

INSPIRE - 100



An Emergency Ventilator Device



Unmatched Affordability

Unmatched Remote Monitoring

Unmatched Ease-of-use

No need for compressed air or Oxygen

Connect to Oxygen Cylinder or Concentrator

Full range of Mainstream Respiration Parameters

Breath Synchronization for Patient Comfort

Field Upgradeable

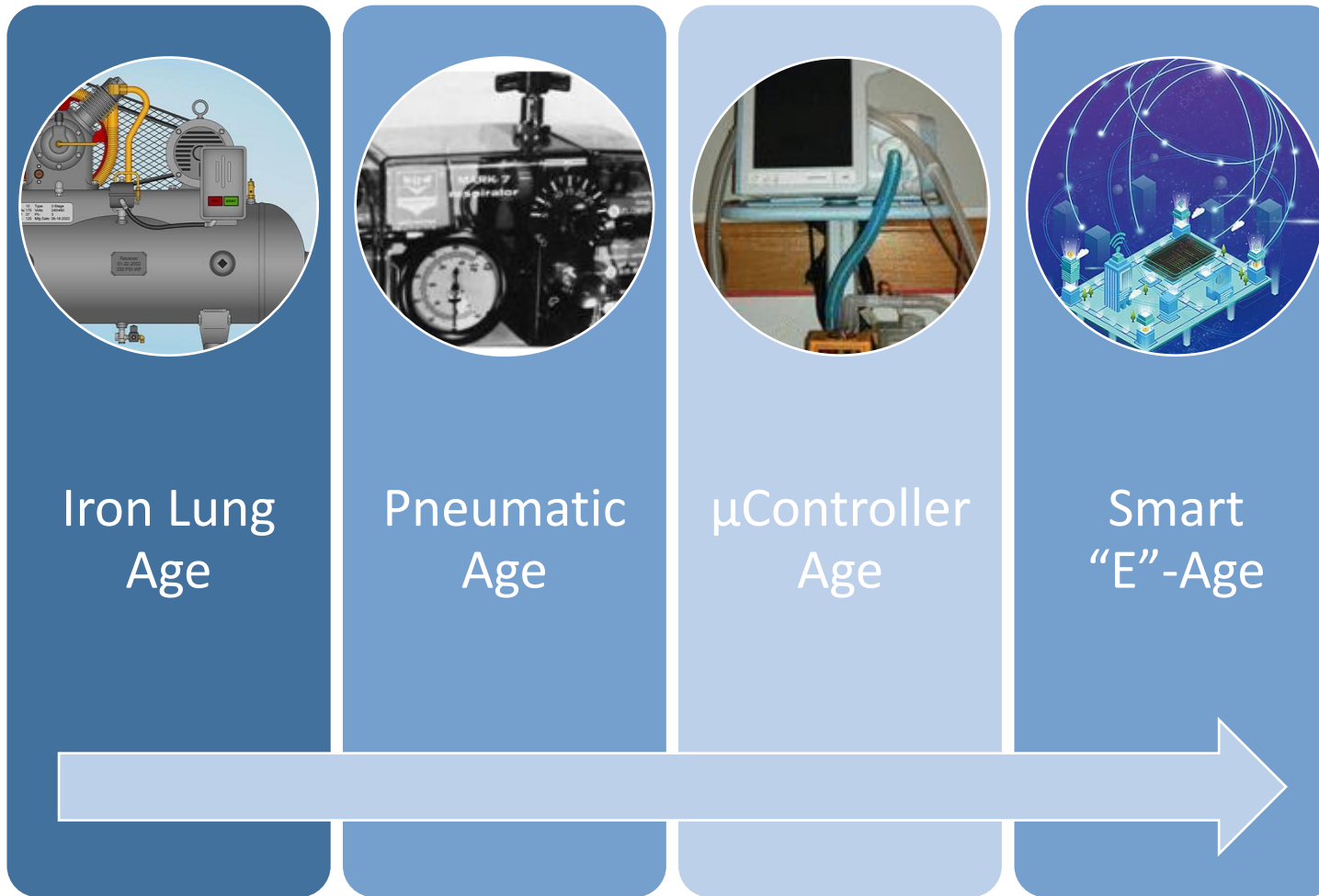
Rugged and Robust

Setting the Context

The Problem Statement

The Motivation

Evolution of Ventilators



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
- Touch-screen Displays

The Problem Scarcity & Affordability



India has amongst the lowest per capita ICU beds in the World*

- 1.46 beds / 1000 people*
- 3.65 ICU beds / Lakh people*
- Only half of ICU beds are equipped with Ventilators
- A meagre 1.8 Ventilators for one lakh people*

