Performance of Three New-Generation Pulse Oximeters during Motion and Low Perfusion in Volunteers.

Study Objective
To evaluate pulse oximeter performance during motion and induced low perfusion in volunteers.

Design
Prospective volunteer study.

Setting
Direct Observation unit.

Subjects
10 healthy adult volunteers.

Interventions
Ten volunteers were monitored with three different pulse oximeters while they underwent desaturation to about 75% oxygen saturation (SpO(2)) and performed machine-generated (MG) and volunteer-generated (VG) hand movements with the test hand, keeping the control hand stationary.

Measurements
SpO(2) and pulse rate readings from the motion (test) and stationary (control) hands were recorded as well as the number of times and the duration that the oximeters connected to the test hands did not report a reading. Sensitivity, specificity, performance index for SpO(2), and pulse rate (PR) were calculated for each pulse oximeter by comparing performance of the test hand with the control hand.

Main Results
During both MG and VG motion, the Masimo Radical had higher SpO(2) specificity (93% and 97%) than the Nellcor N-600 (67% and 77%) or the Datex-Ohmeda TruSat (83% and 82%). The Masimo Radical also had higher SpO(2) sensitivity (100% and 95%) than the Nellcor N-600 (65% and 50%) or the Datex-Ohmeda TruSat (20% and 15%) during both MG and VG motion. During MG motion, the Masimo Radical had the lowest PR failure rate (0%) compared with the Nellcor N-600 (22.2%) and Datex-Ohmeda TruSat (1.3%). However, during VG motion, the Masimo Radical had the lowest SpO(2) failure rate (0%) of the three devices (Nellcor N-600 16.4% and Datex-Ohmeda TruSat 1.7%). Both the Masimo Radical and the Datex-Ohmeda TruSat had lower PR failure rates (0% and 4.4%) than the Nellcor N-600 (33.9%). There were no significant differences in SpO(2) or PR performance index between the three devices.

Conclusions
The Masimo Radical had higher SpO(2) sensitivity and specificity than the Nellcor N-600 and Datex-Ohmeda TruSat during conditions of motion and induced low perfusion in this volunteer study.