



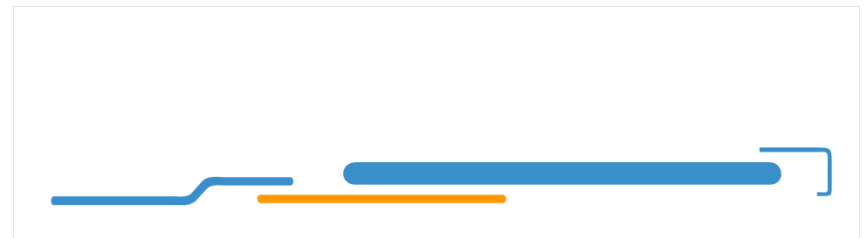
Medcaptain Patient Controlled Analgesia

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Marketing Dept.





70% of patients have **moderate to extreme pain** after surgery





Joint Commission Pain Standard.

A standard for hospital accreditation.

→ www.jcrinc.com

Carole H. Patterson, RN, director of the JCAHO Standards Interpretation Group, described the six standards chapters as follows:

- **Rights and Ethics.** *Recognize the right of individuals to appropriate assessment and management of pain.* This standard represents the organizational commitment to pain management. Health care organizations may make this commitment explicit through their mission statements, their patient/client bill of rights, or detailed service standards.
- **Assessment of Persons With Pain.** *Assess the existence and, if so, the nature and intensity of pain in all patients, residents, or clients.* This standard represents the organizational recognition that pain is a common experience and that unrelieved pain has negative consequences. To comply with the standard, the organization incorporates pain assessment into its procedures. It develops procedures for recording assessment results and for ongoing reassessment and follow-up. As part of this standard, the organization also determines and ensures staff competency in pain assessment and management, and incorporates training on pain assessment and management in the orientation of new clinical staff.
- **Care of Persons With Pain.** *Establish policies and procedures that support the appropriate prescribing or ordering of effective pain medications.* This standard asserts that the goal of care is treating symptoms that may be associated with a disease, condition, or treatment, including pain. In the context of pain management, it focuses on appropriate prescription and administration of patient-controlled analgesia, spinal-epidural or intravenous medications, and other pain management techniques.
- **Education of Persons With Pain.** *Educate patients, residents, and clients and families about effective pain management.* This standard specifies that the organization is responsible for helping patients, residents, and clients understand the importance of pain management as a part of treatment, as well as the influence that cultural and belief systems have on shaping conceptions of pain and pain control. In particular, organizations must present individuals with balanced and accurate information on pain medication, since many misconceptions exist about them.
- **Continuum of Care.** *Address the individual's needs for symptom management in the discharge planning process.* This revised standard includes pain as a symptom that should be addressed when considering an individual's needs after discharge.
- **Improvement of Organization Performance.** *Incorporate pain management into the organization's performance measurement and improvement program.* This revised standard specifies that as the organization collects data to monitor its performance, it should consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of its pain management program.—D.M.P.

Breaking the Pain Barrier

MEDCAPTAIN



HP-30 PCA



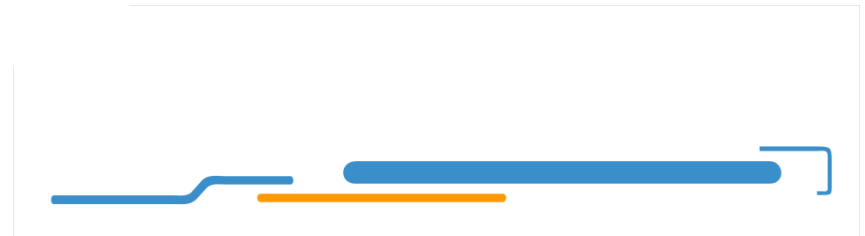
What is PCA ?

PCA = Patient Controlled Analgesia



PCA is a method that allows patients to decide when they need more pain relief and then to give it to themselves.

Instead of ringing for a nurse, they can press the button attached to the pump, which delivers the pain relief straight into their body.

