PATIENT AMBULATION & SURGE CAPACITY SOLUTIONS

ICU, THE FLOOR, PEDIATRICS, AND MORE

WATCH THE VIDEO

WHY HOW WHAT

We believe that HOPE is the single greatest gift a patient can receive in the hospital. The kind of HOPE that comes from making measurable progress in their recovery and feeling a little better each day.

H

HOSPITAL BENEFIT

Setting the New Standard of Care

O

OPERATIONAL BENEFIT

Higher Productivity and Safety

P

PATIENT OUTCOMES

Confidence and Independence

E

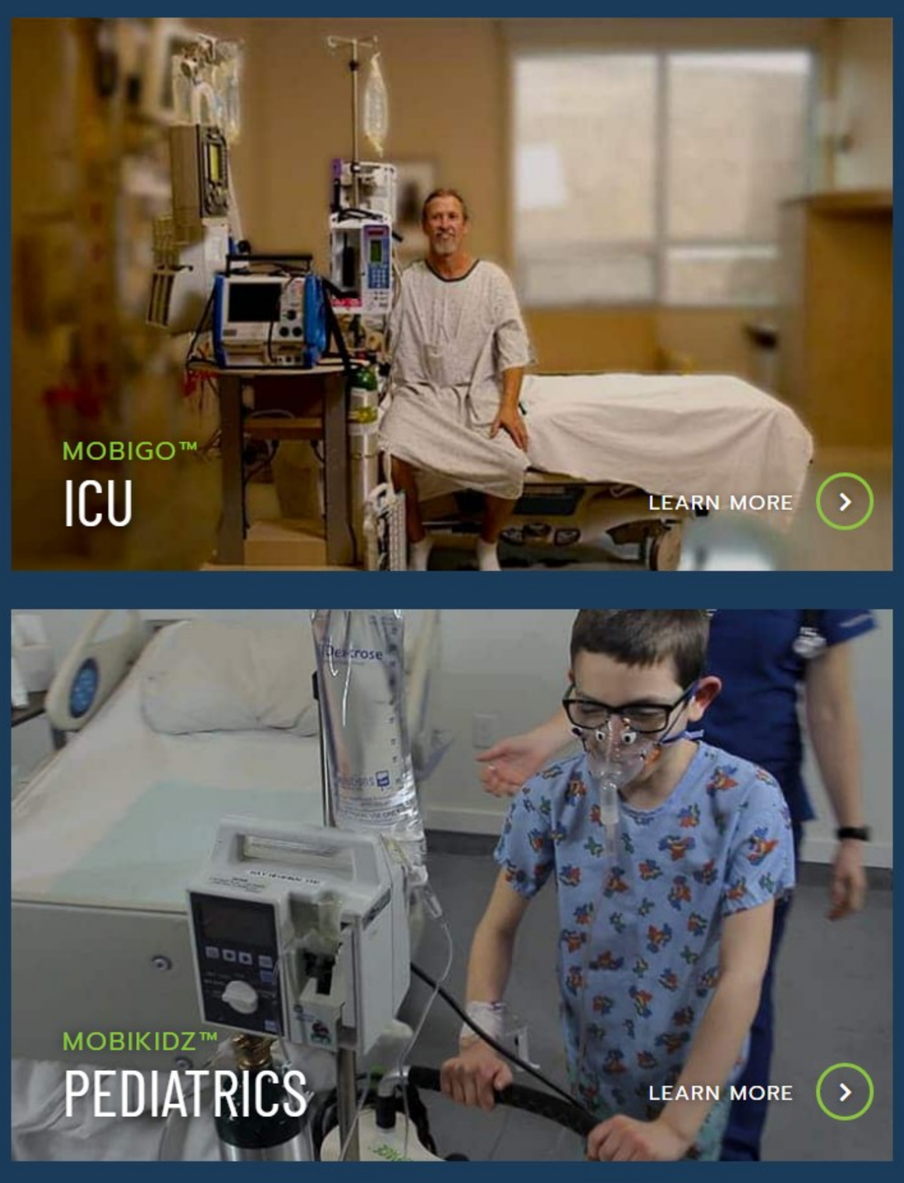
EVERYBODY WINS

Full Circle of Benefits

MOBI PATIENT MOBILITY ™

MEDICAL FURNITURE

The mobi patient mobility ™ and surge capacity solution is a valuable asset in many environments and situations. Anywhere a headwall system could be used, the mobi patient ambulation and surge capacity solution can fill the need. You supply the bed, Livengood mobi products bring everything else!



FAST STATS

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

30%	Faster Room Turnover
20-30%	Reduction in Length of Stay (Clinically Validated)
30%	Increase in Nurse Productivity and Efficiency

Increase in Surge Capacity as Needed

CLICK TO GO TO ROI CALCULATOR

WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY

TESTIMONIALS

"6 months ago we implemented 12 mobis into our early mobility program. We have a very diverse population on our ICU and having the option of mobilizing them in a way that is helpful and assistive to staff while instilling confidence in the patient and family is great. We're still working to figure out our ideal workflow but it's given us concrete examples of how even our sicker vented patients can get mobilized safely and efficiently."

