CHANGES NO: 2 TO TENDER DOSSIER

Contract Title **: Supply of Medical Equipment for the Secondary Healthcare Premises - Relaunch**

Publication Reference **:** SIHHAT/2018/SUP/INT/10-BIS

CN: Contract Notice
TD: Tender Dossier
DOC: Document
ART: Article
ITT: c4b_itt_en [Instructions to Tenderers]*
TS: c4f_annexiitechspeciiitechoffer_en [Annex II + III: Technical Specifications + Technical Offer]*
DC: Draft Contract
SC: c4d_specialconditions_en [Special Conditions]*
App B: Appendix B to Annex II - Training Proposal [Appendix B to Annex II+III Training Proposal]*
Ann V: Annex V - Warranty Proposal [Annex V - Warranty Obligations Form]*
Ann IV: Annex IV - Budget breakdown (Model financial offer)
** In-parenthesis parts show the title inside the documents.*

#	DOC	ART / ITEM	FORMER TEXT	SHALL READ AS NEW TEXT
1	DC	1.3	The supplies described under all lots must be accompanied by an additional 'lot' consisting of spare parts and/or consumables. Neither the unit price, nor the overall price of spare parts will influence the evaluation of the tenders, except where they vary substantially between the tenders received. Lists of spare parts must be drawn up by tenderers on the basis of their professional experience and the expected places of use; they must show the unit prices of the parts, calculated as specified in Article 11 (below). The contracting authority reserves the right to alter the list of spare parts; any changes will appear in the contract.	The supplies which form the subject of the contract for all lots must be accompanied by the spare parts described by the contractor in its tender and by the accessories and other items necessary for using the goods over a period of 10 years, as specified in the instructions to tenderers.

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2	TS	1.14.8	Tidal volume: 2-200 ml	Tidal volume: 2-150 ml
3	TS	1.15	The device must have an integrated back lighted LCD graphic display at least 12 inches. - Airway pressures, - Flow, Volume, Pressure Curves, - Trend curves of measurements or numerical values should be monitored on this screen.	The device must have an integrated back lighted LCD **or LED** graphic display at least 12 inches. - Airway pressures, - Flow, Volume, Pressure Curves, - Trend curves of measurements or numerical values should be monitored on this screen.
4	TS	1.19	The device must contain the following alarms: - Air and oxygen shutdown alarm or gas pressures low alarm - System failure alarm - High airway pressure alarm - Low airway pressure alarm or PEEP alarm - High and low oxygen concentration alarm or oxygen value deviation alarm - Flow sensor failure alarm - Oxygen sensor failure alarm - Flow sensor clogged (dirty) alarm or flow sensor failure - Disconnection or cycle fail alarm (leakage or connection error in the patient circuit) - High minute volume alarm	The device must contain the following alarms: - Air and oxygen shutdown alarm or gas pressures low alarm -System failure alarm -High airway pressure alarm or **high pressure threshold exceeded** alarm - Low airway pressure alarm or PEEP alarm - High and low oxygen concentration alarm or oxygen value deviation alarm - Flow sensor failure alarm **or floor** sensor defective alarm - Oxygen sensor failure alarm - Flow sensor clogged (dirty) alarm or flow sensor failure alarm - Disconnection or cycle fail alarm (leakage or connection

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			- Low minute volume alarm - Low tidal volume alarm or low minute volume alarm - Apnea alarm - Endotracheal tube clogged alarm or high pressure in the inspiratory tube alarm or high airway pressure alarm or P Op high alarm - Clogging in the patient circuit or high airway pressure or resistance height alarm or inspiration-expiratory tube alarm (Against the increase in resistance due to clogging or curling in the patient circuit)	error in the patient circuit) - High minute volume alarm - Low minute volume alarm - Low tidal volume alarm or low minute volume alarm - Apnea alarm - Endotracheal tube clogged alarm or high pressure in the inspiratory tube alarm or high airway pressure alarm or P Op high alarm - Clogging in the patient circuit or high airway pressure or resistance height alarm or inspiration-expiratory tube alarm (Against the increase in resistance due to clogging or curling in the patient circuit).
5	TS	1.26	There should be a led indicator on the device or on the uninterruptible power supply indicating the electrical connection. In the absence of the mains supply, the battery indicator of the device or uninterruptible power supply indicator must warn the user.	There should be a led indicator **or halo indicator** on the device or on the uninterruptible power supply indicating the electrical connection. In the absence of the mains supply, the battery indicator of the device or uninterruptible power supply indicator must warn the user.
6	TS	2.6	The device should have respiration modes with the parameters written below. a) Assisted/ Volume-controlled Mandatory Respiration (A/CMV-V.AC) b) Pressure Controlled Synchronized Interval Mandatory Respiration (P-SIMV-PC-BIPAP/PS) c) Volume Controlled Synchronized Interval Mandatory Respiration (/V-SIMV-VC-SIMV)	The device should have **ventilation** modes with the parameters written below. a) Assisted/Volume-controlled Mandatory **Ventilation** (A/CMV-V.AC) or **equivalent mode** b) Pressure Controlled Synchronized Interval Mandatory **Ventilation** (P-SIMV-PC-BIPAP/PS) **or equivalent mode** c) Volume Controlled Synchronized **Intermittent** Mandatory **Ventilation** (/V-SIMV-VC-SIMV)

