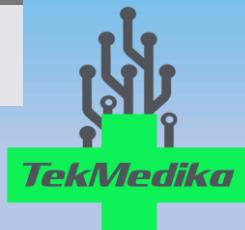


INSPIRE - 100



An Emergency Ventilator Device



Unmatched Affordability

Unmatched Remote Monitoring via WiFi

Unmatched Ease-of-use

No need for compressed Air Pipeline

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

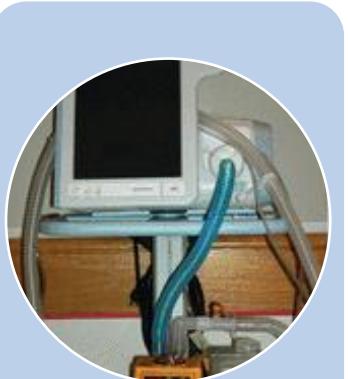
Evolution of Ventilators



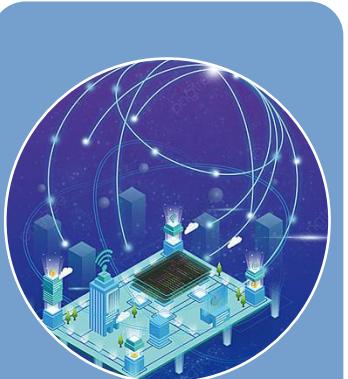
Iron Lung
Age



Pneumatic
Age



μ Controller
Age



Smart
“E”-Age

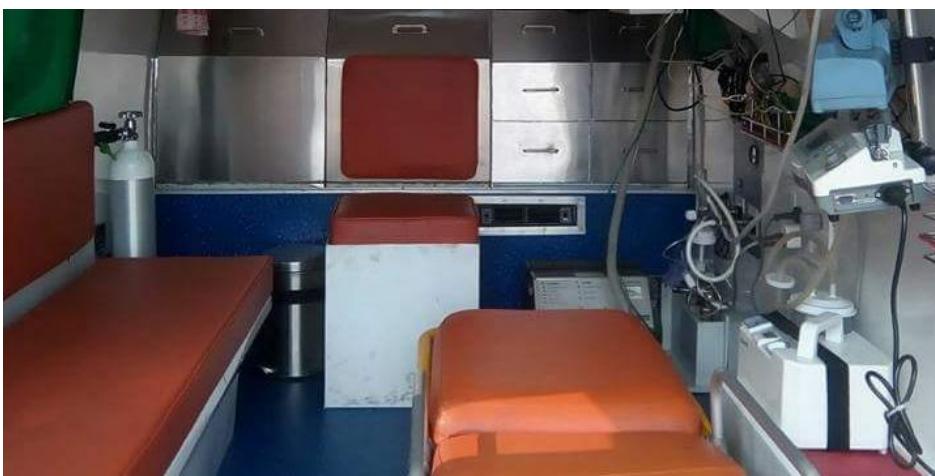
Most-used Ventilation Modes have not changed

- 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
- 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

