



**Normal distribution of pulse wave in a healthy dog**

**linearity line (red):**

linear deflation

**bell shape curve:**

arterial opening behaviour

**base line**



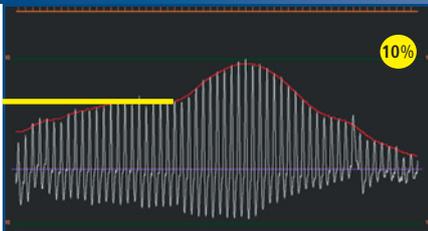
**measurement results:**

- Sys, Dia, MAP, Pulse

**parameters:**

- P-Max / P-Min
- mm/s
- Gain
- Cuff

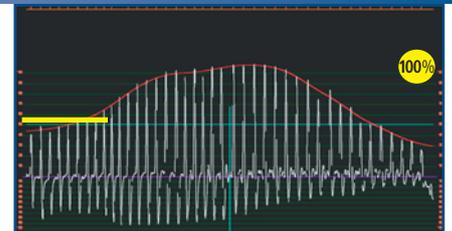
**PW Analysis**



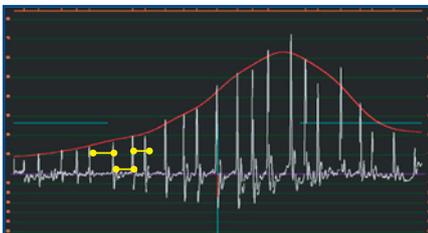
high presystolic amplitudes, low CO (10 %) in a giant Schnauzer with DCM



low presystolic amplitudes due to vasodilation (e.g. septicemic shock)



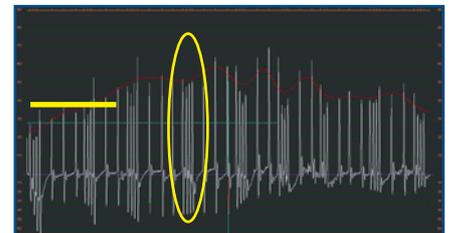
a hypertensive dog with CKD; Gain ⚠ too high >100%



distance between amplitudes = rhythm  
Dog with respiratory sinus arrhythmia

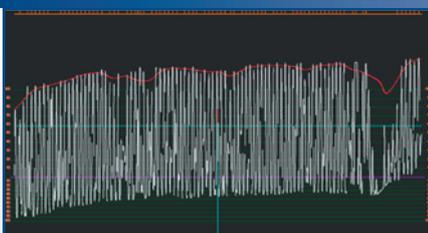


height of amplitude: stroke volume  
Stroke Volume Variances (SVV) and arrhythmia due to extra beats (frayed pattern)



high presystolic amplitudes and arrhythmia during anesthesia with Ketamine, Rompun and Isoflurane

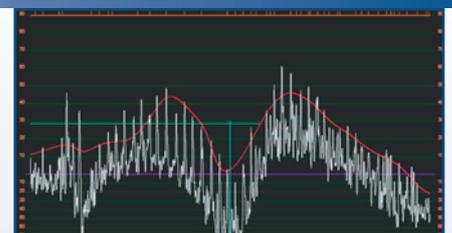
**Trouble Shooting**



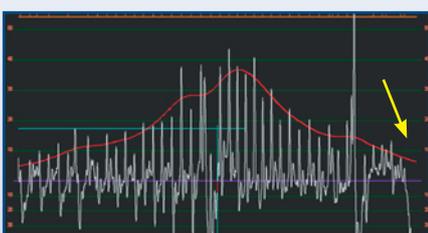
trembling artefacts only (no pulse amplitudes)



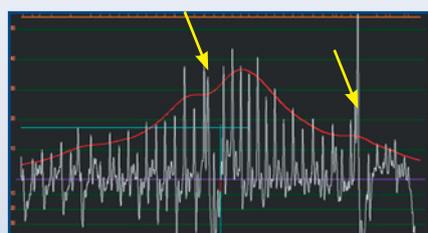
severe breathing pattern due to stress



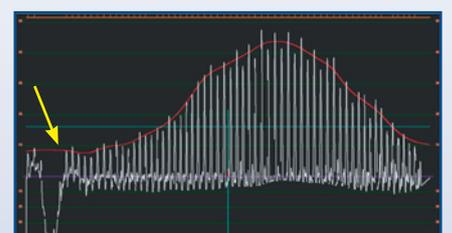
cuff too tight



cuff too loose



movement artefacts



artefact due to change in position



## EQUIPMENT

- VET HDO MD PRO/USB
- VET HDO MD PRO/USB/  
BT (Bluetooth)
- VET HDO MD Equine/USB/BT
- VET HDO Tablet

**Includes:**

- 3 cuffs: C1 D1 D2
- USB 2.0 cable
- Manuals HDO / MDSWIN
- MDSWIN Analyse Software (windows)



## HDO - Evidence based!

- 1 - First and only NIBP Gold Standard
- 2 - Real time analysis
- 3 - The only true pulse wave representation**
- 4 - BP and cardio-vascular parameters

Typ of Hypertension	SAP	DAP	Risk of Target Organ Damage
mildly elevated BP	> 150 mmHg	> 95 mmHg	mild
medium	> 160 mmHg	> 100 mmHg	medium
severe	> 180 mmHg	> 120 mmHg	severe

ACVIM Consensus Statement 2007

## Therapy YES / NO?

**ACVIM Consensus Statement 2007**  
[www.vbps-online.org](http://www.vbps-online.org)