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			d) Pressure Supported Ventilation (PSV) or Spontaneous Respiration (SPONT-SpnCPAP/PS) e) Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP-SpnCPAP) f) Back-up ventilation or apnea back-up ventilation	d) Pressure Supported Ventilation (PSV) or Spontaneous Ventilation (SPONT-SpnCPAP/PS) e) Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP-SpnCPAP) f) Back-up ventilation or apnea back-up ventilation
7	TS	2.8	The device should have an internal gas mixer. Oxygen concentration in the inspiration air should be adjusted between %40-%100. Oxygen concentration should be adjusted through the device and the change in the amount of oxygen flow shouldn't be required for concentration change.	The device should have an internal **or integrated gas mixer.** Oxygen concentration in the inspiration air should be adjusted between %40 -%100. Oxygen concentration should be adjusted through the device or **with original integrated mixer for concentration change.** The change in the amount of oxygen flow shouldn't be required for concentration change**.**
8	TS	2.20	The followings shall be provided with each device: d) 3 adult type, 3 pediatric type reusable respiration circuits and current sensors and/or 3 expiratory valve systems or cassettes. e) One original carrier bag and stand, 3.5 lt oxygen tube and regulator clock, assembly apparatus for patient's bed or stretcher. f) At least 2 meters long oxygen hose and required lock clip, sleeves, connectors etc.	The followings shall be provided with each device: **a)** 3 adult type, 3 pediatric type reusable respiration circuits and current sensors and/or 3 expiratory valve systems or cassettes. **b)** One original carrier bag and stand, 3.5 lt oxygen tube and regulator clock, assembly apparatus for patient's bed or stretcher. **c)** At least 2 meters long oxygen hose and required lock clip, sleeves, connectors etc.
9	TS	3.1	The system will include an image amplifier, an x-ray tube, 2 (two) monitors mounted on a C-armed stative, and an integrated monitor on the stative or wheeled table.	The System will include an image amplifier and an x-ray tube which mounted on a C-armed stative. There should be 2 (two) monitors or 1 (one) integrated monitor on the stative of wheeled table.

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10	TS	3.9	The system should have anatomic programs such as general, orthopedic, spine, vascular, or the imaging technique that is automatically activated in the system to achieve optimum image quality. Companies will explain these features.	The system should have anatomic programs such as general, orthopaedic, spine or the imaging technique that is automatically activated in the system to achieve optimum image quality. Companies will explain these features.
11	TS	3.10.9	For ease of use in the system, different color codes should be used for each brake and movement.	For ease of use in the system, different color codes should be used for each brake and movement or **the system should be equipped with a warning sign indicating whether the device is in the brake position or not.**
12	TS	3.11.1	The x-ray generator must have at least 15 kW and at least 40 kHz high frequency.	The x-ray generator must have at least **12 kW** and at least 40 kHz high frequency.
13	TS	3.11.2	The fluoroscopic tension shall be at least 40 kV to 120 Kv.	The fluoroscopic tension shall be at least 40 kV to **110** kV.
14	TS	3.11.3	At continuous fluoroscopy, the current value shall be at least 15 mA.	At continuous fluoroscopy, the current value shall be at least **13 mA**.
15	TS	3.12.3	The anode heat capacity of the device shall be at least 311.000 HU.	The anode heat capacity of the device shall be at least **300.000 HU**.
16	TS	3.12.4	Anode cooling capacity shall be at least 73.000 HU / min.	Anode cooling capacity shall be at least **72.000 HU / min**.
17	TS	3.12.5	The heat capacity of the x-ray haube should be at least 1900 kHu or the system's heat capacity should be 10000 kHU.	The heat capacity of the x-ray haube should be at least **1800 kHu** or the system's heat capacity should be 10000 kHU.

