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Respimatic 100

Sunil Nanda (PARC)

00 - Preliminary and Confidential

Setting the Context

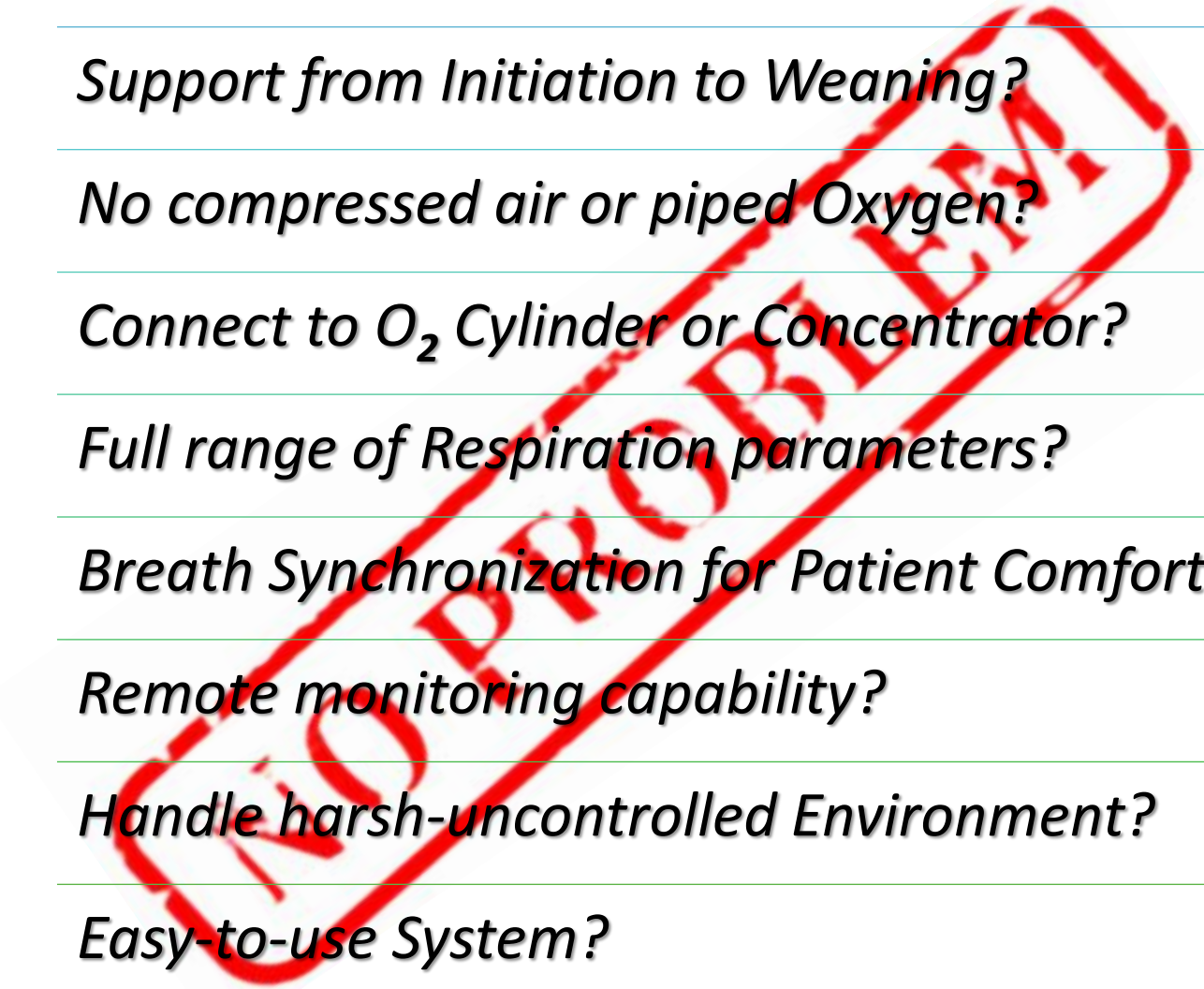
The Motivation

The Problem Statement

RESPIMATIC 100
(Patent Pending)

Is it right for you?

- *Need adult respiratory support?*
- *Support from Initiation to Weaning?*
- *No compressed air or piped Oxygen?*
- *Connect to O_2 Cylinder or Concentrator?*
- *Full range of Respiration parameters?*
- *Breath Synchronization for Patient Comfort?*
- *Remote monitoring capability?*
- *Handle harsh-uncontrolled Environment?*
- *Easy-to-use System?*
- *Budget Friendly?*



Respiration Assist Devices

Categories – Usage and Pricing

Features

Less than Rs 50,000

CPAP

Less than Rs 1 Lakh

BiPAP

AFFORDABLE feature set for PHC, Small Clinic, and Ambulance Use?

