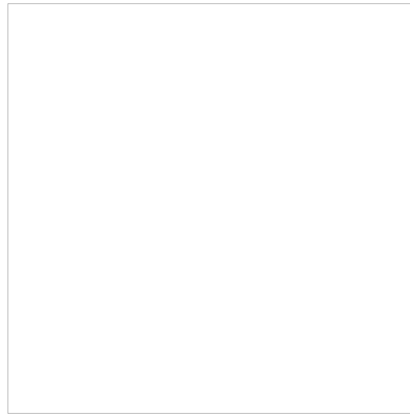




Masimo Unveils EMMA™ Mainstream Capnograph for Enhanced Assessment of End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide



Masimo EMMA™ Capnograph (Image courtesy of Masimo)

Masimo, inventor of breakthrough Measure-Through Motion and Low Perfusion pulse oximetry, today announced the release of EMMA™ Capnograph with waveform display, offering clinicians greater assessment of end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂) and respiration rate, as well as assisting in recognition of return to spontaneous circulation, for a variety of clinical settings, including emergency medicine and transport, ORs, ICUs, patient rooms, and clinics.

Rugged, water-resistant and operational in first-responder and other clinically challenging conditions, EMMA Capnograph displays and monitors respiratory rate and EtCO₂ continuously with full accuracy within 15 seconds when connected to a patient's breathing circuit. Powered by two standard AAA batteries, EMMA's portability allows for easy use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and intubation in multiple points of care.

EMMA's proprietary hydrophilic coating prevents water droplets from optically interfering with the device's internal infrared beam that helps detect EtCO₂. This obviates the need for heaters, while enabling faster start-up with no warm-up period and far less power consumption. And because EMMA is integrated into the breathing circuit for easy viewing during CPR and endotracheal tube placement, it is highly accessible during transport and/or emergency ventilation scenarios – allowing quick assessment in just seconds for adult, pediatric, and infant patients.

"Masimo's EMMA capnograph with this improved continuous waveform display gives immediate and continuous confirmation of endotracheal tube placement, even during cardiac arrest, making it compliant with AHA/ILCOR recommendations," said Dr. Daniel Davis, Professor of Clinical Emergency Medicine, and Director of the UCSD Center for Resuscitation Science in San Diego, California. "In addition, EMMA can guide ventilation in critically ill and injured patients and allows assessment of the adequacy of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and identification of return of spontaneous circulation. The small size also makes it ideal for critical resuscitations by allowing waveform capnography to be brought to the patient."

Source: [Masimo](#)

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