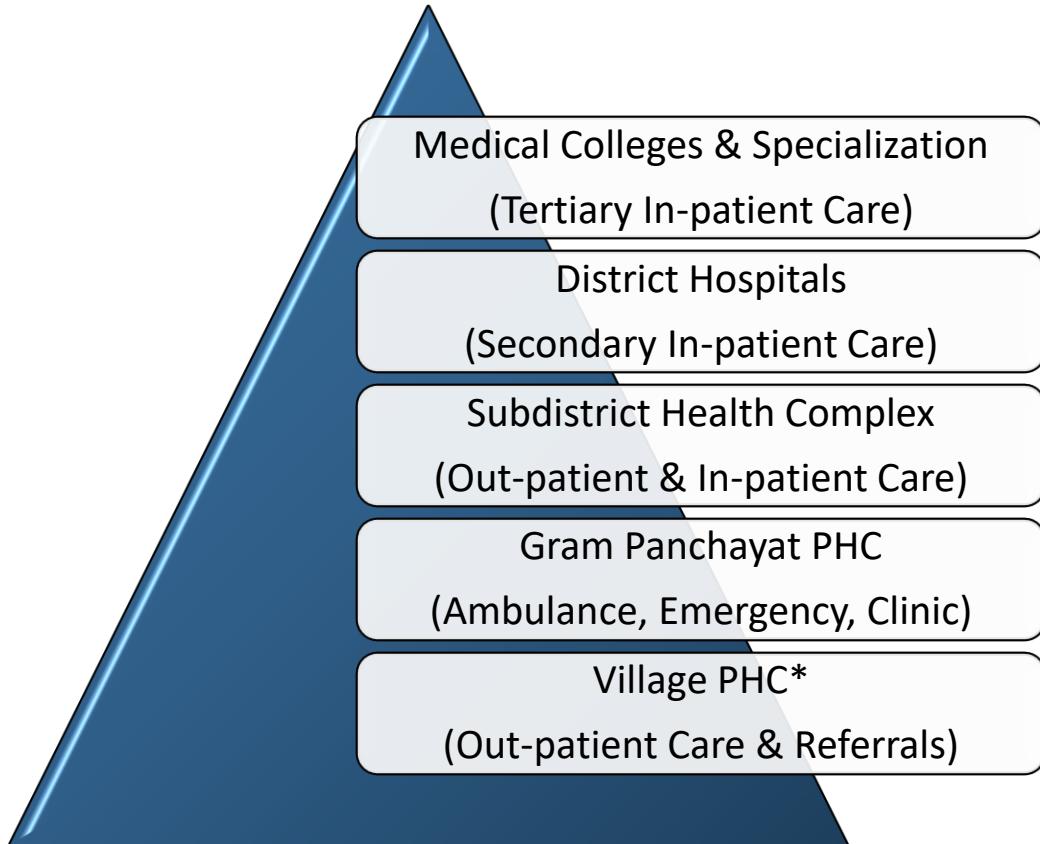


AFFORDABLE
feature set for PHC,
Small Clinic, and
Ambulance Use?