Big Hole

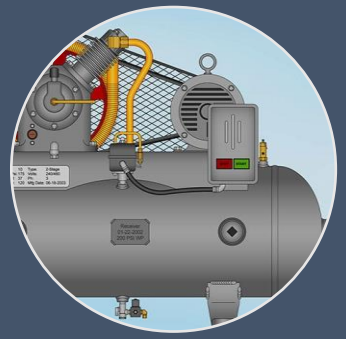
Rs 12 Lakhs ++

ICU Ventilator

CPAP *v/s* BiPAP *v/s* RESPIMATIC 100 *v/s* ICU-VENTILATOR

CPAP	BiPAP	Respimatic 100	ICU Ventilator
Continuous Positive Airway Pressure	Continuous Bi-Level Airway Positive Pressure	Mechanical Ventilation with 4 most-used ventilation modes and controls	Mechanical Ventilation with very sophisticated modes and controls
Non-invasive	Non-invasive	Non-invasive + Invasive	Non-invasive + Invasive
High Flow + PEEP	Inspiratory Pressure + PEEP	Tidal Volume + Support Pressure + PEEP	Tidal Volume + Support Pressure + PEEP
Useful for Type 1 respiratory Failure (Hypoxemic)	Useful for Type 2 respiratory Failure (Hypercopnic)	Useful for Hypoxemic and Hypercopnic respiratory failure	Useful for Hypoxemic and Hypercopnic respiratory failure
Continuous flow of air at a constant pressure. Increases mean airway pressure to recruit collapsed alveoli	Continuous flow of air at different constant pressures during inspiration and expiration breathing phase	Independent control over the volume, the respiration rate and pressure	Independent control over the volume, the respiration rate and pressure
Useful only when patient can breathe on his own	Useful only when patient can breathe on his own	Useful when patient can or CANNOT breathe on his own	Useful when patient can or CANNOT breathe on his own
Only Spontaneous breaths that are patient triggered.	Only Spontaneous breaths that are patient triggered.	Spontaneous breaths + Mandatory breaths controlled by RR and I:E	Spontaneous breaths + Mandatory breaths controlled by RR and I:E
External FiO2 control	External FiO2 control	System assisted FiO2 control	Direct FiO2 control
Breath Synchronization N/A	Breath Synchronization N/A	Full Breath Synchronization	Full Breath Synchronization
No Tidal Volume control	Indirect Tidal Volume control (IPAP-EPAP)	Direct Tidal Volume control	Direct Tidal Volume control
No Respiration Rate control	No Respiration Rate control	Direct Respiration Rate control	Direct Respiration Rate control
No Inspiration:Expiration ratio control	No Inspiration:Expiration ratio control	Direct Inspiration:Expiration control	Direct Inspiration:Expiration control
External Humidity control	External Humidity control	External Humidity control	Direct Humidity control
No display of Peak, Plateau or PEEP	No display of Peak, Plateau or PEEP	Full display of Peak, Plateau and PEEP	Full display of Peak, Plateau and PEEP
Minimal alarm signals	Minimal alarm signals	Full set of Alarm signals	Full set of Alarm signals
No remote monitoring	No remote monitoring	Sophisticated Remote WEB Dashboard	Minimal Remote monitoring (if any)

Observations on Ventilator Evolution



Iron Lung Age

Pneumatic Age

µController Age

Smart "E"-Age

Most-used Ventilation Modes have not changed

- Volume and Pressure Control
- Control BPM, I/E, VT and PS
- Monitor pressures and flow
- Safety Alarm systems

Diminishing Returns from what has evolved …

- Exotic Ventilation modes
- Multitude of Sensors
- Fancy Touch-screen LCD Displays

Respimatic 100 Details

System Components

Technical Details

US and INDIA IP Protection

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(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Nanda et al.

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(54) **VENTILATOR**

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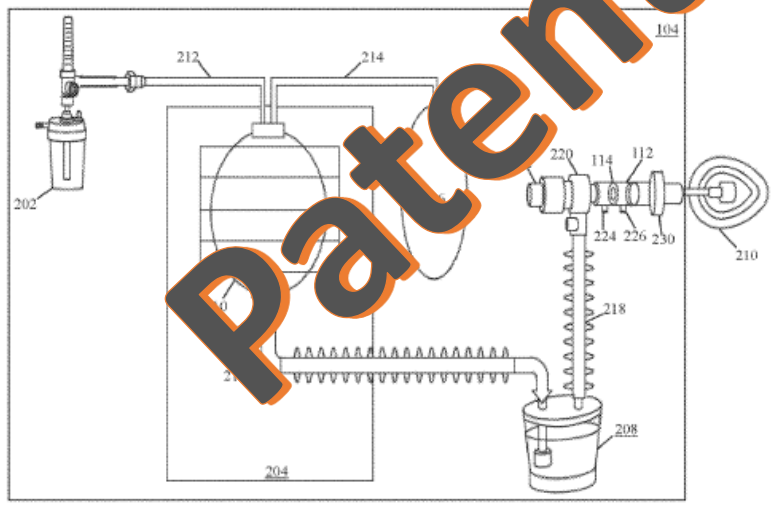
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a ventilator that includes a breathing system, a mechanical system coupled to breathing system, and a control system coupled to breathing system and mechanical system. The control system includes pressure sensors, processing circuitry, and memory configured to store a look-up table. The processing circuitry receives a set of values for plurality of parameters, identifies a compression value from a plurality of compression values in the look-up table based on the received set of values. The processing circuitry causes the mechanical system to compress a bag valve of the breathing system in accordance with the identifi... sion value. The compression of the bag ... gaseous inhalant to flow through the breathi... em wit... a time-interval. The processing circuitry ... actual volume of the gaseous inhalant and itera... fies the compression value of the bag valve to ... desired volume of the gaseous inhalant.



$$Q \propto \sqrt{\frac{(P_{G1}-P_{G2})}{(P_{G1}+P_{G2})+2*Patmosphere}}$$

An important and necess... simplifi... is t... and P_{G2} encountered in our system are of the order of tens of cmH_2O wh... ...mosp... is of ... order of a thousand cmH_2O of pressure. At sea level, *Patmosphere* is a... ...1000 ...O. Even at an altitude of 15,000 feet, *Patmosphere* is appro... ...ely 60... . On the other hand, the P_{G1} and P_{G2} in the system range from 1... ...60...

...(P_{G1} ...) term is negligible compared to (2* *Patmosphere*) , even more so since it ... ...ed by a square root. The flow equation can be simplified to the one below.

$$Q \propto \sqrt{\frac{(P_{G1}-P_{G2})}{Patmosphere}}$$

Recalling *Equation 2* from the theory section above, this equation can be recast as below given that the orifice characteristics and pressure tap locations are the same for every system.

$$Q = C * \frac{\sqrt{(P_{G1}-P_{G2})}}{\sqrt{(Patmosphere)}} \quad \text{where } C = f(Re) \text{ Reynold's number}$$

At a given geographical location, *Patmosphere* is also a constant. So, the above equation further reduces to the one below.

$$Q = \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{Patmoshpere}}\right) * \sqrt{(P_{G1}-P_{G2})}$$

The equation needs further simplification to ease the computation burden of the square root computation for and inexpensive micro-controller. The constraints are as below.

Our Solution RESPIMATIC 100

- 4 Commonly Used Ventilation Modes
  CMV, ACV, SIMV, PSV
- Respiration Rate, Tidal Volume, PEEP, Pressure Support & FiO2 Controls
- Volume Controlled and Pressure Supported Breaths
- Mandatory & Spontaneous Breaths with Full Breath Synchronization