ICU ventilators are expensive equipment

- Unaffordable in remote clinics

Ventilator Ambulances are

- Non-existent except in few urban centers,

** As per April 2020 Study by Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy at Princeton University, USA*

Respiration Assist Devices

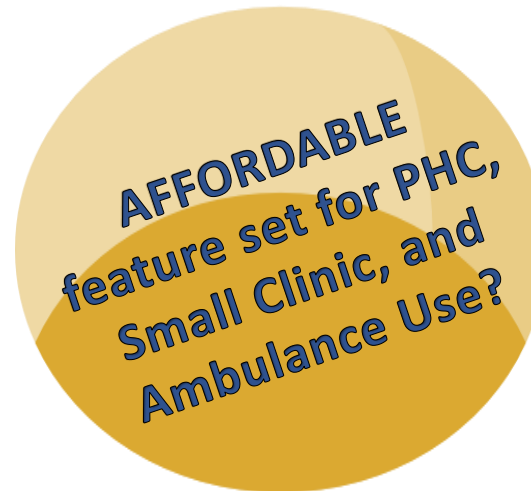
Categories – Usage and Pricing



CPAP



BiPAP

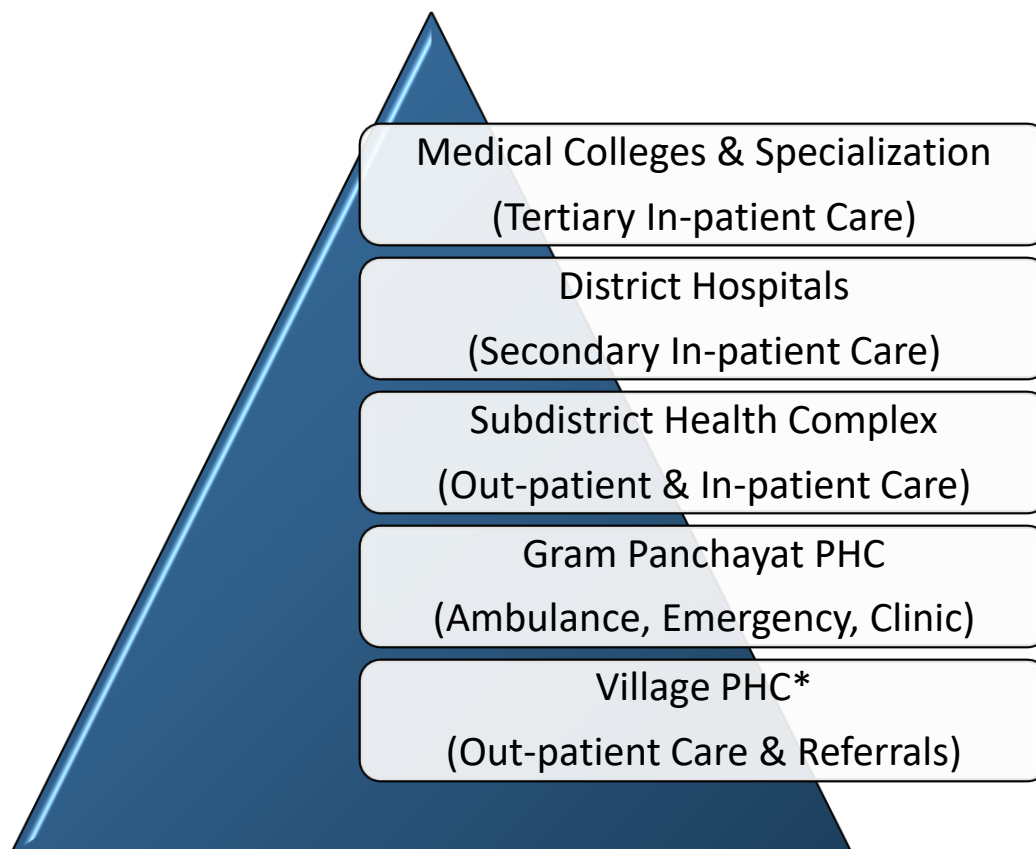


Big Hole



ICU Ventilator

The Motivation



As of 2021, there were **1,56,231 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in India with minimal infrastructure*



Provide a robust, portable ventilator system for facilities that lack sophisticated hospital infrastructure



A system that requires minimum training and provides ventilation support from initiation to weaning with full range of mainstream parameters



A system that can supplement the scarce, expensive ICU Ventilators, sparing them for more complex cases



A system within the budget of the bottom of the pyramid at a fraction of the cost of an ICU Ventilator



A system to bridge the gap between nothing and an expensive ICU ventilator



A system that works in harsh uncontrolled environments and as a travel ventilator

