# Masimo SET: Clinically Proven



"I saw and was conquered.
I was not able to defeat the
Masimo SET® pulse oximeter
using all the motion and
low pulse tricks I know.
This technology is most
impressive and should be
available in all oximeters."

## John Severinghaus, M.D.

Professor of Anesthesiology, Emeritus University of California, San Francisco

Masimo continues to innovate and in 2019 introduced improved SpO2 accuracy with RD SET\* sensors of 1.5% A<sub>RMS</sub>\* to provide clinicians with greater confidence when monitoring oxygen status during motion and nomotion conditions. Previous studies utilized sensors with SpO2 accuracy of 3% A<sub>RMS</sub> during motion.

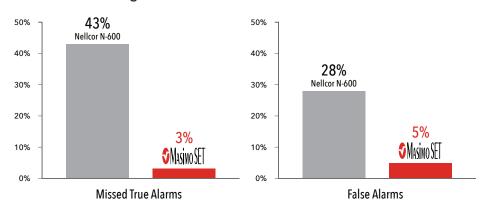
Over 100 independent and objective studies have shown that Masimo SET® outperforms other pulse oximetry technologies.<sup>1</sup>

- > On a post-surgical unit it was found that:
  - Rescue calls and ICU transfers were reduced by 65% and 48%, respectively, after the implementation of continuous surveillance monitoring with Masimo SET®.2
  - Over five years, clinicians achieved their goal of **zero preventable deaths** or brain damage due to opioids.<sup>3</sup>
  - Over ten years, clinicians maintained a 50% reduction in unplanned transfers and a 60% reduction in rescue events, despite increases in patient acuity and occupancy.<sup>4</sup>

## Performance During Motion and Low Perfusion

> Masimo SET® had **3% missed true alarms and 5% false alarms** versus 43% and 28%, respectively, when using competitor technology.

#### Performance During Motion and Low Perfusion



Shah et al. J Clin Anesth. 2012;24(5):385-91.

Results shown are calculated by combining sensitivity and specificity outcomes of machine-generated and volunteer-generated motion.



<sup>\*</sup> A<sub>RMS</sub> accuracy is a statistical calculation of the difference between device measurements and reference measurements. Approximately two-thirds of the device measurements fell within ± A<sub>RMS</sub> of the reference measurements in a controlled study.

## The Performance of Masimo SET®



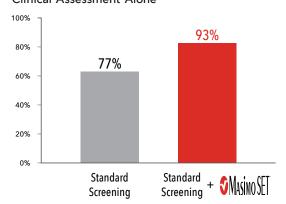
- > In a PACU, Masimo SET® had a greater than 50% reduction in false alarms compared to other pulse oximetry technology.<sup>5</sup>
- In a study of 122,738 infants, critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) screening sensitivity increased from 77% to 93% with the combined use of Masimo SET® and clinical assessment.6
- In a study of 39,821 infants, CCHD screening sensitivity increased from 63% with physical exam alone to 83% with physical exam and Masimo SET\* pulse oximetry.7
- In two NICU settings, Masimo SET\*, coupled with changes in clinical practice, showed significantly reduced rates of severe retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and decreased the need for laser treatment.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Researchers showed time to reliable oxygen saturation readings during neonatal resuscitation was approximately
   50 seconds faster using Masimo SET than using other pulse oximetry technologies.

## **CCHD Screening**

> When combined with clinical assessment, Masimo SET\* improved critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) screening sensitivity to 93%.

Zhao et al. Lancet. 2014 Aug 30;384(9945):747-54.

## Improved Critical Congenital Heart Disease Screening Sensitivity vs. Clinical Assessment Alone

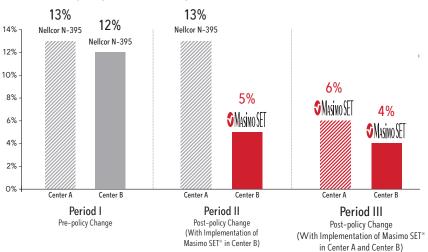


### Retinopathy of Prematurity

Masimo SET®, coupled with changes in clinical practice, led to a significant reduction in rates of severe retinopathy of prematurity (ROP).

Castillo et al. Acta Paediatr. 2011 Feb;100(2):188-92.

## Severe Retinopathy of Prematurity Rate



Published clinical studies on pulse oximetry and the benefits of Masimo SET\* can be found on our website at http://www.masimo.com. Comparative studies include independent and objective studies which are comprised of abstracts presented at scientific meetings and peer-reviewed journal articles. Flaenzer AH et al. Impact of pulse oximetry surveillance on rescue events and intensive care unit transfers: a before-and-after concurrence study. Anesthesiology 2010;112(2):282-287.

3 Taenzer A et al. Postoperative Monitoring — The Dartmouth Experience. Anesthesia Patient Safety Foundation Newsletter. Spring-Summer 2012. \*McGrath S et al. Surveillance Monitoring Management for General Care Units: Strategy, Design, and Implementation. The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety. 2016 Jul;42(7):293-302. \*Malviya S et al. False Alarms and Sensitivity of Conventional Pulse Oximetry Versus the Masimo SET Technology in the Pediatric Postanesthesia Care Unit. Anesth Analg 2000; 90(6):1336-1340. \*Zhao et al. Pulse oximetry with clinical assessment to screen for congenital heart disease in neonates in China: a prospective study. Lancet 2014 Aug 30;384 (9945):747-54. \*de-Wahl Granelli A et al. Impact of pulse oximetry screening on the detection of duct dependent congenital hear disease: a Swedish prospective screening study in 39,821 newborns. BMJ 2009;338:a3037. \*Castillo et al. Prevention of retinopathy of prematurity in preterm infants through changes in clinical practice and SpO2 Technology. Acta Paediatr. 2011 Fely100(2):188-92. \*Sensitive Commission of Paediatrics 2003;111(2):339-345. \*Deaquero H et al. Avoiding Hyperoxemia during Neonatal Resuscitation: Time to Response of Different SpO2 Monitors. Acta Paediatr. 2011 Apr;100(4):515-8.

Caution: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. See instructions for use for full prescribing information, including indications, contraindications, warnings, and precautions.