

# INTELLiVENT-ASV

## Operator's Manual

### HAMILTON-C6

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# Operator's Manual

## INTELLiVENT-ASV

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## About this guide

This guide describes the features and functions of INTELLiVENT®-ASV® for HAMILTON-C6, and is designed for use with the following documentation:

- Your ventilator *Operator's Manual*
- *Pulse oximetry Instructions for use* for your ventilator



## Conventions used in this guide

In this manual:

- Button and tab names are shown in a **bold** font.
- The notation **XX > XX** shows the sequence of buttons/tabs to touch to open the associated window.  
For example, the text "Touch **System > Settings**" means touch the **System** button, then touch the **Settings** tab.

- Window names are shown using the sequence of buttons/tabs used to open them.

For example, "Alarms > Limits 1 window" means the window is accessed by touching the **Alarms** button, then the **Limits 1** tab.

- *Units of measure*: Pressure is indicated in cmH<sub>2</sub>O, length in cm, and temperature in degrees Celsius (°C). The units of measure for pressure and length are configurable.
- A green check mark  or button  indicates a selected item or feature.
- The graphics shown in this manual may *not* exactly match what you see in your environment.

- Some figures use callouts in a white circle with a blue border.
  - ① These figures may have an associated legend table, or may provide the legend in the figure title, if a single item. Callouts may be numeric or alphabetic. Callouts are *unrelated* to any nearby procedures and refer only to the figures themselves and their associated legend.
- Some figures use small dark blue callouts.
  - ① These callouts show the sequence of steps. Note that any numbering is *not* directly related to the numbering of any associated procedure.
- PI and PVI<sup>1</sup> are only available with a Masimo SET pulse oximeter.
- Not all features or products are available in all markets.
- Product description and order number may differ depending on region.

Safety messages are displayed as follows:

### WARNING

Alerts the user to the possibility of injury, death, or other serious adverse reactions associated with the use or misuse of the device.

### CAUTION

Alerts the user to the possibility of a problem with the device associated with its use or misuse, such as device malfunction, device failure, damage to the device, or damage to other property.

<sup>1</sup> Available as an option.

## NOTICE

Emphasizes information of particular importance.

---

In tables, safety messages are indicated as follows:

 **WARNING!**

 **CAUTION!**

 **NOTICE!**

In our manuals, we refer to *active* and *passive* patients.

- An *active* patient is one who is making inspiratory efforts.

Active breathing is identified as the occurrence of at least five (5) consecutive spontaneous breaths. Spontaneous breaths are those for which inspiration is both patient triggered and patient cycled.

In addition to spontaneous breaths as described, an *active* patient must also meet the requirements described in Section 1.7.3.

- A *passive* patient is one who is not making inspiratory efforts.

Passive breathing is identified as the occurrence of at least five (5) consecutive mandatory breaths. In general, mandatory breaths are those for which inspiration is either machine triggered or machine cycled. In INTELLiVENT-ASV, mandatory inspirations are both machine triggered and machine cycled.

In addition to mandatory breaths as described, a *passive* patient must also meet the requirements described in Section 1.7.3.

# 1

## INTELLiVENT-ASV

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## 1.1 Overview

INTELLiVENT®-ASV® is an advanced ventilation mode, based on the proven Adaptive Support Ventilation (ASV) mode, to automatically regulate CO<sub>2</sub> elimination and oxygenation for both *passive* and *active* patients, using both physiologic data from the patient and clinician-set targets and limits.

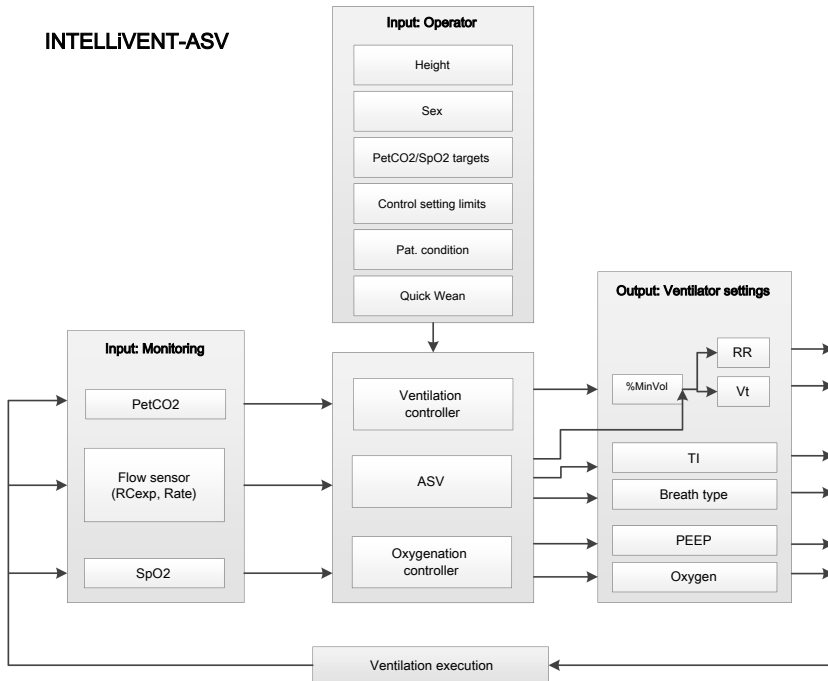
With this mode, the clinician sets targets for PetCO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub>, as well as limits for various controls, including PEEP and Oxygen, for the patient. INTELLiVENT-ASV then manages the controls for CO<sub>2</sub> elimi-

nation (%MinVol), and oxygenation (PEEP and Oxygen) based on these targets, clinician-defined limits, and on the physiologic input from the patient (PetCO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub>).

INTELLiVENT-ASV continuously monitors patient conditions and automatically and safely adjusts parameters to keep the patient within target ranges, with minimal clinician interaction, from intubation until extubation.

When enabled, INTELLiVENT-ASV offers automated recruitment maneuvers<sup>2</sup> and can also help promote early weaning using the Quick Wean function.

Figure 1-1. INTELLiVENT-ASV workflow



<sup>2</sup> Not available in all markets.

For detailed information about how INTELLiVENT-ASV regulates these parameters, see:

- Section 1.7, Management of minute volume
- Section 1.8, Management of PEEP and Oxygen
- For details on the ASV mode, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*

Before using INTELLiVENT-ASV, be sure to review the indications and contraindications for use, as well as all safety-related messages.

## 1.2 Indications and contraindications for use

### Indications for use

#### NOTICE

- Use INTELLiVENT-ASV for adult and pediatric patients only.
- Use INTELLiVENT-ASV for intubated patients only.
- Be sure you are familiar with the use of the CO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub> sensors. See your ventilator *Operator's Manual*, the *Pulse Oximetry Instructions for Use*, and documentation provided with the sensors.

INTELLiVENT-ASV is designed for use with all adult and pediatric patients with an ideal body weight (IBW) of 7 kg or more. It is *not* available for neonatal applications. INTELLiVENT-ASV can be used in the hospital and during intra- and interhospital transport.

### Contraindications for use

#### WARNING

Do *not* use the INTELLiVENT-ASV automatic PEEP/Oxygen adjustment if dyshemoglobin is expected or clearly evidenced, or if the difference between SaO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub> is greater than 5%<sup>3</sup>.

#### CAUTION


Do *NOT* use SpO<sub>2</sub> measurement and automated PEEP/Oxygen adjustments with patients being treated with intravenous dyes.

Do NOT use INTELLiVENT-ASV if:

- The patient IBW is under 7 kg
- There is high airway leakage (NIV or broncho-pleural fistula)
- Irregular drive, for example, Cheyne-Stokes respiration
- The INTELLiVENT-ASV target ranges for PetCO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub> cannot be set according to your hospital protocol or to the patient's condition

<sup>3</sup> You can compensate for differences between SaO<sub>2</sub>/SpO<sub>2</sub> and PaCO<sub>2</sub>/PetCO<sub>2</sub> up to set limits. For details, see information about Target shift.

### 1.3 Preparing for ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV

**WARNING**

- Additional ventilator-independent patient monitoring (for example, bedside vital monitoring or a blood gas analyzer) must be used during INTELLiVENT-ASV ventilation. Check PaCO<sub>2</sub> against displayed PetCO<sub>2</sub>, and SaO<sub>2</sub> against SpO<sub>2</sub>.
- The physician is responsible for deciding which settings are managed by INTELLiVENT-ASV, the acceptable ranges, and alarm limits.

Preparing for ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV comprises the following steps.

Table 1-1. Preparing for ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV, overview

To ...	See ...
Set up and enable the CO <sub>2</sub> and SpO <sub>2</sub> sensors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i></li><li>• Pulse oximetry documentation</li><li>• CO<sub>2</sub> documentation</li></ul>
Prepare the ventilator for operation, including performing the preoperational check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i></li><li>• <i>Preoperational Check Quick Reference</i></li></ul>
Set up and connect the patient	<i>Ventilator Operator's Manual</i>

To ...	See ...
Specify and confirm INTELLiVENT-ASV settings	Section 1.4
Start ventilation and monitor the patient	<i>Ventilator Operator's Manual</i>

### 1.4 Specifying INTELLiVENT-ASV settings

Once the ventilator is ready for use and all preoperational tests are successfully completed, you are ready to set up INTELLiVENT-ASV for use.

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window allows you to:

- Set the control management strategy (**Automatic** or **Manual**)
- If applicable, select one or more conditions that apply to the patient (for example, ARDS)
- Review SpO<sub>2</sub> and PetCO<sub>2</sub> target ranges, and adjust if needed
- Enable or disable Quick Wean and SBTs
- Set **Oxygen** and **PEEP** limits for the Oxygenation controller (if set to **Automatic**)
- Enable automatic recruitment<sup>4</sup>
- Fine-tune %MinVol, PEEP, and Oxygen settings

<sup>4</sup> Not available in all markets.

