



USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) TECHNOLOGY BY USCENCOM CLINICIANS TO PREVENT RETAINED SURGICAL ITEM (RSI) EVENTS

RSI: The “never event” continues to occur...



Every week
there are 39 RSI
events in the U.S.



That's about
1 in every 7000
procedures



69% are
retained
sponges



11-35%
result to
death.

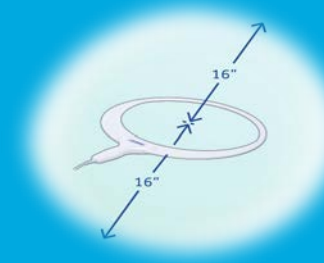
To address the problem, USCENCOM issued the 2020 Medical Policy for the Utilization of RFID Sponges/Towels.

RFID technology was first reported in 2006 for detecting a surgical sponge through dense tissue, blood, bone, and near metal.



HOW RFID WORKS

- Uses non-ionizing, low radio frequency (RF) to detect tagged surgical sponges.
- When tagged cotton is stimulated by device signal, the tag returns a signal back to the device, identifying its presence.
- Recognition and removal of item.
- Quick, effective resolution of miscounts.
- Delivers real time feedback and data capture.



RFID is an adjunct device to complement, not replace, established procedures prescribed to prevent retained objects.

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

BODY SCANNER LITE

- Placed under the patient
- Completely hands free
- Detect items to a depth of 16”



ROOM SCANNER

- Can be used in cases where the body scanner cannot be utilized due to questionable patient stability or position.
- Handheld, motion-based scanning device that quickly detects missing sponges in linens, trash, and beyond the sterile field.

