

## TITLE:

IS BEMPU BRACELET USEFUL FOR  
DETECTION OF HYPOTHERMIA IN  
NEONATES?



Presenter: Dr V Seta

# INTRODUCTION

- More than **6,000 Neonatal Deaths/year** in PNG.
- Of these, **LBW** contributes to **60-80%** of deaths. Most of these babies often suffer from Hypothermia.
- **Preventing hypothermia** can save up to **42%** of neonatal deaths.
- Preventing hypothermia is recognized as an **Essential** part of care for all new-borns.





- Easy to use
- Battery operated
- 4wks durability
- Easy to strap on & remove.
- Blue = Normothermic
- Orange/ Alarm= Hypothermic
- Temp at which light turns orange is unknown.



# BACKGROUND

- No published literature on other Bempu studies.
- Thermo-spot study
  - ❖ Liquid crystal thermometer in the form of a sticky disc
  - ❖ This study compared temperatures from the skin Thermo-Spot and a reading from the axillar using a digital thermometer.
  - ❖ The results showed that Thermo-Spot performed well when used by non-medical volunteers to detect hypothermia in the homes of an urban slum community.



# AIMS & OBJECTIVES

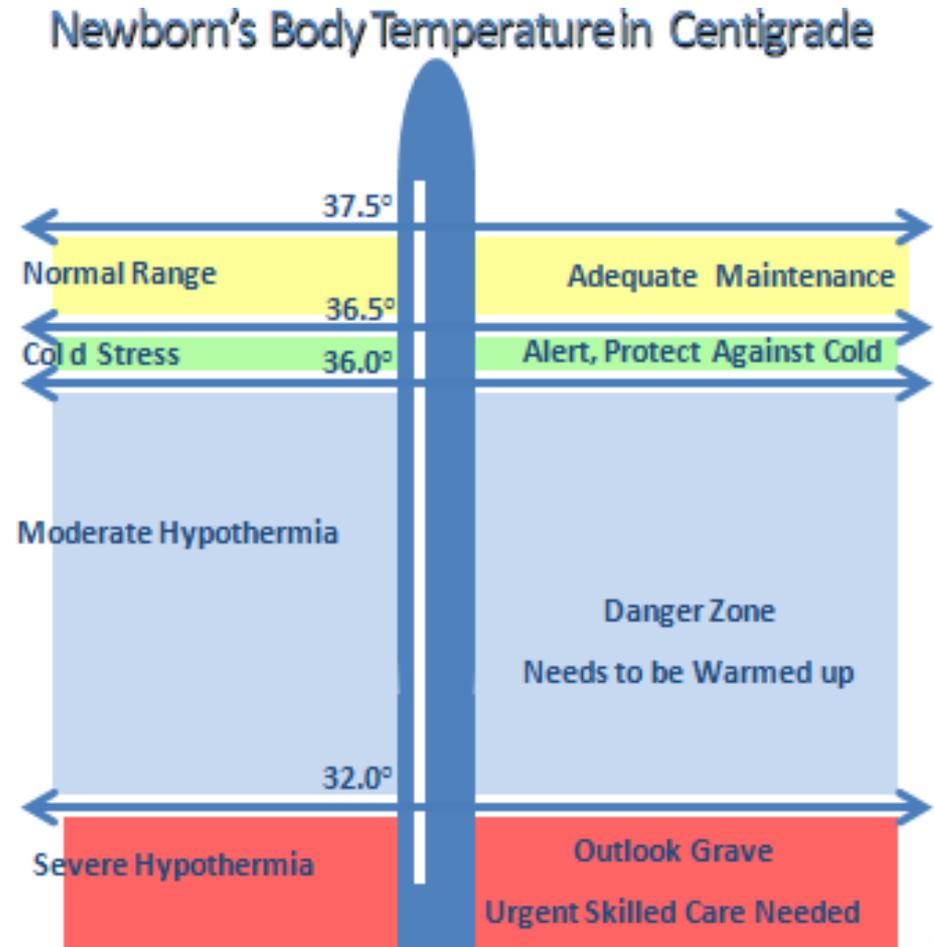
- To assess
  - 1) **Sensitivity and Specificity** of Hypothermia Alert Device for identification of hypothermia in newborn babies.
- Secondary Objectives:
  - 1) To see if the band is durable through out the 4 weeks.