## Navigating the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

Navigating the window differs depending on whether you are setting up INTELLiVENT-ASV for the first time for the current patient or you are adjusting settings during active INTELLiVENT-ASV ventilation.

- When you first select the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode, you are guided through the setup process to enter patient information and adjust the INTELLiVENT-ASV settings as required for the patient.  
The setup process then prompts you to fine-tune any control settings, and review and adjust alarm limits. You are prompted to confirm the settings on each window.
- When displayed:
  - Touching the **Back** button returns you to the previously displayed window.
  - Touching the **X** or **Cancel** buttons, or doing nothing for 1 minute, closes the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window and returns you to the previously selected mode.
- During active ventilation, you can access the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window at any time to make further adjustments. All of the tabs in the window are available and function the same way as during initial setup, except that there are no **Back/Cancel/Continue/Confirm** buttons. Changes are applied as soon as you make them.  
You can also adjust control settings and alarm limits at any time, same as with any other ventilation mode.

## Specifying INTELLiVENT-ASV settings

Specifying settings comprises the following steps.

Table 1-2. Specifying INTELLiVENT-ASV settings

To ...	See ...
Specify the patient settings in the <b>Standby</b> window.	Section 1.4.1
Select the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode.	Section 1.4.2
Select control management options (automatic or manual).	Section 1.4.3
Select one or more specific conditions (ARDS, Brain Injury, Chronic Hypercapnia), if applicable.	Section 1.4.4
Enable or disable Quick Wean.	Section 1.4.5
Enable or disable automated SBTs.	Section 1.4.6
Review and adjust SpO <sub>2</sub> and PetCO <sub>2</sub> target ranges, if needed.	Section 1.4.7
Specify additional settings (minimum Oxygen limit, upper and lower PEEP limits, and auto-recruitment <sup>5</sup> ).	Section 1.4.8
Review and adjust control settings.	Section 1.4.9
Review and adjust alarm limits.	Section 1.4.10
Adjust settings during active ventilation, if needed.	Section 1.4.11

<sup>5</sup> Not available in all markets.

### 1.4.1 Specifying patient data

#### NOTICE

When coming from **Standby** and **Last patient** is selected, the last-used settings are active, including patient height and sex, alarm limits, and control settings.

#### To specify patient data

- ▶ In the **Standby** window, choose the correct patient group, sex, and height. If needed, you can adjust these settings during ventilation in the **Controls > Patient** window.

Be sure the patient data is accurate. It is used to calculate the patient's IBW, which is used by the INTELLiVENT-ASV controllers to regulate ventilation parameters.

You can fine-tune the settings at a later time, if needed.

For additional information, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

#### 1.4.1.1 Notes about exiting Standby

When starting ventilation from **Standby** with a new patient selected and activating INTELLiVENT-ASV, the controllers (%MinVol, PEEP, and Oxygen) are set to default settings.

If you select **Last patient** in the **Standby** window and start ventilating the patient, the system assumes the same settings that were in place before entering **Standby**.

### 1.4.2 Selecting the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode

INTELLiVENT-ASV is an option in the ventilator **Modes** window.

#### To select the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode

1. Open the **Modes** window by doing any of the following:
  - Touch the mode name at the top left of the display.
  - Touch the **Modes** button at the top right of the display.
2. In the **Modes** window, touch **INTELLiVENT-ASV**.
3. Touch **Confirm**.

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Figure 1-2) opens, displaying the **Auto** tab.

You can now configure INTELLiVENT-ASV options. Continue to the next step, selecting control management options.



### 1.4.3 Selecting control management options (Auto/Manual)

#### NOTICE

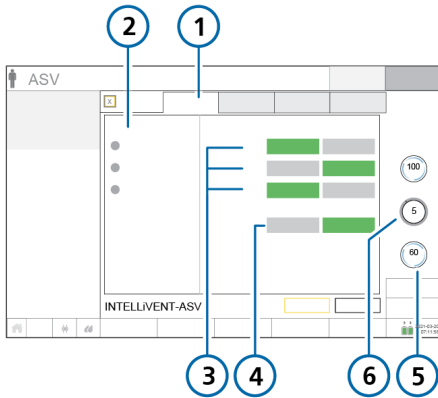
- Only **Manual** mode is available for all controls when the patient **IBW** is below 7 kg. (INTELLiVENT-ASV is designed for use *only* with adult and pediatric patients with an **IBW** of 7 kg or more.)
- Only **Manual** mode is available for **%MinVol** when the CO2 sensor hardware option is *deactivated* in **Configuration**.<sup>6</sup>
- Only **Manual** mode is available for **PEEP** when:
  - Either the **Chronic Hypercapnia** or **Brain Injury** condition is selected.
  - The SpO2 sensor hardware option is *deactivated* in **Configuration**.<sup>6</sup>
  - However, if **Chronic Hypercapnia** and **ARDS** are *both* selected, **PEEP** management can be set to **Automatic**.
- Only **Manual** mode is available for **Oxygen** when the SpO2 sensor hardware option is *deactivated* in **Configuration**.<sup>6</sup>

Use the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window to:

- Specify whether adjustments of one or more of the following controls should be performed automatically by the device or manually by the clinician: **%MinVol**, **PEEP**, and **Oxygen**  
Sections 1.7 and 1.8 in this guide provide detailed information about how INTELLiVENT-ASV regulates these controls automatically.
- Select one or more conditions (**ARDS**, **Chronic Hypercapnia**, or **Brain injury**), if appropriate.
- Enable or disable **Quick Wean**

<sup>6</sup> When sensor hardware is activated in **Configuration**, selecting automatic management of the **%MinVol**, **PEEP**, and/or **Oxygen** control in INTELLiVENT-ASV automatically enables the associated CO2 and/or SpO2 sensor in the **System > Sensors** window. If a sensor is not connected, a medium-priority sensor-related alarm is generated.

Figure 1-2. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window, Auto tab



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Auto  | 4 Quick Wean settings: <b>Auto</b> , Disabled     |
| 2 Specific condition options  | 5 Automated management indicator, parameter value |
| 3 Controller settings: <b>Auto</b> , Manual buttons for %MinVol, PEEP, Oxygen | 6 Manual management indicator, parameter value    |

### To select management options (Auto/Manual) for %MinVol, PEEP, and Oxygen

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 2.

1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 1.4.11).
2. For each of the controls, %MinVol, PEEP, and Oxygen, choose whether they are managed automatically by the device or manually by the operator:

– Touch  <sup>7</sup> to have INTELLiVENT-ASV automatically regulate the control setting to keep the patient within the target range.

– If needed, touch  to manually adjust the control setting as appropriate. The ventilator does **not** make any adjustments to control settings in response to changes in the patient condition; settings are changed by the ventilator operator.

In all cases, the selected button turns green.

3. Select a specific condition (such as ARDS), if needed. See Section 1.4.4. Otherwise, continue to step 4.
4. Enable (or disable) Quick Wean, if desired. See Section 1.4.5. Otherwise, continue to step 5.
5. Review the control settings on the right (%MinVol, PEEP/CPAP, Oxygen) and, if desired, make any adjustments.
6. If displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step.

<sup>7</sup> When sensor hardware is activated in **Configuration**, selecting automatic management of the %MinVol, PEEP, and/or Oxygen control in INTELLiVENT-ASV automatically enables the associated CO2 and/or SpO2 sensor in the **System > Sensors** window. If a sensor is not connected, a medium-priority sensor-related alarm is generated.

### 1.4.4 Adjusting for specific conditions

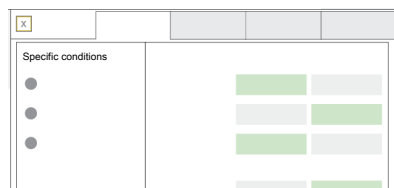
If appropriate for the patient, you can select one or more of the following conditions: **ARDS**, **Chronic Hypercapnia**, and **Brain Injury**. These selections are in the **Auto** window, under **Specific conditions**.

Selecting a condition affects ventilation and oxygenation startup values and target ranges, as well as the upper and lower target shift limits. For details on the use of specific conditions, see Section 1.4.12.1.

When selecting a condition, control settings are automatically updated in real-time. The changes are reflected in the control values shown on the right side of the display (%MinVol, PEEP/CPAP, Oxygen), as well as in the target ranges of the associated **CO2** elimination and **Oxygenation** maps.

#### To select a specific condition

- ✓ If you just selected the **INTELLiVENT-ASV** mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 2.
1. Open the **INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings** window (Section 1.4.11).
  2. Before proceeding, be sure to read the safety information related to selecting specific conditions, in Section 1.4.12.1.
  3. *Only* if the patient has any special conditions, select one or more of the following entries: **ARDS**, **Chronic Hypercapnia**, or **Brain injury**.
  4. Set control management options (**Automatic**, **Manual**), as needed, if you have not already done so.
  5. Review the control settings on the right (%MinVol, PEEP/CPAP, **Oxygen**) and, if needed, make any adjustments.
  6. If displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step.



Selecting a condition may change the startup settings and targets for **CO2** elimination and/or oxygenation, and can affect whether regulation of **PEEP** can be set to **Automatic**. It may also affect whether **Quick Wean** can be enabled. See Table 1-5 in Section 1.4.12.1.