MARK ROHLFING

RN, BSN Clinical Operations Manager Intensive Care Unit

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SUBMIT

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MOBILITY PROTOCOLS

Protocols for Successfully Adopting an Early Mobility Program For Vented and Non-Vented Patients

MOBILITY PROTOCOLS FOR THE ICU, PICU, CICU, AND SICU

Mobility Protocol for Early Mobilization of Patients in a Surgical/Trauma ICU

If your hospital is struggling with effectively implementing an early mobilization/ambulation program, the following articles may help. These articles set forth specific protocols and methodologies which have been successfully implemented by leading institutions for early patient mobilization. The goal of these studies, and resulting methodologies, was to enhance patient outcomes, as early mobility is one of the most effective means for reducing morbidity and mortality. The historical data is clear that patient immobility/ inactivity has a profound adverse effect on the brain, skin, skeletal muscle, pulmonary, and cardiovascular systems.

The first article was published by **MD Anderson** Department of Clinical Effectiveness: Download Article

The second article was published by the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality** and is a safety program for mechanically ventilated patients. The article is entitled, *"Early Mobility Guide for Reducing Ventilator-Associated Events in Mechanically Ventilated Patients"*. Download Article

The third article was published by the **University of Minnesota Medical Center**, Minneapolis, and is entitled *"Early Mobilization in the ICU: A Collaborative, Integrated Approach"*. Download Article

The fourth article was published by the **Chapel Hill School of Nursing**, University of North Carolina, and is entitled *"Developing a Mobility Protocol for Early Mobilization of Patients in a Surgical/Trauma ICU"*. Download Article

We hope these articles will help you understand how to adopt safe early mobility protocols for your ICU, PICU, CICU, and SICU.

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SUBMIT

Insulin Pumps

Insulin pumps can help people with diabetes conveniently manage their blood sugar. These small devices deliver doses of insulin at specific times. Many people find that insulin pumps are a more flexible option than insulin pen injections. Insulin pumps don't have to be permanent, and you can switch to another insulin management method at any time.

OVERVIEW

Insulin Pumps

What is an insulin pump?

Insulin pumps are small, computerized devices. They are about the size of a small cell phone. Insulin pumps deliver doses of insulin on a pre-programmed schedule. Insulin is the hormone that regulates your blood sugar.

You can wear an insulin pump:

- In your pocket.
- On your belt.
- With an adhesive patch on your stomach or arm.

Why are insulin pumps used?

People who have diabetes don't make enough insulin naturally. Instead, they have to use insulin injections to manage their blood sugar.

Pumps offer a steady stream of insulin so that you can have fewer needle sticks. They're also a good option for children or anyone who has trouble remembering their insulin injections. Because insulin pumps stay attached to

the body, some people find an insulin pump more convenient than insulin pen injections.

Who should use an insulin pump?

Using an insulin pump is a personal preference. You may want to use an insulin pump if you:

- Experience delays in food absorption.
- Are active and may want to pause insulin doses when exercising.
- Have severe reactions to low blood sugar.
- Have diabetes and are planning a pregnancy.

Insulin pumps can also be a good option for young people with Type 1 diabetes. A pump can deliver a steady supply of insulin, even for children and others who might have trouble sticking to a schedule for insulin injections.

PROCEDURE DETAILS

What's the difference between a traditional insulin pump and a patch pump?

Traditional insulin pumps push insulin from a chamber within the pump through tubing to a site on the skin that is connected to a smaller flexible plastic tube (cannula). The cannula is a few millimeters long and delivers the

Insulin patch pumps also use a flexible plastic tube (cannula) under the skin, but the insulin delivery chamber and the cannula are part of one "pod" that sits in the skin with an adhesive patch. You can place the patch directly on your belly or arm. There is no external tubing with a patch pump, and it's controlled wirelessly with a handheld controller.

The tubing and cannula are removed and replaced every two to three days. A healthcare provider called a Diabetes Care and Education Specialist will show you how to do this.

Common insulin pump brands include:

- Medtronic (MiniMed™).
- Omnipod®.
- Tandem.

What happens while using an insulin pump?

An insulin pump delivers insulin in one of two ways:

- Small, continuous insulin doses (basal insulin).
- Surges of insulin near mealtimes (bolus insulin).

While using an insulin pump, you still need to check your blood sugar levels. Most people check blood sugar at least four times a day. Or you may use a continuous glucose monitor.

The pump uses information you enter about your food intake and blood sugar levels to calculate how much bolus insulin you need. The pump then recommends a bolus dose to you and waits for your approval before delivering. In addition, some pumps automatically adjust basal doses based on glucose levels from a continuous glucose monitor.

RISKS / BENEFITS

What are the advantages of insulin pumps?

