Carboxyhemoglobin



Carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO®) is a breakthrough measurement that allows clinicians to noninvasively and immediately detect elevated levels of carbon monoxide in the blood—facilitating earlier diagnosis and treatment for patients poisoned by carbon monoxide.

Noninvasive > Continuous



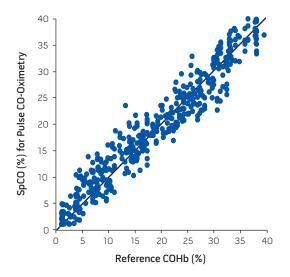
- > Exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) is the leading cause of death by poisoning in industrialized countries.¹
- > CO poisoning is often misdiagnosed because symptoms are similar to the flu.²
- > Timely diagnosis and treatment of CO poisoning is critical.³
- > SpCO has been shown to identify 60% more carbon monoxide poisonings than traditional methods.⁴

"Carboxyhemoglobin measurements performed noninvasively in the Emergency Department with Masimo Pulse CO-Oximetry should lead to enhanced diagnosis of CO poisoning, increased referral for appropriate treatment, and a resultant reduction in morbidity from the disease."

NEIL B. HAMPSON, MD

Pulmonologist, Department of Hyperbaric Medicine, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, Washington





Proven accuracy compared to invasive laboratory methods*

In comparisons of SpCO readings with invasive carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) measurements taken at the same time and analyzed by a laboratory CO-Oximeter, SpCO was validated in the range of 1-40% with an accuracy of ±3% at 1 standard deviation.*

TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM



Masimo rainbow SET® is a noninvasive monitoring platform enabling the assessment of multiple blood constituents and physiologic parameters that previously required invasive or complicated procedures, in addition to providing Masimo SET® Measure-through Motion and Low Perfusion pulse oximetry.

- > Acoustic Respiration Rate (RRa™)
- > Carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO®)
- > Methemoglobin (SpMet®)
- > Oxygen Content (SpOC™)
- > Pleth Variability Index (PVI®)
- > Total Hemoglobin (SpHb[®])
- > Oxygen Saturation (SpO₂)
- > Pulse Rate (PR)
- > Perfusion Index (PI)

The upgradeable rainbow SET® platform lets you choose the rainbow® measurements that are right for you now and be confident that your investment in patient safety won't become obsolete tomorrow.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Unintentional non-fire-related carbon monoxide exposures United States, 2001-2003. MMWR Murb Mortol Wkly Rep. 2005; 54:36-39.
- ² Varon J. et al. Carbon monoxide poisoning: A review for clinicians. *J Emerg Med* 1999; 17(1):87-93.
- Penny DG. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. CRC Press 2007.
- 4 Suner, S. Noninvasive Pulse CO-Oximetry Screening in the Emergency Department Identifies Occult Carbon Monoxide Toxicity. J Emerg Med 2007; 34(4):441-450.



^{*} Masimo FDA Submission Data