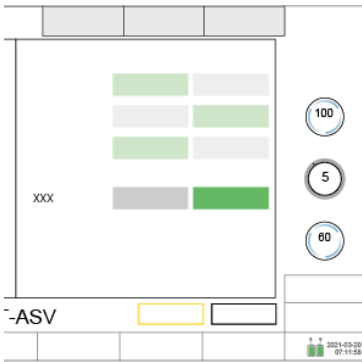
### 1.4.5 Enabling or disabling Quick Wean

#### NOTICE

Quick Wean remains disabled when either of the following occurs:

- The **Brain injury** condition is selected
- %MinVol is set to **Manual**

Figure 1-3. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window, Quick Wean



#### To enable or disable Quick Wean

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 2.

1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 1.4.11).
2. To enable Quick Wean, touch **Automatic**.  
The button turns green. A low-priority alarm, **PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range changed**, is generated, indicating that Quick Wean is enabled and the target range is moved +5 mmHg (+0.67 kPa) to the right.  
The **Quick Wean** tab is now enabled.

To disable **Quick Wean**, touch **Disabled**.  
The button turns green. The **Quick Wean** tab is disabled.

3. If displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step.

### 1.4.6 Enabling/disabling automated SBTs

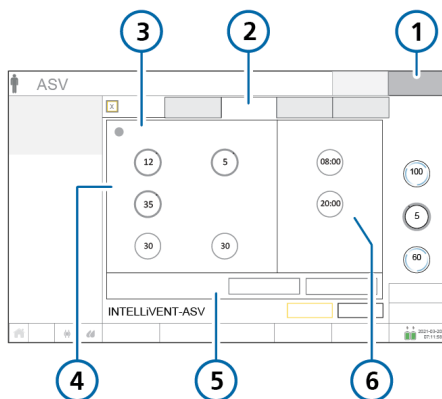
Use the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > **Quick Wean** window to enable/disable automated spontaneous breathing trials (SBT) and specify SBT settings, when needed.

When Quick Wean is enabled, the device decreases ventilatory support, and, if automated SBTs are also enabled, performs an SBT when criteria are met.

Quick Wean and automated SBTs are both disabled by default, and can be enabled at any time during ventilation.

For details about working with SBTs, see Section 2.3.

Figure 1-4. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window, Quick Wean tab



- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Modes                  | 4 SBT controls            |
| 2 Quick Wean             | 5 Manually start/stop SBT |
| 3 Automatic SBT checkbox | 6 SBT time range settings |

### To enable/disable automated SBTs

To enable SBTs, Quick Wean must be set to Automatic in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window.

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 3.

1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 1.4.11).
2. To display SBT options, touch the **Quick Wean** tab (Figure 1-4).
3. To enable automated SBTs, select the Automatic SBT checkbox.<sup>8</sup>

The checkbox turns green.

To disable automated SBTs, ensure the Automatic SBT checkbox is gray.

4. Review and adjust control settings as appropriate. For details, see Section 2.3.
5. If displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step.

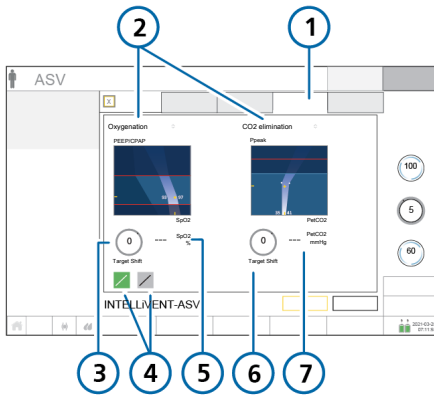
<sup>8</sup> If the checkbox cannot be selected, Quick Wean is set to Disabled. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window, and set Quick Wean to Automatic.

### 1.4.7 Reviewing SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges

INTELLiVENT-ASV uses SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges as inputs (upper and lower limits), among others, for dynamic management of controls.

Use the **Target** window to review the configured SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges, and adjust them, if needed.

Figure 1-5. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window, Target tab



- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Target                                     | 5 Current SpO2 value, quality index   |
| 2 Oxygenation and CO2 elimination maps       | 6 Target Shift control (PetCO2)       |
| 3 Target Shift control (SpO2)                | 7 Current PetCO2 value, quality index |
| 4 PEEP/SpO2, FiO2/PEEP map selection buttons |                                       |

#### To review the SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 3.

1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 1.4.11).
2. To display the SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges, touch the **Target** tab (Figure 1-5).
3. Carefully review the target ranges.

Note that selecting a condition in the **Auto** window affects the default SpO2 and PetCO2 target ranges, as well as the upper and lower target shift limits.

*If you have changed the condition selection, carefully review the target ranges.*

The **Oxygenation** map shows the SpO2 target range; the **CO2 elimination** map shows the PetCO2 target range.

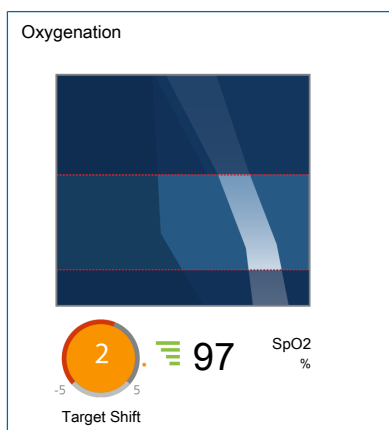
4. If needed, make adjustments using the appropriate **Target Shift** control, as described next.
5. When finished, if displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings, and proceed to the next step.

## To adjust the SpO2 target range

For details on target shift limits associated with specific conditions, see Tables 1-7 and 1-6 in Section 1.4.12.3.

1. Under the **Oxygenation** map, touch **Target Shift** next to the SpO2 value.

The button turns orange, and the limits appear on either side of the control.

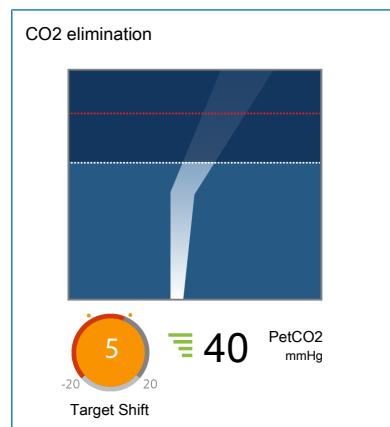


2. Turn the **P&T** knob clockwise or counterclockwise to move the target range as described next, then press the **P&T** knob to accept the setting. The control turns gray again.
  - Setting the value to a positive number moves the target range to the right, targeting a higher SpO2.
  - Setting the value to a negative number moves the target range to the left, targeting a lower SpO2.

## To adjust the PetCO2 target range

1. Under the **CO2 elimination** map, touch **Target Shift** next to the PetCO2 value.

The button turns orange, and the limits appear on either side of the control.



2. Turn the **P&T** knob clockwise or counterclockwise to move the target range as described below, then press the **P&T** knob to accept the setting. The control turns gray again.
  - Setting the value to a positive number moves the target range to the right, targeting a higher PetCO2.
  - Setting the value to a negative number moves the target range to the left, targeting a lower PetCO2.
3. To shift the PetCO2 target range to a value beyond  $\pm 5$  mmHg:
  - a. Set the value now to +5 or -5, as needed, and press the **P&T** knob to accept the value.
  - b. Touch the **Target Shift** control again and set the value beyond  $\pm 5$ , as needed, and press the **P&T** knob to accept the value.

1.4.8 Specifying additional settings

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > More window<sup>9</sup> provides access to additional INTELLiVENT-ASV options:

- Set the minimum Oxygen level (between 21% and 30%)
- Set an upper and/or lower PEEP limit
- Enable/disable auto-recruitment<sup>10</sup>

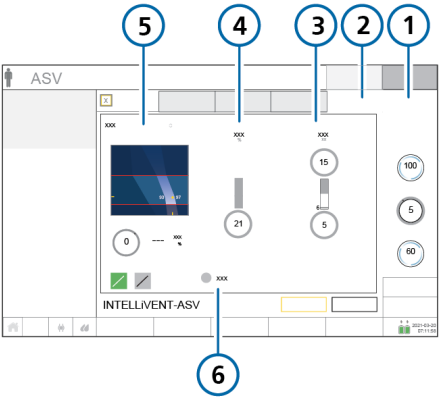
The Oxygenation map is also displayed in the window.

Table 1-3. More window settings

Setting	Description
Oxygen limit	When the Oxygen control is set to <b>Automatic</b> , you can set an absolute lower limit that the Oxygen controller cannot fall below.  The limit can be set between 21% (the default) and 30%. See Section 1.4.12.4.
PEEP limit	When the PEEP control is set to <b>Automatic</b> , you can set an absolute upper limit that the PEEP controller cannot exceed, as well as an absolute lower limit that it cannot fall below. The minimum difference allowed between the low and high limit is 2 cmH2O. See Section 1.4.12.5.

Setting	Description
Auto-recruitment <sup>10</sup>	When the PEEP control is set to <b>Automatic</b> , you can enable automatic recruitment. For details, see Section 1.4.12.2.  To enable auto-recruitment, touch the checkbox to select it.  When auto-recruitment is enabled, the text <b>auto-recruitment</b> is displayed on the Oxygenation map and horizon (views 1 and 2).  By default, auto-recruitment is disabled.

Figure 1-6. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window, More tab



- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Modes      | 4 Oxygen limit                   |
| 2 More       | 5 Oxygenation map                |
| 3 PEEP limit | 6 Auto-recruitment <sup>10</sup> |

<sup>9</sup> When PEEP and Oxygen are both set to Manual, the More tab is grayed out and unavailable.

<sup>10</sup> Not available in all markets.