INSPIRE-100 Details

System Components

Technical Details

Elegance in Simplicity



Simple, Easy-to-read Front Control Panel

Prominent, Always-on Parameters Display

Menu-driven HMI

Prominent, Tactile Control Buttons

LCD Screen for Menu and Message Display

Colored LEDs show System state at-a-glance

Brightness and Buzzer Volume Controls

Backed by Comprehensive Remote Displays

Product Overview

Salient Features

Exceptionally
Budget Friendly

Comprehensive
Remote
Monitoring

Easy-to-use
Easy-to-train
Rugged & Robust

No Need for
Compressed air or
Piped O₂

Complete Set of
Mainstream
Respiration
Parameters

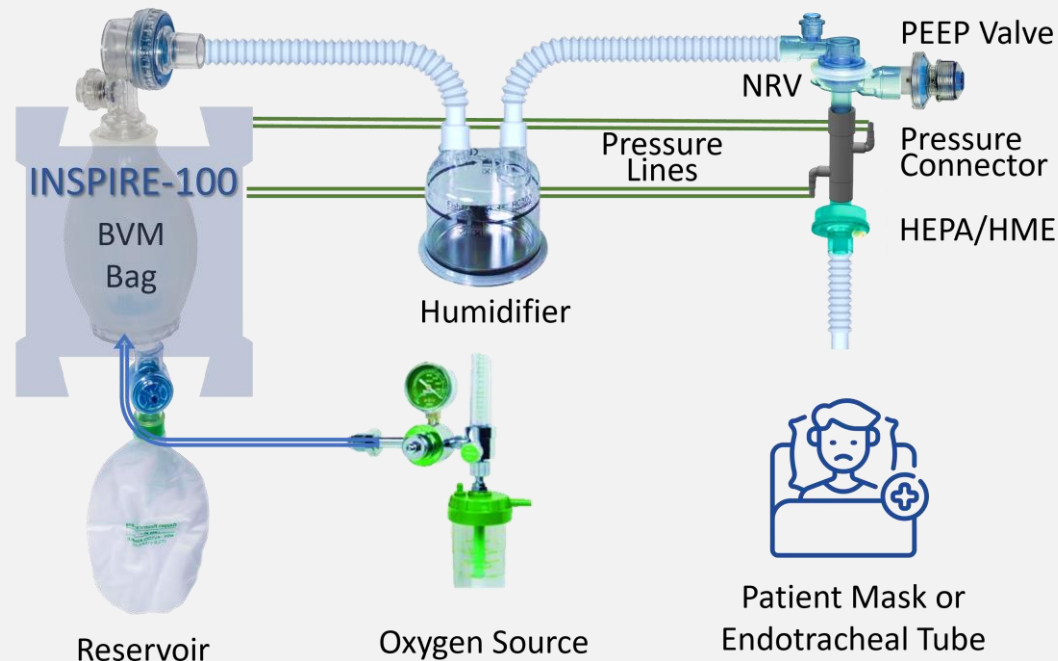
Power
Consumption
100W

Patient Comfort

Mandatory Breaths
synchronized with
Patient-initiated
Breaths

No breath stacking

Breathing Circuit



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

An important and necessary simplification is that P_{G1} and P_{G2} encountered in our system are of the order of tens of cmH₂O while $P_{atmosphere}$ is of the order of a thousand cmH₂O of pressure. At sea level, $P_{atmosphere}$ is approximately 1000 cmH₂O. Even at an altitude of 15,000 feet, $P_{atmosphere}$ is approximately 600 cmH₂O. On the other hand, the P_{G1} and P_{G2} in the system range from 1 cmH₂O to 60 cmH₂O.

Thus the $(P_{G1} + P_{G2})$ term is negligible compared to $(2 \cdot P_{atmosphere})$, even at sea level since it is preceded by a square root. The equation can be simplified to the one below.

$$Q \propto \sqrt{\frac{P_{G1} - P_{G2}}{2 \cdot P_{atmosphere}}}$$

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

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

At a given geographical location, $P_{atmosphere}$ is also a constant. So, the above equation further reduces to the one below.

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

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

Commonly used Ventilation Modes

CMV	Continuous Mandatory Ventilation
ACV	Synchronized Assist Control Ventilation
SIMV	Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
PSV	Pressure Support Ventilation (BiPAP equivalent)

Full Set of Alarm Alerts

Max Pressure	Pressure Leak	Pressure Loss
Airway Blockage	Coughing Hiccupping	Inconsistent Parameters
Extreme Parameters	System Temperature	And many more ...