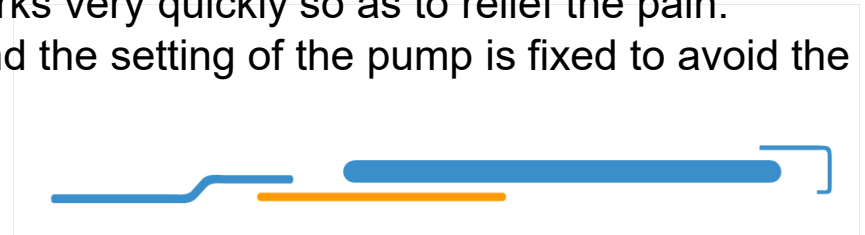


How does PCA Work?



Manual control bolus

- The amount of medicine delivered each time patient push the button.
- The drug is delivered immediately and it works very quickly so as to relief the pain.
- The medicine is prescribed by the doctor and the setting of the pump is fixed to avoid the over infusion.



How does PCA Work?

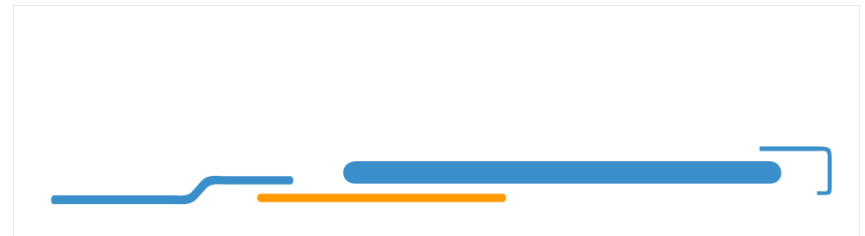
There are three different working methods:

Describes as below:

P Mode: P for PCA (Patient Controlled Analgesia)

CP Mode: Continuous drug supply and PCA

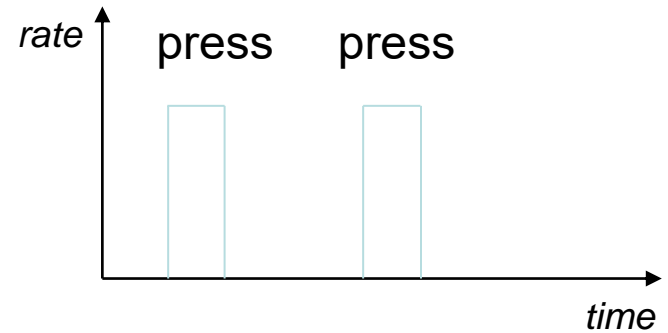
LCP Mode: Loading volume + continuous drug supply + PCA



Different PCA Working modes

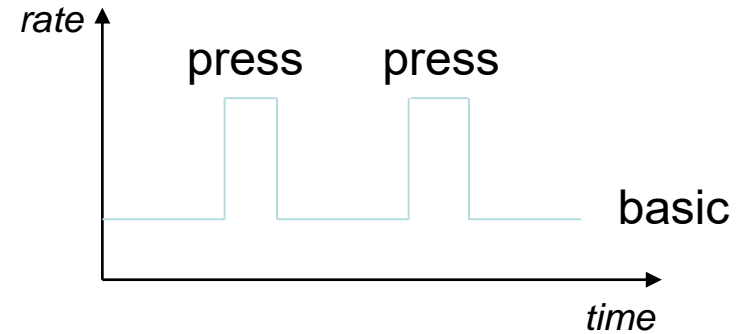
P Mode:

All controlled by patient.
No press, no infusion.