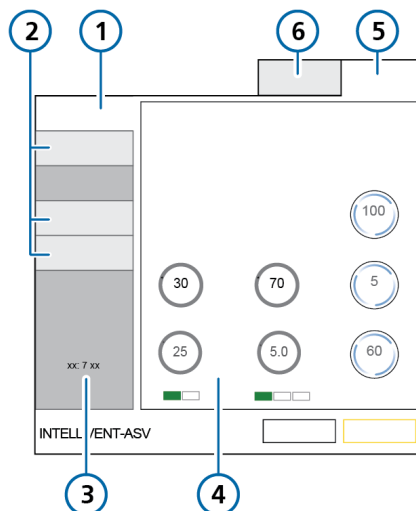
### To set minimum oxygen limit, PEEP limit, and auto-recruitment options

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 3.
1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 1.4.11).
  2. Touch the **More** tab (Figure 1-6).
  3. Set options, described in Table 1-3, if needed.
  4. If displayed, touch **Confirm** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step, reviewing and adjusting control settings.

#### 1.4.9 Adjusting control settings

Reviewing and possibly adjusting the control settings is part of the INTELLiVENT-ASV setup process. You can also adjust settings at any time during ventilation. The controls are the same as in the ASV mode.

Figure 1-7. INTELLiVENT-ASV Controls window, Basic tab



- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Basic                   | 4 Control settings |
| 2 More, TRC, Patient tabs | 5 Modes            |
| 3 Current minute volume   | 6 Target           |

## To adjust INTELLiVENT-ASV control settings

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 2.

1. To open the **Controls** window, touch the **Controls** button at the bottom right of the display.

The contents of the **Basic** tab are displayed by default.

2. Adjust any settings as needed.
3. Touch the **More** tab to enable or disable **Sigh**, as needed.
4. Touch the **TRC** tab to adjust any tube resistance compensation settings as needed.

For details on TRC, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

5. Touch the **Patient** tab to review patient data (height, sex), and ensure the correct IBW is calculated.

You can also access the **Patient** window by touching the **Patient** icon at the top left of the display.

6. If displayed, touch **Confirm** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step, reviewing and adjusting alarm limits.

## 1.4.10 Adjusting alarm limits

### WARNING

- Set all alarms to clinically acceptable values, especially **Pressure**, **ExpMinVol**, **Vt**, **Oxygen msg**, **SpO2**, and **PetCO2**.
- To prevent patient injury, periodically review all alarm settings.

### NOTICE

You can suppress the **PetCO2** and **SpO2** alarms for 2 minutes by pressing the **Audio pause** key, in the same manner as other alarms on the ventilator.

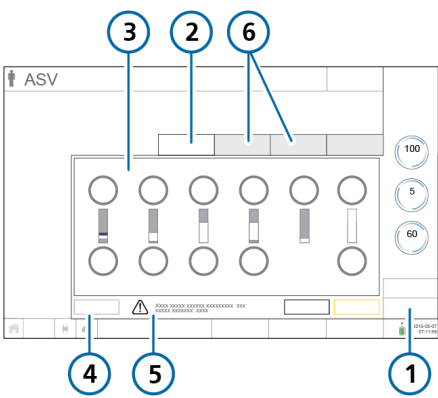
For details, see the chapter, *Responding to alarms*, in your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

As with other modes, you can adjust alarm limits for INTELLiVENT-ASV, including for **SpO2** and **PetCO2** levels. The adjustable alarms are accessed on multiple tabs in the **Alarms** window.

For additional information:

- For details about **Oxygen** level notification, see Section 1.4.12.6.
- For troubleshooting, see Section 1.6.
- For detailed information about alarms, including default settings and ranges, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual* and the *Pulse Oximetry Instructions for Use*.

Figure 1-8. Setting alarm limits



- |                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Alarms               | 4 Auto                             |
| 2 Limits 1             | 5 Safety notice                    |
| 3 Alarm limit controls | 6 Limits 2, Limits 3 <sup>11</sup> |

- To set alarm limits automatically, touch the **Auto** button.  
Selecting **Auto** automatically sets alarm limits around the current monitoring parameter values, except for the following alarm limits: **Apnea**, **Vt**, **SpO2**, **Pulse**, and **PI**. These alarm limits remain unchanged, and must be set manually to the desired level.
- If displayed, touch **Confirm** to accept the settings.

INTELLiVENT-ASV setup is now complete.

### To adjust INTELLiVENT-ASV alarm limits

- ✓ If you just selected the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode and are going through the initial setup process, start with step 2.
- To open the **Alarms** window, touch the **Alarms** button at the bottom right of the display.  
The contents of the **Limits 1** tab are displayed by default.
  - Adjust any limits as needed.
  - Touch the **Limits 2** and **Limits 3** (if displayed) tabs to review and adjust additional alarm limits.

<sup>11</sup> When Masimo rainbow SET SpO2 parameters are enabled, additional alarm limit settings are available in the **Limits 3** window.

### 1.4.11 Adjusting settings during active ventilation

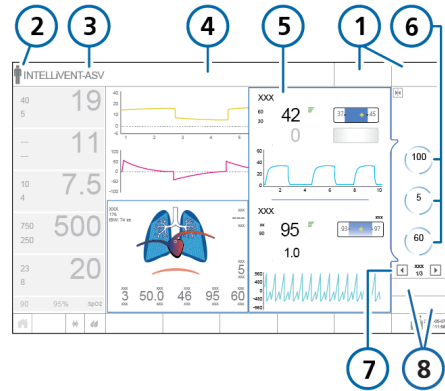
During active ventilation, you can adjust INTELLiVENT-ASV settings at any time.

You can also review patient information in multiple scrollable views. For details, see Section 1.5.1.

During active ventilation, all of the tabs in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window are available and function the same way as during initial setup, except that there are no **Cancel/Back**, **Continue/Confirm** buttons. Changes are applied at the end of the current breath cycle.

You can also adjust control settings and alarm limits at any time, same as with any other ventilation mode. For details, refer to your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Figure 1-9. Active ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Target, Modes   | 5 Selected INTELLiVENT-ASV view                                       |
| 2 Touch patient icon to open the Patient window               | 6 Controls managed by INTELLiVENT-ASV shown with rotating blue comets |
| 3 Touch mode name to open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window | 7 View number and navigation arrows                                   |
| 4 Alarm message   | 8 Alarms, Controls bar  |

## To display the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

- At any time during ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV, do any of the following:
  - Touch the INTELLiVENT-ASV mode name at the top left of the display.
  - Touch an automated controller on the right of the display, if available.
  - Touch **Target** at the top right of the display.

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window opens.

- Make changes as needed in each window, touching the tabs to display each one; close the window when finished.

Changes are applied at the end of the current breath cycle.

- To review or change control settings, touch **Controls** and make changes, as needed.
- To review or change alarm settings, touch **Alarms** and make changes, as needed.

## 1.4.12 About INTELLiVENT-ASV settings

This section provides details about the following additional INTELLiVENT-ASV features:

Settings	See ...
Specific conditions	Section 1.4.12.1
Auto-recruitment maneuvers <sup>12</sup>	Section 1.4.12.2
Target shift	Section 1.4.12.3

Settings	See ...
Oxygen limit	Section 1.4.12.4
PEEP limit	Section 1.4.12.5
Oxygen level notification (Oxygen msg %)	Section 1.4.12.6

### 1.4.12.1 How the Specific conditions selections are used

#### WARNING

- To prevent possible hyper- or hypoventilation, or hyper- or hypoxemia, ensure the patient data is accurate.
- If **Brain Injury** is selected but the patient is to be ventilated normally, the patient will be slightly hyperventilated and increased peak pressures might occur.

#### CAUTION

- Select the **Chronic Hypercapnia** and/or **ARDS** condition **only** if the patient has one of these conditions; in case of doubt, do NOT select either of these options.
- Always select **Brain Injury** if you are sure that the patient has this condition. If the patient suffers from a brain injury but the **Brain Injury** option is not selected, increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels and high cranial pressure might result. Carefully monitor intracranial pressure when available.

<sup>12</sup> Not available in all markets.

**NOTICE**

- If **Brain Injury** is selected, the Ventilation controller (%MinVol) regulates settings in accordance with the measured PetCO<sub>2</sub> signal even if the patient is breathing spontaneously.
- The **Brain Injury** target range has the highest priority of all conditions.
- If either the **Chronic Hypercapnia** or **Brain Injury** condition is selected, management of PEEP cannot be set to **Automatic**; you must manually set the desired PEEP level.
- If **Chronic Hypercapnia** and ARDS are *both* selected, PEEP management *can* be set to **Automatic**.

The selection of a specific condition is used in INTELLiVENT-ASV to determine:

- Startup settings to use for %MinVol, PEEP, and Oxygen
- Whether PEEP can be set to **Automatic** or must be manually controlled
- SpO<sub>2</sub> and PetCO<sub>2</sub> target ranges, and upper and lower target shift limits
- %MinVol for *active* patients, based on fSpont or PetCO<sub>2</sub> (if **Brain Injury** is selected)
- Whether or not **Quick Wean** can be activated

Table 1-4 lists the conditions available in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window.

For details about selecting a condition, see Section 1.4.4. For patients with mixed conditions, you can select more than one.

Table 1-4. Specific conditions, description

Condition	Description
Normal	No condition selected.
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome, which presents as an acute, severe injury to most segments of the lung.
Brain Injury	Patients with brain injuries for whom it is critical to maintain CO <sub>2</sub> under strict control to keep intracranial pressures at safe levels, and to keep oxygenation within a normal range. When selected, <b>Quick Wean</b> remains disabled.
Chronic Hypercapnia	For patients with chronically high arterial CO <sub>2</sub> values, usually as a result of obstruction in airways due to chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or both.
Mixed (ARDS and Chronic Hypercapnia)	For patients with both listed conditions. In this case, select both entries.