Big Hole



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

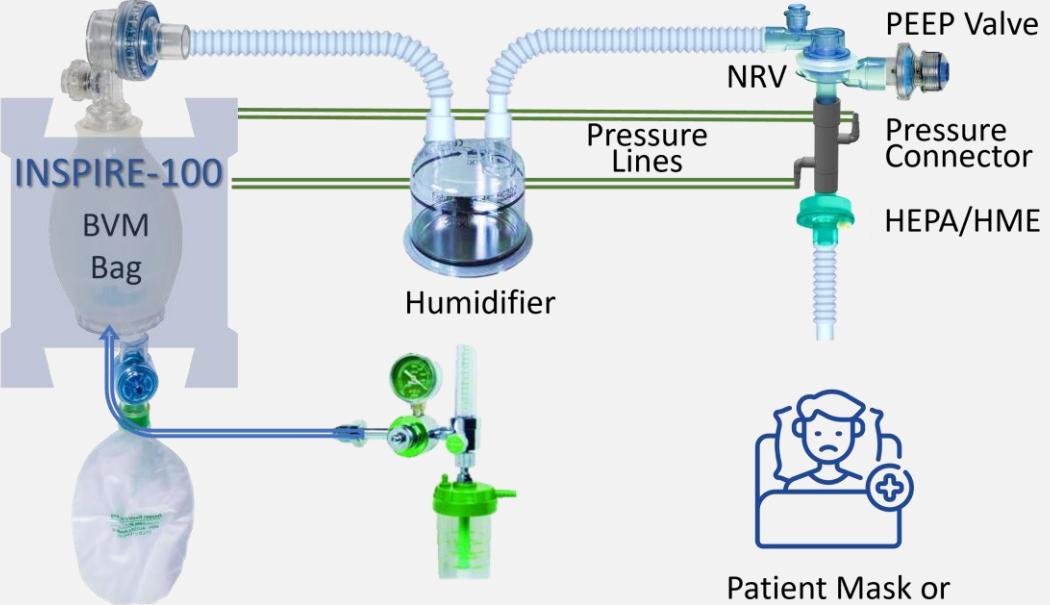
LCD Screen for Menu and Message Display

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	Patient Comfort
	Works without Compressed air or Piped O ₂	Complete Set of Mainstream Respiration Parameters	Power Consumption 100W	Mandatory Breaths synchronized with Patient-initiated Breaths
				No breath stacking
Breathing Circuit		$Q \propto \sqrt{\frac{(P_{G1} - P_{G2})}{(P_{G1} + P_{G2}) + 2 * Patmophere}}$ <p>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 $Patmophere$ is of the order of a thousand cmH₂O of pressure. At sea level, $Patmophere$ is approximately 1000 cmH₂O. Even at a altitude of 15,000 feet, $Patmophere$ is approximately 600 cmH₂O. On the other hand, the P_{G1} and P_{G2} in the system range from 1 cmH₂O to 60 cmH₂O.</p> <p>Thus the $(P_{G1} + P_{G2})$ term is negligible compared to $2 * Patmophere$, even though it is preceded by a square root. This equation can be simplified to the one below:</p> $Q \propto \sqrt{\frac{(P_{G1} - P_{G2})}{(Patmophere)}}$ <p>Recalling Equation 2 from the theory section, this equation can be recast as below given that the orifice characteristics and pressure transmission are the same for every system.</p> $Q = C * \sqrt{\frac{(P_{G1} - P_{G2})}{(Patmophere)}} \quad (Eqn 2)$ <p>$C = f(Re)$ Reynold's number</p> <p>At a given geographical location, $Patmophere$ is also a constant. So, the above equation further reduces to the one below.</p> $Q = \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{Patmophere}} \right) * \sqrt{(P_{G1} - P_{G2})}$ <p>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.</p>	Patents Pending	

Technical Specifications

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

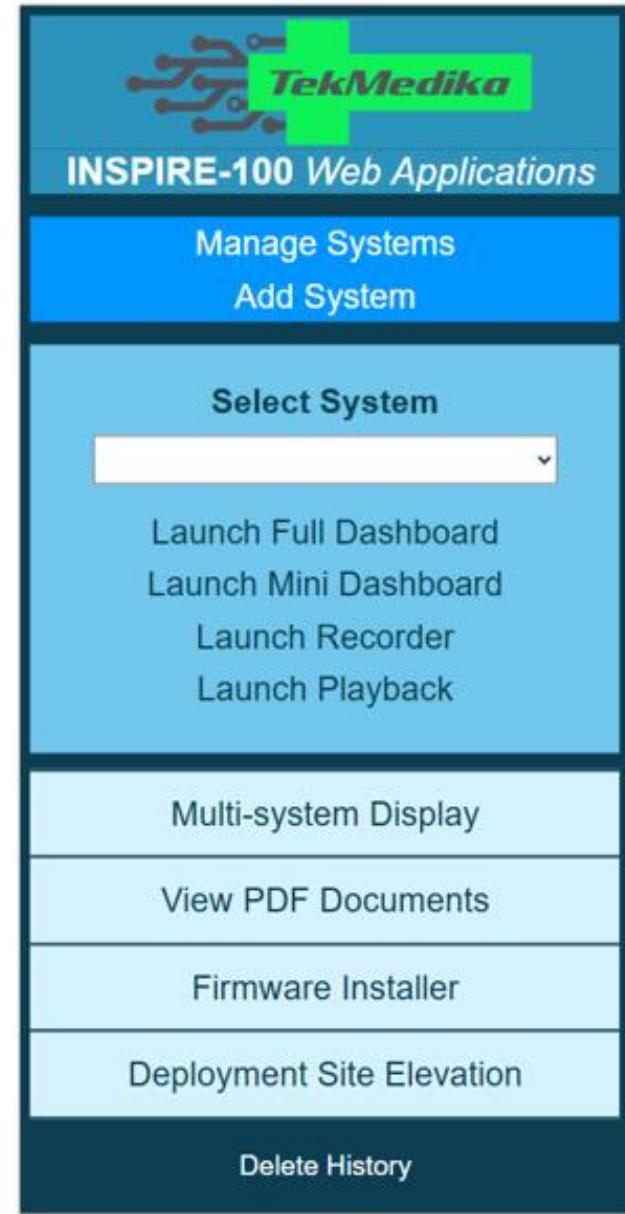
Full Set of Alarm Alerts		
Max Pressure	Pressure Leak	Pressure Loss
Airway Blockage	Coughing Hiccupping	Inconsistent Parameters
Extreme Parameters	System Temperature	And many more ...