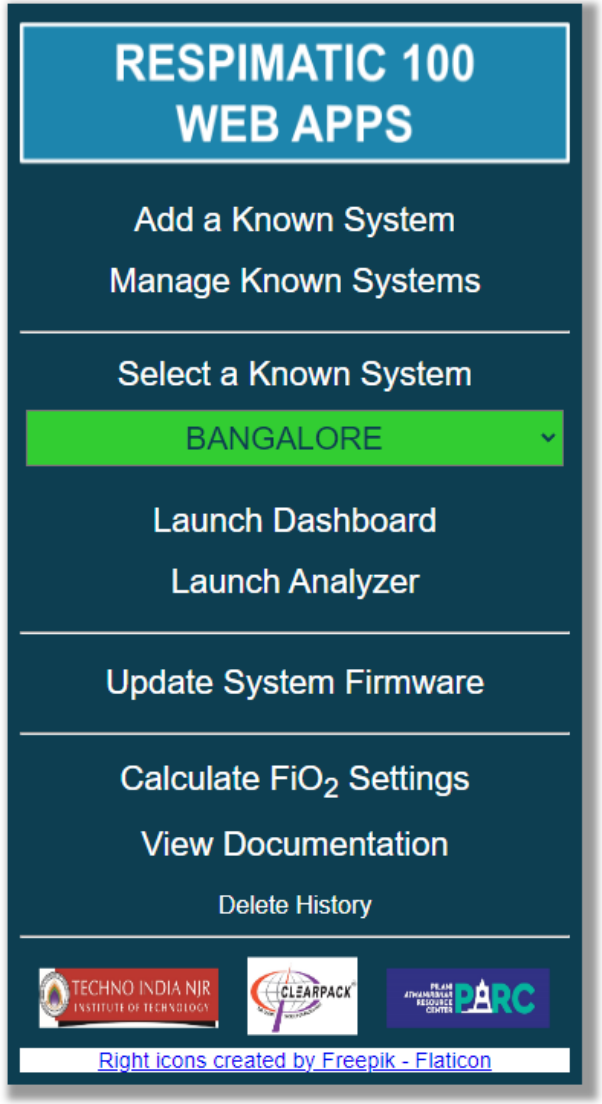
Complete set of WEB Apps
- Remote Dashboard
- Remote Recorder
- Remote Analyzer

Low-speed Wi-Fi sufficient

Phone Hot-spot sufficient

Uses secure HTTPS protocol

Field upgradable with new Firmware releases

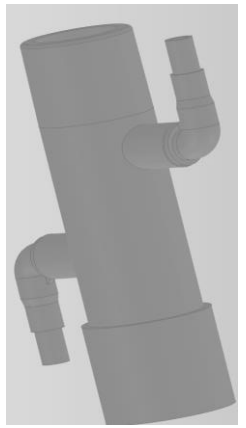


https://www.respimatic.com

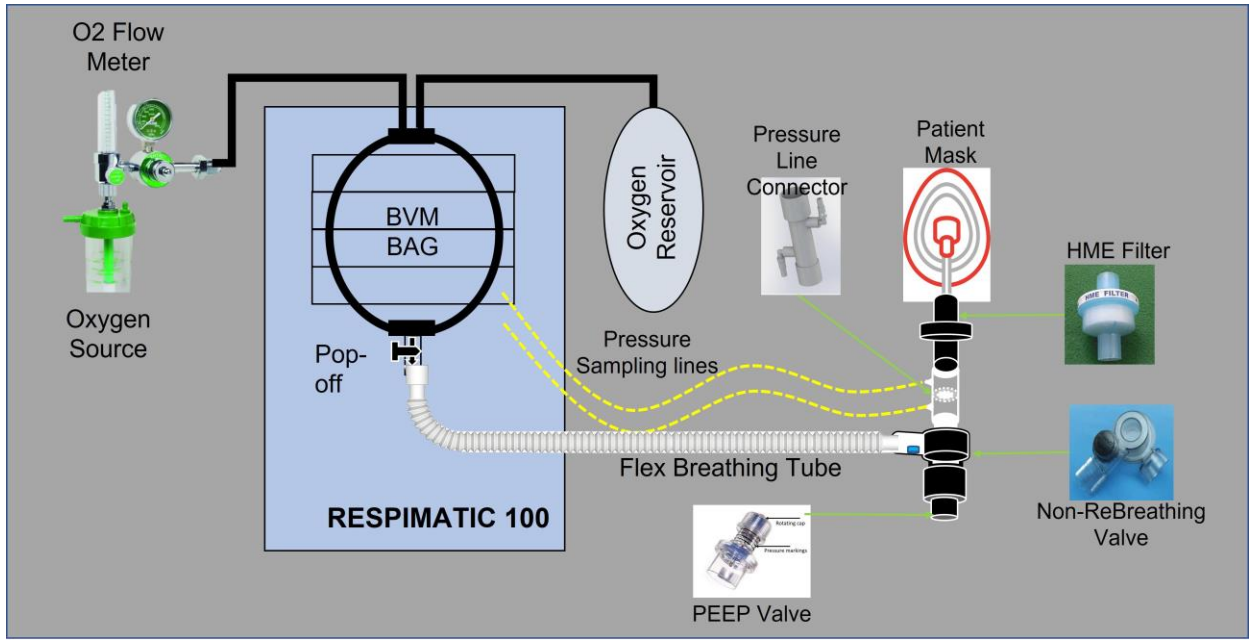
Breathing Circuit

- Proprietary, *patent-pending* Pressure line connector with Orifice plate
- COTS single-limb Breathing Circuit with NRBM
- BVM or Ambu Bag with Reservoir
- Pressure sensing lines
- PEEP valve
- HME Filter
- Oxygen Source

Off-the-Shelf Single limbed Circuit with NRBM



Proprietary Dual Pressure line Connector



Front Panel
The Human-Machine Interface

Simple Tactile buttons
No delicate touch screen etc.

