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● **Manufacturer’s note**

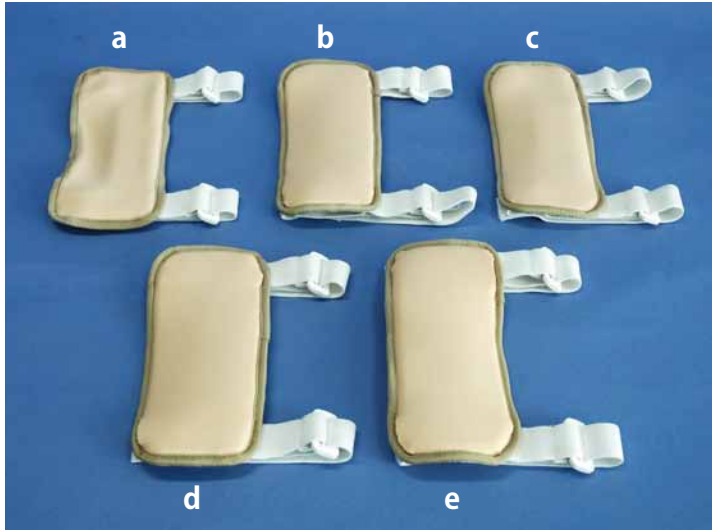
This model is a pitting edema palpation training model for teaching and learning hospital and nursing care procedures. Please do not use it for other purposes. Read the instructions carefully before use. Any other use not in accordance with the enclosed instructions, is strictly discouraged. The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for any accident or damage resulting from misuse.

● **Features**

- Learn the examination procedures for edemas on the lower thighs.
Models can be strapped on a SP or a manikin, as well as placed on a table for one-person training.
- Five variations of pitting edema models includes a normal one.
- Soft, life-like materials with reality of actual patients.
- Grades of the edemas are based on “Mosby’s Guide to Physical Examination (7th ed.)”

Set Includes

Before your first use, ensure that you have all components listed below.



- a. Pitting edema model (Normal)
- b. Pitting edema model (+ 1)
- c. Pitting edema model (+ 2)
- d. Pitting edema model (+ 3)
- e. Pitting edema model (+ 4)

⚠ DOs and DON'Ts

DOs

● **Handle with care.**

• Handle the model carefully, like an actual patient. The materials for the models are a special compositions of soft resin. Excessive force or impact may damage the product. Please handle with the utmost care at all time.

● **Storage**

• Store the model at room temperature, away from heat, moisture and direct sunlight. Bad storage condition may cause damage.

● **Cleaning**

• Clean the surface of the model with a wet, soft cloth and mildly soapy water or diluted detergent. Put talcom powder before storage to prolong the model life.

DON'Ts

• Do not mark on the models with pen or leave any printed materials in contact with their surface. Ink marks on the models are not removable.

• Do not apply actual medicines to model, including the iodine, etc.

• The color of the surface may change overtime, but this will not affect performance. Any use not in accordance with the enclosed instructions, is strictly discouraged.

Preparation



① Place the acrylic board on the top of the tibial region.



② Strap the model in place.



③ Ready for training.

Training



① Pitting can be demonstrated with application of pressure by depressing the skin with three fingers for approx. 10 seconds.

Check the edema stages by inspection and palpation of the surface of the pitting area.

② Models can also be used for one-person training by placing on the table.

- Training on the table.



1. Normal

No persistent indentation remains by pressure to the skin.

The acrylic board at the rear surface of the model simulates bones under the skin like an anterior surface of the tibia, dorsalis pedis and sacrum bone.

2. Pitting Edema

The pressing causes an indentation. Pitting edema can be demonstrated by applying pressure for approx. 10 seconds by depressing the skin with fingers. Edemas can be graded from 1+ to 4+. Slight edema is hard to be made out by inspection, but can be found more easily by palpation. Pitting edema is caused by congestion like heart failure; renal insufficiency, venous occlusion; hypoalbuminemia like nephrotic syndrome; hepatic cirrhosis with under malnutrition.

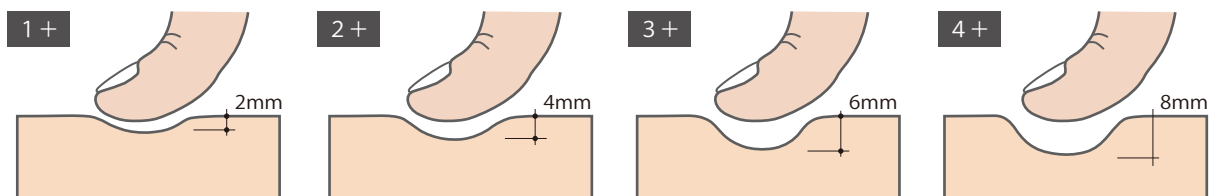
Pitting edema can occur in certain disorders of the lymph flow such as the first stage of the lymph edema. The first stage of pitting edema can also be caused by local inflammatory cellulitis. Standing for a long time can cause a slight pitting edema at the lower legs and the dorsalis pedis.

● Fast Edema

Fast edema is an edema that pitting recovers within 40 seconds after release of the pressure. Edema which is resulted from albuminaemia (serum albuminaemia $<3.5\text{g/dl}$) tends to be fast edema.

● Slow Edema

Slow edema is an edema with indentation that persists for more than 40 seconds after the release of the pressure. Edema caused by congestion in the people with normal serum albuminaemia consistency tends to be slow edema.



3. Non-Pitting Edema

The pressure to the skin does not make a patient indentation. The lymph edema caused by disorders of the lymphatic flow such as after lymph node dissection and the local inflammation starts as pitting edema, but develops into non-pitting edema on becoming chronic. Also, edema caused by serious hypothyroidism and vascular edema are also non-pitting edema.