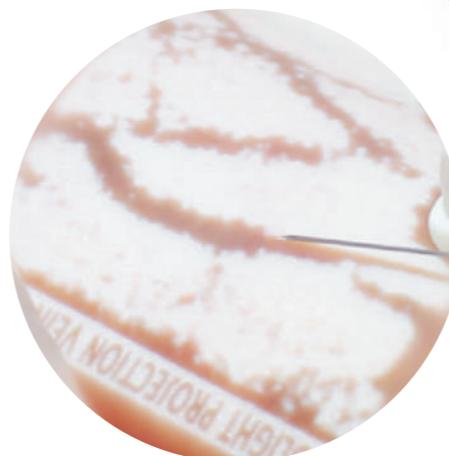


Parameters

Specifications	V800F
Light type	NIR
Wavelength	850nm & 850nm
Basic mode	Yes
Pediatric size	2
Brightness level	4
Colors	Green, White
Radiation value	$\leq 0.6\text{mW/cm}^2$
Image resolution	854*480pixel
Investigation depth	$\leq 10\text{mm}$
Optimal imaging distance	210mm \pm 30mm
Net weight	350g
Volume	228*63*62mm
Rechargeable battery	Yes
Standby time	$\leq 4.5\text{h}$
Charging time	$\leq 3.5\text{h}$
Stand	Optional

Safety / Precision / Smart

Projection Vein Finder



V800F

Blood Vessel Assessment
Venipuncture Optimization
Blood Vessels Protection

Features

Convenient User Interface



Green Light Available

Designed for different skin colors & environment light
Simulate the color of veins, less interference by miscellaneous
Weaken the background to highlight the veins



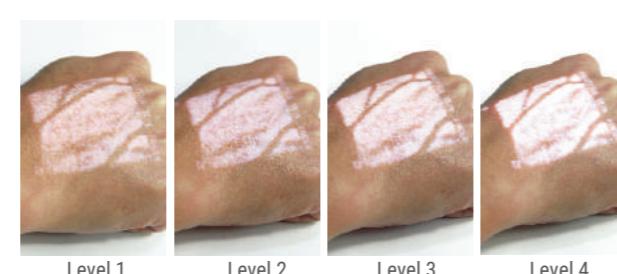
Various Sizes Available

Designed for different body parts and ages
Avoid larger projection on pediatric patients



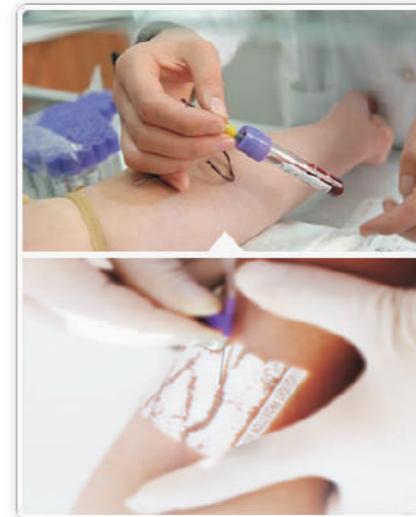
Various Brightness Available

4 adjustable levels, available for different working environment

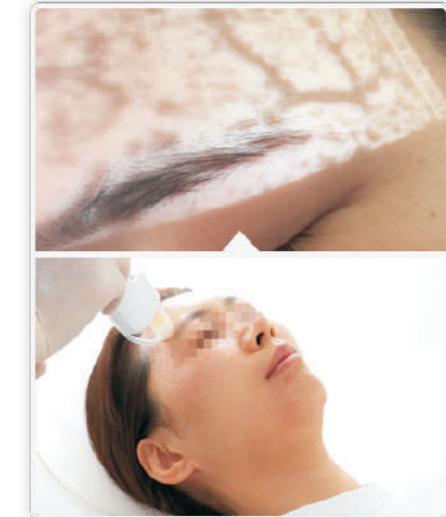


Clinical Application

Indications



Venipuncture



Cosmetic procedures



Vascular procedures

Benefit

Identify more suitable veins
Improve patient satisfaction

Increase venipuncture success rate
Time saving
Improve efficiency

Evaluate vein condition
Budget saving
Cost-effective

Clinical Recommend

Projection Vein Finder reduces the first venipuncture failure rate by 77.5%, and the infiltration rate by 61.4%.

—Clinical data from a comparative study of 360 cases. The results of this study had been published on Journal of Nursing Administration, September 2015.

The Standard of Care

22.1 To ensure patient safety, the clinician is competent in the use of vascular visualization technology for vascular access device (VAD) insertion. This knowledge includes, but not limited to, appropriate vessels, size, depth, location, and potential complications.

22.2 Vascular visualization technology is used in patients with difficult venous access and/or after failed venipuncture attempts.

22.3 Vascular visualization technology is employed to increase the success with peripheral cannulation and decrease the need for central vascular access device (CVAD) insertion, when other factors do not require a CVAD.