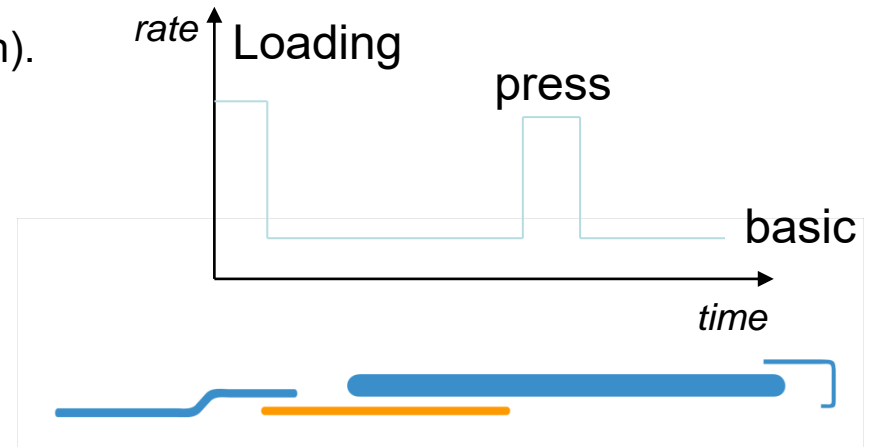
CP Mode:

There is a basic continuous volume infused.
When press, a bolus volume comes.

