

T AND EXPORT

Parameters

Specifications	V800P
Light type	NIR
Wavelength	850nm & 850nm
Basic mode	Yes
Pediatric size	2
Depth detection mode	Yes
Fine mode	Yes
Brightness level	4
Colors	Green, Blue, Red, Violet, White
radiation value	$\leq 0.6\text{mW/cm}^2$
Image resolution	854*480pixel
Investigation depth	$\leq 10\text{ mm}$
Optimal imaging distance	210mm \pm 30mm
Net weight	350g
Volume	228*63*62mm
Rechargeable battery	Yes
Standby time	$\leq 4.5\text{h}$
Charging time	$\leq 3.5\text{h}$
Stand	Optional

Blood vessel assessment
Venipuncture optimization
Blood vessels protection



Projection Vein Finder

Safety

Precision

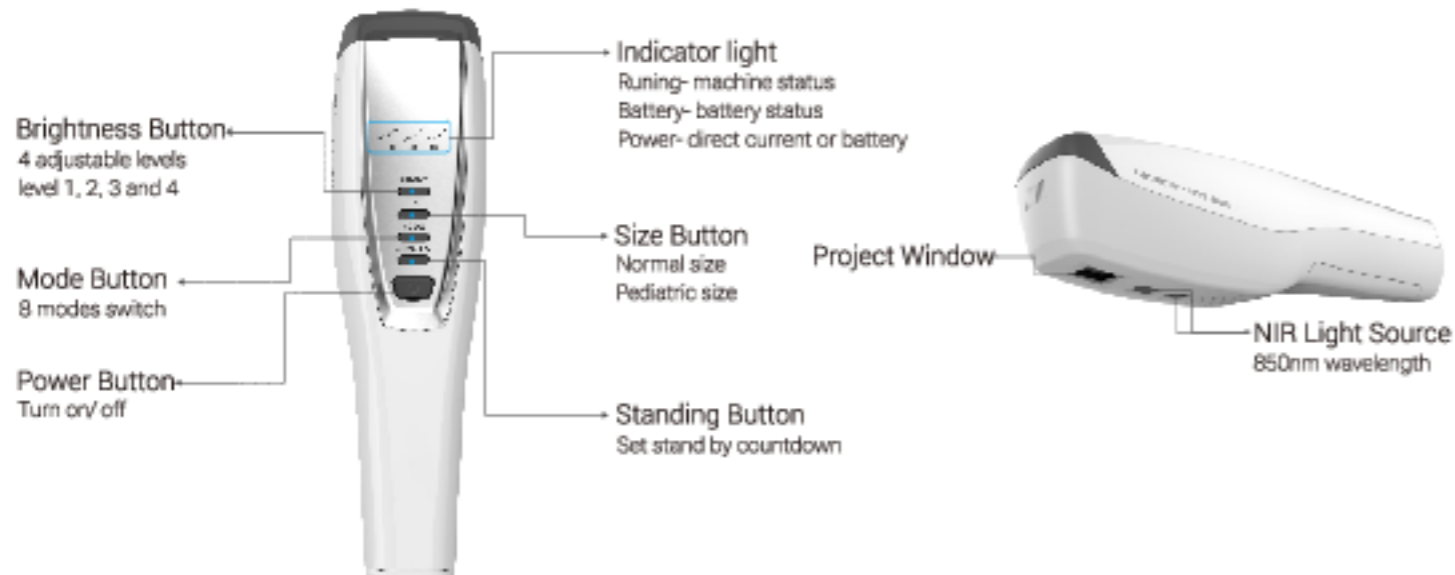
Smart

V800P



Features

Convenient User Interface



Unique Smart Depth Detection

Provide suggestion of needle entry angle
 Violet cross aligned with the vein for depth detection
 Indication of vein depth by 1/2/3 green blocks



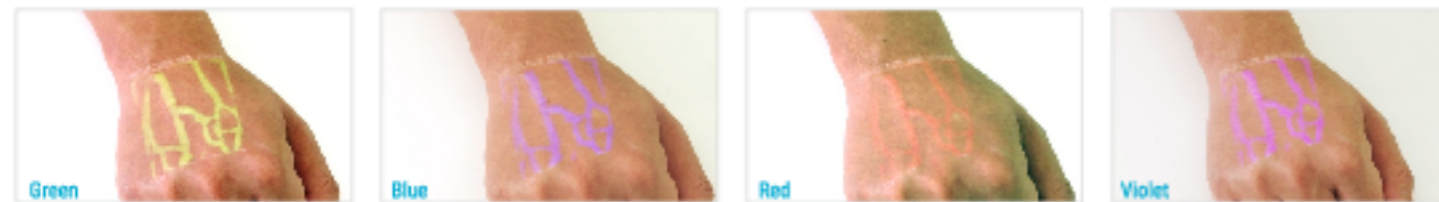
"Clear" Fine Mode

Designed for thin vein patients
 Reduce the noise to display the veins more clearly



Various colors available

Designed for different skin colors & environment light
 Simulate the color of veins, less interference by miscellaneous
 Weakens the background to highlight the veins



Clinical Application

Indications



Venipuncture



Cosmetic procedures



Vascular procedures

Benefite

Identify more suitable veins

Increase venipuncture success ratio

Evaluate vein condition

Improve patient satisfaction

Time saving
Improve efficiency

Budget saving
Cost-effective

Clinical Recommend

Projection Vein Finder reduces the first venipuncture failure rate by 77.5%, and the infiltration rate by 61.4%.

—Clinical data from a comparative study of 360 cases. The results of this study had been published on Journal of Nursing Administration, September 2015.

The standard of care

22.1 To ensure patient safety, the clinician is competent in the use of vascular visualization technology for vascular access device (VAD) insertion. This knowledge includes, but not limited to, appropriate vessels, size, depth, location, and potential complications.

22.2 Vascular visualization technology is used in patients with difficult venous access and/or after failed venipuncture attempts.

22.3 Vascular visualization technology is employed to increase the success with peripheral cannulation and decrease the need for central vascular access device (CVAD) insertion, when other factors do not require a CVAD.