Volume Controlled Breaths

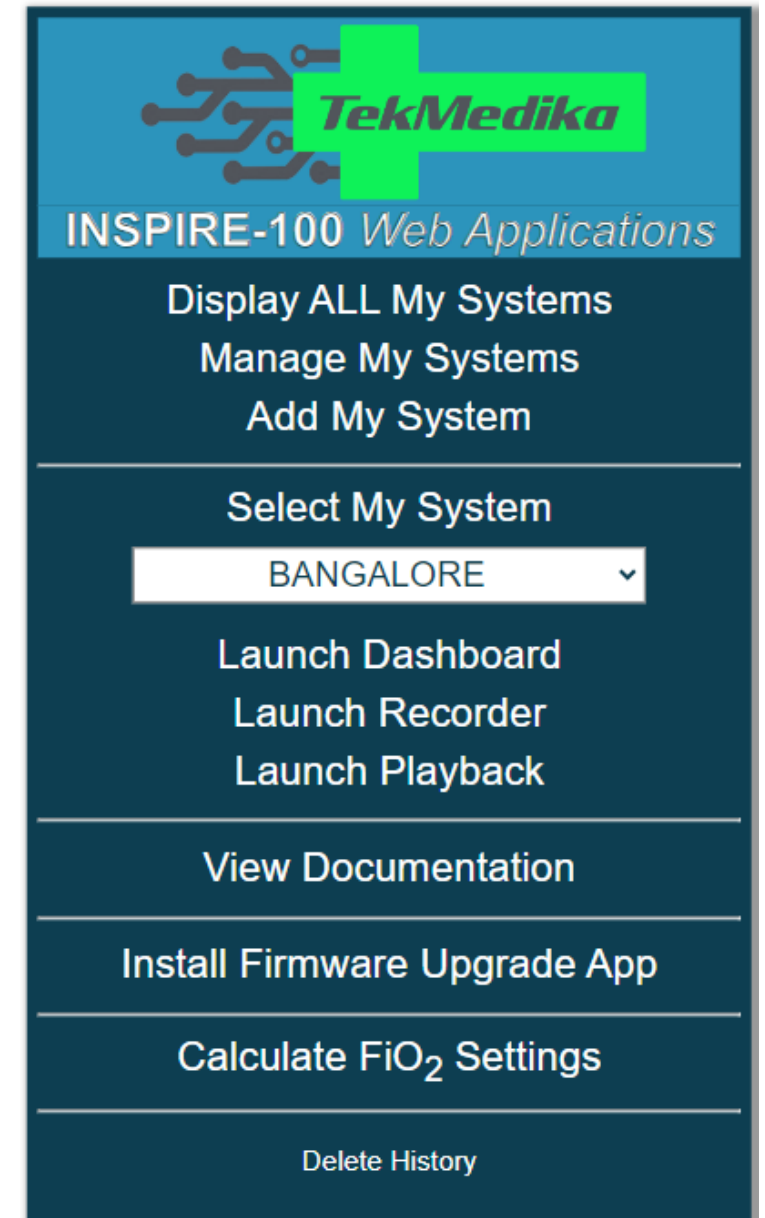
Tidal Volume 200 - 600 ml	Respiratory Rate 10 - 30 bpm	I:E Ratio 1:1 1:2 1:3
PEEP 4 - 15 cmH ₂ O	Max Pressure 15 - 60 cmH ₂ O	FiO₂ Support System Managed Externally Controlled