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

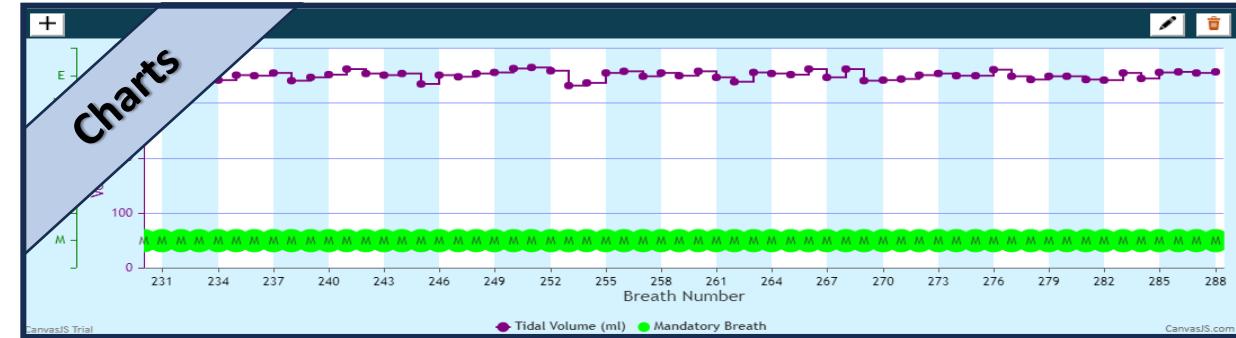
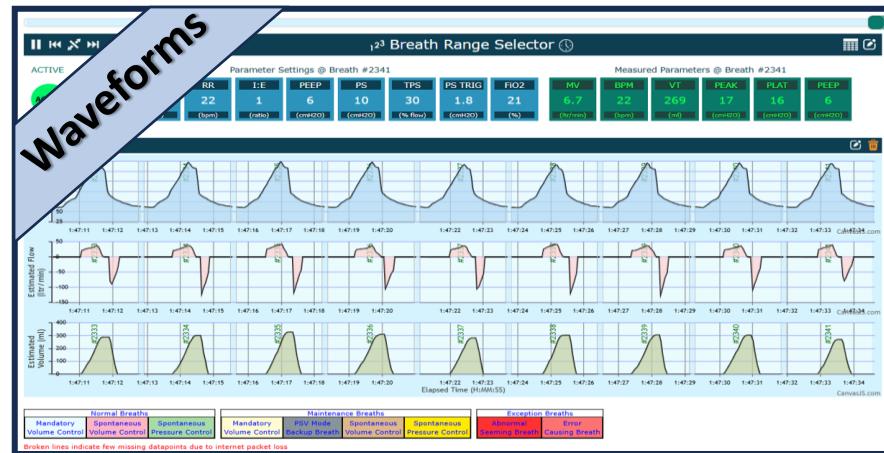
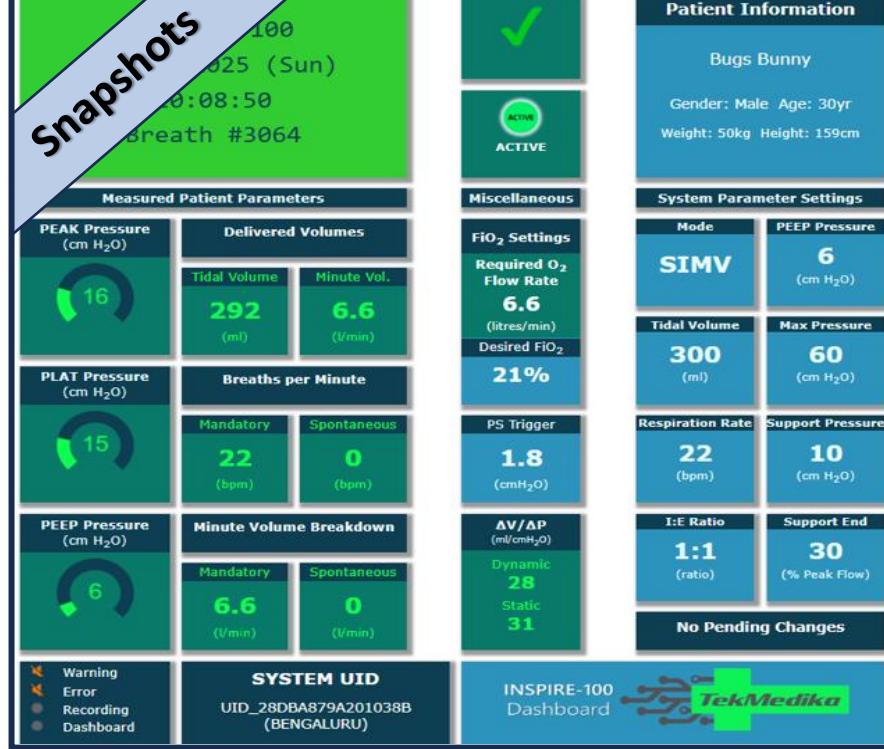
Pressure Supported Breaths	
Support Pressure	5 - 20 cmH ₂ O
Support Pressure Termination	Flow Triggered 10 – 60%