Table 1-5 provides an overview of the values set for startup and during ventilation. Startup values depend on the condition(s) selected.

Changing the specific condition selection can trigger a change to any of the settings listed in the table, to match the startup settings specified in the table.

If the **Pressure** alarm or **Plimit** setting is modified, the **Pressure limit has changed** alarm is generated.

Be sure to carefully review all settings to ensure they are appropriate for the patient. You can change them at any time, as appropriate.

For details about changing the **SpO2** or **PetCO2** target ranges, see Section 1.4.12.3.

In all cases, **Quick Wean** and **auto-recruit**ment are disabled at startup.

Table 1-5. Specific condition selections and associated startup values for ventilation

Condition	Ventilation		Oxygenation	
	%MinVol (%)	Plimit (cmH2O) <sup>13</sup>	Oxygen (%)	PEEP (cmH2O) <sup>14</sup>
Normal	100	30	60	5
ARDS	120	35	100	8
Chronic Hypercapnia	100	35	60	Manual
ARDS + Chronic Hypercapnia	120	35	100	8
Brain Injury <sup>15</sup>	100	30	60	Manual

<sup>13</sup> The **Plimit** control setting is directly related to the high **Pressure** alarm limit. The high **Pressure** alarm limit is always 10 cmH2O greater than **Plimit**.

<sup>14</sup> The control of settings not explicitly marked as **Manual** can be set to **Automatic**.

<sup>15</sup> Any combination of conditions that includes **Brain injury** uses the **Brain injury** settings for **Plimit**.

### 1.4.12.2 Automatic recruitment maneuvers

#### CAUTION

*Check for pneumothorax and potential susceptibility to pneumothorax before ventilating the patient. Automatic PEEP adjustment during recruitment maneuvers can lead to an increase in ventilation pressure levels.*

Automatic recruitment is a strategy for re-expanding collapsed lung tissue, and then maintaining higher PEEP to prevent subsequent "de-recruitment".<sup>16</sup> To recruit collapsed lung tissue, sufficient pressure must be imposed to exceed the critical opening pressure of the affected lung.

Automatic recruitment in INTELLiVENT-ASV, called *auto-recruitment*, is an optional function designed to reopen collapsed lung units in severely hypoxemic patients, such as those with ARDS.

The ventilator automatically performs a recruitment maneuver when a second consecutive PEEP increase is required *and* the following conditions are met:

- PEEP controller is set to **Automatic**
- Auto-recruitment is enabled
- The patient is *not* breathing spontaneously; that is, the patient is passive
- Monitored SpO<sub>2</sub> is below the target range (that is, the patient is hypoxemic)
- The ventilator has made two consecutive PEEP increases, according to the automated PEEP regulation rules
- The set maximum PEEP has not been reached

When these conditions are met, the ventilator performs a recruitment maneuver. PEEP is increased to 40 cmH<sub>2</sub>O and held for 20 seconds; PEEP is then decreased to the appropriate setting according to the automated PEEP regulation rules.

Auto-recruitment maneuvers occur after two consecutive automatic increases of PEEP of 1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O. This means the recruitment maneuver cycle occurs no more often than once every 12 minutes. As soon as a recruitment maneuver is performed, the device generates a **Recruitment maneuver in progress** message.

Note that use of the P/V Tool also counts as a recruitment maneuver.

By default, auto-recruitment is disabled, and must be manually enabled for use.

#### To enable or disable auto-recruitment

- ▶ In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > More window, touch the **Auto-recruitment** checkbox, if displayed. See Figure 1-6.

When auto-recruitment is enabled, the text **Auto-recruitment** is displayed on the **Oxygenation** maps and horizon.

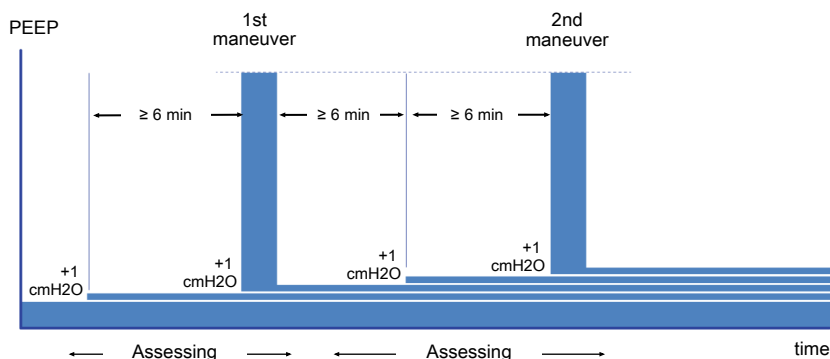
#### Important:

- During the recruitment maneuver, all patient alarms are suppressed.
- The maneuver is canceled if a flow sensor failure or any pneumatic disconnection is detected.
- No recruitment maneuver takes place if any of the following occurs:
  - PEEP is manually changed
  - The patient is active

<sup>16</sup> Automatic recruitment is not available in all markets.



Figure 1-10. Recruitment maneuver cycle



### 1.4.12.3 Adjusting the SpO<sub>2</sub>/PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range (Target Shift)

#### ⚠ CAUTION

- Regularly check the patient after changing the SpO<sub>2</sub> or PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range to verify that the range is still appropriate for the patient's current condition.
- Changing the target range and NOT monitoring the patient's progress can increase risk of hyper- or hypoventilation or hyper- or hypoxemia.

INTELLiVENT-ASV uses SpO<sub>2</sub> and PetCO<sub>2</sub> as monitoring inputs for regulation of oxygenation and CO<sub>2</sub> elimination, and works to keep the patient within the target range for these values.

These target ranges are shown in the Oxygenation and CO<sub>2</sub> elimination maps and horizons. INTELLiVENT-ASV adjusts the associated controls to bring the patient to the middle of the set range.

In general, SpO<sub>2</sub> and PetCO<sub>2</sub> values represent a reliable index of partial pressure of dissolved oxygen in the arterial blood (PaO<sub>2</sub>) and CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure in the arterial blood (PaCO<sub>2</sub>), respectively (measured using blood gas analysis (BGA)). To get the most accurate approximation of PaCO<sub>2</sub>, the second highest PetCO<sub>2</sub> value (with a reliable quality index) out of 8 breaths is used.

Under normal conditions, PaCO<sub>2</sub> is approximately 2–5 mmHg higher than PetCO<sub>2</sub> — the difference between the values is referred to as the *PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient*. With diseased or injured lungs, the PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient can increase due to ventilation-perfusion mismatch, requiring adjustment of the PetCO<sub>2</sub> targets.

The **Target Shift** control allows you to move the SpO<sub>2</sub> and PetCO<sub>2</sub> target ranges to the left (lower values) or to the right (higher values), within the limits defined in Tables 1-7 and 1-6.

INTELLiVENT-ASV always tries to bring patient values to the middle of the specified range.

## Considerations for evaluating the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range

When determining the appropriate PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range for your patient, keep the following considerations in mind (with examples):

- Is the displayed PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range appropriate for your patient?
- Is the PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient outside of the physiologic normal range?

To get the most appropriate PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range, a BGA is required. Collect the BGA sample when the patient's current PetCO<sub>2</sub> is in the middle of the target range.

Check whether one of the patient conditions applies to your patient. If so, select the condition. If the range is still inadequate for your patient, use the **Target Shift** control to adjust the target range as needed to set the appropriate limits.

## To evaluate and adjust the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range

1. Measure the difference between current PaCO<sub>2</sub> and the desired PaCO<sub>2</sub>.
2. Adjust the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range by the same value as the difference between the current and the desired PaCO<sub>2</sub>.
3. If the desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is less than the current value, move the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range to the left.
4. If the desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is higher than the current value, move the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range to the right.

## Example 1<sup>17</sup>

Say the patient's BGA with PetCO<sub>2</sub> in the middle of the target range is 45 mmHg, shows a PaCO<sub>2</sub> of 55 mmHg, and the physician-desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is 45 mmHg.

What is a good PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range for this patient?

The difference between the current and desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is  $55 - 45 = 10$ .

The desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is lower than the current value, so the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range should be shifted to the *left* by 10.

The desired PetCO<sub>2</sub> ( $45 - 10 = 35$ ) will be the middle of the new target range.

## Example 2<sup>17</sup>

Say the patient's BGA with PetCO<sub>2</sub> in the middle of the target range is 35 mmHg, shows a PaCO<sub>2</sub> of 42 mmHg, and the physician-desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is 50 mmHg.

What is a good PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range for this patient?

The difference between the current and desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is  $50 - 42 = 8$ .

The desired PaCO<sub>2</sub> is higher than the current value, so the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range should be shifted to the *right* by 8.

The desired PetCO<sub>2</sub> ( $35 + 8 = 43$ ) will be the middle of the new target range.

INTELLiVENT-ASV makes adjustments to get the patient's PetCO<sub>2</sub> values to the middle of the target range, which in this case should result in PaCO<sub>2</sub> values within the desired 40 to 50 mmHg target PaCO<sub>2</sub>.

You adjust the SpO<sub>2</sub> target range in the same manner.

<sup>17</sup> The example situations and values provided here are for illustration purposes only; they are *not* intended to be used as clinical recommendations or guidelines.

Table 1-6. PetCO2 target shift limits




PetCO2 target shift limits	
All conditions	-20 mmHg to 20 mmHg <sup>18</sup>

Table 1-7. SpO2 target shift limits

SpO2 target shift limits <sup>19</sup>	
Normal (no condition selected)	-5% to +4%
ARDS	-2% to +4%
Chronic Hypercapnia	-2% to +5%
Mixed (Chronic Hypercapnia + ARDS)	-2% to +5%
Brain Injury	-5% to +2% <sup>20</sup>

The **PetCO2 Target Shift** value and text is displayed in different colors depending on the setting.