Pressure Supported Breaths

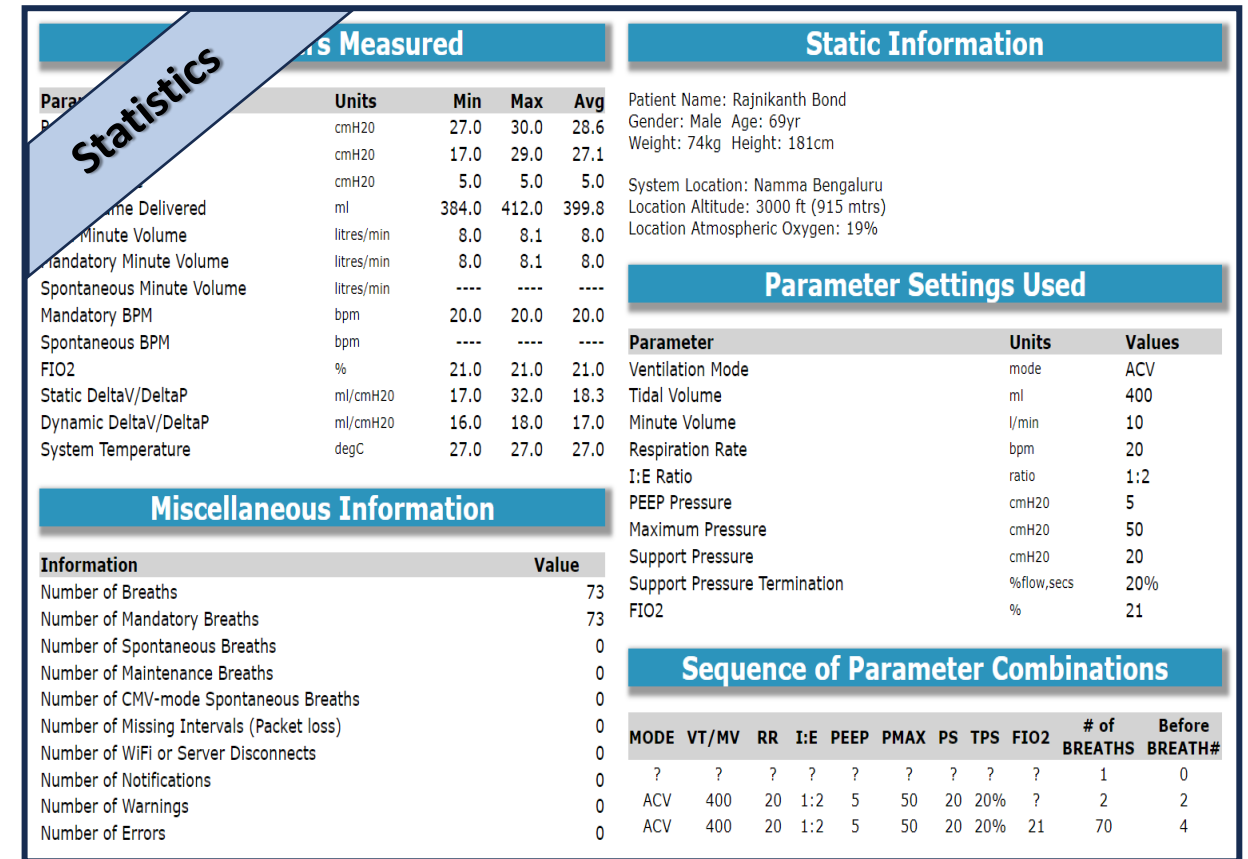
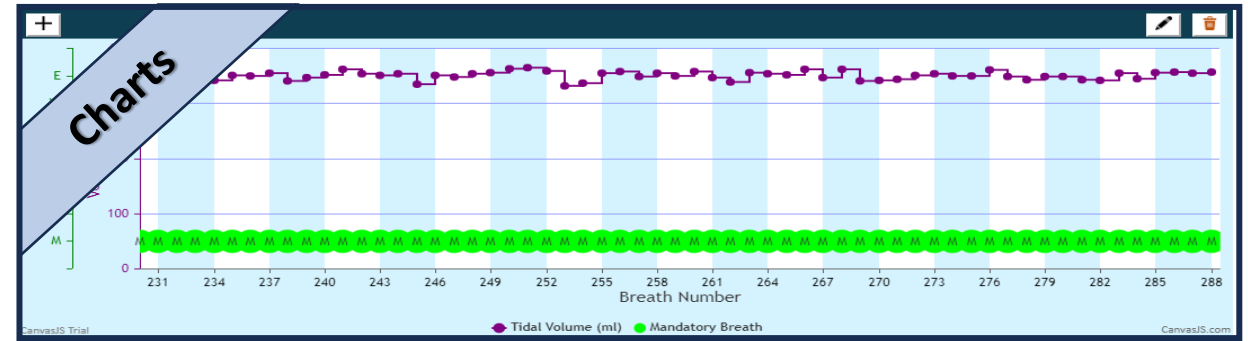
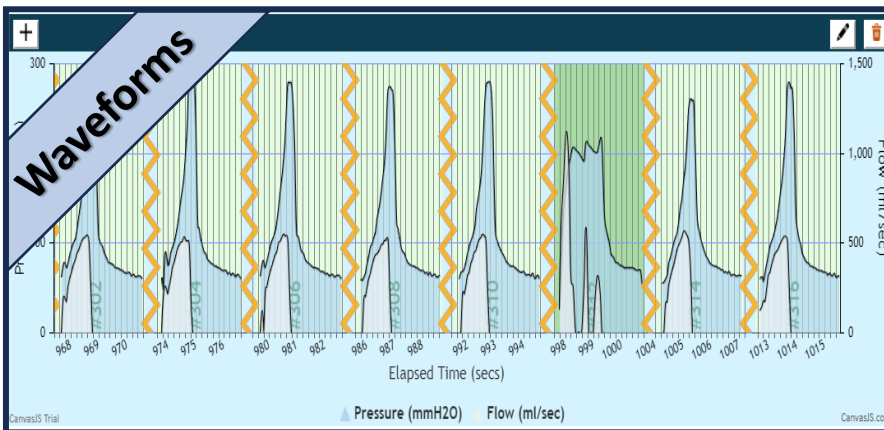
Support Pressure	5 - 35 cmH ₂ O
Support Pressure Termination	Flow Triggered Time Triggered

Elaborate Remote Monitoring

- ✓ Live Dashboard
- ✓ Detailed Breath Waveforms
- ✓ Charts for all Parameters
- ✓ Detailed Statistics
- ✓ System Alerts and Alarms
- ✓ Recording and Playback
- ✓ Multi-system Display



