

Pro-care Auto Pediatric

Simplifying patient handling and improving pressure injury prevention for pediatric care delivery

Global pediatric pressure injury reaches a 75% prevalence, with pediatric critical care unit (PICU) accounting for 44%. Developing musculoskeletal and nervous systems significantly increases occiput, ankles, heels, hips, and sacrum pressure injury risks.^{1,3}

The nursing labour shortage decreases patient monitoring and repositioning, impacting clinical outcomes. Pediatric pressure injury cases are more expensive than adult cases and usually lengthen hospital stays, increasing pediatric care workflow complexity and related costs.²

Pro-care Auto Pediatric improves caregiving efficiency and pressure injury prevention for patients. Its narrow, alternating air cells tailor pressure redistribution for smaller body parts, optimizing stability and pressure injury prevention, especially for preventing occiput pressure injuries.



Narrow air cells for pediatric anatomy and physiology

Regular support surfaces cause the children's heads to sit where the adult's trucks should be, increasing pressure injury risks. Support surfaces for smaller, shorter, delicate bodies improve pressure injury prevention and comfort and simplify caregivers' workflow complexity.

Pressure relief for pediatric cerebral palsy patients

Pressure relief for prolonged periods of sitting or lying down for pediatric cerebral palsy patients (typically undersized, underweight, and mobility impaired) improves pressure injury prevention and assists caregivers in providing specialized care.

Envelopment redistributes pressure effectively

Air cells with adjustable pressure settings improve the envelopment of the patient's body with a low-friction interface, reducing shear and pressure against the skin and underlying tissues and improving pediatric patient comfort and pressure injury prevention.

Fulfills caregiving requirements for diverse patients

Customizable pressure relief settings enable caregivers to deliver consistent pressure relief and comfort to support the patient's posture, frequent movements, and developmental age requirements, improving caregiver workload and efficiency.

Clinical Benefits

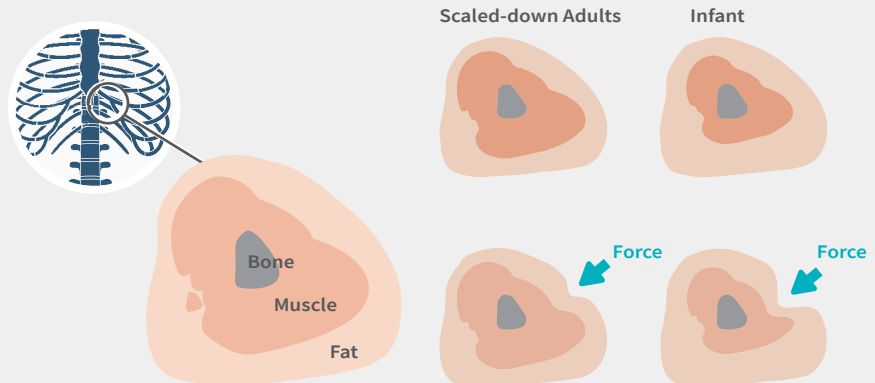
A larger and heavier head with a lack of adipose layer and the inability to distinguish pressure sensations from other sensory perceptions lead to a high occiput pressure injury rate in neonates and children. For example, children under the age of 5 cannot identify pressure from a connected device or the feel of a blanket.³

Older pediatric patients are susceptible to pressure injuries in other bony areas. Pediatric patients between ages 7 and 12 report a 28.6% prevalence of heel pressure injuries during primary healthcare consultations.⁴



Pediatric-specific support surfaces that provide individualized alternating pressure relief care and skin microclimate management improve pressure injury prevention across the softer and weaker tissue structures. While also reducing deformation-related injuries caused by fragile limbs falling between air cell gaps.³



Stage II pressure ulcer on an infant's occiput due to immobility.⁵



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2. Triantafyllou, C., Chorianopoulou, E., Kourkouni, E., Zaoutis, T. E., & Kourlaba, G. (2021). Prevalence, incidence, length of stay and cost of healthcare-acquired pressure ulcers in pediatric populations: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 115, 103843. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2020.103843>.
3. Baharestani, M. M., & Ratliff, C. R. (2007). Pressure ulcers in neonates and children: an NPUAP white paper. *Advances in skin & wound care*, 20(4), 208–220. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ASW.0000266646.43159.99>.
4. Kottner, J., Cuddigan, J., Carville, K., Balzer, K., Berlowitz, D., Law, S., ... & Haesler, E. (2019). Prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers/injuries: The protocol for the second update of the international Clinical Practice Guideline 2019. *Journal of tissue viability*, 28(2), 51–58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtv.2019.01.001>.
5. Pressure Ulcers in Neonatal and Pediatric Populations. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <https://nursekey.com/pressure-ulcers-in-neonatal-and-pediatric-populations>.
6. Levy, A., Kopplin, K., & Gefen, A. (2015). Adjustability and Adaptability Are Critical Characteristics of Pediatric Support Surfaces. *Advances in wound care*, 4(10), 615–622. <https://doi.org/10.1089/wound.2015.0639>.

Specifications	Pro-care Auto Pediatric
Pump	
	Dimension 34.0 x 13.5 x 20.5 cm ; 13.4 x 5.3 x 8.0 in
	Weight 3.8 kg / 8.4 lbs
	Case Material Fire Retardant ABS
	Supply Voltage 220 - 240 V / 50 Hz
	Operating Cycle 10 / 15 / 20 / 25 minutes
Mattress	
	Mattress Type 18 cm / 7 in replacement
	Dimension 140 / 150 x 65 / 70 x 18 cm ; 78.7 x 55.1 / 59 x 25.6 / 27.6 x 7 in
	Cell Height 18 cm / 7 in
	Weight 9.5 kg / 20.9 lbs
	Top Cover Material 4-way stretch PU
	Cell Material TPU
	Maximum Patient Weight 5 – 95 kg / 11 – 209 lbs
	Flame retardant standards EN597-1 ; EN597-2

Pump: water resistant standards (IP21); Mattress: flame retardant standards (EN597-1, EN597-2), RoHS, WEEE