Table 1-8. Target shift display

Target Shift control	Text color and description
	Black text. Target shift is 0; there is no change to the target range values.
	Yellow text. Target shift is between ±1 and ±5.
	Orange text. Target shift is greater than ±5.

<sup>18</sup> In some markets, the upper target shift limit is 10 mmHg.  
<sup>19</sup> If changing a condition selection causes the existing limits to be exceeded, the target shift is automatically adjusted to comply with the limits for the newly selected condition.  
<sup>20</sup> In some markets, the lower target shift limit is -2%.

### To access the SpO2 and PetCO2 Target Shift controls




The **Target Shift** controls are under the associated **Oxygenation** and **CO2 elimination** maps in the **INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Target** window.

For details, see Section 1.4.7.

#### 1.4.12.3.1 About the Target Shift display on the horizons

The **Oxygenation** and **CO2 elimination** horizons display the associated **Target Shift** setting as follows.

Table 1-9. Target Shift setting in Oxygenation and CO2 elimination horizon display

Target Shift setting	Display in Horizon
Target Shift: 0 indicates the target range is unchanged.	In this example, no target shift is set. 
Target Shift: n > indicates the range is shifted to the right.	In this example, the setting is +2. 
Target Shift: < n indicates the range is shifted to the left.	In this example, the setting is -2. 

#### 1.4.12.4 Minimum Oxygen limit

When the **Oxygen** controller is set to **Auto-matic**, you can set an absolute lower limit for **Oxygen**; the **Oxygen** controller does not allow **Oxygen** to go below this limit.

##### To set the minimum Oxygen limit

- ▶ In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > More window, set the limit to any value between 21% and 30%.

The default setting is 21%.

#### 1.4.12.5 PEEP limit

When the **PEEP** controller is set to **Auto-matic**, the **PEEP limit** control allows you to define an absolute high limit that the **PEEP** controller cannot exceed. If enabled, you can also specify an absolute low limit for **PEEP**; the **PEEP** controller cannot fall below this limit, listed in Table 1-10.

Note that the minimum difference between the low and high limit is 2 cmH<sub>2</sub>O.

Table 1-10. PEEP limit settings

PEEP limit range (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	Default (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)
Low: 5 to 22	Low: 5
High: 7 to 24	High: 15

If the **Chronic Hypercapnia** or **Brain Injury** condition is selected, you must set **PEEP** manually.

##### To set PEEP limits

- ▶ In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > More window, set the desired high and/or low **PEEP** limits. See Figure 1-6.

#### 1.4.12.6 Oxygen level notification

When the **Oxygen** controller is set to **Auto-matic**, you can specify an oxygen level that, when exceeded, generates a medium-priority alarm message that is displayed in the message bar.

The **Oxygen message** alarm control is only a notification tool; it *does not* affect the percentage of delivered oxygen.

This threshold is set using the **Oxygen msg** control in the **Alarms > Limits 2** window.

For alarm details, see Section 1.4.10.

## 1.5 Monitoring INTELLiVENT-ASV

### CAUTION

*Check the patient's condition periodically to assess readiness for weaning.*

### NOTICE

- If the SpO2 signal is *not* reliable, the automated PEEP and Oxygen controls freeze after 30 seconds. See Sections 1.8.4.1 and 1.8.4.
- If the PetCO2 signal is *not* reliable, the automated %MinVol controller freezes after 30 seconds. See Sections 1.7.4.1 and 1.7.4.

INTELLiVENT-ASV provides access to numerical and graphical monitoring data.

Data is shown on the main display in the **Monitoring** window, in the various graphic panels, as MMPs/SMPs, and in the INTELLiVENT-ASV windows, called views.

These views present the following information:

- CO2 elimination and Oxygenation horizons
- Capnogram and plethysmogram
- Intelligent panels (Dynamic Lung, Vent Status, QuickWean (when enabled), and ASV Graph)
- Waveforms
- Trends

Trend graphs for PetCO2- and SpO2- related parameters, as well as for the CO2 elimination and Oxygenation controller settings, are also available. For details, see Section 1.5.7.1.

The following sections provide details about the views.

### 1.5.1 About the INTELLiVENT-ASV windows and views

INTELLiVENT-ASV provides a graphical overview of CO2 elimination (ventilation) and oxygenation, as well as other INTELLiVENT-ASV-related data, on the main display in specialized windows.

Most of these windows are displayed as a series of views that you can cycle through during ventilation.

#### To display view windows

- Touch the left or right view navigation button to cycle through the views.

The view number is displayed between the buttons.



The following table describes the INTELLiVENT-ASV windows, as well as where they are displayed.

Table 1-11. INTELLiVENT-ASV views, overview

View	Description	See ...
CO2 elimination map	<p>Shows the current patient <b>PetCO2</b> value and target range in relation to <b>Ppeak</b>, together with the set limits.</p> <p>The map is shown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Target window</li> <li>• During active ventilation in view 2</li> </ul>	<p>Section 1.5.2</p> <p>For details about the rules used to regulate CO2 elimination, see Section 1.7.</p>
CO2 elimination horizon	<p>For a <i>passive</i> patient, shows a zoom into the map at the current <b>PetCO2</b> value and target range.</p> <p>For an <i>active</i> patient, shows the spontaneous breathing rate (<b>fSpont</b>).</p> <p>The horizon is shown during active ventilation in view 1.</p>	Section 1.5.3
Oxygenation maps	<p>Two maps are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>PEEP/SpO2</b> view shows the current patient <b>SpO2</b> value and the target range in relation to <b>PEEP</b>, together with the set limits.</li> <li>• The <b>FIO2/PEEP</b> view shows the patient's current combination of <b>Oxygen/PEEP</b> values, together with the set limits.</li> </ul> <p>The selected map is shown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Target window</li> <li>• During active ventilation in view 2</li> </ul>	<p>Section 1.5.4</p> <p>For details about the rules used to regulate oxygenation, see Section 1.8.</p>
Oxygenation horizon	<p>Shows a zoom into the map at the current <b>SpO2</b> value and target range.</p> <p>The horizon is shown during active ventilation in view 1.</p>	Section 1.5.5
Plethysmogram	<p>Provides a real-time waveform that represents the pulsating blood volume.</p> <p>A plethysmogram is shown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During active ventilation in views 1 and 3</li> <li>• As a waveform on the main display, if selected</li> </ul>	Section 1.5.6

View	Description	See ...
Capnogram	Provides a real-time CO <sub>2</sub> waveform. A capnogram is shown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During active ventilation in views 1 and 3</li> <li>• As a waveform on the main display, if selected</li> </ul>	Section 1.5.6
<b>Quick Wean related</b>		
Quick Wean, Quick Wean & SBT status	Shows the status for SBT- and weaning-related parameters.	Section 2.4.4.1
SBT history	The SBT history panel is shown during active ventilation in view 3.	Section 2.4.4.2

## 1.5.2 About the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Ventilation controller (CO<sub>2</sub> elimination) monitors end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> (PetCO<sub>2</sub>), and uses this data to adjust %MinVol to regulate CO<sub>2</sub> elimination, according to the detailed rules and conditions described in Section 1.7.

The Ventilation controller uses a predefined end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> target schema with peak pressure (P<sub>peak</sub>) on the y-axis and PetCO<sub>2</sub> on the x-axis. Peak pressure is the sum of PEEP and the inspiratory pressure set by the controller.

This schema is called the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map. In the map, the yellow cross is the patient symbol denoting the patient's current measured PetCO<sub>2</sub> value at the current peak pressure. The boomerang shaped area of the graph is the target range, which denotes a range of values at a given peak pressure.

### 1.5.2.1 Reviewing the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map

#### NOTICE

The maximum P<sub>peak</sub> value that can be shown on the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map is 50 cmH<sub>2</sub>O, so in some cases, the map may not show the patient symbol. INTELLiVENT-ASV is running, however.

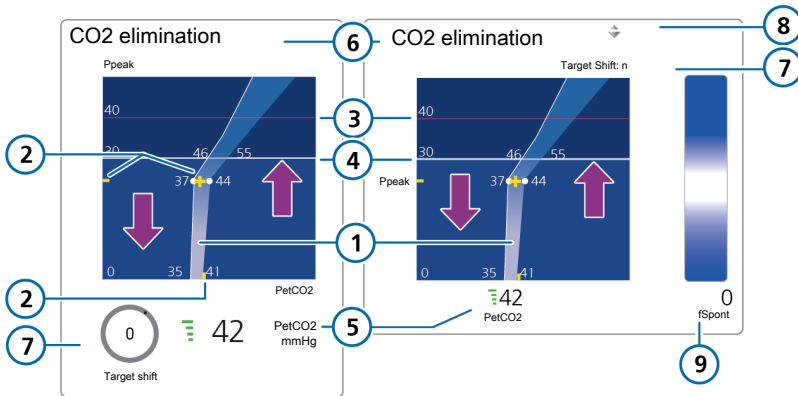
The CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map is available in two locations:

- INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Target window
- During active ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV, in view 2

Notes for the following figure: The purple arrows are for clarification purposes only; they do not appear on the display.

