
- Motion/Posture

All Vitals Matter. All the time.



FDA-cleared ViSi Mobile offers an “all-in-one,” wearable, continuous multi-parameter monitoring designed for patients in the general care ward. With ViSi Mobile, early signs of deterioration can be detected, enabling timely interventions and preventing complications and adverse events.



Cuffless (cNIBP) Continuous
Non-Invasive Blood Pressure



Heart Rate



SpO₂



Pulse Rate



Life-Threatening Arrhythmia
& Atrial Fibrillation (LTAA)



ECG



Posture



Respiratory Rate



Fall Detection



Skin Temperature

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- 2 Perman SM, Stanton E, Soar J, Berg RA, Donnino MW, Mikkelsen ME, Edelson DP, Churpek MM, Yang L, Merchant RM, et al. Location of in-hospital cardiac arrest in the United States—variability in event rate and outcomes. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2016;5(10):e003638.
- 3 Andersen LW, Berg KM, Chase M, Cocchi MN, Massaro J, Donnino MW. American Heart Association's Get With The Guidelines-Resuscitation I: acute respiratory compromise on inpatient wards in the United States: incidence, outcomes, and factors associated with in-hospital mortality. *Resuscitation*. 2016;105:123–9.
- 4 Leuvan CH, Mitchell I. Missed opportunities? An observational study of vital sign measurements. *Crit Care Resusc*. 2008;10(2):111–5.
- 5 Bellomo R, Ackerman M, Bailey M, Beale R, Clancy G, Danesh V, Hvarfner A, Jimenez E, Konrad D, Lecardo M, et al. A controlled trial of electronic automated advisory vital signs monitoring in general hospital wards. *Crit Care Med*. 2012;40(8):2349–61.
- 6 Subbe CP, Duller B, Bellomo R. Effect of an automated notification system for deteriorating ward patients on clinical outcomes. *Crit Care*. 2017;21(1):52.