



Safety and Accuracy of a Novel Bioimpedance System for Real-Time Detection and Monitoring of Endovascular Procedure-Related Bleeding in a Porcine Models Généreux P, Bueche K, Vondran J, Chuang A, Razavi M. J Invasive Cardiol. 2020;32(7):249-254. Epub 2020 June 8.

PURPOSE

 To determine the safety and accuracy of a novel bleed detection system, the Early Bird Bleed Monitoring System (EBBMS), for the detection of simulated internal bleeding and the monitoring of bleed progression associated with endovascular procedures.

METHODS

- Prospective, self-controlled, acute animal study including 20 Yorkshire cross swine undergoing endovascular procedures involving cannulation of both femoral artery and vein
- Extravascular bleeding was simulated by a continuous and controlled subcutaneous injection of a blood solution proximal to the access site.
- The capacity of the EBBMS to detect bleed occurrence and to characterize its progression in three levels of severity (level 1, level 2, level 3) was assessed.

RESULTS

- Forty EBBMS devices were inserted in 20 animals (40 procedures).
 - Bleeding was appropriately detected in all of them.
- EBBMS achieved a sensitivity of <u>100% and</u> specificity of 100% in detection of bleeding.
- Detected volume of blood significantly increased through each EBBMS level (P<.001).

o **Level 1:** 31.5 ± 12.7 mL

o **Level 2:** 77.8 ± 53.5 mL

o **Level 3:** 145.5 ± 100.5 mL

- No significant difference in bleed detection was seen when the EBBMS was inserted in the femoral vein or artery.
- No device-related complications were reported.

AUTHOR CONCLUSIONS

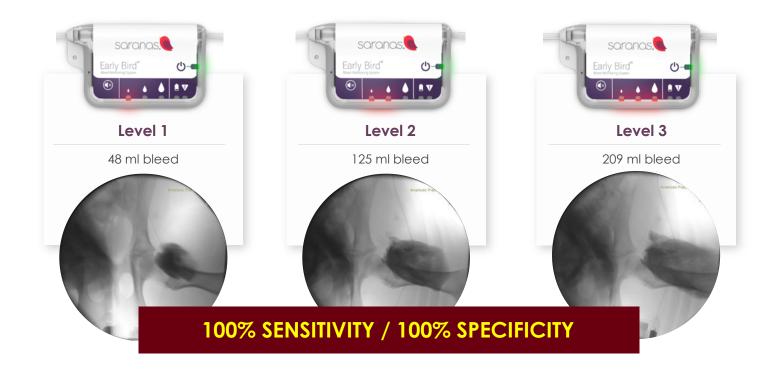
 The EBBMS accurately detected accessrelated bleeding onset and progression during a simulated endovascular procedure.

Article SummaryEarly Bird Animal Study



Safety and Accuracy of a Novel Bioimpedance System for Real-Time Detection and Monitoring of Endovascular Procedure-Related Bleeding in a Porcine Models (Continued)

SIGNAL PROGRESSION DRIVEN BY VOLUME



KEY POINTS

- Bleeding events after endovascular procedures are frequent and associated with increased mortality, morbidity, length of stay, and cost.
- The Early Bird is a novel technology designed to accurately detect bleeding early and monitor its progression.
- Early bleeding detection, during its presymptomatic stage, allows physicians to <u>stay in control</u> by taking preemptive action to impede the progression of bleeding and potentially mitigate its deleterious consequences.