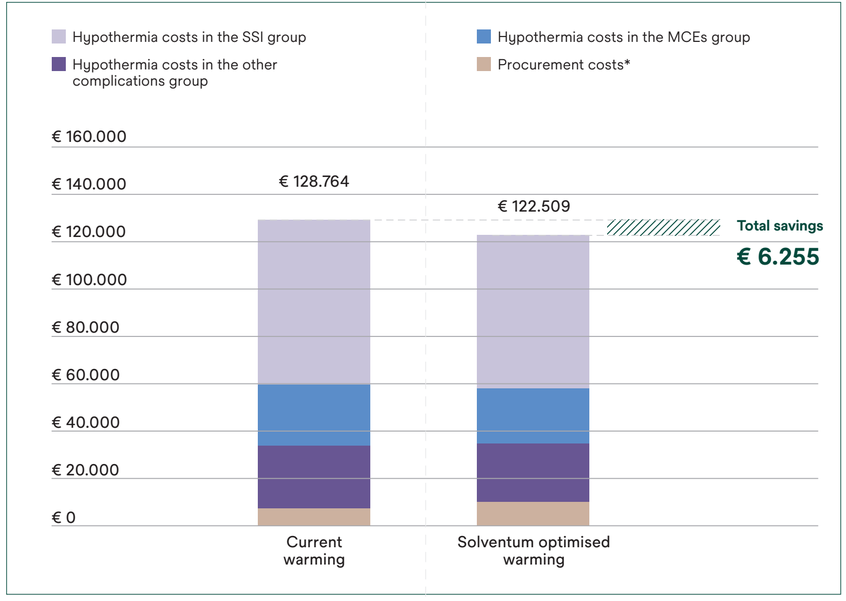
How can Bair Hugger Temperature Management System help reduce unintended hypothermia and associated costs?

Even a **1% reduction** in the hypothermia rate may significantly reduces your overall costs

23 days
shorter hospitalisation

20
fewer incidents of hypothermia

In a scenario with 2,000 patients/operations per year and a 1% reduction in the hypothermia rate[1,2]



[1] Assumed procurement costs in this scenario refer to a convective upper-body blanket (price for current warming = € 3.80; price for Solventum optimised warming = € 5.00)

[2] Model based on NICE assumptions regarding the costs of perioperative hypothermia due to prolonged hospitalisation resulting from surgical site infections, cardiac events, and other complications. (SSI = Surgical Site Infection; MCEs = Morbid Cardiac Events)

6.255 €
costs avoided

4,9%
costs reduced

Let's optimise your patient warming together and calculate your savings potential.

solventum
Bair Hugger

Not all warming systems warm the same way.

The advantages of Bair Hugger convective warming technology

Exceptional heat transfer with Bair Hugger System!

Unique fluid drainage outlets

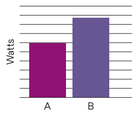
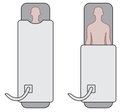
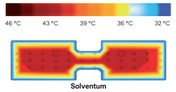
Drainage openings, on underbody blankets, minimise the accumulation of fluids on the blanket's surface.

Perforation of Bair Hugger warming blankets

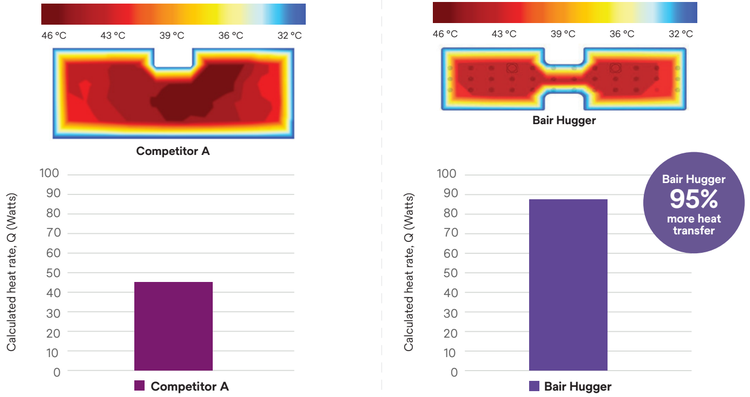
Uniform perforation patterns maximise efficiency by enabling the transfer of heat energy through convective distribution.

