

## Plastic ABS Fetal Heart Detector Safe Non Invasive Heart Rate Monitor During Pregnancy

Our Product Introduction

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### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: HANYUE
- Certification: CE/FDA/ISO13485/FCC/RoHs
- Model Number: JSL-T501
- Minimum Order Quantity: 60pcs
- Price: 7USD
- Packaging Details: Each Boxes OPP packing /12.6 KGS / Per carton: 53\*29\*37cm / 60PCS Per Carton.
- Delivery Time: 3-5 Working days
- Payment Terms: T/T, Western Union, MoneyGram
- Supply Ability: 100000PCS



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Doppler Fetal Monitor
- Type: Doppler Ultrasound Equipment
- Color: White , Pink,Blue
- Function: Baby Heart Rate Monitor
- Working Frequency: 2.0 MHz  $\pm$ 10%
- Audio Output Power: Er:  $\leq$ 1.0 W
- Material: Plastic ,ABS
- OEM/ODM: Accepted
- Power Source: Electricity
- After Sale Service: Online Technical Support
- Instrument Classification: Class II
- Ultrasonic Output: Lob $\leq$ 10mW/cm<sup>2</sup>
- FHR Accuracy: 2 BPM
- Quality Certification: CE,FFCC,ROHS
- Shelf Life: 1 Year

## Product Description

### Fetal Heart Detector Technology Provides Safe And Non-Invasive Monitoring During Pregnancy

Fetal heart detector technology is a safe and non-invasive way to monitor the health of a developing fetus during pregnancy. This technology uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the fetus and measure the heartbeat. It is commonly known as fetal ultrasound.

Fetal ultrasound is considered safe for both the mother and the fetus. It does not use any radiation and has no known harmful effects. The procedure is usually done by a trained sonographer or obstetrician and takes about 20-30 minutes.

During the procedure, a gel is applied to the mother's abdomen, and a small handheld device called a transducer is moved over the area. The transducer emits sound waves that bounce back off the fetus and create images on a monitor. The images can show the size, position, and development of the fetus, as well as the heartbeat.

Fetal heart detector technology is used to monitor the health of the fetus throughout pregnancy. It can detect any abnormalities or potential problems, such as fetal distress or growth issues. This allows healthcare providers to intervene early if necessary and provide appropriate care.

In addition to monitoring the health of the fetus, fetal ultrasound is also used to determine the due date, check for multiple pregnancies, and diagnose certain conditions such as placenta previa or fetal abnormalities.

Overall, fetal heart detector technology is a valuable tool for monitoring the health and development of a fetus during pregnancy. It is safe, non-invasive, and provides important information that can help ensure a healthy pregnancy and delivery.

### Types of Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring

The doctor can monitor your baby's heartbeat in a couple of ways. They can listen for or electronically record the beats from outside your belly. Or once your water has broken and you're in labor, they can thread a thin wire through your [cervix](#) and attach it to your baby's head.

**Auscultation (external fetal monitoring):** If your pregnancy is going normally, the doctor likely will check your baby's heart rate from time to time with a special stethoscope or a hand-held device called a Doppler [ultrasound](#). Doctors sometimes call this type of fetal heart rate monitoring auscultation.

### What is fetal heart monitoring?

Fetal heart rate monitoring measures the heart rate and rhythm of your baby (fetus). This lets your healthcare provider see how your baby is doing.

Your healthcare provider may do fetal heart monitoring during late pregnancy and labor. The average fetal heart rate is between 110 and 160 beats per minute. It can vary by 5 to 25 beats per minute. The fetal heart rate may change as your baby responds to conditions in your uterus. An abnormal fetal heart rate may mean that your baby is not getting enough oxygen or that there are other problems.

There are 2 ways to do fetal heart monitoring, external and internal:

### External fetal heart monitoring

This method uses a device to listen to and record your baby's heartbeat through your belly (abdomen). One type of monitor is a Doppler ultrasound device. It's often used during prenatal visits to count the baby's heart rate. It may also be used to check the fetal heart rate during labor. The healthcare provider may also check your baby's heart rate continuously during labor and birth. To do this, the ultrasound probe (transducer) is fastened to your belly. It sends the sounds of your baby's heart to a computer. The rate and pattern of your baby's heart rate are shown on a screen and printed on paper.

### Internal fetal heart monitoring

This method uses a thin wire (electrode) put on your baby's scalp. The wire runs from the baby through your cervix. It is connected to the monitor. This method gives better readings because things like movement don't affect it. But it can only be done if the fluid-filled sac that surrounds the baby during pregnancy (amniotic sac) has broken and the cervix is opened. Your provider may use internal monitoring when external monitoring is not giving a good reading. Or your provider may use this method to watch your baby more closely during labor.

During labor, your healthcare provider will watch your uterine contractions and your baby's heart rate. Your provider will note how often you are having contractions and how long each lasts. Because the fetal heart rate and contractions are recorded at the same time, these results can be looked at together and compared.

