



Training and Education for Plastic Surgeons Using HotDog (air-free) Warming in Plastic Surgery

HotDog has been used safely in plastics millions of times. Like any medical device, HotDog must be used thoughtfully. Just read the Instructions for Use (IFU) found at hotdogwarming.com or scan the QR code here.



Plastic surgery often involves repositioning the patient during the procedure (e.g body contouring procedures, Lipo 360). Warming potentially de-vascularized tissue further compromised by vasoconstrictive drugs creates unique issues. Always follow the IFU. Statements in the IFU that relate to using HotDog Warming in plastic surgery include:

IFU Statement	What does it mean?	How does it apply to Plastic Surgery?	Our Recommendation
Contraindications			
Do not warm ischemic or non-perfused tissue; thermal injury may result. Examples include tissue distal to aortic cross clamping, or when vasoconstrictive drugs would lead to severe, prolonged vasoconstriction.	Subcutaneous blood flow delivers oxygen to the skin cells. Blood flow also removes the heat from the skin and delivers it to the core. Without adequate subcutaneous blood flow, skin is at increased risk of thermal injury. This is true for all patient warming systems.	Overly aggressive use of tumescent fluids (e.g., Epinephrine) can significantly reduce or even prevent subcutaneous blood flow. Inadvertent de-vascularization of subcutaneous tissue during liposuction or Renuvion® treatment may compound the problem.	Use generally accepted Epinephrine doses. If severe vasoconstriction or de-vascularization is a risk, avoid heating the vasoconstricted/ de-vascularized skin by moving the HotDog Pad so that it is only contacting adequately perfused skin.
Warnings			
Inspect System components prior to each use for signs of damage or excessive wear such as cuts, holes, or loose electrical connections or cold areas. If signs of wear are evident... do not use the device until it has been inspected by technical staff.	Holes in the shell could allow cleaning fluids to enter and negatively affect the conductivity of the heater fabric. Over time, such cleaning fluids will cause dead spots on the heater which will create an adjacent hot spot.	Non-uniformity could result in thermal injury, especially when other risk factors are present (e.g. tumescent fluids or de-vascularized tissue).	Remove damaged HotDog pads from service.
Do not continue to use the System if ...alarms continue to sound after reset.	To troubleshoot, first check the placement of the sensor. If the sensor was not in contact with the patient, adjust the set-up and restart.	E2 alarm indicates non-uniform heating—or that the sensor is continuously exposed to cold fluids. Ensure that the sensor is in contact with the patient.	Do not reset without ensuring sensor/patient contact. If alarm occurs again, discontinue warming and seek technical support.