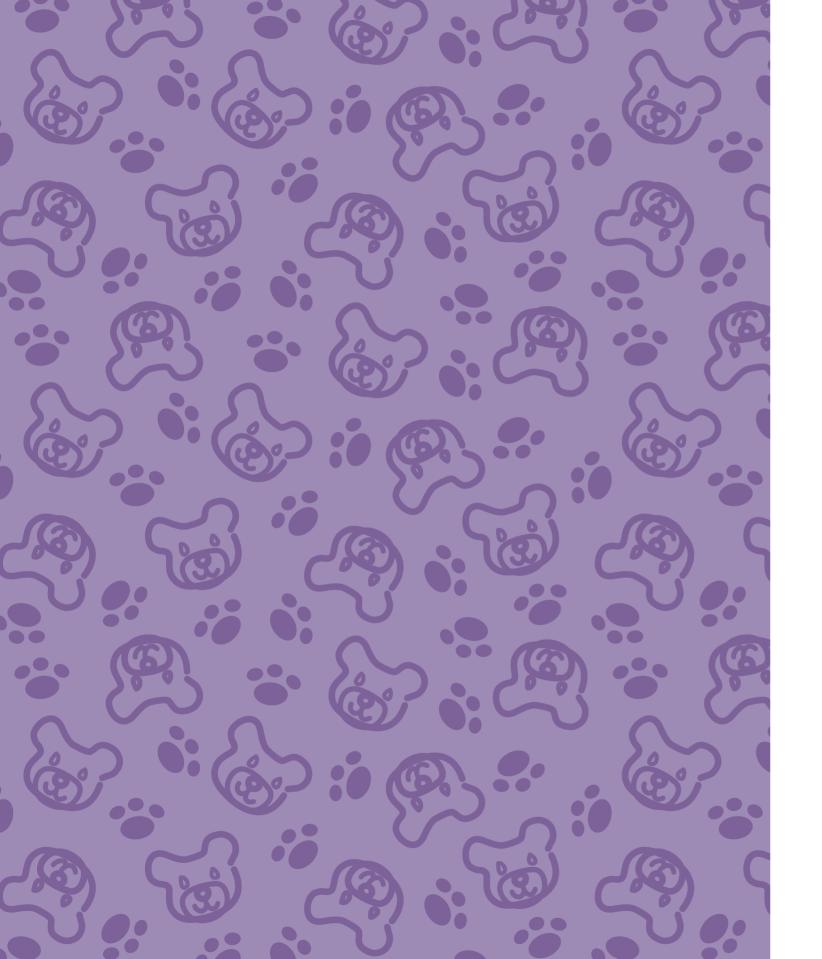
The Amazing Durple Gown

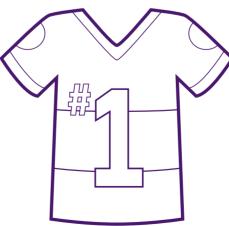
A special guide to the 3M[™] Bair Paws[™] warming gown.

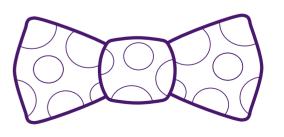


When you get dressed for school, you might put on your favorite shirt. Before your soccer game, you probably put on a cool uniform. Sometimes, your parents probably make you get dressed up in nice clothes (even if you don't want to).