Scientific measurement of heat transfer

Isaac Newton's law of cooling

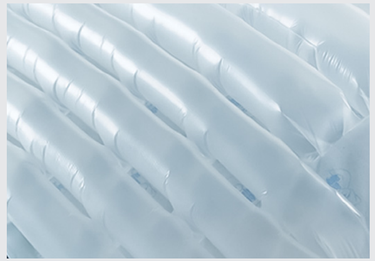
Q	=	h	•	A	•	ΔT
						
Q: Heat transfer coefficient (W) The transferred thermal energy		**h: Heat transfer coefficient (W/m² °C)** The ability of air to transport thermal energy		**A: Skin surface area (m²)**		**ΔT: temperature difference** $\Delta T: T_{air} - T_{skin}$ (°C) The temperature difference between the convective air and the surface temperature of the skin

Comparison of Competitor A and 3M™ Bair Hugger™ System

Competitor A	3M™ Bair Hugger™ 775
	

Temperature measurements were taken in accordance with IEC 60601-2-35:2020, heat transfer coefficients were measured using the method of Brauer et al.16–18 and skin temperatures for the calculation of 'Q' were assumed to be 34°C.20 Heat rates are estimates based upon a typical use case, actual heat rate may vary depending on the patient circumstances and clinical practice.

Images reflect the temperature of the portion of the blanket that transfers heat when inflated (tested per IEC 60601-2-35:2020), without showing additional brand identifying features. Competitive (full/lower/upper) body blanket used in conjunction with a full sized blower (120V/60Hz) on its highest temperature and fan speed settings.



A special channel design

The interconnecting channel design minimises the resistance of the airflow, allowing the warmed air to flow quickly and evenly through the blanket.

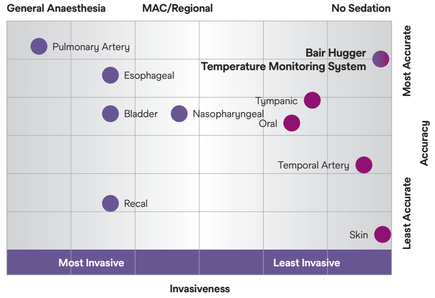
Bair Hugger blankets are designed to deliver consistent, even patient warming.

Designed with safety in mind

A sensor at the end of the hose of the Bair Hugger 775 unit enables alarm settings if the set temperature level is exceeded.

We can measure it!

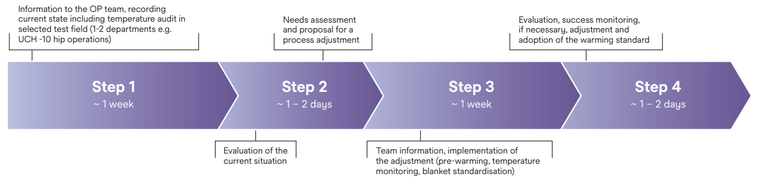
3M™ Bair Hugger™ temperature monitoring system comparison[2,3]



A recent study by Pedersen, Munch, Kjaergaard, Grønlykke & Bräuer confirms the reliability of the 3M™ Bair Hugger™ temperature monitoring system.[4]

Access the study here

Possible process optimisation of perioperative patient warming



Contact your Solventum sales representative now

[1] Source https://register.awmf.org/assets/guidelines/<...>_S3_Vermeidung_perioperativer_Hypothermie_2015.pdf
[2] Eshraghi, Y., Sessler, D. (2012). Exploratory Method-Comparison Evaluation of a Disposable Non-Invasive Zero Heat Flow Thermometry System. 2012 American Society of Anesthesiologists Annual Meeting, A63.
[3] Graphik in Anlehnung an: Wartzek, T., Mühlsteff, J., Imhoff, M. Temperature measurement. Biomedizinische Technik/Biomedical Engineering. 2011;56(5):241-257.
[4] Referenzen: Pedersen, C., Munch, P., Kjaergaard, J. et al. Accuracy of a zero-heat-flux thermometer in cardiac surgery, a prospective, multicentre, method comparison study. Sci Rep 14, 3169 (2024).

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