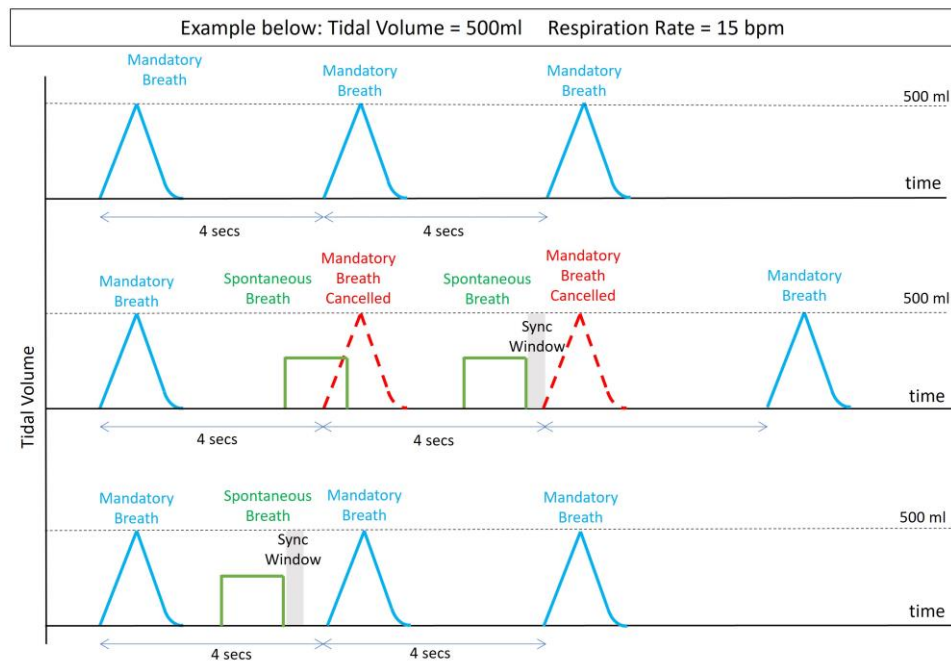
Remote Monitor Screenshots



Synchronize Mandatory breaths with Spontaneous breaths Prevent breath stacking

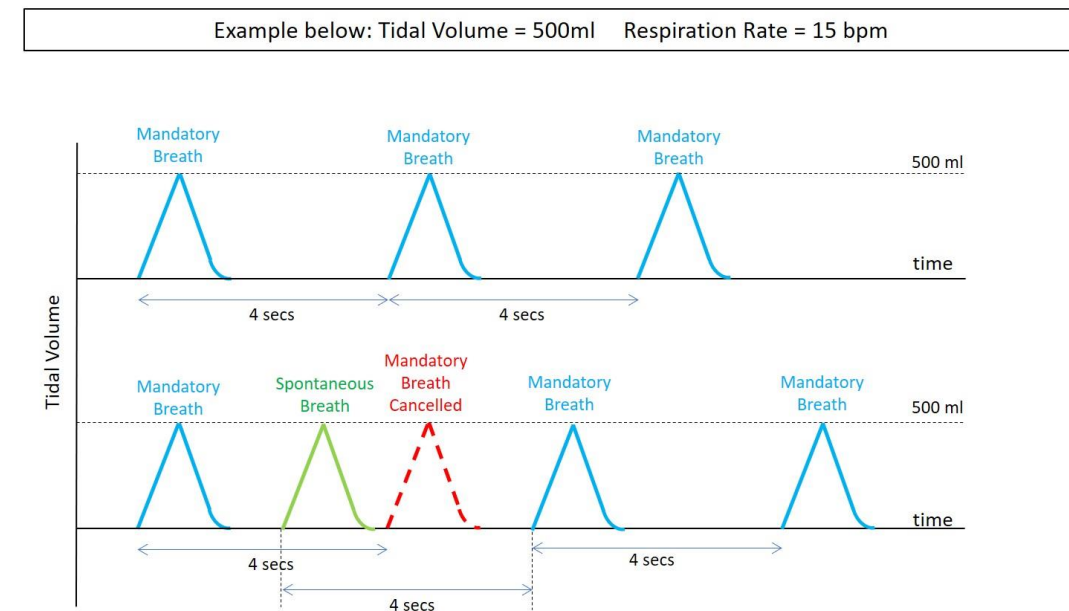
Breath Syncing in SIMV mode

There is a sync-window – the next mandatory breath is rescheduled only if spontaneous breath within the sync-window



Breath Syncing in Synchronized AC Mode

There is no sync-window – the next mandatory breath is always rescheduled after a spontaneous breath