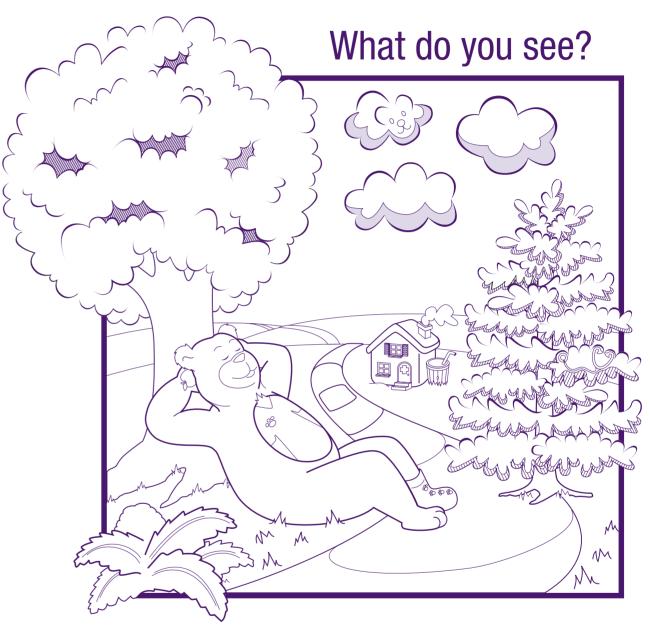






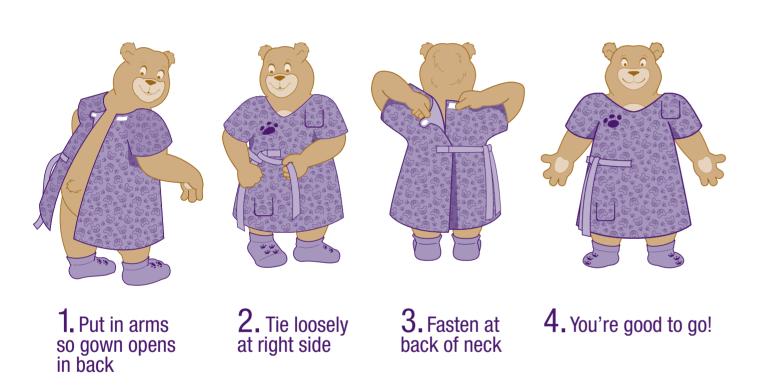
At the hospital you need to dress a certain way, too. So when you're getting ready for your surgery, your nurse will give you a special gown to wear. It's purple. It has little bears on it. It also does something pretty amazing. It helps keep you nice and warm before, during and after your surgery.



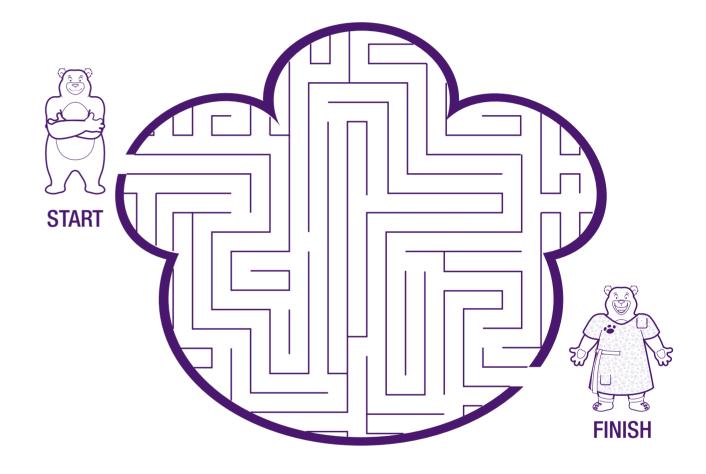


Find these things: bandage, apple, cup, bear face, bear paw, sock, stethoscope and warming gown.

While you're waiting for surgery, the nurse will ask you to put on your purple gown. It's easy.



Bear looks a little chilly. Help him find his 3M™Bair Paws™ warming gown.



Before your surgery, the nurse will hook your gown up to a little machine (this is the fun part). When the machine gets turned on, it will gently blow warm air into your gown to keep you nice and comfy before, during and after your surgery. It even puffs up your gown a little bit to make you look kind of like an astronaut in a space suit.





Mercury Venus Earth Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune

Help Bear unscramble these words. (hint: things and people you'll see at the hospital)

urnse tocord reomtheterm wngo e b d

Before you know it, you'll be out of surgery. The nurse may ask you to keep your gown on for a little bit after surgery to make sure you stay warm and cozy. Then, before you know it, you'll be saying goodbye to your amazing purple gown and getting ready to go home.