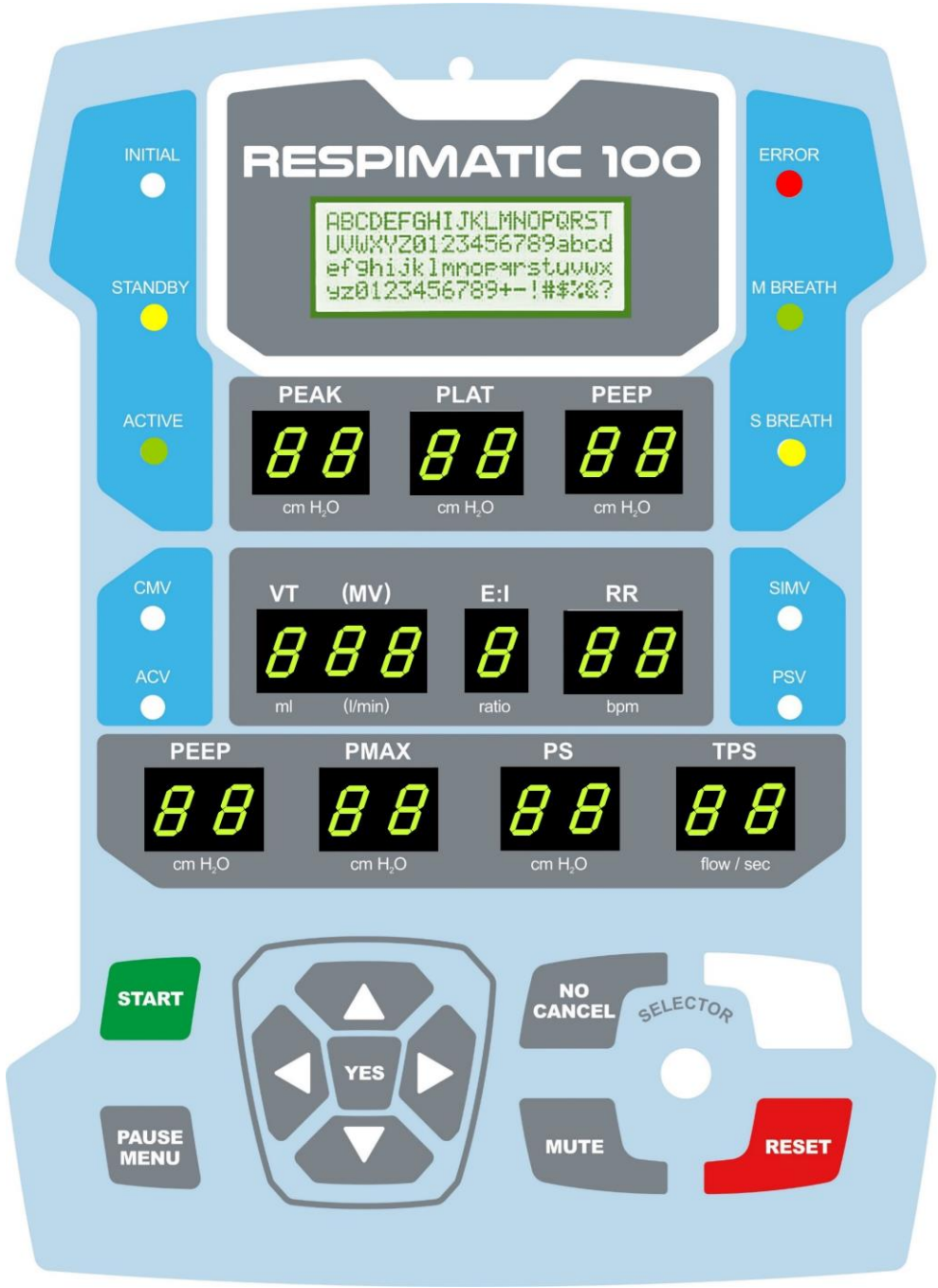
Easy to read 7-seg LED Parameters Display

Parameter selection using navigation arrow buttons

4-line LCD Display for displaying Messages and Menus

Peak, Plateau, PEEP pressures displayed after each breath

Shows Delivered Volumes, Lung Compliances, Breath types etc.



Dashboard Snapshot View

Anyone can monitor any patient via the WEB

One-to-many and many-to-one monitoring

5 Dashboard views

- Snapshots
- Breath Waveforms
- Charts
- Statistics
- Alerts (Audible or not)

Breath Range Selector on every view to display data for different breath ranges

- For instance, use to compare the statistics for the first hour of ventilation against the second hour.

