



GIMA

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS

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PULSOXIMETRO OXY-5 **OXIMETER OXY-5** **OXYMÈTRE DE POULS OXY-5** **PULOXIMETER OXY-5** **PULSIOXÍMETRO OXY-5** **MEDIDOR DE OXI-PULSAÇÕES OXY-5** **ΚΟΡΕΣΤΟΜΕΤΡΟ OXY-5** **OKSYMETR OXY-5** **مقياس التأكسج OXY-5**

Manuale d'uso e manutenzione
Use and maintenance book
Instructions de fonctionnement et entretien
Betriebs und wartungs anweisungen
Manual de uso y mantenimiento
Manual de uso e manutenção
Εγχειρίδιο χρήσης και συντήρησης
Podręcznik eksploatacji i konserwacji
دليل الإستعمال والرعاية

ATTENZIONE: Gli operatori devono leggere e capire completamente questo manuale prima di utilizzare il prodotto.

ATTENTION: The operators must carefully read and completely understand the present manual before using the product.

AVIS: Les opérateurs doivent lire et bien comprendre ce manuel avant d'utiliser le produit.

ACHTUNG: Diese Anleitung muss vor dem Einsatz des Produkts aufmerksam gelesen und vollständig verstanden werden.

ATENCIÓN: Los operadores tienen que leer y entender completamente este manual antes de utilizar el producto.


ATENÇÃO: Os operadores devem ler e entender completamente este manual antes de usar o produto.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: Οι χειριστές αυτού του προϊόντος πρέπει να διαβάσουν και να καταλάβουν πλήρως τις οδηγίες του εγχειριδίου πριν από την χρήση του.

UWAGA: Użytkownik powinien uważnie zapoznać się z tym podręcznikiem przed jego użyciem.

الحدس: على العمال قراءة وفهم هذا الدليل بكامله قبل البدء باستعمال المنتج.

REF 34282 - 34265

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Made in China





Instructions to User

Read these instructions carefully before using this equipment. These instructions describe the operating procedures to be followed strictly. Failure to follow these instructions can cause measuring abnormality, equipment damage and personal injury.

The manufacturer is NOT responsible for the safety, reliability and performance issues and any monitoring abnormality, personal injury and equipment damage due to user's negligence of the operation instructions. The manufacturer's warranty service does not cover such faults.

- The uncomfortable or painful feeling may appear if using the device ceaselessly, especially for the microcirculation barrier patients. It is recommended that the sensor should not be applied to the same finger for over 2 hours.
- For the individual patients, there should be a more prudent inspecting in the placing process. The device can not be clipped on the edema and tender tissue.
- The light (the infrared is invisible) emitted from the device is harmful to the eyes, so the user and the maintenance man, can not stare at the light.
- Testee's fingernail can not be too long.
- Please peruse the relative content about the clinical restrictions and caution.

1. SAFETY

1.1 Instructions for Safe Operations

- Check the main unit and all accessories periodically to make sure that there is no visible damage that may affect patient's safety and monitoring performance. It is recommended that the device should be inspected once a week at least. When there is obvious damage, stop using the oximeter.
- Necessary maintenance must be performed by qualified service engineers ONLY.

Users are not permitted to maintain it by themselves.

- The oximeter cannot be used together with the devices not specified in User's Manual.

1.2 Warnings



- Explosive hazard—DO NOT use the oximeter in environment with inflammable gas such as some ignitable anesthetic agents.
- DO NOT use the oximeter while the testee measured by MRI and CT.
- To dispose the device, the local law must be followed.

1.3 Attentions



- Keep the oximeter away from dust, vibration, corrosive substances, explosive materials, high temperature and moisture.
- If the oximeter gets wet, please stop operating it. When it is carried from cold environment to warm and humid environment, please do not use it immediately.
- DO NOT press the keys on front panel with sharp materials
- High temperature or high pressure steam disinfection to the oximeter is not permitted. Refer to User's Manual for instructions of cleaning and disinfection.
- DO NOT have the oximeter immersed in liquid. When it needs cleaning, please wipe its surface with disinfect solution by soft material. Do not spray any liquid on the device directly.
- When cleaning the device with water, the temperature of water should be lower than 60°C.

2. OVERVIEW

The pulse oxygen saturation is the percentage of HbO₂ in the total Hb of the blood, so-called the O₂ concentration in the blood. It is an important bio-parameter to the respiration. Many of the respiration disease will cause hypoxemia, even endanger the patient's health. As a result, monitoring the SpO₂ is indispensable in the clinical rescuing. The traditional method to measure SpO₂ is to analyze the sample of the patient's blood, so can get the partial pressure of oxygen and calculate the SpO₂ by use the blood-gas analyzer. This method is inconvenient and can not be used to monitor continuously. For the purpose of measuring the SpO₂ more easily and accurately, Creative developed the Fingertip Oximeter. The device can measure the pulse rate simultaneously.