Your provider may check the pressure inside your uterus while doing internal fetal heart monitoring. To do this, he or she will put a thin tube (catheter) through your cervix and into your uterus. The catheter will send uterine pressure readings to a monitor.

## Why might I need fetal heart monitoring?

Fetal heart rate monitoring is especially helpful if you have a high-risk pregnancy. Your pregnancy is high risk if you have diabetes or high blood pressure. It is also high risk if your baby is not developing or growing as it should.

Fetal heart rate monitoring may be used to check how preterm labor medicines are affecting your baby. These are medicines used to help keep labor from starting too early.

Fetal heart rate monitoring may be used in other tests, including:

**Nonstress test.** This measures the fetal heart rate as your baby moves.

**Contraction stress test.** This measures fetal heart rate along with uterine contractions. Contractions are started with medicine or other methods.

**A biophysical profile (BPP).** This test combines a nonstress test with ultrasound.

Things that may affect the fetal heart rate during labor:

Uterine contractions

Pain medicines or anesthesia given to you during labor

Tests done during labor

Pushing during the second stage of labor

Your healthcare provider may have other reasons to use fetal heart rate monitoring.

## What are the risks of fetal heart monitoring?

Radiation is not used for this test. The transducer usually causes no discomfort.

You may find the elastic belts that hold the transducers in place slightly uncomfortable. These can be readjusted as needed.

You must lie still during some types of fetal heart rate monitoring. You may need to stay in bed during labor.

With internal monitoring, you may have some slight discomfort when the electrode is put in your uterus.

Risks of internal monitoring include infection and bruising of your baby's scalp or other body part.

**Note:** You should **not** have internal fetal heart rate monitoring if you are HIV positive. This is because you may pass the infection on to your baby.

You may have other risks depending on your specific health condition. Be sure to talk with your provider about any concerns you have before the procedure.

Certain things may make the results of fetal heart rate monitoring less accurate. These include:

Obesity of the mother

Position of the baby or mother

Too much amniotic fluid (polyhydramnios)

Cervix is not dilated or the amniotic sac is not broken. Both of these need to happen to do internal monitoring

## How do I get ready for fetal heart monitoring?

Your healthcare provider will explain the procedure to you. Ask him or her any questions you have about the procedure.

You may be asked to sign a consent form that gives permission to do the procedure. Read the form carefully and ask questions if anything is not clear.

The consent form for fetal heart monitoring may be included as part of the general consent for labor and birth.

Tell your healthcare provider if you are sensitive to or are allergic to any medicines, latex, tape, or anesthesia.

If fetal heart rate monitoring is done along with another monitoring test, you may be asked to eat a meal before the test. This can help make your baby more active.

The amniotic sac must be broken and your cervix must be dilated several centimeters before the internal device can be put in place.

Follow any other instructions your provider gives you to get ready.

## What happens during fetal heart monitoring?

You may have fetal heart rate monitoring in your healthcare provider's office or as part of a hospital stay. The way the test is done may vary depending on your condition and your healthcare provider's practices.

Generally, fetal heart rate monitoring follows this process:

### **External Fetal Heart Monitoring**

Depending on the type of procedure, you may be asked to undress from the waist down. Or you may need to remove all of your clothes and wear a hospital gown.

You will lie on your back on an exam table.

The healthcare provider will put a clear gel on your abdomen.

The provider will press the transducer against your skin. The provider will move it around until he or she finds the fetal heartbeat. You will be able to hear the sound of the fetal heart rate with Doppler or an electronic monitor.

During labor, the provider may check the fetal heart rate at intervals or nonstop, based on your condition and the condition of your baby.

For continuous electronic monitoring, the provider will connect the transducer to the monitor with a cable. A wide elastic belt will be put around you to hold the transducer in place.

The provider will record the fetal heart rate. With continuous monitoring, the fetal heart pattern will be displayed on a computer screen and printed on paper.

You may not be able to get out of bed with nonstop external fetal heart rate monitoring.

Once the procedure is done, the provider will wipe off the gel.

### **Internal Fetal Heart Monitoring**

You will be asked to remove your clothes and put on a hospital gown.

You will lie on a labor bed. Your feet and legs will be supported as for a pelvic exam.

Your healthcare provider will do a vaginal exam with a gloved hand to see how far you are dilated. This may be slightly uncomfortable.

Your healthcare provider will feel the part of the baby at the cervical opening with gloved fingers. This is usually the baby's head.

The provider will remove the catheter and leave the wire in place on the baby's scalp.

The provider will connect the wire to a monitor cable. He or she will keep it in place with a band around your thigh.

You may not be able to get out of bed with nonstop internal fetal heart rate monitoring.

Once the baby is born, the provider will remove the wire.

# Fetal Doppler Operation Manual

Listen to Darling' s heartbeat  
High sensitive probe, accurate measurement  
A whole new generation of smart tests



Intelligent noise reduction  
High sensitivity  
The calculations are accurate

Independent probe  
Big Screen  
Loud and clear



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