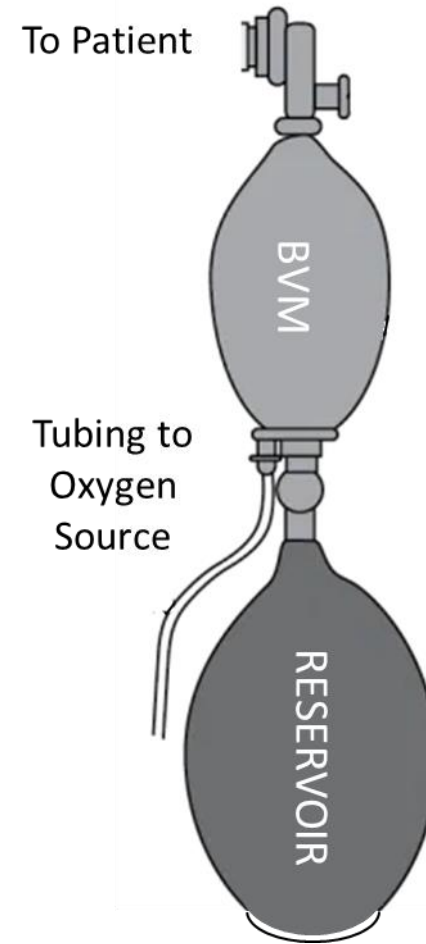
FiO₂ Settings

Without the Reservoir bag, FiO₂ delivered is the Atmospheric O₂ content at site


FiO₂ delivery with the Reservoir bag is mathematically modelled, calibrated and verified in the Lab to provide +/- 10% accuracy

Front-panel guides the user in setting the appropriate input O₂ flow rate from the O₂ source for a given FiO₂

The mathematical model provides for an O₂ concentrator as an O₂ source (purity < 100%)







INSPIRE-100 FiO₂ Calculator



Required Incoming O₂ Flow

0.0 (litres/min)

Altitude: feet

Desired VT (ml)	Desired RR (bpm)
	
O ₂ Purity (%)	Desired FiO ₂ (%)
	