https://www.respimatic.com

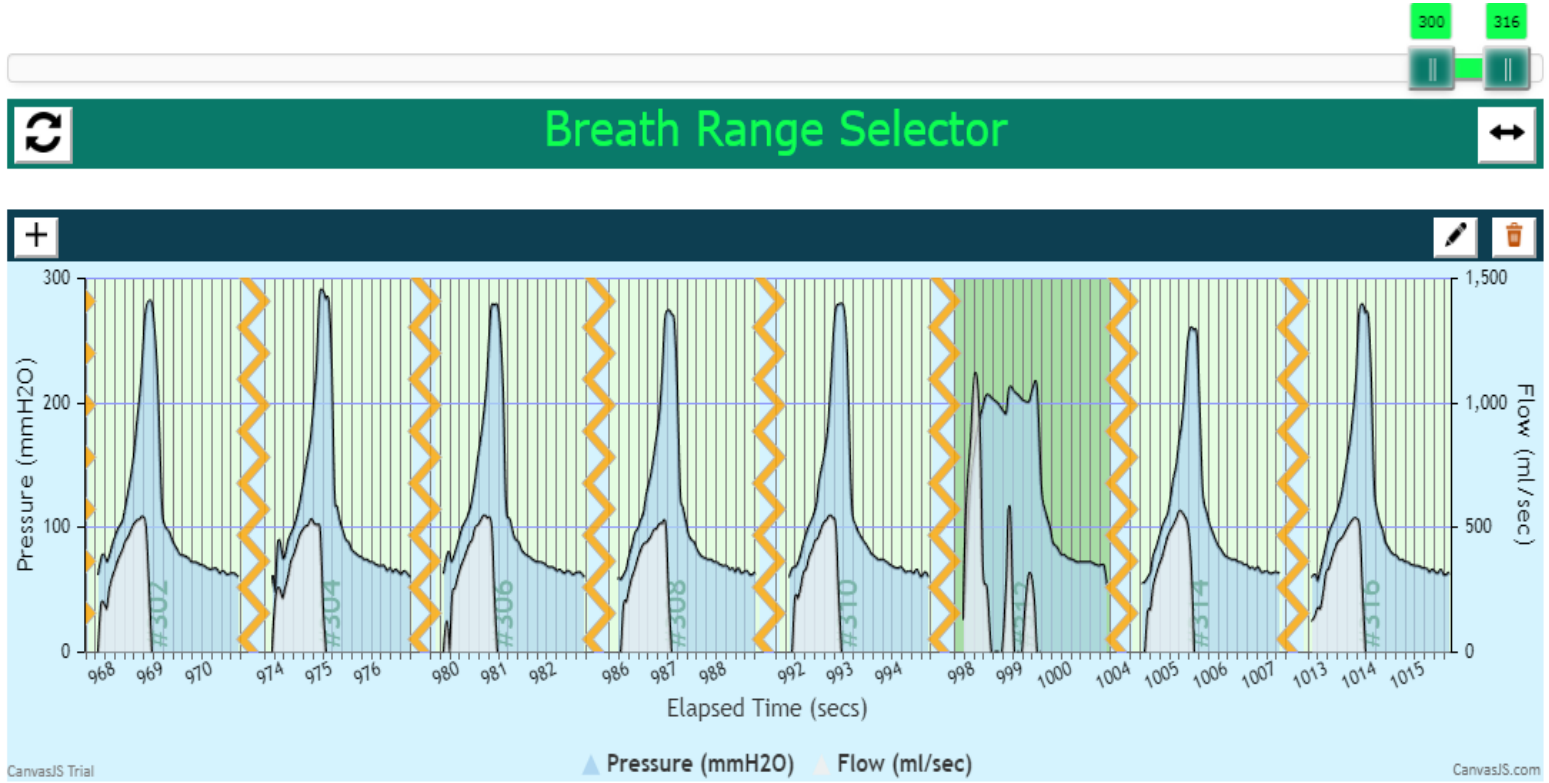
Dashboard
Waveforms View

Pressure and Flow Graphs

For Selected Breaths

Periodic Display

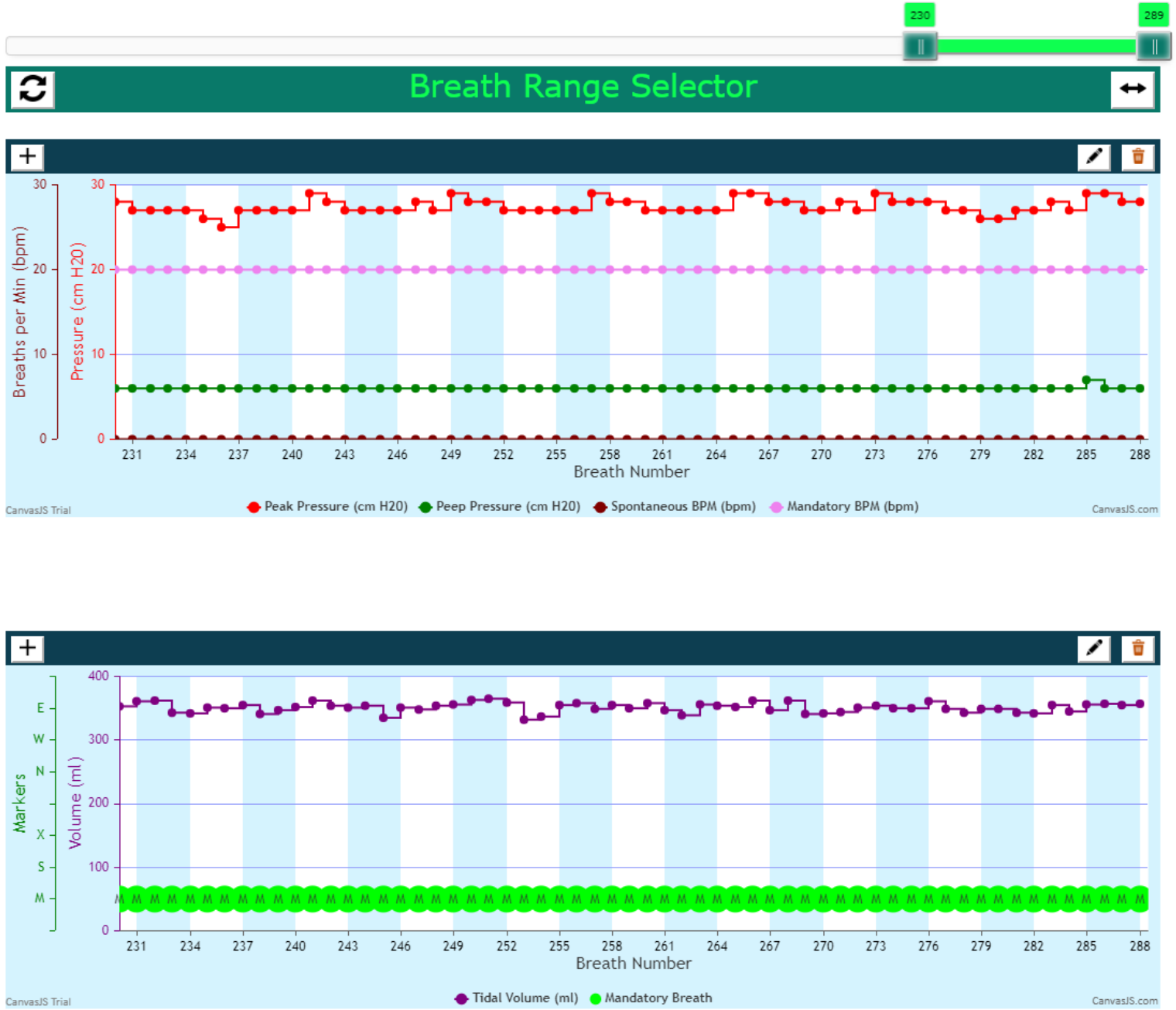
Display on demand



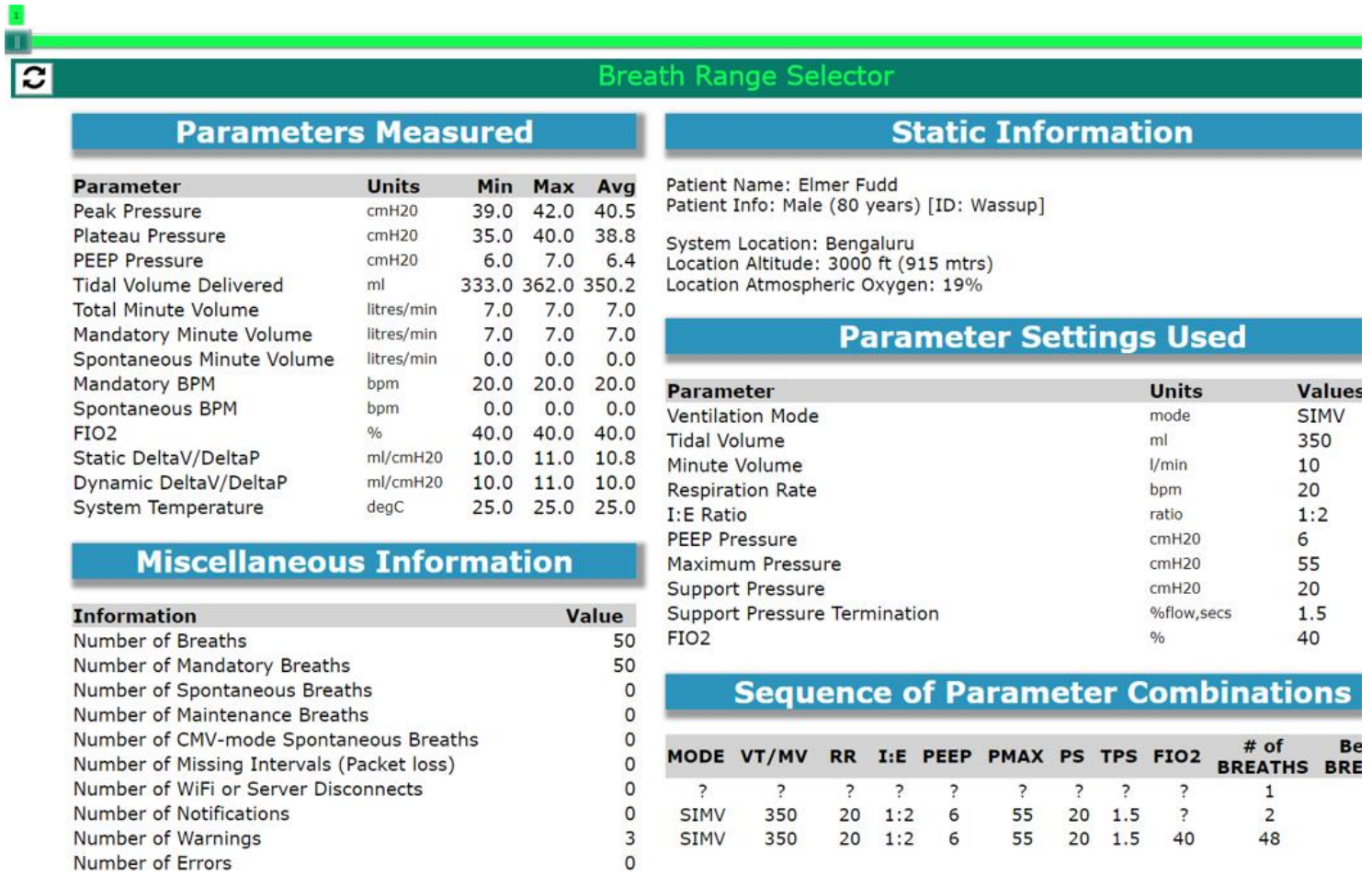
Normal Breaths			Maintenance Breaths			Exception Breaths	
Mandatory Volume Control	Spontaneous Volume Control	Spontaneous Pressure Control	Mandatory Volume Control	Spontaneous Volume Control	Spontaneous Pressure Control	Abnormal Seeming Breath	Error Causing Breath

