# **BAIR HUGGER SAFETY**



# **Learning Agenda**

- Introduction
- Definition
- History
- Indications
- Contraindications
- Benefits
- Function
- Areas of application
- Reviews of Literature
- Summary
- References



## Introduction

- Hypothermia is commonly encountered as a sequel to general anesthesia in surgical patients. Maintenance of normothermia during anesthesia reduces rates of surgical site infection, mortality, and decreases the length of hospital stay in surgical patients.
- To warm patients during the postoperative period, the Bair Hugger forced air warming device was developed.

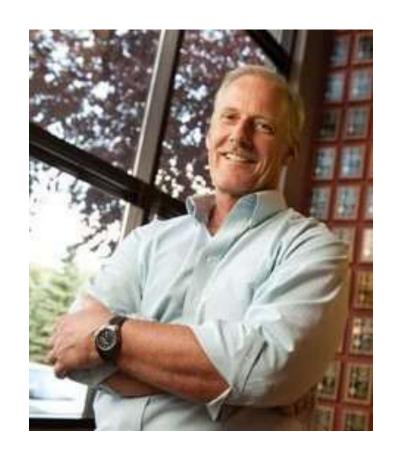
# **Definition**

 The Bair Hugger system is a convective temperature management system often utilized within a hospital or surgery centre to maintain a patient's core body temperature.



# **History**

- Anaesthesiologist and Entrepreneur Dr. Scott Augustine invented the Bair Hugger patient warming system in the 1980s and this medical device was launched in 1987.
- Today, the system features 25
  blanket models and globally has
  warmed more than 200 million
  patients.



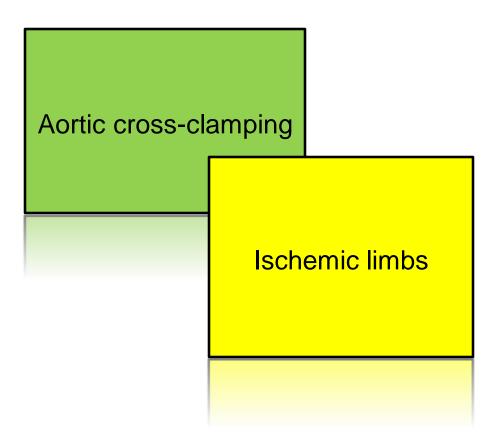
# **Indications**

Body temperature drops below 36°C (96.8°F)

Patient exhibits shivering

Patient complains of being uncomfortably cold

# **Contraindications**



# **Benefits**

Peri-operative normothermia in surgical patients Reduction of surgical site infection (SSI)

# **Components**



# **Function**



Convective warming through warming unit

Patient's skin

Single-use blanket



Micro-perforations on the underside of the blanket

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfTd9ayTKFM
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s1sz9XhuO-M

# **Areas of Application**

Post anaesthesia care

Recovery rooms

Operating rooms

**Emergency** departments

Obstetrical suites

Intensive care areas

#### INTRAOPERATIVE BLANKETS: UPPER, LOWER & TORSO

#### PACU BLANKETS

Upper Body Model 522

Upper Body Model 523 XL

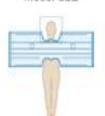
Lower Body Model 525

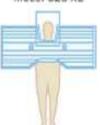
**Dual Port Torso** Model 542

Chest Access Model 305

Pediatric Model 310

Multi-Access Model 315









Torso

Model 540



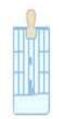


Full Body

Model 300







#### PEDIATRIC BLANKETS\*

Small Lower Body Pediatric Long Model 537 Model 530





2 Also see Underbody Series & PACU blankets

### Pediatric

Large Pediatric Underbody Underbody Model 555 Model 550

Surgical Access

Adult

Underbody Model 545

Spinal Underbody Model 575

UNDERBODY SERIES BLANKETS

Lithotomy Underbody Model 585

Underbody Model 635

Full Access



Sterile Full Access

Underbody

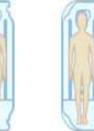






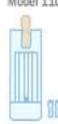






#### SPECIALTY & CARDIAC BLANKETS

Outpatient w/bootles Model 110

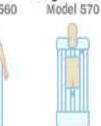


Outpatient Model 111



Model 560

Cath Lab



**Full Body Surgical** Model 610



Sterile Cardiac Model 630



Surgical Cardiac Access Model 645



# **Paediatric Blankets**



• Joanna F, Pete P (2015) conducted random controlled trials (RCTs) to assess the effectiveness of intra-operative warming with Forced air warming (FAW) versus circulating water (CW) warming in adult patients undergoing elective surgery where hypothermia is not actively induced. Data collection was by searching general web, contacting manufacturers and

accessing clinical trial web sites to identify relevant studies (both published and unpublished) from Pubmed, EMBASE and CENTRAL (Cochrane library) between 2000 to 2015. Once the search for publications had been carried out, abstracts of each paper were searched to identify papers which compared FAW with CW warming devices in patients undergoing elective surgery.

Ten papers (all published) were selected for full analysis. Results showed that when FAW was compared with a CW mattress or CW sleeve with vacuum, FAW was better at preventing hypothermia.

• Joseph KC H, Elizabeth FS, Narayanan V, Hegarty MA and Robert A G (2003) conducted a prospective study whether use of the Bair Hugger patient warming system increased bacterial contamination of the operating theatre and the surgical wound during prolonged surgery at West Midlands, UK. Sixteen (twelve male and four female) consecutive patients undergoing aortic surgery with prosthetic graft insertion were

studied by analyzing bacterial content in air and wound specimens collected during surgery who were on Bair Hugger upper body blanket warming system. The bacterial colony counts from the beginning and the end of surgery were compared, and the data was analyzed using the Wilcoxon matched pairs test. The results showed not only that there was no increase in bacterial counts at the study sites, but

also that there was a decrease (P < 0.01) in air bacterial content around the patient and in the operating theatre after prolonged use of the patient warmer. No wound or graft infections occurred. None of the patients developed postoperative wound or prosthetic infections during a 6-month follow-up period.

# **Summary**

 The Bair Hugger system warms effectively due to the properties of convection and radiation; heat transfer improves with the movement of warmed air across the surface of the patient's skin thereby maintaining normothermia.

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# Thank Sou