- *Up arrow*: Increase zone (PetCO<sub>2</sub> too high, increase %MinVol)
- *Down arrow*: Decrease zone (PetCO<sub>2</sub> too low, decrease %MinVol)

Figure 1-11. CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map, INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (left), main display during active ventilation (right)



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Target zone                                     | 6 Map title  |
| 2 Patient symbol, patient values                  | 7 Target Shift control and setting   |
| 3 High Pressure alarm limit                       | 8 When %MinVol is increasing (^) or decreasing (v), the appropriate indicator appears. When the arrows are the same size, %MinVol is in target zone. |
| 4 Pressure limitation: Plimit                     | 9 For active patient: target range and current fSpont value  |
| 5 Current PetCO <sub>2</sub> value, quality index |  |

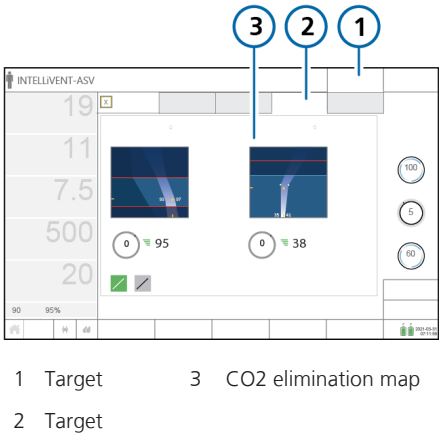


To display the CO2 elimination map in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

- ▶ To open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Target window, touch the **Target** button at the top right of the main display.
- The Settings window opens, with the **Target** tab selected.

The panel shows the CO2 elimination map, measured PetCO2 value, and the **Target Shift** control.

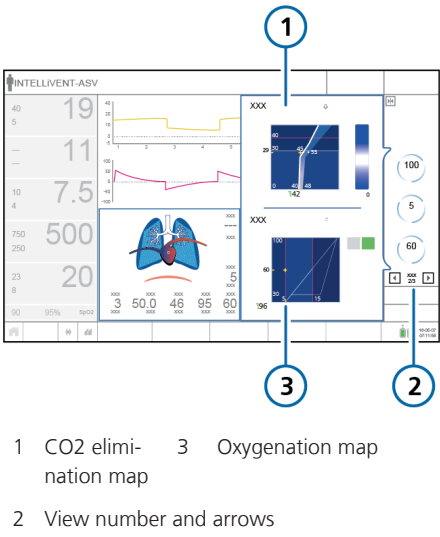
Figure 1-12. CO2 elimination map, INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window



To display the CO2 elimination map while INTELLiVENT-ASV is running

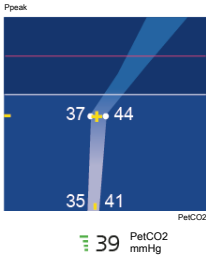
- ▶ If it is not already displayed, touch the view navigation arrows at the right of the display or swipe right on the display until view 2 is displayed.
- View 2 shows the CO2 elimination map and measured PetCO2 value.

Figure 1-13. CO2 elimination map, in main display during active ventilation



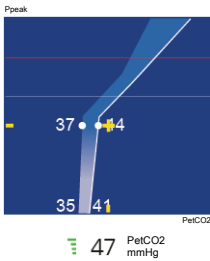
### 1.5.2.2 About the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target zone

At a very basic level, the Ventilation controller (CO<sub>2</sub> elimination) attempts to keep the patient in the target zone as described here.



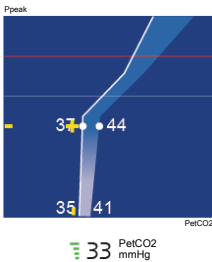
#### Patient symbol within the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target zone

When the patient symbol is within the target zone, the %MinVol is fine tuned to get the patient to the middle of the target range.



#### Patient symbol above the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target zone

When the patient symbol is to the right of the target zone (in the increase zone, PetCO<sub>2</sub> is too high), the %MinVol setting increases.



#### Patient symbol below the PetCO<sub>2</sub> target zone

When the patient symbol is to the left of the target zone (in the decrease zone, PetCO<sub>2</sub> is too low), the %MinVol setting decreases.

### 1.5.3 About the CO2 elimination horizon

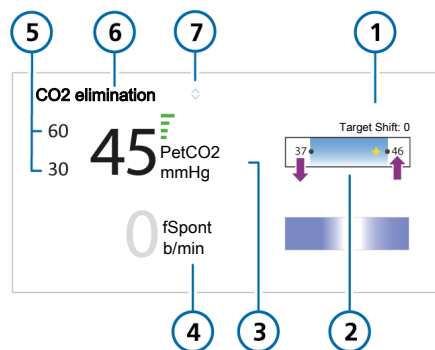
For a *passive* patient, the CO2 elimination horizon shows a simplified view of the same data as the CO2 elimination map, together with the upper and lower PetCO2 alarm limits.

When the patient is *active*, the horizon shows spontaneous breathing activity (fSpont).

Notes for the following two figures:

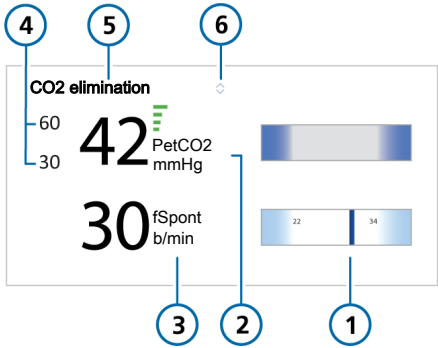
- When %MinVol is increasing (^) or decreasing (v), the appropriate indicator is highlighted. When the arrows are the same size, %MinVol is in the target zone.
- The purple arrows are for clarification purposes only; they do not appear on the display.
  - *Up arrow*: Increase zone (PetCO2 too high, increase %MinVol)
  - *Down arrow*: Decrease zone (PetCO2 too low, decrease %MinVol)
- When the PetCO2 target range is changed (using the **Target Shift** control), the setting is shown above the horizon. For details, see Section 1.4.12.3.1.

Figure 1-14. CO2 elimination horizon, passive patient



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Target shift setting                          | 5 PetCO2 alarm limits                   |
| 2 Target zone (blue) and patient symbol (cross) | 6 Horizon title                         |
| 3 Current PetCO2 value, quality index           | 7 %MinVol increase, decrease indicators |
| 4 fSpont value (0)                              |   |

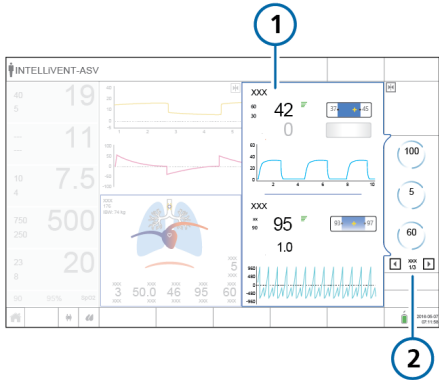
Figure 1-15. CO2 elimination horizon, active patient



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Spont. breaths target zone, patient symbol | 4 PetCO2 alarm limits                   |
| 2 Current PetCO2 value, quality index        | 5 Horizon title                         |
| 3 Current fSpont value                       | 6 %MinVol increase, decrease indicators |

The appropriate CO2 elimination horizon (for *active* or *passive* patient) is shown on the main display during active ventilation, in view 1.

Figure 1-16. CO2 elimination horizon, during active ventilation



- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 CO2 elimination horizon | 2 View number and arrows |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|

### 1.5.4 About the Oxygenation map

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Oxygenation controller monitors SpO<sub>2</sub>, and uses this data to adjust PEEP and Oxygen to regulate oxygenation, according to the detailed rules and conditions described in Section 1.8.

We use the term *treatment* to refer to the joint effect of PEEP and Oxygen:

- *Increasing treatment* refers to changes to PEEP and/or Oxygen that cause SpO<sub>2</sub> to increase. The controller makes these changes based on ARDSnet guidelines.
- *Decreasing treatment* refers to changes in these control values that cause SpO<sub>2</sub> to decrease. The controller makes these changes based on the Open Lung concept.

The controller uses two predefined schemas. The visual representation of the schema is referred to as an Oxygenation map.

The *PEEP/SpO<sub>2</sub> target* schema shows PEEP on the y-axis and SpO<sub>2</sub> on the x-axis. The yellow cross is the patient symbol denoting the patient's current measured SpO<sub>2</sub> value at the current PEEP. The boomerang shaped area of the graph is the target zone, which denotes a range of SpO<sub>2</sub> values at a given PEEP.

The *FiO<sub>2</sub>/PEEP* schema shows Oxygen on the y-axis and PEEP on the x-axis. The yellow cross is the patient symbol denoting the patient's current measured combination of Oxygen/PEEP values. The triangular PEEP/Oxygen curve shows the target treatment levels, depending on whether treatment remains unchanged, increases, or decreases.

#### 1.5.4.1 Reviewing the Oxygenation maps

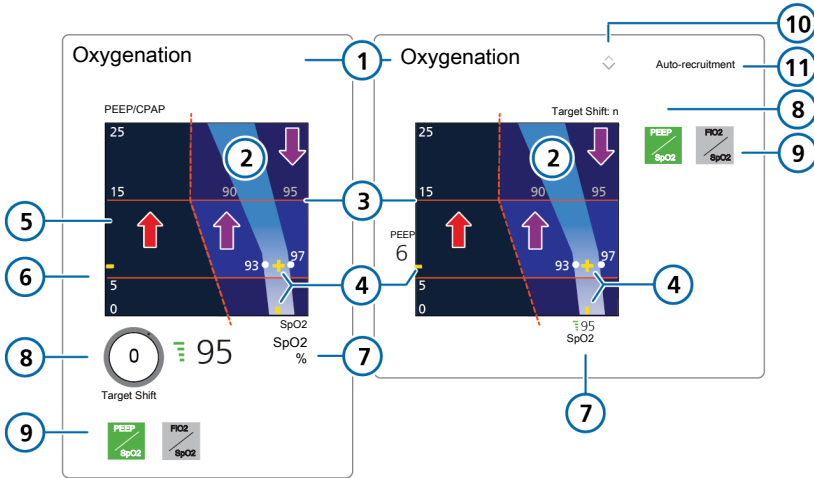
The Oxygenation maps (PEEP/SpO<sub>2</sub> and FiO<sub>2</sub>/PEEP) are available in two locations:

- INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Target window
- During active ventilation with INTELLiVENT-ASV, on the main display in view 2

Notes for the following figure: The red/purple arrows and red dotted lines are for clarification purposes only; they do not appear on the display.