The Fingertip Oximeter is compact, convenient to use and carry and with low power consumption. You just need to put the fingertip into the sensor of the device, the SpO₂ value will appear on the screen immediately.

2.1 Features

- Accurately measure SpO₂ value and pulse rate value;
- Perfusion index display is available;
- Automatic start measuring after putting finger into rubber cushion;
- Power off automatically without signal for more than 8 seconds;
- Audible & visible alarm function;
- Low voltage indication;

2.2 Major Applications and Scope

The Fingertip Oximeter can detect SpO₂ and pulse rate through patient's finger, and indicate the pulse intensity by the bar-display. This device is applicable to home, hospital (including internal medicine, surgery, anesthesia, pediatrics, emergency room etc.), oxygen bar, the community medical center, alpine area and it also can be used before or after sports, and the like.



This device is not appropriate to be used for continuous monitoring.

2.3 Environment Requirements

Temperature:

Operating Temperature: 5°C ~40°C

Storage Temperature: -20°C~60°C

Humidity:

Operating Humidity: 30%~80%

Storage Humidity: 10%~100%

Atmospheric pressure:

Operating Pressure: 70kPa~106kPa

Storage Pressure: 50kPa~106kPa

2.4 Principle of Measurement

The measurement of pulse oximeter is that it uses a multi-functional oxyhemoglobinometer to transmit some narrow spectrum light bands through blood samples and to measure attenuation of spectrum with different wavelengths according to the characteristic that R_{Hb}, O₂Hb, Met Hb and COHb absorb the light of different wavelength, thereby determining O₂Hb saturation of different fractions. O₂Hb saturation is called "fractional" O₂Hb saturation.

Fractional O₂Hb saturation = $[O_2Hb / (R_{Hb} + O_2Hb + Met\ Hb + COHb)] \times 100$

Oppositely, pulse oxygen oximeter measures functional O₂Hb saturation:

Functional O₂Hb saturation = $[O_2Hb / (R_{Hb} + O_2Hb)] \times 100$

Present SpO₂ oximeter transmits light of two wavelengths only, red light (wavelength 660 nm) and infrared (wavelength 940 nm), to differentiate HbO₂ from HbR. One side of the sensor contains two LEDs, and the other side contains a photoelectric detector.

SpO₂ oximeter measures HbO₂ saturation in the blood by the light plethysmograph when the pulse beats. The result is quite precise when HbO₂ saturation is over 70% ~ 95%.

2.5 Caution

- A. The finger should be placed properly (see the attached illustration of this manual), or else it may cause inaccurate measurement.
- B. The SpO₂ sensor and photoelectric receiving tube should be arranged in a way with the subject's arteriole in a position there between.
- C. The SpO₂ sensor should not be used at a location or limb tied with arterial canal or blood pressure cuff or receiving intravenous injection.
- D. Do not fix the SpO₂ sensor with adhesive or else it may result in venous pulsation and inaccurate measure of SpO₂.
- E. Make sure the optical path is free from any optical obstacles like rubberized fabric.
- F. Excessive ambient light may affect the measuring result. It includes fluorescent lamp, dual ruby light, infrared heater, direct sunlight and etc.
- G. Strenuous action of the subject or extreme electrosurgical interference may also affect the accuracy.
- H. Testee can not use enamel or other makeup on the finger.

3. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

A. Display mode: LCD Display

B. Power supply requirement:

1.5V (AAA size) alkaline battery × 2

Supply voltage: 3VDC

Operating current: <=15mA (backlight off)

C. SpO₂ Parameter Specifications

Measuring range: 35%~99%

Accuracy: ±2% (during 75%~99%)

±3% (during 50%~75%)

SpO₂ alarm:

Lower limit: 90%

D. Pulse Rate Parameter Specifications

Measuring range: 30bpm~240bpm

Accuracy: ±2bpm or ±2% (whichever is greater)

Pulse Rate alarm: Upper limit: 120bpm

Lower limit: 50bpm

E. Blood Perfusion Display

Range: 0~20%

F. Resistance to interference of surrounding light

The difference between the value measured in the condition of indoor natural light and that of darkroom is less than ±1%.

**G. Resistance to interference of man-made light**

Values of SpO₂ and Pulse Rate can be accurately measured by pulse oxygen simulator.

H. Dimensions

66 mm (L) × 36 mm (W) × 33 mm (H)

Net Weight: 60g (including batteries)

I. Classification

The type of protection against electric shock: Internally powered equipment.