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



Statistics

Parameters Measured

Parameter	Units	Min	Max	Avg
Time Delivered	cmH ₂ O	27.0	30.0	28.6
Minute Volume	cmH ₂ O	17.0	29.0	27.1
Mandatory Minute Volume	cmH ₂ O	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mandatory BPM	ml	384.0	412.0	399.8
Spontaneous BPM	litres/min	8.0	8.1	8.0
FIO ₂	litres/min	8.0	8.1	8.0
Static DeltaV/DeltaP	bpm	20.0	20.0	20.0
Dynamic DeltaV/DeltaP	%	21.0	21.0	21.0
System Temperature	ml/cmH ₂ O	17.0	32.0	18.3
	ml/cmH ₂ O	16.0	18.0	17.0
	degC	27.0	27.0	27.0

Static Information

Patient Name: Rajnikanth Bond
Gender: Male Age: 69yr
Weight: 74kg Height: 181cm
System Location: Namma Bengaluru
Location Altitude: 3000 ft (915 mtrs)
Location Atmospheric Oxygen: 19%

Parameter Settings Used

Parameter	Units	Values
Ventilation Mode	mode	ACV
Tidal Volume	ml	400
Minute Volume	l/min	10
Respiration Rate	bpm	20
I:E Ratio	ratio	1:2
PEEP Pressure	cmH ₂ O	5
Maximum Pressure	cmH ₂ O	50
Support Pressure	cmH ₂ O	20
Support Pressure Termination	%flow,secs	20%
FIO ₂	%	21

Miscellaneous Information

Information	Value
Number of Breaths	73
Number of Mandatory Breaths	73
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	0
Number of Errors	0

Sequence of Parameter Combinations

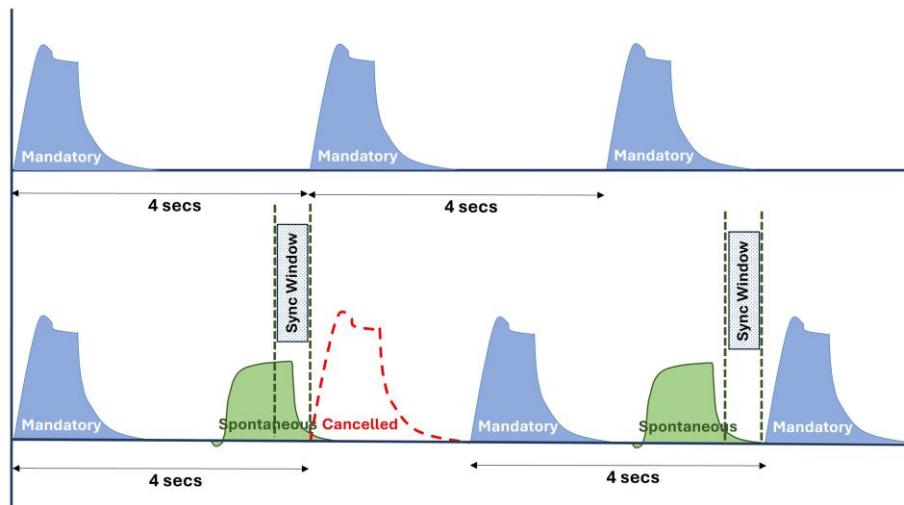
MODE	VT/MV	RR	I:E	PEEP	PMAX	PS	TPS	FIO ₂	# of BREATHS	Before BREATH#
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1	0
ACV	400	20	1:2	5	50	20	20%	?	2	2
ACV	400	20	1:2	5	50	20	20%	21	70	4

