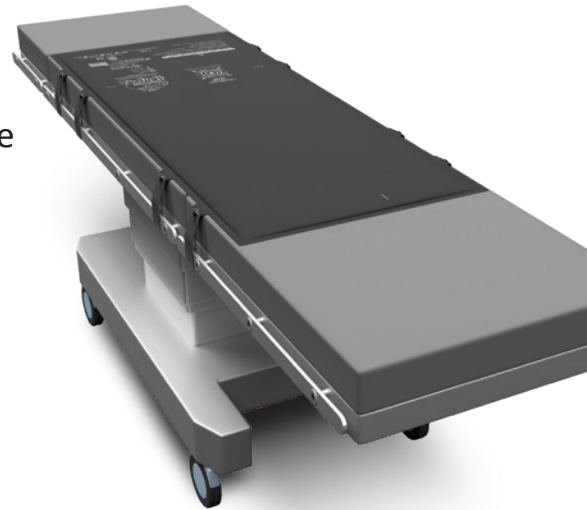




Pressure Neutrality

HotDog Warming Mattresses are pressure neutral—not pressure-reducing devices.



What Causes Pressure Injuries?

Pressure injuries occur when tissue lacks blood flow/oxygen due to prolonged pressure or shear, often over bony prominences.

Key Risk Areas

Supine position

Shoulder blades, sacrum, heels.



Lateral position

Hips, shoulders, elbows, knees.



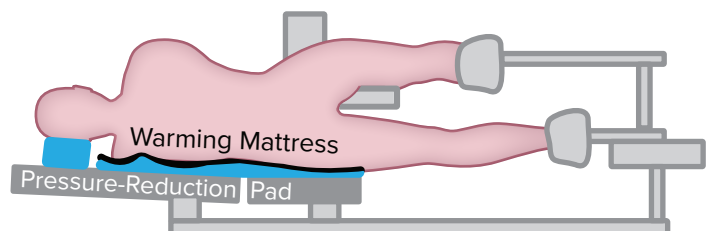
What Helps Prevent Pressure Injuries?

For bony prominences in key risk areas, consider using pressure-reduction pads (foam or gel) underneath the Warming Mattress. Monitor patient position to avoid prolonged pressure.

Supine



Lateral





How Warming Affects Pressure Injuries

Warming is not the root cause of pressure injuries.

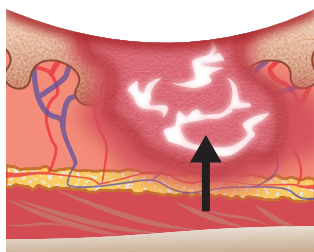
Warming can accelerate tissue damage if tissue is already ischemic by increasing the local metabolism of the tissue.

Take extra care to offload pressure from vulnerable areas, populations, and case types.



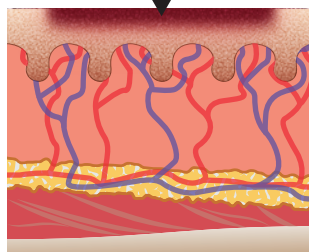
Identifying Pressure Injuries vs. Thermal Injuries

Pressure Injuries



Become visible over hours/days.
Begin internally and progress outward.
Often confused with burns.

Thermal Injuries



Appear immediately.
Limited to surface-level damage.

How to Avoid Pressure Injuries When Using HotDog Warming Mattresses

Placement



Always use HotDog Warming Mattresses on a high-quality OR table pad of sufficient thickness. Do not use directly on a hard surface.

Supplement Pressure Relief



Add foam or gel pads under the warming mattress for additional offloading, especially if using a pegboard or beanbag.

Avoid placing gel pads between the warming mattress and patient (this may reduce warming efficiency).

High-Risk Patients



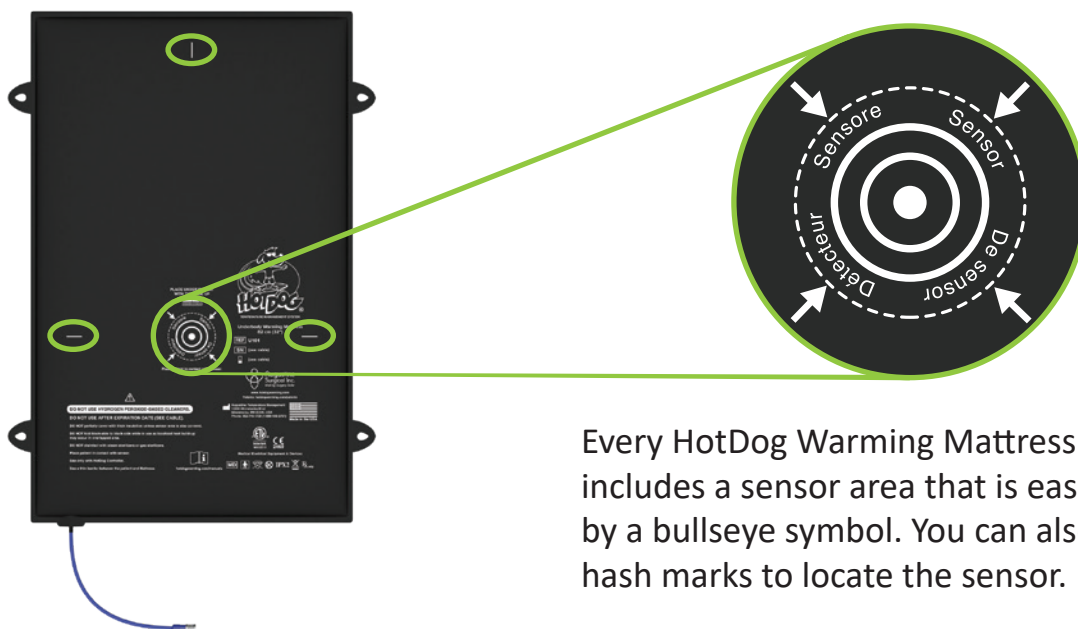
Do not use Warming Mattress if risk of pressure injury cannot be mitigated.

The American Association of peri-Operative Registered Nurses (AORN) Guidelines recommend applying prophylactic dressing to bony prominences, such as heels and sacrum, in high-risk patients (e.g. semipermeable film dressings, hydrocolloid dressings, and foam dressings).



Why is it important for the patient to be in contact with the sensor?

The sensor provides temperature feedback to the controller. Lack of patient sensor contact could result in inadequate warming.



Every HotDog Warming Mattress and Blanket includes a sensor area that is easily identified by a bullseye symbol. You can also use the hash marks to locate the sensor.

What does the sensor do?

The sensor provides surface temperature information to the controller. The patient is a heat sink, pulling heat from the Mattress or Blanket. As the temperature at the sensor drops, the controller knows to increase energy to maintain the set temperature.

Do not place Cold Objects, Saline Bags or Metal near or on any part of the Sensor.

It will cause an E2 alarm. If overridden, this can negatively affect patient safety.

What happens if the patient is not on the sensor?

Alarms or ineffective warming may occur. 10 minutes of failing to reach temperature will cause an E2 Alarm.

Continue to follow local Pressure Injury Reduction guidelines and available tools.