Screening programme for central venous pressure in patients without signs, symptoms, history of heart failure, using a novel noninvasive device suitable for home monitoring

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INTRODUCTION. Data on Central Venous Pressure (**CVP**) are lacking in normal or pseudo-normal people due to the absence of noninvasive and simple tools for CVP monitoring in office and at home. Recently, a novel device for **noninvasive monitoring of CVP** has been developed, **VenCoM** (**Venous Congestion Meter**) system. VenCoM is similar to a standard sphygmomanometer for blood pressure measurement, but with 2 pneumatic cuffs: one (B1) positioned on the upper arm for occluding venous flow; one (B2) positioned on the forearm for detecting volume changes that occur when the applied occluding pressure overcomes the existing venous pressure.

 MEASURING UNIT

 OCCLUSIVE

 VOLUME SENSOR

 CUFF (81)

 ARM SUPPORT

 VenCoM system

PURPOSE. To present preliminary data collected in a **screening programme** for CVP assessment in patients without signs, symptoms, history of heart failure, using the **novel noninvasive VenCoM** device

METHODS. 169 patients (84 females, 85 males) without any history of heart failure and without renal impairment, were enrolled in a CVP screening programme, with the aim of carrying out the general picture of CVP distribution.

We defined the **normality range 0-8 mmHg**.

RESULTS. All patients were in sinus rhythm, except 1 in permanent atrial fibrillation, and 1 with frequent premature contractions, but CVP measurement could be performed anyway. Age (years) 52 ± 20 , BMI 25 ± 4 , Systolic BP (mmHg) 132 ± 21 , Diastolic BP(mmHg) 80 ± 11 , Heart Rate (bpm) 72 ± 14 . Patients with CVP>8 mmHg will enter a more specific follow-up to assess their risk of developing heart failure and/or kidney disease.



CONCLUSIONS. The novel VenCoM system is an easy-to-use tool for **home and remote monitoring of CVP**. It works **independently of the heart rhythm** and it might help in identifying those individuals at risk of developing heart failure or kidney diseases due to elevated CVP.