Breath Synchronization

Synchronize Mandatory breaths with Spontaneous breaths Prevent breath stacking

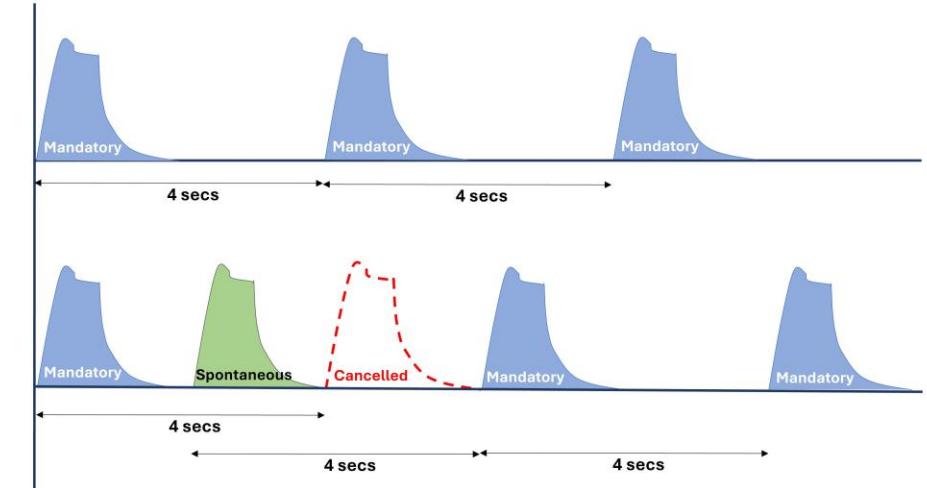
Breath Synchronization in SIMV Mode

e.g. RR=15 bpm (4 secs per breath)



Breath Synchronization in ACV Mode

e.g. RR=15 bpm (4 secs per breath)



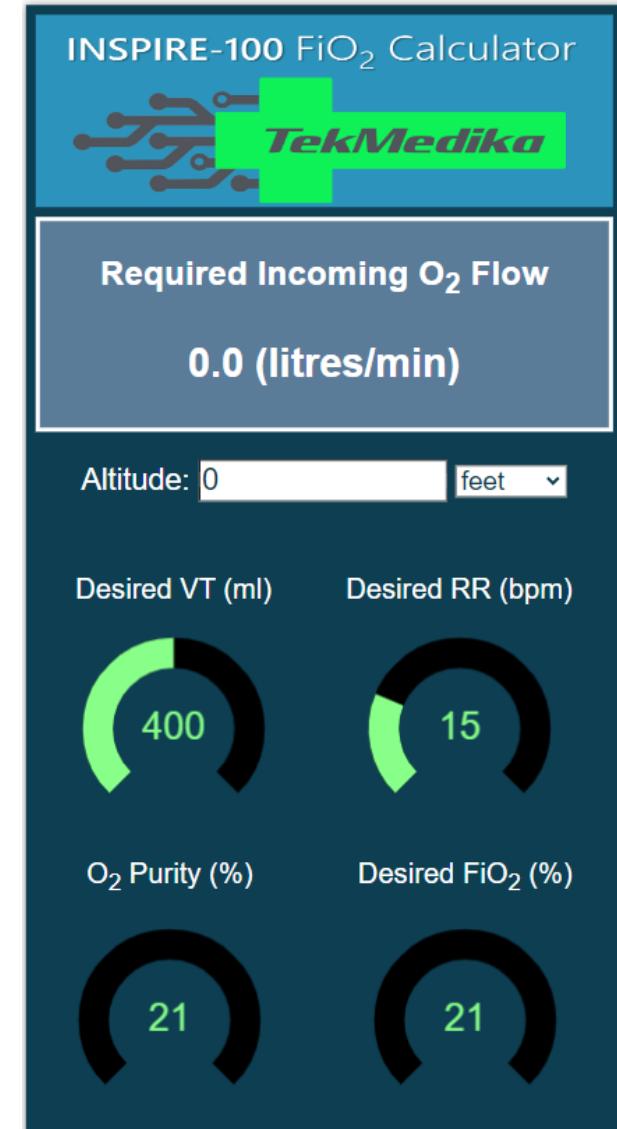
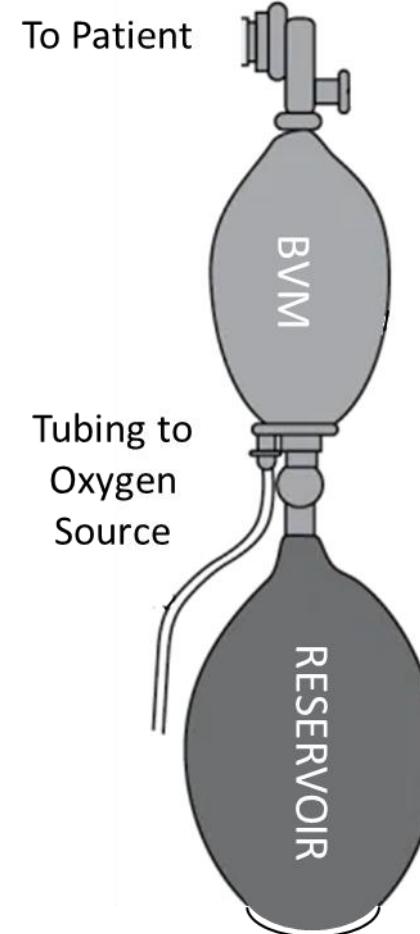
FiO_2 Settings

