

SMART COMPRESSION PROTECTS



Kendall SCD™ 700 SMART COMPRESSION™

Kendall SCD™ sleeves are circumferential. They're clinically proven to move more blood.² They provide positionally independent compression on all sides of the leg to reduce the risk of DVT and save nursing time. Because when compression goes around, confidence comes around. That's smart sleeve design, and it's available in the Kendall SCD™ 700 Compression System.



CLINICALLY PROVEN

**COMPRESSES
SEQUENTIALLY ALL
AROUND THE LEG**

**POSITIONALLY
INDEPENDENT**

THE PROBLEM WITH CONVENTIONAL SLEEVE DESIGN

Single posterior bladders only compress the calf

Compressing this smaller surface area may not fully clear the valve cusps, which can lead to blood pooling and clot formation.²

May require nurse intervention to be effective

In a survey conducted by an outside firm, 63% of nurses said uniform sleeves needed to be repositioned somewhat often to ensure they are placed directly behind the calf.³

Functional limitations may result in higher DVT rates

Multiple clinical publication studies have shown DVT rates for uniform posterior were 7.2% compared to 2.4% with the Kendall SCD™ design.²

THE SMART COMPRESSION™ DIFFERENCE

CIRCUMFERENTIAL DESIGN

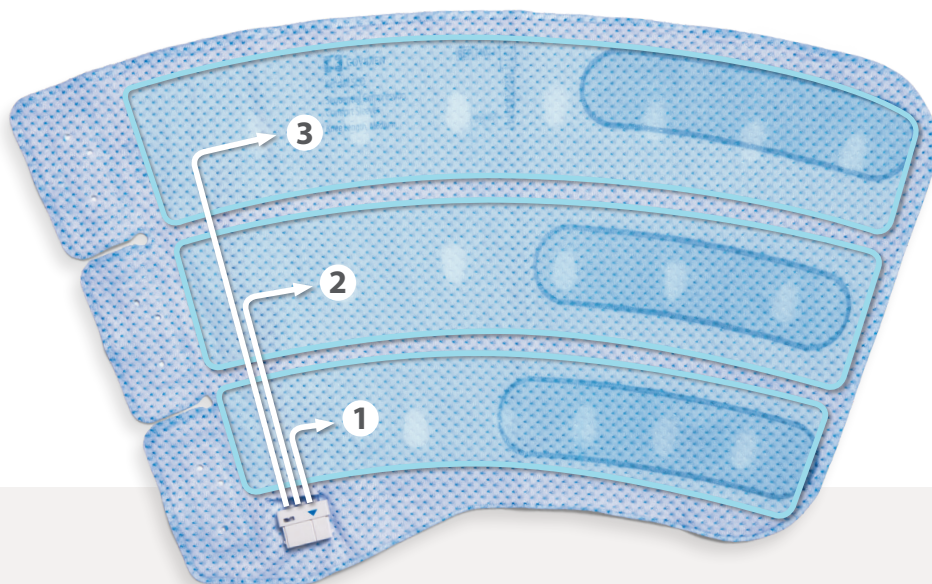
- Bladders extend to the end of each sleeve so that therapy is delivered at all points of contact
- Compresses a larger surface area,⁴ clearing blood from behind the valve cusp where most DVTs form⁵
- Delivers therapy regardless of sleeve position, which may save nursing time

SEQUENTIAL INFLATION

- Three separate chambers inflate to squeeze the leg in a 'milking' action

GRADIENT PRESSURE PATTERNS

- Each chamber inflates at a different pressure to maximize blood flow



SUPERIOR HEMODYNAMICS

	Patient Customization	Blood Augmentation ¹	Volume of Blood Moved ¹ (24 hr)
Kendall SCD™	Vascular Refill Detection (VRD)	7.8 L/hr	140 L
Aircast Venaflo®		3.3 L/hr	60 L
Huntleigh Flowtron®		5.2 L/hr	94 L

1. Griffin M, Kakkos SK, Geroulakos G, Nicolaides AN. Comparison of three intermittent pneumatic compression systems in patients with varicose veins: a hemodynamic study. *Int Angiol.* 2007;26(2):158-164.

2. Kakkos SK, Nicolaides AN, Griffin M, Geroulakos G. Comparison of two intermittent pneumatic compression systems: a hemodynamic study. *Int Angiol.* 2005;24(4):330-335.

3. Internal survey available upon request.

4. Janssen H, Treviño C, Williams D. Hemodynamic alterations in venous blood flow produced by external pneumatic compression. *J Cardiovasc Surg (Torino).* 1993;34(5):441-447.

5. Nicolaides AN, Fernandes e Fernandes J, Pollock AV. Intermittent sequential pneumatic compression of the legs in the prevention of venous stasis and postoperative deep venous thrombosis. *Surgery.* 1980;87(1):69-76.