# CLASSIFICATION OF HYPOTHERMIA

According to WHO :

- Normal Temp : 36.5 to 37.5
- Mild Hypothermia : 36.0 to 36.4
- Moderate : 35.9 to 32.0
- Severe : < 32.0



# METHODOLOGY

- Target Population: Stable LBW/PT
- Setting: SCN & PNW, PMGH
- Sample Size: 300 neonate; 100+ at-least for this presentation.
- Convenient sampling done
- Informed consent from parents/ guardians.
- Bracelet worn on neonates wrist



# METHODOLOGY

- 6<sup>th</sup> Hourly temp monitoring done.
- Alarms outside of routine monitoring times also noted.
- Temp corrective actions included:
  - 1) KMC
  - 2) Swaddling
  - 3) Heat source
  - 4) Cool sponging
  - 5) Uncover



# RESULTS: OVERVIEW OF STUDY

TOTAL  
RECRUITED:

**109**

MET CRITERIA:

**97**

ANALYSED:

**97**



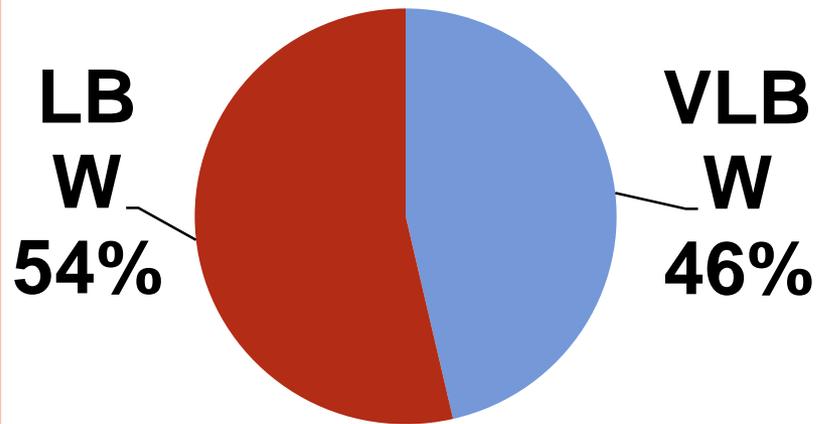
EXCLUDED:

**12**

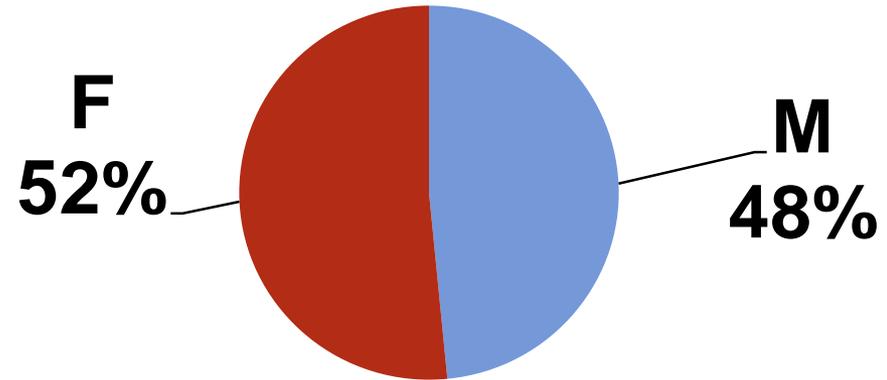
Reasons for exclusion:  
temperature readings recorded < 4



