

# Dinbeat **UNO**

Feline protocol

# When to use Dinbeat UNO in chats?

## Index

### General:

Unstable patients who present alterations at the level of any system that need continuous monitoring.

Dinbeat UNO for cats, is aimed at:

1. Patients difficult to explore
2. Sedation
3. Anesthesia in minor surgical procedures
4. Hospitalisation
5. Telemedicine
6. Preventive medicine
7. Technical specifications
8. Bibliography



# When to use Dinbeat UNO in chats?

## 1. Patients difficult to explore:

The vital signs that we can take in consultation with our feline patients are often influenced by our presence, especially in indoor cats. In order to get a record of the actual values, Dinbeat UNO can be used in these situations. Simply with the correct placement of the harness and its subsequent monitoring in a quiet place in the hospital, in the carrier, in the waiting room and even at home, we can obtain a record of objective data. These can be obtained in real time, without the need to be present or deferred for later viewing.

It can be applied to routine consultations, preventive medicine plans (to be able to carry out subsequent follow-up objectively) and in hospitalization (especially in those cats that must be hospitalized and require controls every hour/every 3 hours).

In aggressive patients, who cannot be monitored without sedation, the device will allow us to obtain information without risk and without stressing the patient.



# When to use Dinbeat UNO in chats?

## 2. Sédation:

The risks of sedation can be minimized and reduced almost to the maximum with adequate monitoring, if we do it with Dinbeat UNO we will be able to control the physiological state of our patient at all times, both in real time and deferred.

Understanding sedation when we are not intubating our patient or monitoring the anesthetic team. For example, when we administer a drug to be able to probe the animal, perform an X-ray, ultrasound or simply explore it because it is very aggressive.

In these situations, monitoring with Dinbeat UNO will provide peace of mind for the client and security for the person responsible for their sedation.

## 3. Anesthesia in minor surgical procedures:

Dinbeat UNO can be used to monitor feline patients under anesthesia whenever the surgical field allows.

In the study that Jesús Talavera carried out to validate the constants performed with Dinbeat UNO compared to traditional gold standard methods, it was in those patients who underwent dental cleaning or castration of males.

You can consult the article  
by scanning the following QR:



# When to use Dinbeat UNO in chats?

## 4. Hospitalisation

You can check the use of Dinbeat UNO for hospitalization by scanning the QR of the Hospitalization protocol.



**Scan this QR**

## 5. Telemedicine

You can check the use of Dinbeat UNO for hospitalization by scanning the QR of the Telemedicine protocol.



**Scan this QR**

## 6. Preventive Medicine

You can check the use of Dinbeat UNO for hospitalization by scanning the QR of the Preventive Medicine protocol.



**Scan this QR**

# When to use Dinbeat UNO in chats?

## 2. Technical specifications

### Sizing:

The harness for cats consists of sizes from XS to S even M.

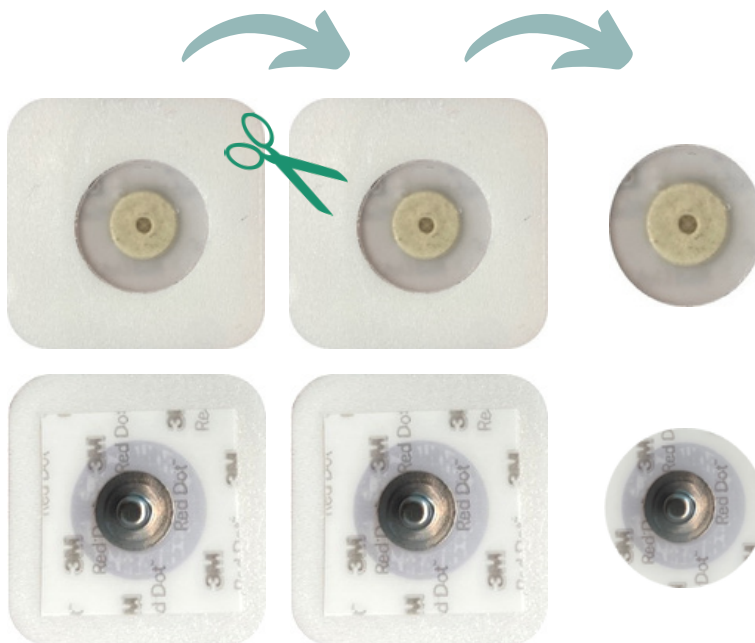
For a cat whose weight is approximately 3.5-4 kg we recommend size S.