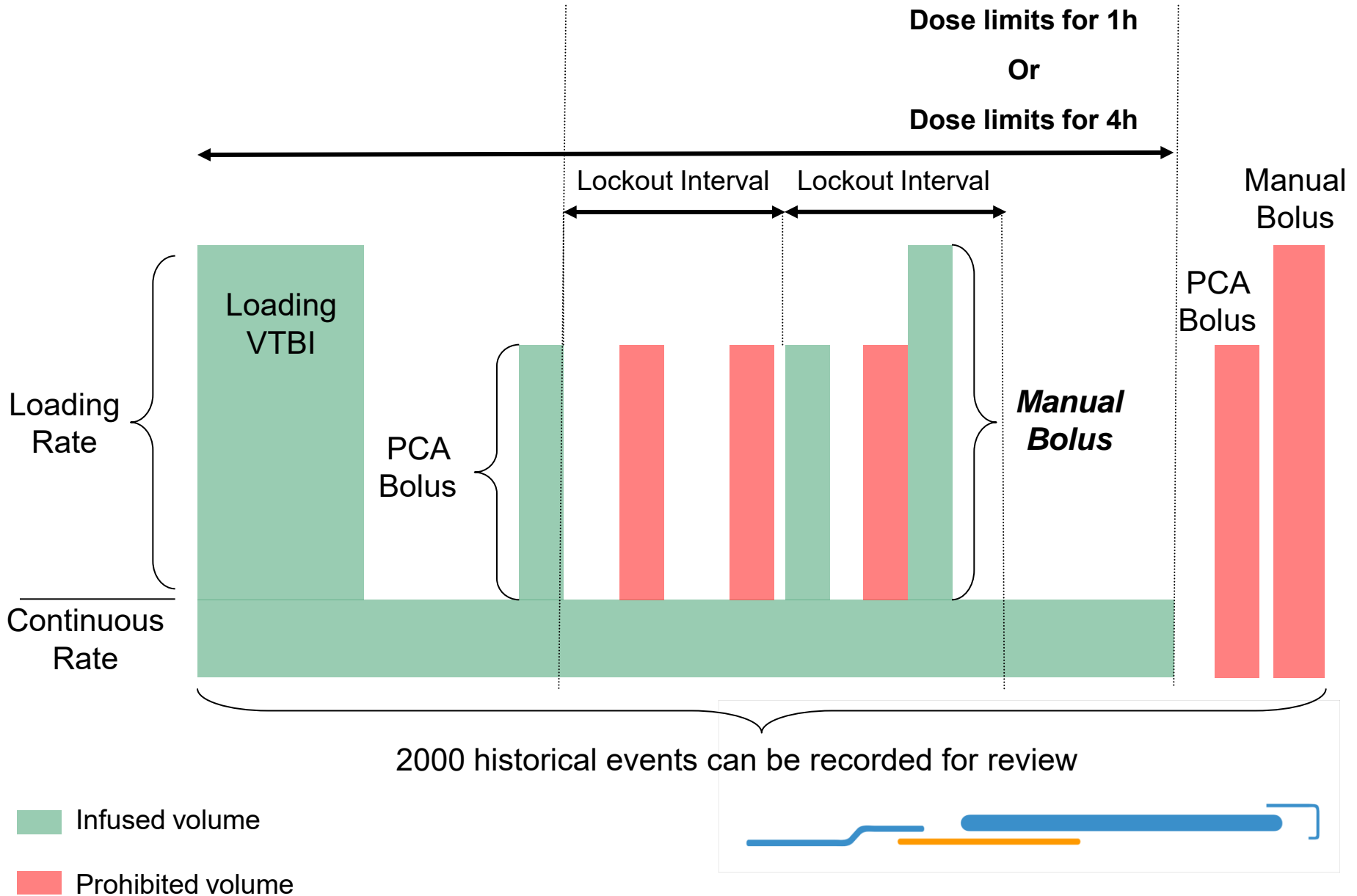


LCP Mode:

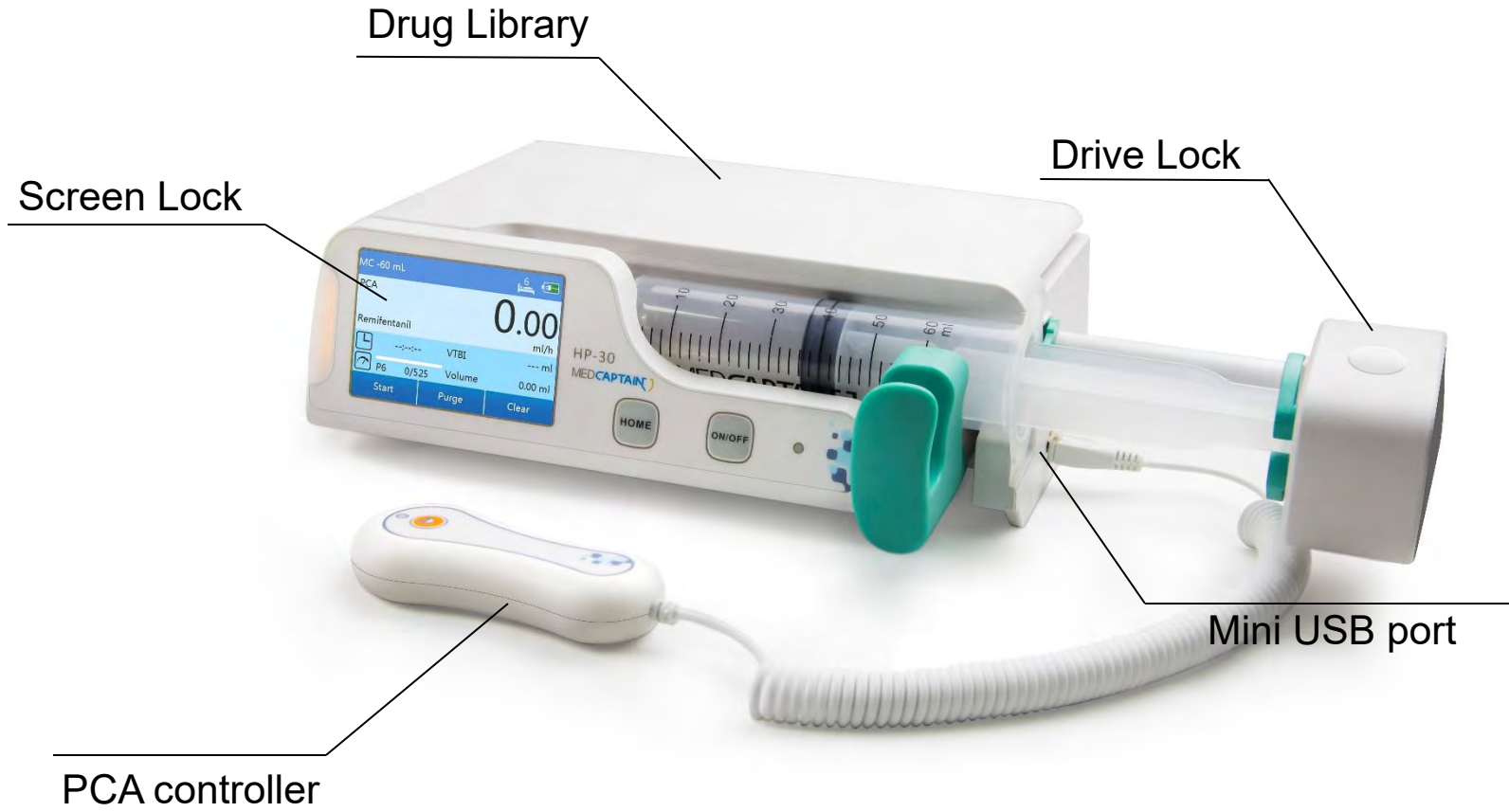
Starting with a loading dose, so as to reach the MEAC (minimum effective analgesic concentration).
Then stable at a maintenance rate.
Press for a bolus infusion.



