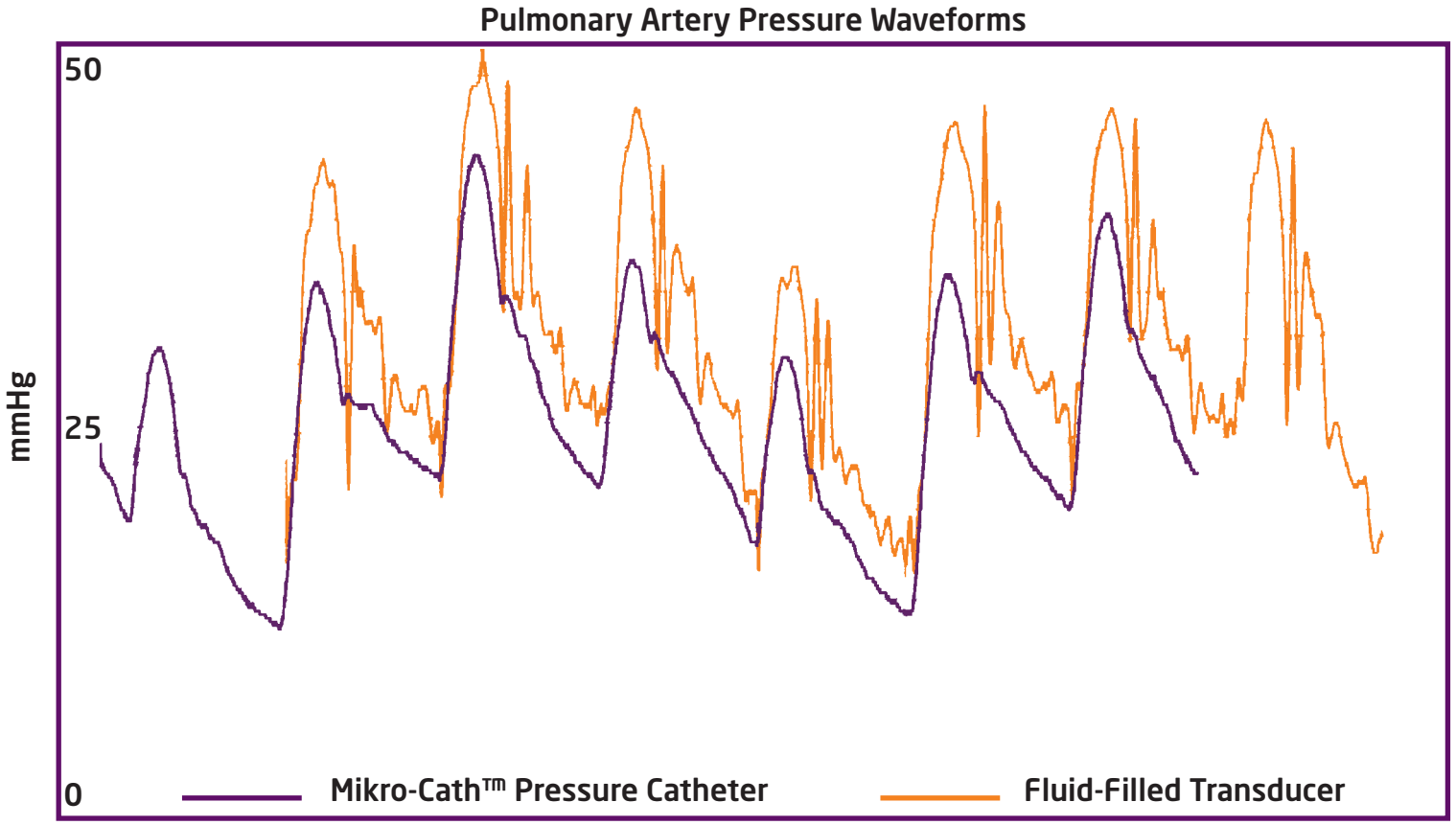
Pulmonary Artery Pressure Data Comparison between the Millar Mikro-Cath™ and a Fluid-Filled Transducer

Pulmonary Artery Pressure (PAP) is one of the most commonly measured parameters during a cardiac catheterization case. Mean PAP, systolic PAP and diastolic PAP are often derived by visually marking the waveform output by a fluid-filled transducer. This waveform is influenced by a number of factors including patient position, transducer level, air bubbles, open connections and catheter tubing length; all of which can introduce error into the measurement. The result is a potential for over-estimation or under-estimation of the systolic and diastolic values.

The Millar Mikro-Cath disposable pressure catheter can be introduced into the pulmonary artery via a 6F or larger multi-purpose catheter to deliver a more accurate and reproducible PAP waveform, independent of the factors which impact fluid-filled readings. The result is a simplification in both the recording and reading of PAP derived parameters.

The waveforms below highlight the differences between the Mikro-Cath and fluid-filled pressure transducers. The recordings were made in the same patient several minutes apart and have been overlaid for comparison purposes.



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