Many people choose insulin pumps because they offer:

- Consistent, adjustable insulin delivery.
- Fewer insulin injections.
- Flexibility and privacy.
- Improved blood sugar levels.

What are the risks or complications of insulin pumps?

Insulin pumps have a low risk of complication. Pumps provide more precise insulin doses than injections, so pumps may carry less risk for people who struggle with calculating their dosages.

Possible cons of using an insulin pump can include:

- Inability to hide the tubing or pump with non-patch styles.
- Higher cost than injections.
- Pumps breaking or tubing becoming disconnected.

There is also a risk of setting up the pump incorrectly. It's crucial to use the insulin pump properly and continue to check your blood sugar regularly. If you don't, you might not get the insulin you need, which can be dangerous and

even life-threatening. First-time users should ask their healthcare provider for setup instructions.

RECOVERY AND OUTLOOK

What is the outlook for people using an insulin pump?

Insulin pumps offer lifestyle freedom and flexibility. All people with Type 1 diabetes and some people with Type 2 diabetes will need some type of insulin injection option for the rest of their lives. Insulin pumps can make diabetes treatment easier.

WHEN TO CALL THE DOCTOR

When should I see my healthcare provider?

If you have diabetes and are curious about insulin pump options, talk with a healthcare provider or a Diabetes Care and Education Specialist. There are many types of insulin pumps on the market. Ask your provider which option is right for you.

Insulin pumps can offer a flexible option for insulin delivery. The pump works by sending continuous insulin or insulin surges directly into your bloodstream. Many people with diabetes find insulin pumps to be more convenient than insulin injections. Insulin pumps aren't permanent. You can change your mind and return to injections if you don't like using an insulin pump. There are many insulin pump brands on the market. Speak with your healthcare provider to figure which option is right for you.

SHARE

Last reviewed by a Cleveland Clinic medical professional on 03/26/2021.

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DISASTER RESPONSE

SURGE CAPACITY SOLUTIONS

MOBILE EQUIPMENT CONSOLIDATOR (M.E.C.)

The mobi – M.E.C. doubles as a built-in disaster response tool and allows Disaster Response Responders to create an ICU or other medical environment around the patient in any location (single electrical outlet required), in compliance with the Joint Commission patient safety standards. The M.E.C. is used for both COVID and non-COVID patients and functions as a mobile medical support wall allowing all equipment, such as ventilators, gasses, monitors, etc., to be supported on a sturdy mobile platform. With a floor footprint the size of a common IV pole (2×2) the M.E.C. can be used to establish an alternate care site anywhere. The M.E.C. can be immediately deployed to a medical tent, a warehouse, or any other alternate care site. With the M.E.C., a medical unit can manage disaster situations which create an unpredicted surge in demand which cannot be accommodated at a local hospital. The M.E.C. provides a flexible, proactive, and customizable solution for disasters domestic or abroad.

THE M.E.C. CAN BE CONFIGURED TO HANDLE 2 VENTILATED PATIENTS PER UNIT.

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SUBMIT

What Is an Infusion Pump?

An external infusion pump is a medical device used to deliver fluids into a patient's body in a controlled manner. There are many different types of infusion pumps, which are used for a variety of purposes and in a variety of environments.

Infusion pumps may be capable of delivering fluids in large or small amounts, and may be used to deliver nutrients or medications – such as insulin or other hormones, antibiotics, chemotherapy drugs, and pain relievers.

Some infusion pumps are designed mainly for stationary use at a patient's bedside. Others, called ambulatory infusion pumps, are designed to be portable or wearable.

A number of commonly used infusion pumps are designed for specialized purposes. These include:

- Enteral pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#enteralinfusionpump) - A pump used to deliver liquid nutrients and medications to a patient's digestive tract.
- Patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#patientcontrolledanalgesiapcainfusionpump) - A pump used to deliver pain medication, which is equipped with a feature that allows patients to self-administer a controlled amount of medication, as needed.
- Insulin pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#insulininfusionpump) - A pump typically used to deliver insulin to patients with diabetes. Insulin pumps are frequently used in the home.

Infusion pumps may be powered electrically or mechanically. Different pumps operate in different ways. For example:

- In a syringe pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#syringeinfusionpump), fluid is held in the reservoir of a syringe, and a moveable piston controls fluid delivery.
- In an elastomeric pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#elastomericinfusionpump), fluid is held in a stretchable balloon reservoir, and pressure from the elastic walls of the balloon drives fluid delivery.
- In a peristaltic pump, a set of rollers pinches down on a length of flexible tubing, pushing fluid forward.

- In a multi-channel pump, fluids can be delivered from multiple reservoirs at multiple rates.
- A "smart pump (/medical-devices/infusion-pumps/infusion-pump-glossary#smartpump)" is equipped with safety features, such as user-alerts that activate when there is a risk of an adverse drug interaction, or when the user sets the pump's parameters outside of specified safety limits.