## Weight Ranges

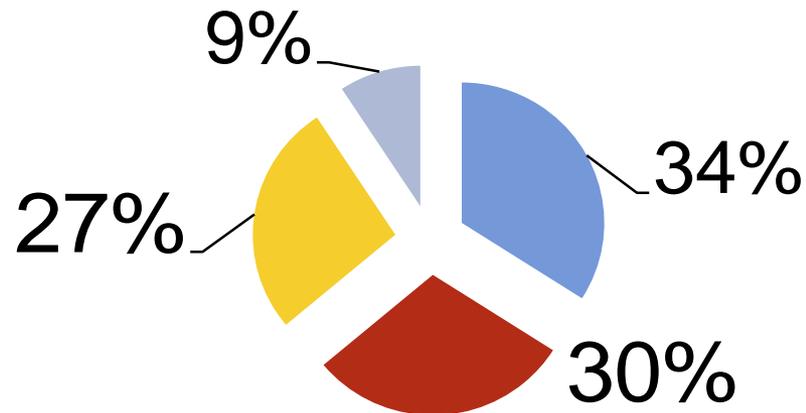


## Sex Distribution

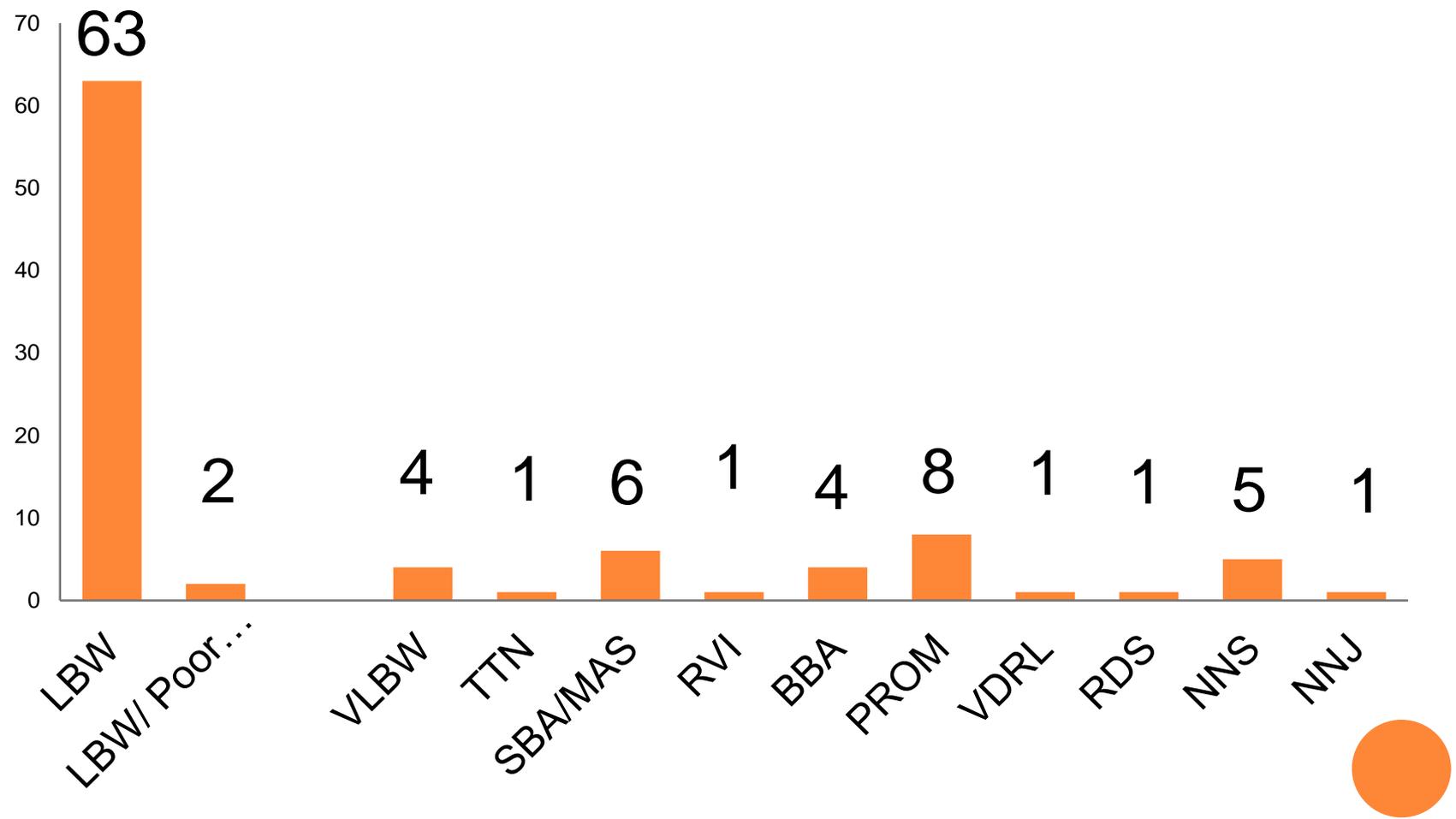


## Education Level of mothers

■ Prim ■ Sec ■ Tert ■ None



# FIGURE 3: REASONS FOR ADMISSION TO PNW/SCN



# HYPOTHERMIA

TOTAL TEMP = 1491

Hypothermic?	YES	NO	TOTAL
ORANGE	171	1	172
BLUE	425	893	1318
TOTAL	596	894	1491