It should be correctly adjusted.

### Shaved:

For the arrangement of the electrodes a small shave is necessary. However, if shaving is not desired, atraumatic crocodile clips can be used, although these can be done for short-term monitoring.

There is the possibility of reducing shaving by cutting the patches, taking into account that their adhesion will be less efficient, so monitoring is recommended under supervision.



## Electrode with minimum shaving:



# References

Bednarski R, Grimm K, Harvey R, Lukasik VM, Penn WS, Sargent B ; En ligneSpels, K. (2011). Directives d'anesthésie AAHA pour chiens et chats. Journal de l'American Animal Hospital Association, 377–385.<https://doi.org/10.5326/JAAHA-MS-5846>.

Billeci, L., Marino, D., Insana, L., Vatti, G. et Varanini, M. (2018). Prédiction des crises spécifiques au patient basée sur la variabilité de la fréquence cardiaque et l'analyse de la quantification de la récurrence. PLoS ONE, 13(9).<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0204339>.

Brynkier, J., Esjaita, E., Zaccagnini, A., Rovati, O., Tarragona, L. et Otero, P. (2009). Gestion de la douleur chez les patients de l'hôpital scolaire de la faculté des sciences vétérinaires de l'université de Buenos Aires. Le magazine de la douleur, 52, 26-28.

Carrillo, JD, Escobar, MT, Martínez, M., Gil-Chinchilla, JI, García-Fernández, P., & JiménezPeláez, M. (2016). Syndrome de dilatation gastrique-volvulus (DVG). 163–177

Carrol, GL Les caractéristiques comportementales chez les chiens, les chats et les chevaux qui sont liées à la réponse à la douleur. Dans : Gestion de la douleur des petits animaux. Lakewood : American Animal Hospital Association Press, 1998.

En ligneCrowe, D.T. (2006). Évaluation et prise en charge du petit polytraumatisé sévère

Dyson, D.H. (2008). Gestion de la douleur périopératoire chez les patients vétérinaires. In Veterinary Clinics of North America - Small Animal Practice (Vol. 38, Numéro 6, pp. 1309–1327).<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cvsm.2008.06.006>.

Hellyer, P., Rodan, I., Brunt, J., Downing, R., Hagedorn, JE, Robertson, SA, & AAHA/AAFP Pain Management Guidelines Task Force Members. (2007). Directives de gestion de la douleur AAHA/AAFP pour les chiens et les chats. Journal de médecine et de chirurgie félines, 9(6), 466-480.

Lamont, LA (2008). Gestion multimodale de la douleur en médecine vétérinaire : la base physiologique des thérapies pharmacologiques. Vet Clin Small Anim, 1173-1186.





# References

Martinez Martinez, AF (2020). Élaboration du Manuel d'électrocardiographie diagnostique chez les chiens et les félins, destiné aux médecins de la clinique vétérinaire Vetermedicas (Dissertation de doctorat, Université coopérative de Colombie, Faculté des sciences de la santé, de médecine vétérinaire et de zootechnie, Bucaramanga).

Ramirez, EY et Alonso, JAM (2005). Manuel clinique de cardiologie de base chez le chien et le chat (Vol. 286). Servet.

Smith, FW, Patrick Tilley, L. et Miller, MS (nd). PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX DE L'ÉLECTROCARDIOGRAPHIE Indications pour effectuer l'électrocardiographie.<https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-7216-0422-6/50146-7>.

Talavera, J., Escobar, M., & Cascales, M. (2021). Évaluation de la fiabilité clinique d'un système de surveillance multiparamétrique sans fil chez le chien Groupe GECAR-AVEPA. Clinique vétérinaire pour petits animaux, 41 (4), 231 - 240.

Tilley LP, Smith Jr FWK. Électrocardiographie. Dans : Tilley LP, Smith Jr FWK, Oyama M, Sleeper MM : Manuel de cardiologie canine et féline. Cinquième édition. Saunders Elsevier. Missouri États-Unis, 2008 ; pages 49-76.

Torrente, C., & Bosch, L. (2011). Médecine d'urgence pour petits animaux. Volume I. Saragosse: Service éditorial - Grupo Asís Biomedica SL

Wingfield WE, Raffe MR. The Veterinary ICU Book. Jackson, WY: Teton New Media; 2002 :686.

Yagi, K. & Holowaychuk, M. (2016)

Yagi, K., & Holowaychuk, M. (Eds.). (2016). Manuel de médecine vétérinaire transfusionnelle et banque de sang. John Wiley et fils.