

Kendall SCD[™] 700 Sequential Compression System

ALL-IN-ONE

Vascular Refill Detection (VRD)

is unique to the **Kendall SCD™ 700** Sequential Compression System.

This exclusive technology customises the compression cycle for each and every patient. VRD technology has been clinically proven to move up to 76% more blood over time when compared with Intermittent Pneumatic Compression (IPC) devices without VRD.¹

Customised Therapy For Each Patient

The Kendall SCD[™] system measures the time it takes for a patient's leg veins to refill with blood after being compressed. The frequency of compression cycles is based on the patient's venous refill time (20 to 60 seconds), which is re-calculated automatically every 30 minutes.



Supported by nearly 100 clinical trials, covering almost all surgical specialties: Stroke, Neurosurgery, Trauma, Cardiac, Spinal, Urological, General and Orthopaedics.



The Kendall SCD[™] system is clinically proven to reduce the risk of both Deep Vein Thrombosis³ (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism⁴ (PE), and to improve survival in stroke patients.⁵

Circumferential **Compression**

Wide bladder geometry allows full 360° contact

- Increases fibrinolytic activity⁶
- Rapidly empties the femoral veins7
- Fully collapses valve cusps, where clots can form⁸

Sequential & Gradient Compression

3 independent tubes connected to 3 individual bladders

- Maximises femoral blood flow velocity⁸
- Promotes unidirectional blood flow²
- Reduces the risk of distal blood trapping⁹

45 mmHg 30 mmHg 40 mmHg 11 Time (seconds) 0

Multiple Sleeve Options

- Foot cuff
- Knee Length Express & Comfort Sleeves
- Knee Length Express Reprocessed Sleeve
- Thigh Length Express & Comfort Sleeves
- Bariatric Sleeve
- Sterile Sleeve
- Tear-Away Sleeve

- Kakkos SK, Szendro G, Griffin M, Daskalopoulou SS, Nicolaides AN. The efficacy of the new SCD response compression system in the prevention of venous stasis. J Vasc Surg. 2000 Nov;32(5):932-40. Fig 5.
- Kakkos S et al. Comparison of two intermittent pneumatic compression systems: a haemodynamic study. Intl Angiology 2005 Dec; 24(4):330-5.
- 3. Lacut K et al. Prevention of venous thrombosis in patients with acute intracerebral haemorrhage. Neurology. 2005 Sep 27;65(6):865-9.
- 4. Ramos R et al. The efficacy of pneumatic compression stockings in the prevention of pulmonary embolism after cardiac surgery. CHEST. 1996 Jan; 109:82-5.

- Dennis MS, et al. Effectiveness of intermittent pneumatic compression in reduction of risk of deep vein thrombosis in patients who have had a stroke (CLOTS 3): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. The Lancet. Published online: 31 May, 2013.
 Comerota AJ, Chouhan V, Harada RN, Sun L, Hosking J, Veermansunemi R, et al. The fibrinolytic effects of intermittent pneumatic compression mechanism of enhanced fibrinolysis. Annals of surgery. 1997;226(3):306-13; discussion 13-4.
 Mittelman L et al. Effectiveness of leg compression in preventing venous stasis. Amer J Surg 1982; 144:611-3.

Nicolaides A et al. Intermittent sequential pneumatic compression of the legs in the prevention of venous stasis and postoperative deep venous thrombosis. SURGERY 1980; 87:69-76.

- 9. Abu-Own A et al. Assessment of intermittent pneumatic compression by strain-gauge plethysmography. PHLEBOLOGY 1993; 8:68-71.
- t. References available on request



cardinalhealth.com.au

Cardinal Health Australia.

Level 2, 5 Eden Park Drive, North Ryde NSW 2113. © 2019 Cardinal Health. All Rights Reserved. CARDINAL HEALTH, the Cardinal Health LOGO and ESSENTIAL TO CARE are trademarks of Cardinal Health and may be registered in the US and/or in other countries. All other marks are the property of their respective owners. 1419-03-19