# MOD- SEV HYPOTHERMIA

Hypothermic?	YES
ORANGE	102
BLUE	22
TOTAL	124

TOTAL TEMPS = 124



# RESULTS

- Total # of Recorded temps: 1491

Generally, for Hypothermia we had a:

- Specificity of 99%.
- Sensitivity of 29%
- PPV: 99%
- NPV: 68%

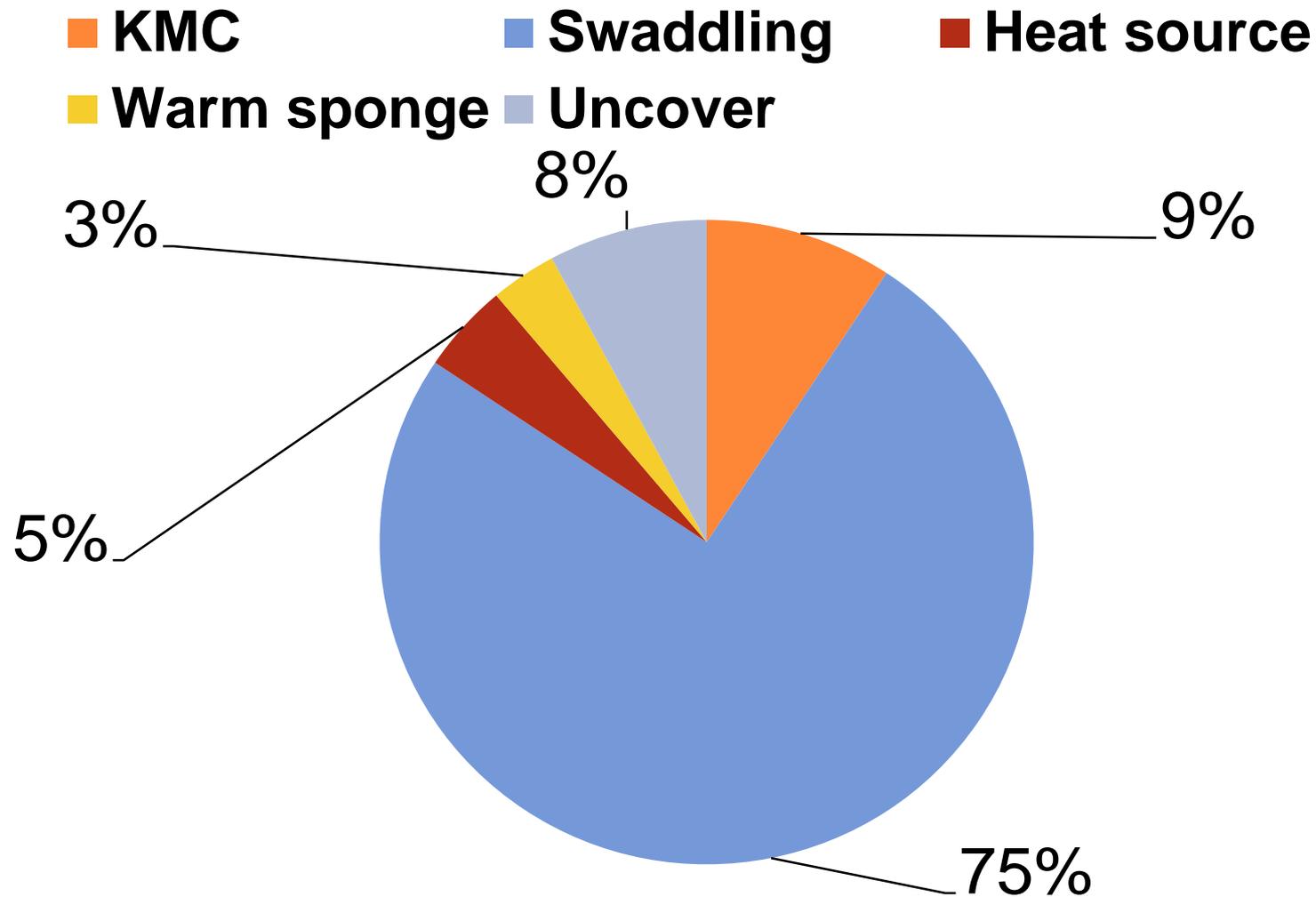
For moderate to severe hypothermia, we had a:

- Sensitivity of 82%.



# RESULTS

FIGURE 2:  
ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT TEMPERATURE



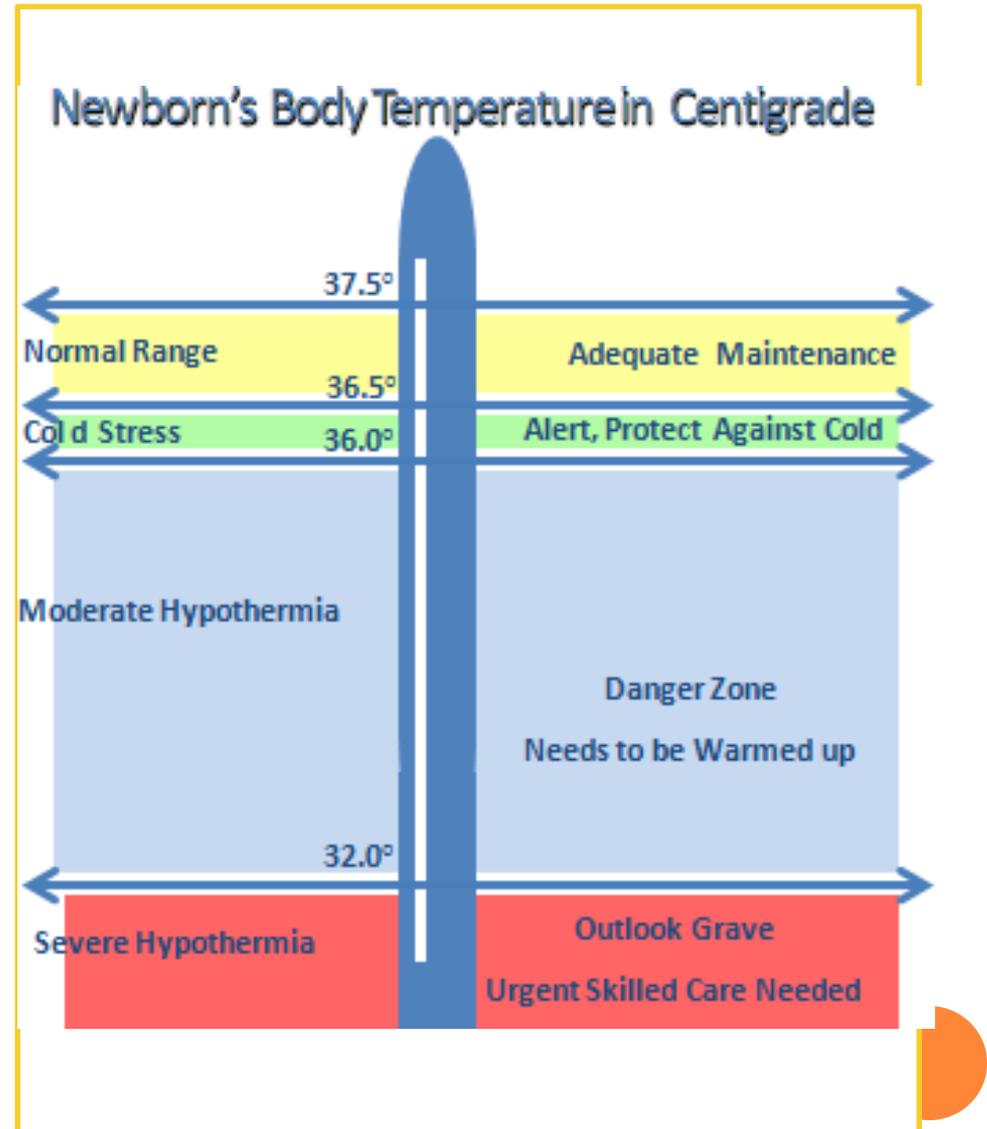
# RESULTS

- F/up on DC for 4 wks to monitor durability of band
- Generally:
  - 100% of the bands lasted the total 4 weeks.
  - Steady increase in weight; length and HC of babies.
  - Increase KMC & ENC at home.
  - High alert for hypothermia & prompt actions.
  - Illiterate mothers were able to recognise hypothermia with use of band.



## DISCUSSION

- The sensitivity of the device to pick up hypothermia was generally low:
  - ❖ **Sensitivity 29%**
- However the device had a higher sensitivity for temperatures that ranged  $< 36.0$ .
  - **Sensitivity 82%**



## DISCUSSION

- When comparing our study to other studies, the comparative low sensitivity for Hypothermia could be attributed to:
  - The **setting of the study** (Special Care Nursery vs Post Natal Ward)
  - A range of thermometers were used in the study.
  - **Different nurses/staff** taking at different point of time the temperature readings resulting in human error.
  - **Improper placement of the bracelet** on baby's wrist; this may have an influence on the sensor causing false positives.
  - **Small sample size** ( The total sample size is 300 and the study is ongoing)



# DISCUSSION

- Specificity: 99%
  - Implying that 99% of the time; the device was able to correctly pick up those neonates who were not hypothermic.