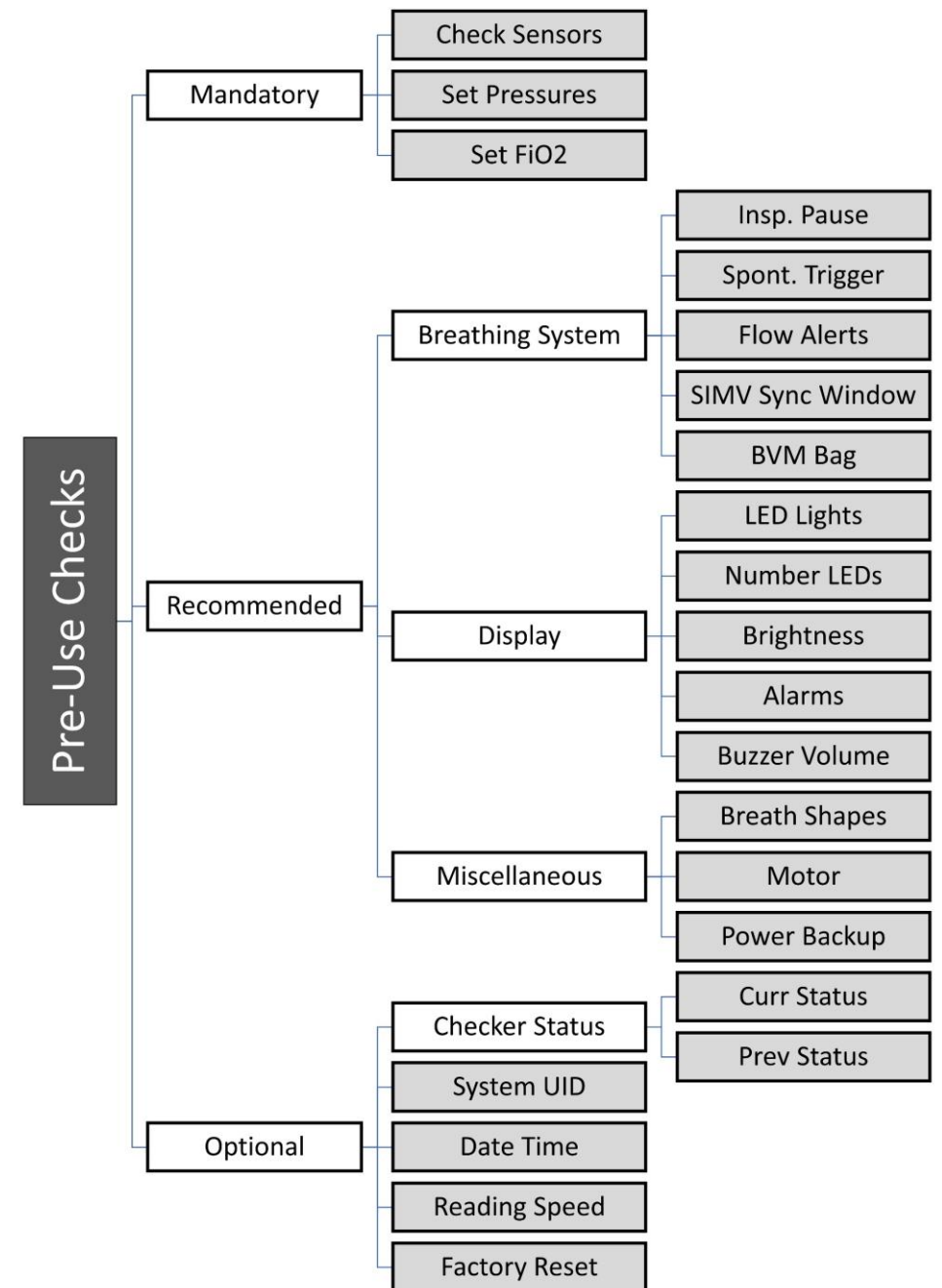
Alarms & Safety Features

Enforcement of Pre-use checks

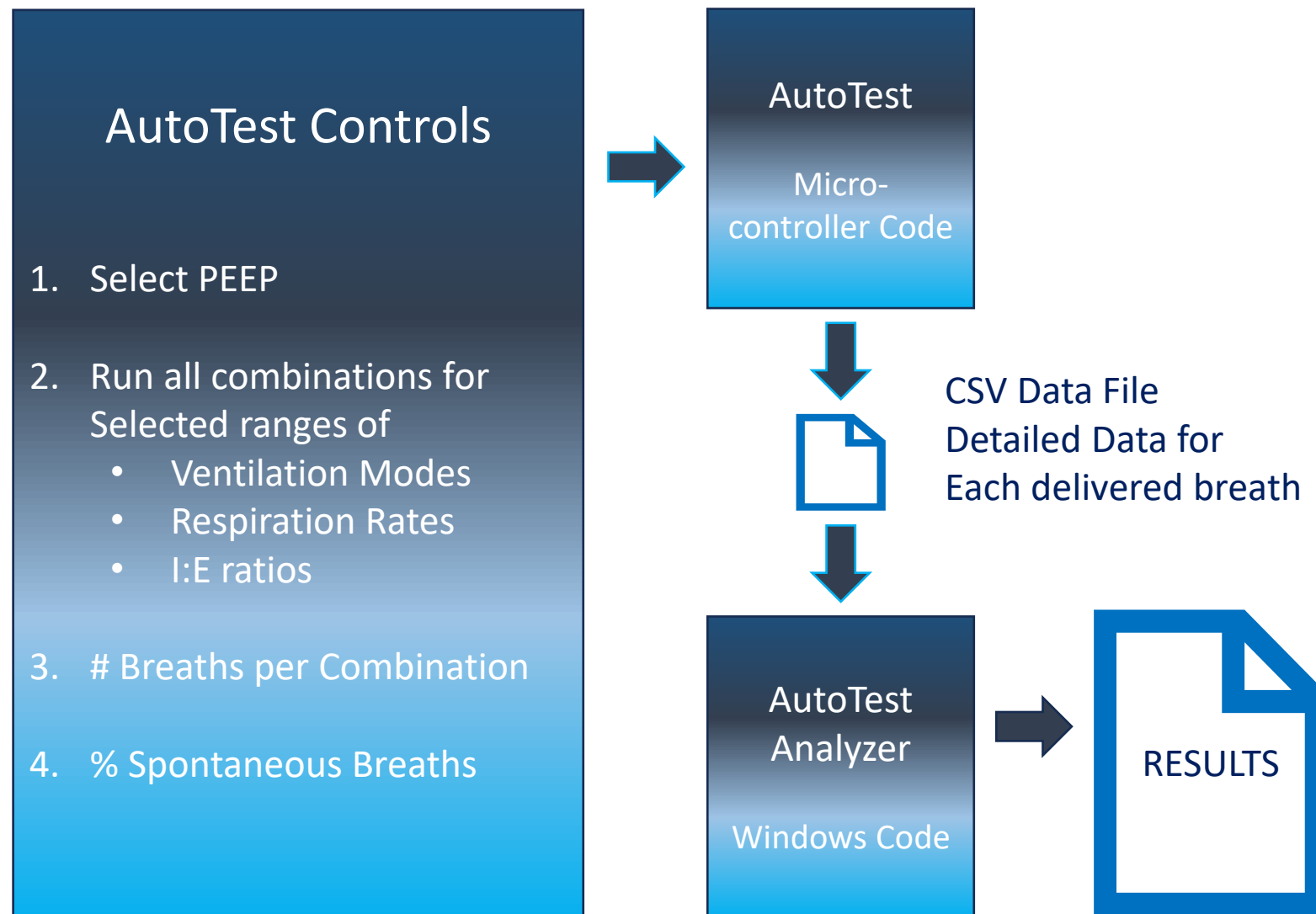
Maintenance Breaths till Alarm situation rectified

Alarms, Warnings and Notifications

- Max Pressure Alarm
- Pressure Leak Alarm
- Pressure Loss Alarm
- Airway Blockage Alarm
- System Temperature Alarm
- Sensor Failure Alarm
- Breathing Circuit Failure Alarm
- Detect coughing/hiccupping fits
- Inconsistent input parameters
- Extreme parameter combination warnings
- And many more ...



Extensive Automated Testing



BACKUP

CPAP v/s BiPAP v/s INSPIRE-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 (Hypercapnic)	Useful for Hypoxemic and Hypercapnic respiratory failure	Useful for Hypoxemic and Hypercapnic 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)

Thank You