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18	TS	3.12.7	The system must have at least one of the following special software that improves the image quality. Companies will show this feature in their original catalogues: - EASY (Enhanced Acquisition System) with automatic dose adjustment - ODDC (Object Detected Dose Control) that can make automatic dose adjustment by detecting object and motion - Anatomically Programmed Fluoroscopy (APF) control system - A feature that automatically adjusts contrast and brightness and ensure the production of sharp, low-dose images (IDEAL: Intelligent Dose Efficiency Algorithm)	The system must have at least one of the following special software that improves the image quality. Companies will show this feature in their original catalogues: - EASY (Enhanced Acquisition System) with automatic dose adjustment - ODDC (Object Detected Dose Control) that can make automatic dose adjustment by detecting object and motion - Anatomically Programmed Fluoroscopy (APF) control system - A feature that automatically adjusts contrast and brightness and ensure the production of sharp, low-dose images (IDEAL: Intelligent Dose Efficiency Algorithm) - The filter which reduces motion blur by detecting dynamic motion by means of motion adaptation and double leaf collimator which can function asymmetrically - DDC (Dynamic Density Compensation) which provides the optimum images to be obtained by automatic dose adjustment according to the anatomical features of each different patient.
19	TS	3.13.2	The image amplifier section will have a laser or lighted centering device.	There will be a laser or illuminated centering mechanism at the image amplifier section.
20	TS	3.13.3	There will be both an iris and a parallel layer collimator in the system.	There will be both an iris and a parallel layer collimator **or equivalent technology** in the system.
21	TS	3.13.5	The image processing features of the system should be able to keep the final image on the monitor.	Deleted

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22	TS	3.14.2	Images should be processed in at least 32 bits.	Images should be processed in at least **16 bits**.
23	TS	3.14.3	There will be at least 1K X 1K CCD high-resolution camera in the device.	There will be at least 1K X 1K CCD or **CMOS** high resolution camera in the device.
24	TS	3.14.5	New	**Image Amplifier** DQE rate should be at least %65.
25	TS	3.15.4	There should be special software in the device which improves the image quality. There should be ODDC (Object Detected Dose Control) or EASY (Enhanced Acquisition System) which can make automatic dose adjustment by detecting object and motion or the filter which reduces motion blur by detecting dynamic motion by means of motion adaptation and double leaf collimator which can function asymmetrically or the property (IDEAL= Intelligent Dose Efficiency Algorithm) which enables the formation sharp images with low dose by automatically setting the contrast and brightness in the device. The companies shall indicate this property in original catalogues.	The system must have at least one of the following special software that improves the image quality. Companies will show this feature in their original catalogues: - EASY (Enhanced Acquisition System) with automatic dose adjustment - ODDC (Object Detected Dose Control) that can make automatic dose adjustment by detecting object and motion - A feature that automatically adjusts contrast and brightness and ensure the production of sharp, low-dose images (IDEAL: Intelligent Dose Efficiency Algorithm) - The filter which reduces motion blur by detecting dynamic motion by means of motion adaptation and double leaf collimator which can function asymmetrically - DDC (Dynamic Density Compensation) which provides the optimum images to be obtained by automatic dose adjustment according to the anatomical features of each

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				different patient.
26	TS	3.15.18	The UPS will be given to supply the system's workstation for at least 10 minutes.	There should be an external UPS or **an integrated UPS to** supply the system's workstation for at least 10 minutes.
27	TS	3.15.22	New (Moved from TS 3.38)	The device must have a heat exchanger system to save heat.
28	TS	3.16.3	Monitors should be on a separate transport stand, if needed only the monitors should be rotated at 180° without moving the tripod or the live image should be rotated up to 180° in total with the touch control panel displayed and they should be able to tilt.	Monitors should be on a separate transport stand, if needed only the monitors should be rotated at 180° without moving the tripod or the live image should be rotated up to 180° in total with the control panel displayed and they should be able to tilt.
29	TS	3.16.5	Patient information, cumulative dose, kV and mA values should be monitored on the test monitor at the touch mobile imaging station during the procedure.	Patient information, cumulative dose, kV and mA values should be monitored on the test monitor at the mobile imaging station during the procedure.
30	TS	3.17	Accessories	Accessories (The below listed accessories will be provided in addition to the device as to ensure backup function)
31	TS	3.38	The device must have a heat exchanger system to save heat.	Moved to under TS 3.15.22.
32	TS	3.46	During the installation, necessary ceiling, cabling on the floor walls, channel operations, lighting of the device room and control room and other decoration works will be done by the contractor.	During the installation, necessary ceiling, lead coating of the room (in line with the requirements of TAEK), cabling on the floor walls, channel operations, lighting of the device room and control room and other decoration works will be

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				done by the contractor.
33	ITT	1.3	None of the supplies must be accompanied by an additional 'lot' consisting of spare parts and/or consumables.	The supplies described under all lots must be accompanied by an additional 'lot' consisting of spare parts and/or consumables. Neither the unit price, nor the overall price of spare parts will influence the evaluation of the tenders, except where they vary substantially between the tenders received. Lists of spare parts must be drawn up by tenderers on the basis of their professional experience and the expected places of use; they must show the unit prices of the parts, calculated as specified in Article 11 (below). The contracting authority reserves the right to alter the list of spare parts; any changes will appear in the contract.

All other terms and conditions of the tender dossier remain unchanged. The above alterations and /or corrections to the tender dossier are integral part of the tender dossier.

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