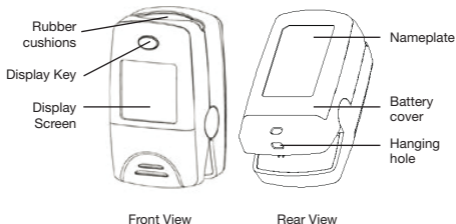
The degree of protection against electric shock: Type BF applied part.

The degree of protection against harmful ingress of liquids: Ordinary equipment without protection against ingress of water.

Electro-Magnetic Compatibility: Group I, Class B

4. ACCESSORIES

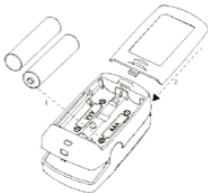
- A. A hanging cord
- B. Two batteries
- C. A pouch
- D. A User Manual

5. INSTALLATION**5.1 Appearance**

5.2 Battery

Refer to the figure, and insert the two AAA size batteries properly in the right direction. Replace the cover

- Please take care when you insert the batteries for the improper insertion may damage the device.



5.3 Mounting the Hanging Cord

Step 1. Put the end of the cord through the hole.

Step 2. Put another end of the cord through the first one and then tighten it.

6. OPERATING GUIDE

A. Open the clip as shown in figure.

B. Let the patient's finger put into the rubber cushions of the clip (make sure the finger is in the right position), and then clip the finger.



C. The device will power on automatically in 2 seconds, and start to measure.

D. Do not shake the finger and keep the patient at ease during the process.

E. Do not put wet finger directly into sensor.

F. Measurement result will be displayed on the screen (as shown in figure). User can read SpO₂ and HR values from display screen.

“%SpO₂”: SpO₂ symbol

“♥”: Pulse rate symbol; “BPM”: the unit of pulse rate (beats per minute);

“█”: Pulse intensity histogram.

When the display screen is shown as figure, press Dis-





play Key to turn on the backlight; if no key is pressed, the backlight will be off automatically in 6 seconds.

G. Longtime press Display Key during monitoring, display screen will be shown as figure; "PI" indicates perfusion index.



H. Alarm Indicator

When measuring, if SpO₂ value or pulse rate value exceeds the preset alarm limit, the device will alarm automatically and the value which exceeds limit on the screen will flash (refer to Technical Specifications for alarm limits).

7. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Please change the batteries when the low-voltage indicator lightens.
- B. Please clean the surface of the device before using. Wipe the device with alcohol first, and then let it dry in air or wipe it dry.
- C. Please take out the batteries if the oximeter will not be used for a long time.
- D. The best storage environment of the device is -20°C to 60°C ambient temperature and 10% to 95% relative humidity.

The life of this device is 5 years.



High-pressure sterilization cannot be used on the device.

Do not immerse the device in liquid.

It is recommended that the device should be kept in a dry environment.

Humidity may reduce the useful life of the device, or even damage it.

Factors affect SpO₂ measuring accuracy (interference reason)

- Intravascular dyes such as indocyanine green or methylene blue.
- Exposure to excessive illumination, such as surgical lamps, bilirubin lamps, fluorescent lights, infrared heating lamps, or direct sunlight.
- Vascular dyes or external used color-up product such as nail enamel or color skin care.
- Excessive patient movement.
- Placement of a sensor on an extremity with a blood pressure cuff, arterial catheter, or intravascular line.
- Exposure to the chamber with High pressure oxygen.
- There is arterial occlusion proximal to the sensor.
- Blood vessel contraction caused by peripheral vessel hyperkinesias or body temperature decreasing.















Factors caused low SpO₂ Measuring value (pathology reason)

- Hypoxemia disease, functional lack of HbO₂.
- Pigmentation or abnormal oxyhemoglobin level.
- Abnormal oxyhemoglobin variation.
- Methemoglobin disease.
- Sulfhemoglobinemia or arterial occlusion exists near sensor.
- Obvious venous pulsations.
- Peripheral arterial pulsation becomes weak.
- Peripheral blood supply is not enough.

8. TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Possible Reason	Solution
The SpO ₂ and Pulse Rate can not be displayed normally.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The finger is not properly positioned. 2. The patient's SpO₂ is too low to be detected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the finger properly and try again. 2. Try again; Go to a hospital for a diagnosis if you are sure the device works all right.
The SpO ₂ and Pulse Rate display instable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The finger is not placed inside enough. 2. The finger is shaking or the patient is moving. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the finger properly and try again. 2. Let the patient keep calm.
The device can not turn on.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The batteries are drained or almost drained 2. The batteries are not inserted properly. 3. The device's malfunction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change batteries. 2. Reinstall batteries. 3. Please contact the local service center.
The indicator light is off suddenly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The device will power off automatically when it gets no signal for 8 seconds. 2. The batteries are almost drained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normal. 2. Change batteries.