Broken lines indicate few missing datapoints
Red label indicates too many missing datapoints

Dashboard
Charts View



Dashboard Statistics View



Breath Range Selector

Parameters Measured

Parameter	Units	Min	Max	Avg
Peak Pressure	cmH20	39.0	42.0	40.5
Plateau Pressure	cmH20	35.0	40.0	38.8
PEEP Pressure	cmH20	6.0	7.0	6.4
Tidal Volume Delivered	ml	333.0	362.0	350.2
Total Minute Volume	litres/min	7.0	7.0	7.0
Mandatory Minute Volume	litres/min	7.0	7.0	7.0
Spontaneous Minute Volume	litres/min	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandatory BPM	bpm	20.0	20.0	20.0
Spontaneous BPM	bpm	0.0	0.0	0.0
FIO2	%	40.0	40.0	40.0
Static DeltaV/DeltaP	ml/cmH20	10.0	11.0	10.8
Dynamic DeltaV/DeltaP	ml/cmH20	10.0	11.0	10.0
System Temperature	degC	25.0	25.0	25.0

Miscellaneous Information

Information	Value
Number of Breaths	50
Number of Mandatory Breaths	50
Number of Spontaneous Breaths	0
Number of Maintenance Breaths	0
Number of CMV-mode Spontaneous Breaths	0
Number of Missing Intervals (Packet loss)	0
Number of WiFi or Server Disconnects	0
Number of Notifications	0
Number of Warnings	3
Number of Errors	0

Static Information

Patient Name: Elmer Fudd
Patient Info: Male (80 years) [ID: Wassup]

System Location: Bengaluru
Location Altitude: 3000 ft (915 mtrs)
Location Atmospheric Oxygen: 19%