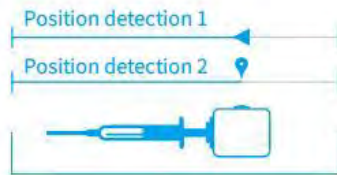
PCA Parameters



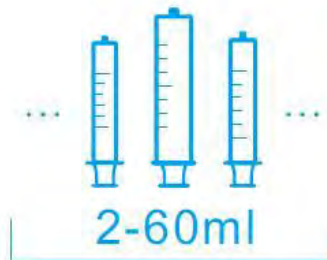
HP-30 PCA



HP-30 PCA



Syringe position detection system.



Full range syringe compatibility



Auto/manual installation system



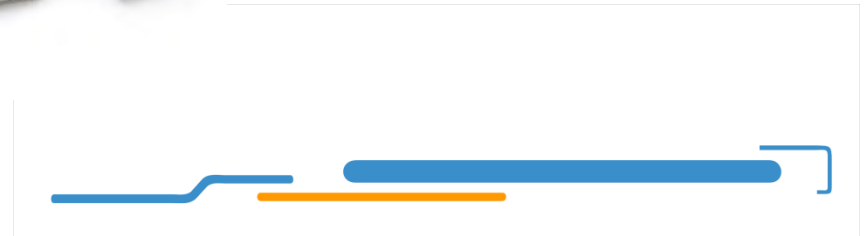
One system for all therapies



TIVA • TCI • PCA
Inside



HP-30 PCA can be easily combined into HP-80 workstation.



