Philips wearable biosensor delivers patient comfort

In areas like the emergency department and general ward, patients have a wide range of monitoring needs. For comparatively healthy patients, vital signs checks are often implemented to assess patient condition. Yet that condition can change rapidly, and continuous monitoring is frequently better able to quickly alert caregivers to changes that signal deterioration.

Barriers to continuous monitoring in the emergency department include limited equipment inventory, mobile patients who don’t want to be constrained, and a desire for patient comfort. These barriers can be overcome by using Philips wearable biosensor, an unobtrusive, 115 x 36 x 8 millimeter, wireless monitoring device that self-adheres to a patient’s chest.

Philips is partnering with a clinical site to gather feedback on use of the wearable biosensor in the emergency department. The study has yielded data concerning patient satisfaction with the wearable biosensor.
Patient satisfaction data

Improving the patient experience of care is one of the aims of the Institute for Healthcare Improvement’s Triple Aim Initiative (along with improving the health of populations and reducing the per capita cost of healthcare). This initiative, as well as a general shift to a value-based model of healthcare, has made patient satisfaction an increasingly important metric for hospitals. To assess satisfaction, 56 patients who received care in the emergency department of an American hospital completed a feedback questionnaire that included three statements about their experience with the biosensor. Some of the responses are that the biosensor was comfortable, felt innovative, and made respondents feel better cared for.

Keep watch, know more, respond quickly

The wearable biosensor automatically and continuously measures vital signs – including respiration and heart rate – as well as body posture and step counts. When used in conjunction with clinical information systems such as Philips IntelliVue Guardian Solution, it can aid early identification of patient deterioration and detect falls, helping clinicians to intervene quickly. Data shows that it may make patients feel better cared for, which may increase satisfaction with their stay.


* Based on the ratings of 56 patients who completed a patient feedback questionnaire. Results from case studies are not predictive of results in other cases. Results in other cases may vary.