FOR PARENTS



Here are answers to some questions you might have about use of the 3M[™] Bair Paws[™] gown in your child's procedure.

Q. Why does my child need to be warmed for surgery?

A. When adult or pediatric patients undergo anesthesia, their bodies can lose the ability to regulate core temperature, which can lead to hypothermia — a body temperature below 96.8° F (36° C). Most patients lose the majority of heat the first hour under anesthesia. The Bair Paws system's forced-air warming technology can help your child avoid unintended hypothermia. Clinical studies suggest that forced-air warming can help reduce potential surgical problems associated with unintended hypothermia, such as surgical site infections.¹ It is often used before surgery to help fight off hypothermia before it has a chance to start. Studies also suggest that forced-air warming can help lower surgical patients' anxiety.²

Q. How does the Bair Paws gown work?

A. There are two parts to the Bair Paws system: the warming gown and the warming unit. The Bair Paws gown is worn like a traditional cotton gown. However, it has internal air channels through which temperature-controlled air flows (from the warming unit) to keep your child warm and comfortable before, during and after surgery.

Q. How do I adjust the temperature?

A. Once your child puts on the gown, a nurse or doctor will connect the warming unit hose to the hose port on the gown and show you how to use the handheld controller for the warming unit. You can adjust the temperature of the air flowing to the gown by simply

turning the dial on the controller. The blue color indicates cooler air, while the red color indicates warmer air. You can stop airflow by turning the dial to OFF. To start airflow again, turn the dial back to a setting that is comfortable. To prevent kids from "playing" with the controller, and for safety reasons, the controller should be kept out of their reach.

Q. How do I know if the gown is working?

A. After the warming unit hose has been connected to the gown and the unit has been turned ON, your child should feel air moving through the gown. The gown will "puff up" a bit as the air channels fill. If you adjust the temperature on the handheld temperature controller, your child should feel a change in the gown's air temperature within a few minutes.

Q. How do I disconnect the hose from the gown?

A. If your child needs to move around while waiting for surgery, you can easily disconnect the hose from the gown. First, turn the dial on the temperature controller to the OFF position. Then squeeze and hold the two buttons on the sides of the hose nozzle while you remove the hose from the gown's hose port. To reconnect the hose, squeeze the two buttons again while you insert the nozzle into the hose port.

We hope you and your child enjoy your experience with the Bair Paws system. To learn more, or to share your thoughts on our product, please visit www.bairpaws.com.

The Bair Paws patient adjustable warming system provides forced-air warming for thermal comfort and prewarming when connected to a Bair Paws 800 series warming unit. The Bair Paws pediatric gown is recommended for patients over 102 cm (40 inches) tall.

Please be aware of the following warnings regarding patient warming:

- 1. Do not use a forced-air warming device over transdermal medication. Increased drug delivery may occur, resulting in patient injury.
- 2. Do not allow the gown to cover the patient's head or airway.
- 3. The following conditions may cause a patient to be more susceptible to thermal injury:
 - Those with poor perfusion and/or ischemic limbs.
 - Warming with the warming unit hose alone.
 - Lying on the warming unit hose or allowing the hose to contact the patient's skin.
 - Connecting the gown to a warming unit if the fabric has been cut.

USE OF THE BAIR PAWS SYSTEM IS TO BE INITIATED AND MONITERED BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS.

Do not leave pediatric patients unattended while using a Bair Paws warming system. Do not allow pediatric patients to handle or adjust the temperature controller without supervision.

3M Infection Prevention Solutions





^{1.} Barie PS. Surgical Site Infections: Epidemiology and Prevention. Surgical Infections. Vol.3, Supplement 2002; S 9-S 21.

^{2.} Wagner D., Byrne M. and Kolcaba K. Effects of Comfort Warming on Preoperative Patients. AORN Journal, Sept. 2006, Vol 84(3); pp. 427-448.