- PPV: 99%
  - 99% Probability that a band with an orange light/beep is truly hypothermic.
- NPV: 68%
  - 68% probability that a band with a blue light is normothermic.



## DISCUSSION

- The band was not so sensitive in picking up temperatures in the **mild hypothermic range**.
- 95% (403) of the false positive temperatures were mild hypothermic readings.

Hypothermic?	YES
ORANGE	<b>171</b>
BLUE	<b>425</b>
TOTAL	<b>596</b>

- The device alarms when the body's core temperature drops  $<35.6$  dc for more than 5 mins.



- If this device was made specifically to detect **Mod-Sev Hypothermia** then it is safe to say that we have just about proved this in our study.



# CONCLUSION

## The Hypothermia Detecting Band is:

- Easy to use
- Despite having a low sensitivity; it has proven very useful in picking up mod-severe hypothermia which is infact the temperature range at which neonates have more morbidity & mortality.

Qstn: “Is Bempu Bracelet useful in detecting hypothermia in neonates?”

- Although it is still early to make any bold statements; I would like to think that yes- this device is useful in detecting mainly moderate to severe hypothermia.



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- The Staff of SCN & PNW
- My assistants: Mr Uaiz & Mr Boaz



## REFERENCES

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# Thank You for Listening

## QUESTIONS?