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 +/- 10% 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 an O_2 concentrator as an O_2 source (purity < 100%)

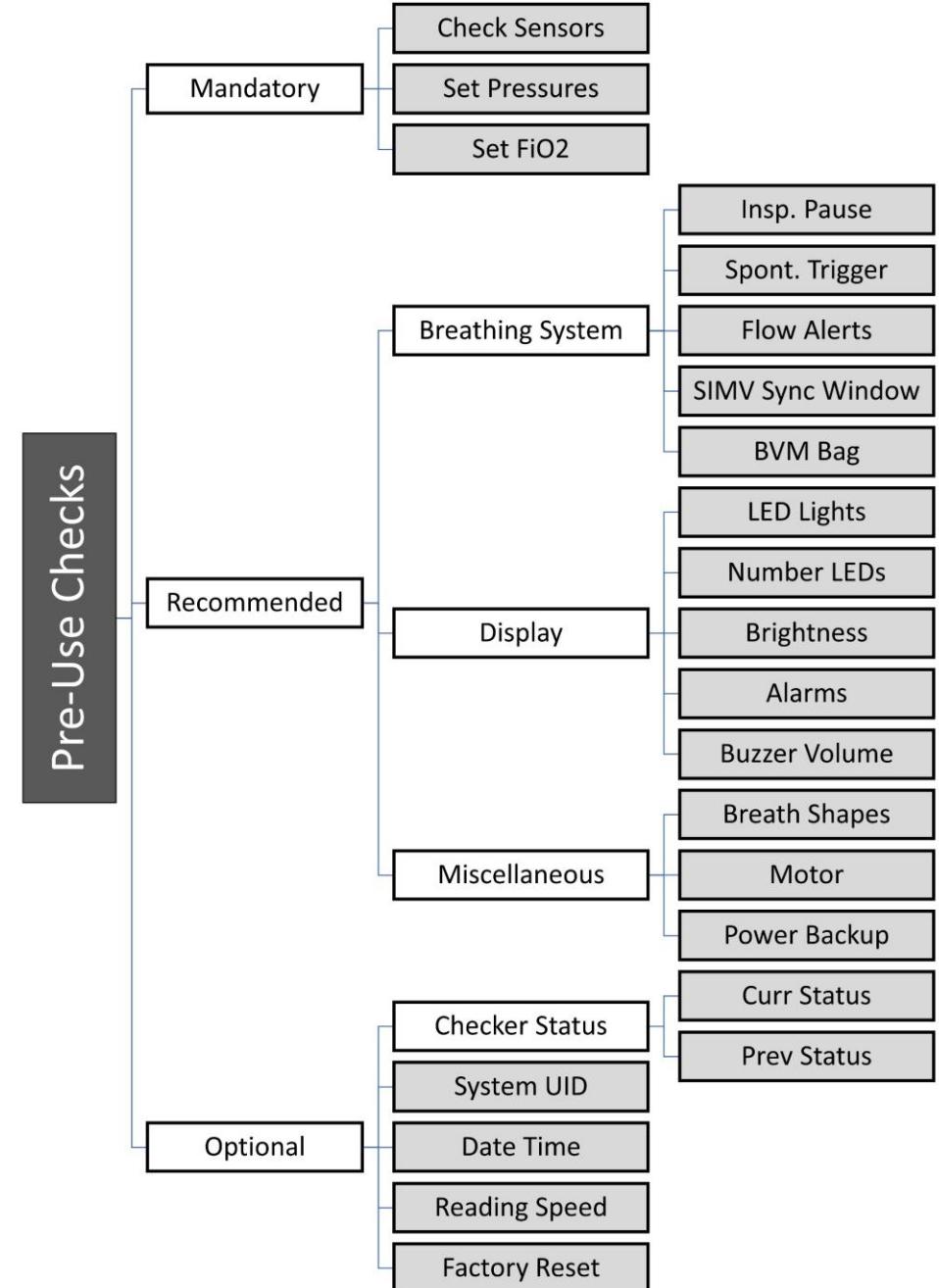