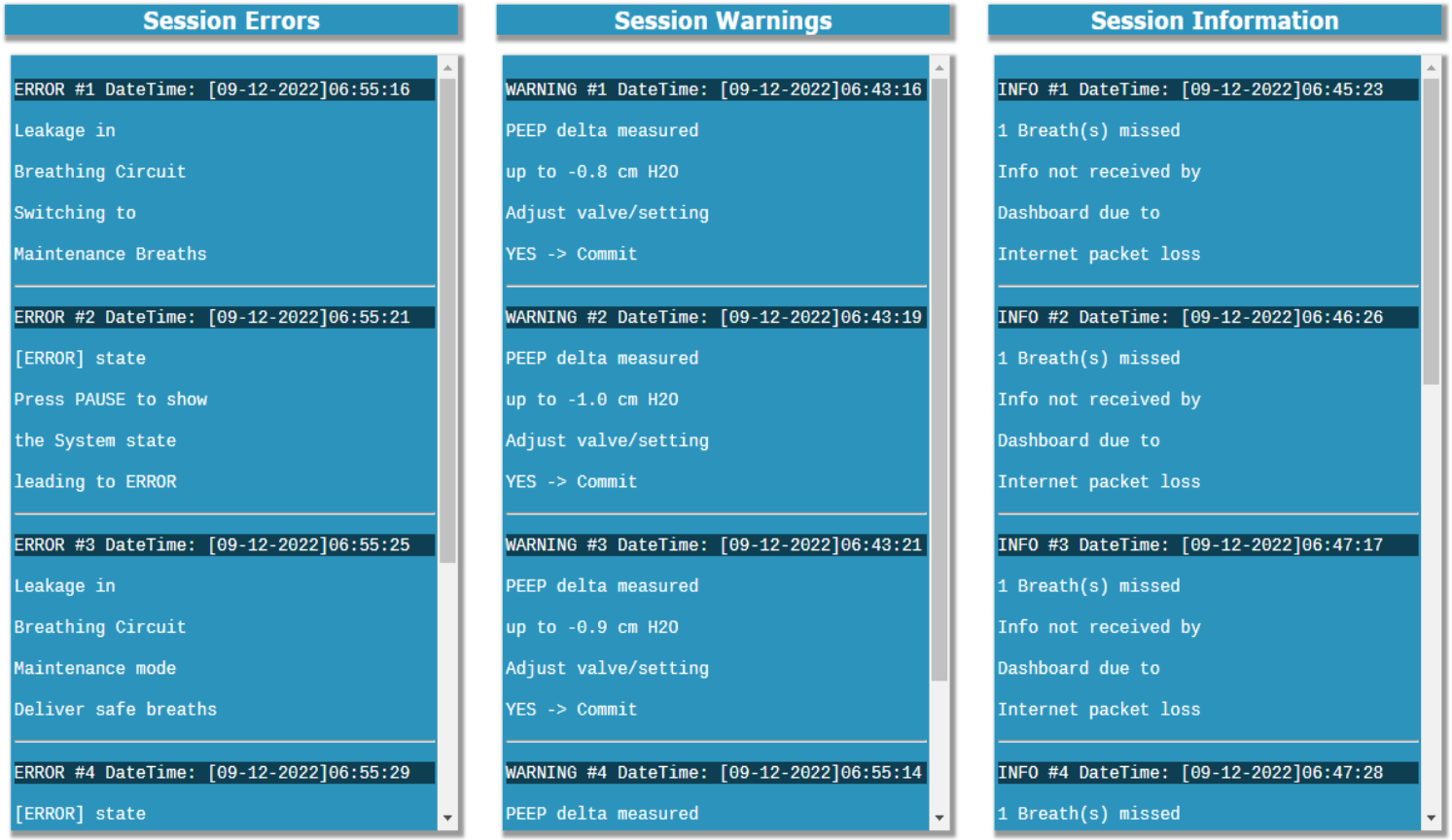
Parameter Settings Used

Parameter	Units	Values
Ventilation Mode	mode	SIMV
Tidal Volume	ml	350
Minute Volume	l/min	10
Respiration Rate	bpm	20
I:E Ratio	ratio	1:2
PEEP Pressure	cmH20	6
Maximum Pressure	cmH20	55
Support Pressure	cmH20	20
Support Pressure Termination	%flow,secs	1.5
FIO2	%	40

Sequence of Parameter Combinations

MODE	VT/MV	RR	I:E	PEEP	PMAX	PS	TPS	FIO2	# of BREATHS	Be BRE
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1	
SIMV	350	20	1:2	6	55	20	1.5	?	2	
SIMV	350	20	1:2	6	55	20	1.5	40	48	

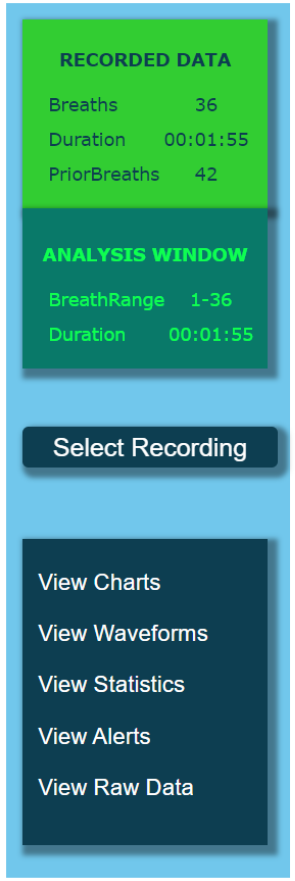
Dashboard
Alerts View



Analyzer

Any patient Session can be recorded locally or remotely.

The recorded Session can then be analyzed off-line using the Analyzer.



Updating Firmware

Firmware releases available on the WEB.

Step-by-step menu driven update procedure

Ventilation Modes

The 4 most frequently used

Continuous Mandatory Ventilation (CMV)	***Synchronized Assist Control Ventilation (Sync ACV)***	***Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation (SIMV)***	***Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV)***
Volume Controlled Mandatory Breaths	Volume Controlled Mandatory Breaths	Volume Controlled Mandatory Breaths	Pressure supported breaths in response to spontaneous breaths
Ignore spontaneous breaths	Volume controlled breaths in response to spontaneous breaths	Pressure supported breaths in response to spontaneous breaths	Monitoring of Minute Volume
	Breath Synchronization	Breath Synchronization	Fallback to SIMV if insufficient Minute volume

Volume Controlled Breaths
(All modes)

Tidal Volume (ml)

200 to 600 ml
increments of 50 ml

Respiratory Rate (bpm)

10 to 30 bpm
increments of 1 bpm

Inspiration/Expiration Ratio (I:E)

1:1 1:2 1:3

PEEP (cmH_2O)

4 to 15 cmH_2O
increments of 1 cmH_2O

Max Pressure (cmH_2O)

15 to 50 cmH_2O
increments of 5 cmH_2O

FiO_2 Support

System Managed
Externally Controlled
21% to 100%

Pressure Supported Breaths

(SIMV & PSV modes)

Support Pressure (PS)

5 cmH_2O to 35 cmH_2O in increments of 5 cmH_2O

Support Pressure Termination (TPS)

Flow-dependent

Terminate when flow falls to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% or 60% of peak flow

Time dependent

Terminate after 1.0 to 2.5 secs in increments of 0.5 secs

Both ACV and SIMV modes

- A must for patient comfort
- Synchronize Mandatory breaths with Spontaneous breaths
- Prevent breath stacking

Breath Synchronization

FiO_2 Settings

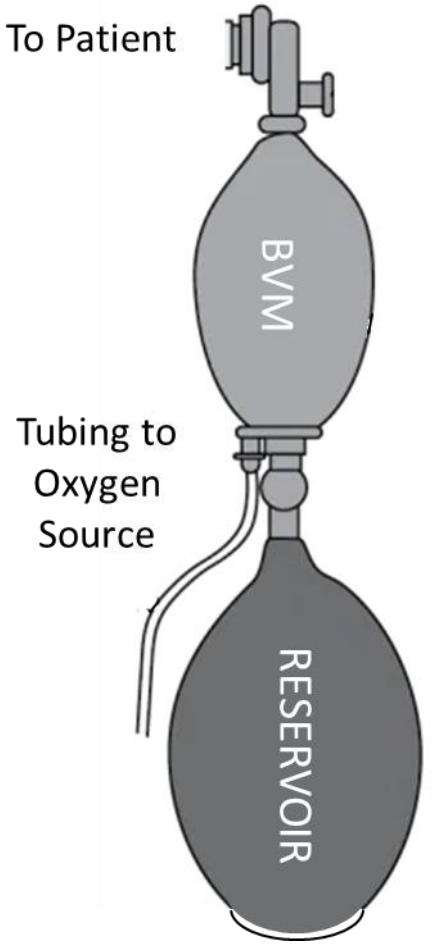
Without the Reservoir bag, FiO_2 delivered is the Atmospheric O_2 content at site