Further function



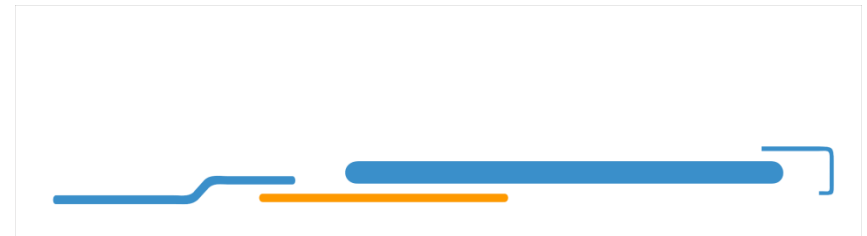
Not only PCA

PCEA

Patient Controlled Epidural Analgesia

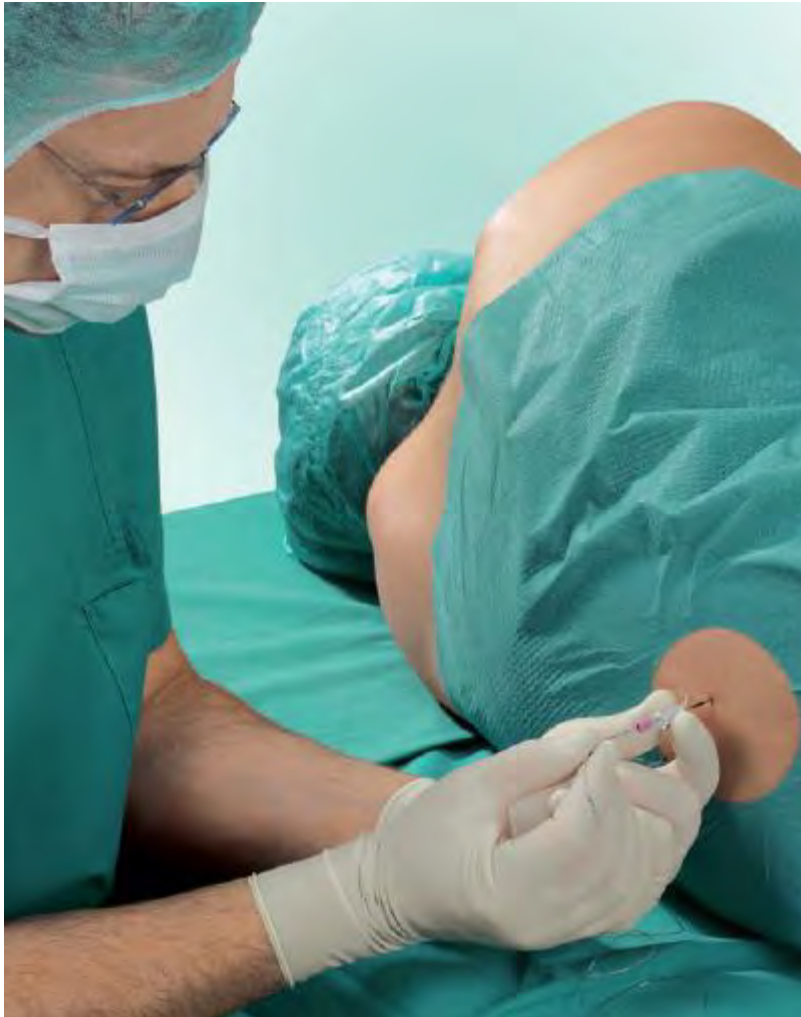
PCS

Patient Controlled Sedation



PCEA

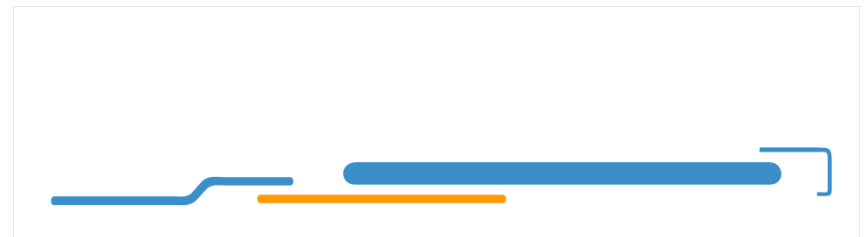
Patient Controlled Epidural Analgesia



Patient controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA) is a well established technique for pain relief during **labor**.

It may improve analgesia, patient satisfaction and safety compared with conventional epidural infusion or bolus techniques.

Major drug: Remifentanyl, Bupivacaine



PCS

Patient Controlled Sedation



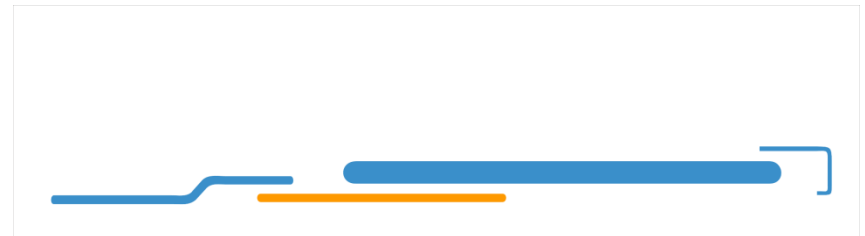
Can be used in small surgery applied with locoregional anesthesia.

- Oral surgery.
- Endoscopy.
- Orthopedic surgery.

Patient will feel relax and in a good operating condition.

Oversedated patients can be recovered quickly

Major drug: Propofol, Remifentanil



HP-30 PCA Patient's Comfort Administrator