**9. KEY OF SYMBOLS**

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
	Type BF applied part		WEEE
	Read instructions carefully		Keep away from sunlight
	Please read instructions carefully		Keep in a cool, dry place
%SpO ₂	The pulse oxygen saturation		Product complies with European Directive
PI	Perfusion Index		Product code
 hpm	Pulse rate (beats per minute)		Lot number (see box / package)
	Low battery voltage		Manufacturer
	Serial number		Date of manufacture



Disposal: *The product must not be disposed of along with other domestic waste. The users must dispose of this equipment by bringing it to a specific recycling point for electric and electronic equipment. For further information on recycling points contact the local authorities, the local recycling center or the shop where the product was purchased. If the equipment is not disposed of correctly, fines or penalties may be applied in accordance with the national legislation and regulations.*

GIMA WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Congratulations for purchasing a GIMA product. This product meets high qualitative standards both as regards the material and the production.

The warranty is valid for 12 months from the date of supply of GIMA.

During the period of validity of the warranty, GIMA will repair and/or replace free of charge all the defected parts due to production reasons.

Labor costs and personnel traveling expenses and packaging not included.

All components subject to wear are not included in the warranty.

The repair or replacement performed during the warranty period shall not extend the warranty. The warranty is void in the following cases: repairs performed by unauthorized personnel or with non-original spare parts, defects caused by negligence or incorrect use. GIMA cannot be held responsible for malfunctioning on electronic devices or software due to outside agents such as: voltage changes, electro-magnetic fields, radio interferences, etc. The warranty is void if the above regulations are not observed and if the serial code (if available) has been removed, cancelled or changed.

The defected products must be returned only to the dealer the product was purchased from. Products sent to GIMA will be rejected.

**INFORMATION ON ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY****Electromagnetic compatibility****Levels of compliance with the EN 60601-1-2:2015 standard**

- ESD immunity 15kV in air and 8kV on contact (EN 61000-4-2)
- Burst immunity 2kV/100kHz (EN 61000-4-4)
- Surge immunity (EN 61000-4-5): 1kV common/2kV differential
- Magnetic field (EN 61000-4-8): 30A/m
- Immunity to rf currents in the range 150kHz-80MHz (EN 61000-4-6) 3V modulation 80% 1kHz 6V modulation 80% 1kHz for the following frequency ranges: 6.765 MHz ÷ 6.795 MHz 13.553 MHz ÷ 13.567 MHz 26.957 MHz ÷ 27.283 MHz 40.66 MHz ÷ 40.70 MHz
- CISPR emissions 11 class B
- EN 61000-3-2 class A Harmonic currents
- PST, DT, DC Flickers

Immunity to RF fields (EN 61000-4-3):

Field (V/m)	Frequency	Modulation
3	80MHz - 2700MHz	1kHz AM 80%
27	380MHz - 390MHz	18Hz PM 50%
28	430MHz - 470MHz	18Hz PM 50%
9	704MHz - 787MHz	217Hz PM 50%
28	800MHz - 960MHz	18Hz PM 50%
28	1700MHz - 1990MHz	217Hz PM 50%
28	2400MHz - 2570MHz	217Hz PM 50%
9	5100MHz - 5800MHz	217Hz PM 50%

Warnings:

Even if it complies with EN 60601-1-2, the medical device may interfere with other devices in the vicinity. The device should not be used next to or stacked with other equipment. Install the device away from other equipment which radiates high frequencies (short waves, microwaves, electrosurgical units,

mobile phones).

The device is designed to operate in an electromagnetic environment in which RF radiated disturbances are under control. The customer or the operator can help prevent electromagnetic interference by ensuring a minimum distance between mobile and portable RF communication devices (transmitters) and the medical device, as recommended below, in relation to the maximum output power of the radio communication devices

Rated maximum output power of transmitter (W)	Distance (m) of separation according to the frequency of the transmitter		
	from 150kHz to 80MHz $d = 1.2 \sqrt{P}$	from 80MHz to 800MHz $d = 1.2 \sqrt{P}$	from 800MHz to 2.5GHz $d = 2.3 \sqrt{P}$
0,01	0,12	0,12	0,23
0,1	0,38	0,38	0,73
1	1,2	1,2	2,3
10	3,8	3,8	7,3
100	12	12	23

For transmitters whose rated maximum output power is not listed above, the recommended separation distance d in metres (m) can be calculated using the equation applicable to the transmitter frequency, where P is the rated maximum power transmitter output in Watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

Notes:

- (1) The highest frequency range must be applied at 80 MHz and 800 MHz
- (2) These guidelines may not apply to all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and by the reflection from structures, objects and people.