Pulse Oximeter

Oxygen saturation can drop for many reasons, including:

- suffocation
- choking
- infections, such as pneumonia
- drowning
- diseases, such as emphysema, lung cancer, and lung infections
- inhaling poisonous chemicals
- heart failure or a history of heart attacks
- allergic reactions
- general anaesthesia
- sleep apnea

Some benefits of pulse oximetry include:

- monitoring oxygen saturation over time
- alerting to dangerously low oxygen levels, particularly in newborns
- offering peace of mind to people with chronic respiratory or cardiovascular conditions
- assessing the need for supplemental oxygen
- monitoring oxygen saturation levels in people under anaesthesia
- indicating dangerous side effects in people taking drugs that affect breathing or oxygen saturation

Glucometer

Uses:

- Realtime continuous glucose monitoring (RT-CGM) is a useful clinical and lifestyle aid for people with type 1 diabetes.
- Monitor the effect of diabetes medications on blood sugar levels
- Identify blood sugar levels that are high or low
- Track your progress in reaching your overall treatment goals
- Learn how diet and exercise affect blood sugar levels
- Understand how other factors, such as illness or stress, affect blood sugar levels

Blood Pressure

1. Primary (essential) hypertension
2. Secondary hypertension
   Various conditions and medications can lead to secondary hypertension, including:
   - Obstructive sleep apnea
   - Kidney problems
   - Adrenal gland tumors
   - Thyroid problems
   - Certain defects you're born with (congenital) in blood vessels
   - Certain medications, such as birth control pills, cold remedies, decongestants, over-the-counter pain relievers and some prescription drugs
   - Illegal drugs, such as cocaine and amphetamines

ECG

An ECG can help detect:

- arrhythmias – where the heart beats too slowly, too quickly, or irregularly
- coronary heart disease – where the heart's blood supply is blocked or interrupted by a build-up of fatty substances
- heart attacks – where the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
- cardiomyopathy – where the heart walls become thickened or enlarged