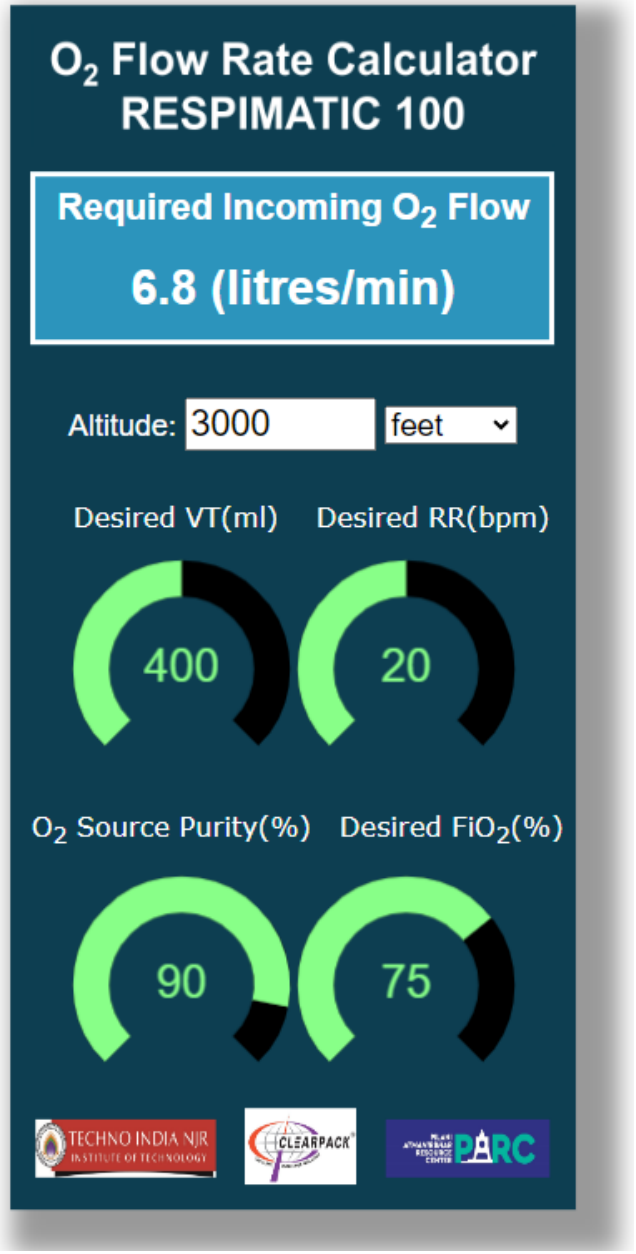
FiO_2 delivery with the Reservoir bag is mathematically modelled, calibrated and verified in the Lab to provide +/- 5% accuracy

Front-panel guides the user in setting the appropriate input O_2 flow rate from the O_2 source for a given FiO_2

The mathematical model provides for a possible O_2 concentrator as an O_2 source (purity < 100%)

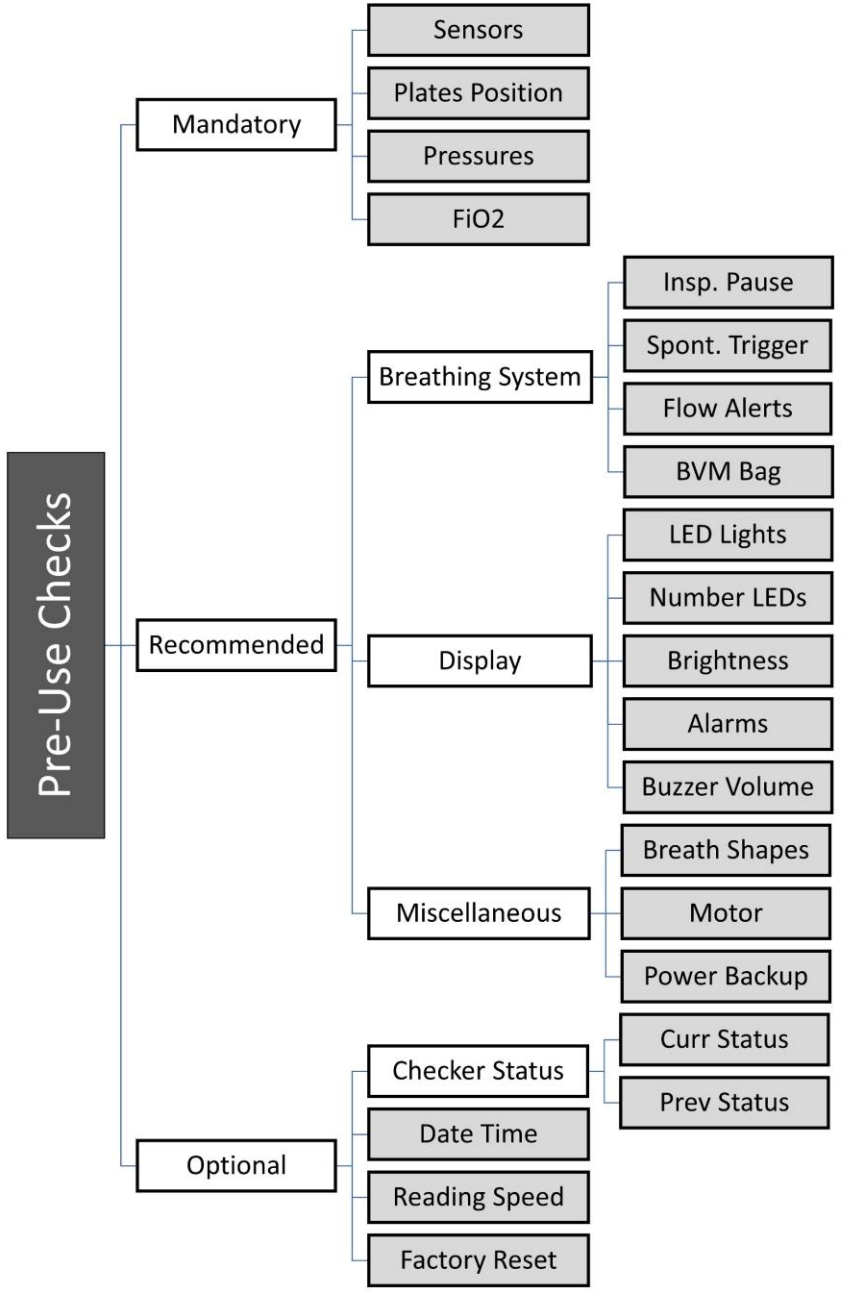
Online Web-accessible FiO_2 calculator is also provided for exploration purposes





Alarms and Safety Features

- **Enforcement of Pre-use checks**
- **Alarms, Warnings and Notifications**
- **Maintenance Breaths till Alarm situation rectified**
  - Max Pressure Alarm
  - Pressure Leak Alarm
  - Mask OFF Alarm
  - System Temperature Alarm
  - Sensor failure Alarm
  - Breathing Circuit Failure Alarm
  - Detect coughing/hiccuping fits
  - Inconsistent input parameters
  - And many more …



Thank you