Enforcement of Pre-use checks

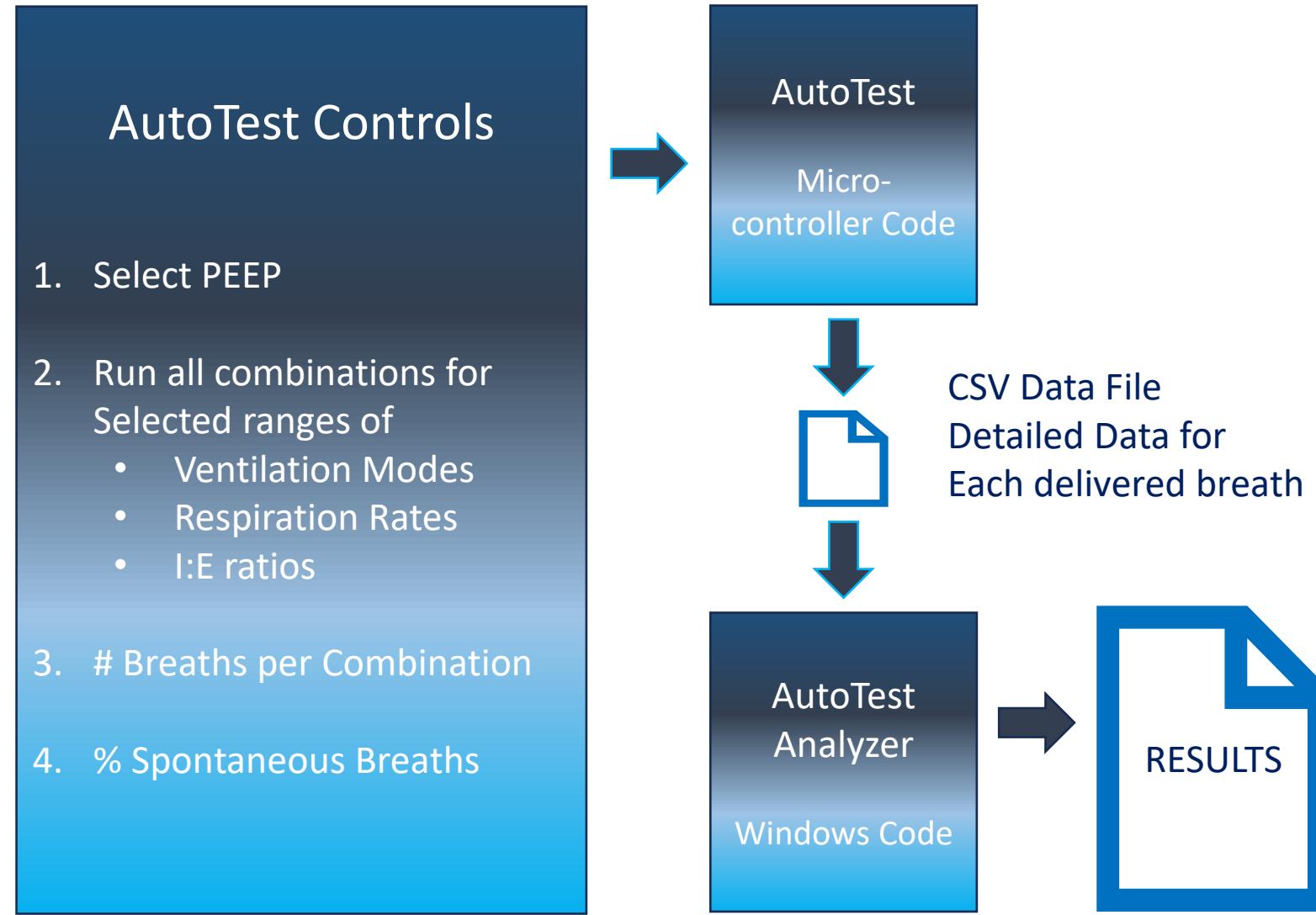
Maintenance Breaths till Alarm situation rectified

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