- *Purple up arrow*: Increase treatment zone
- *Purple down arrow*: Decrease treatment zone
- *Red up arrow*: Emergency increase zone (dark blue area), Oxygen set to 100%

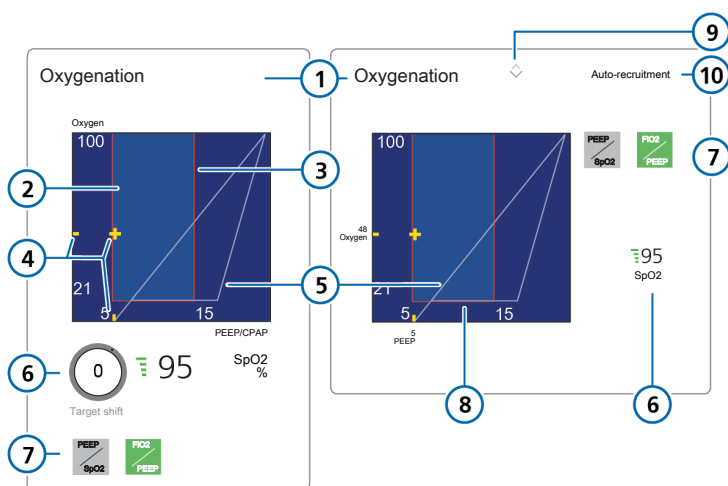
Figure 1-17. Oxygenation map, PEEP/SpO<sub>2</sub>, in INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (left), main display during active ventilation (right)



1	Map title	7	Current SpO <sub>2</sub> value, quality index
2	SpO <sub>2</sub> target zone	8	Target Shift control and setting
3	Upper PEEP limit	9	Oxygenation map selection buttons (PEEP/SpO <sub>2</sub> selected)
4	Patient symbol, patient values	10	When PEEP or Oxygen is increasing (^) or decreasing (v), the appropriate indicator appears. When the arrows are the same size, SpO <sub>2</sub> is in target zone.
5	Emergency zone	11	When auto-recruitment is enabled, text is displayed on the map <sup>21</sup>
6	Lower PEEP limit		

<sup>21</sup> Not available in all markets.

Figure 1-18. Oxygenation map, FiO2/PEEP, in INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (left), main display during active ventilation (right)



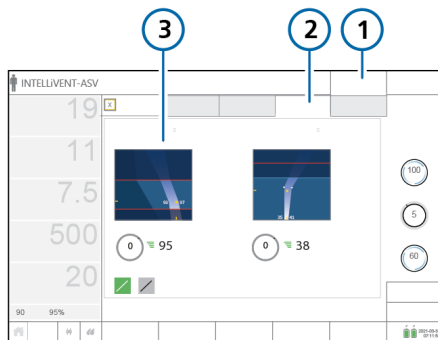
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Map title                      | 6 Current SpO2 value, quality index  |
| 2 Lower PEEP limit               | 7 Oxygenation map selection buttons (FiO2/PEEP selected)   |
| 3 Upper PEEP limit               | 8 Lower Oxygen limit   |
| 4 Patient symbol, patient values | 9 When PEEP or Oxygen is increasing (^) or decreasing (v), the appropriate indicator appears. When the arrows are the same size, SpO2 is in target zone. |
| 5 PEEP/Oxygen curve              | 10 When auto-recruitment is enabled, text is displayed on the map <sup>22</sup>  |

<sup>22</sup> Not available in all markets.

### To display the Oxygenation map in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

1. To open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Target window, touch the **Target** button at the top right of the main display.  
The Settings window opens, with the **Target** tab selected.  
The panel shows the PEEP/SpO2 Oxygenation map, measured SpO2 value, and the **Target Shift** control.
2. To display the FiO2/PEEP map, touch the **FiO2/PEEP** button.

Figure 1-19. Oxygenation map, INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window



- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 Target | 3 Oxygenation map |
| 2 Target |                   |

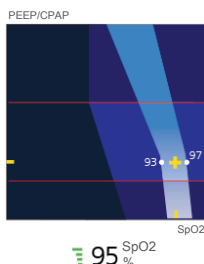
### To display the Oxygenation maps while INTELLiVENT-ASV is running

1. If it is not already displayed, touch the view navigation arrows at the right of the display until view 2 is displayed.  
View 2 shows the **Oxygenation** map and the measured SpO2 value. See Figure 1-13.
2. To display the FiO2/PEEP map, touch the **FiO2/PEEP** button.  
To display the PEEP/SpO2 map, touch the **PEEP/SpO2** button.



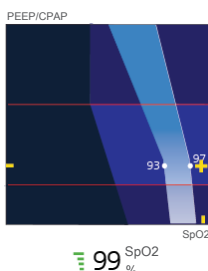
### 1.5.4.2 About the SpO2 target zone

At a very basic level, the Oxygenation controller attempts to keep the patient in the target zone as described here.



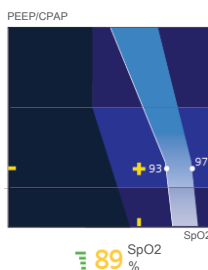
#### Patient symbol within the SpO2 target zone

When the patient symbol is within the target zone, **Oxygen** is fine tuned to get the patient to the middle of the target range.



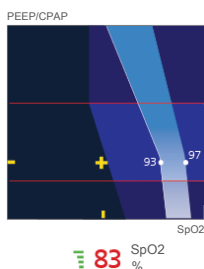
#### Patient symbol above the SpO2 target zone

When the patient symbol is to the right of the target zone (in the *decrease zone*, indicating that the treatment is more than sufficient), the treatment is decreased.



#### Patient symbol below the SpO2 target zone

When the patient symbol is to the left of the target zone (in the *increase zone*, indicating oxygenation is inadequate), the treatment is increased. As a result of being below the target zone, a medium-priority alarm is generated; the SpO2 parameter is shown in the associated alarm color.



#### Patient symbol below the SpO2 target zone, in the Emergency zone

If the patient symbol is to the far left of the target zone in the dark blue *emergency zone* indicating hypoxemia, **Oxygen** is immediately increased to 100%. As a result of being below the target zone, a high-priority alarm is generated; the SpO2 parameter is shown in the associated alarm color.

### 1.5.5 About the Oxygenation horizon

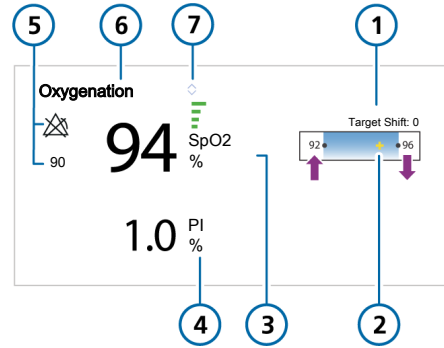
The **Oxygenation** horizon shows a simplified view of the same data as the **SpO2/PEEP Oxygenation** map, together with the upper and lower **SpO2** alarm limits.

With a Masimo SET **SpO2** sensor, the horizon also shows the measured perfusion index (**PI**).

Notes for the following figure:

- When **PEEP** or **Oxygen** is increasing (^) or decreasing (v), the appropriate indicator is highlighted (**7** in the following figure). When the arrows are the same size, **SpO2** is in the target zone.
- The purple arrows in the following figure are for clarification purposes only; they do not appear on the display.
  - *Up arrow*: Increase treatment zone
  - *Down arrow*: Decrease treatment zone
- When the **SpO2** target range is changed (using the **Target Shift** control), the setting is shown above the horizon. For details, see Section 1.4.12.3.1.

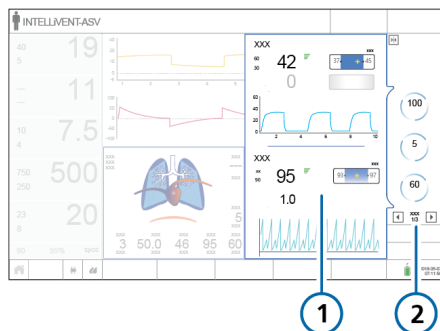
Figure 1-20. Oxygenation horizon



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Target shift setting                                | 5 SpO2 alarm limits                        |
| 2 Target zone (blue) and patient symbol (cross)       | 6 Horizon title                            |
| 3 Current SpO2 value, quality index                   | 7 PEEP, Oxygen increase/decrease indicator |
| 4 Current PI value ( <i>Masimo SpO2 sensor only</i> ) |  |

The **Oxygenation** horizon is shown on the main display during active ventilation in view 1.

Figure 1-21. Oxygenation horizon during active ventilation



- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Oxygenation horizon | 2 View number and arrows |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|

### 1.5.6 About the capnogram and plethysmogram

A CO<sub>2</sub> capnogram and SpO<sub>2</sub> plethysmogram are available as part of the INTELLi-VENT-ASV standard views. You can also display them as individual waveforms, in the same manner as other waveforms on the main display.

The time scale displayed is the same as for other waveforms. See your ventilator *Operator's Manual* for details.

#### About the capnogram

A capnogram is a waveform that represents CO<sub>2</sub> levels throughout a breath cycle.

#### To display the capnogram

- ▶ During active ventilation with INTELLi-VENT-ASV, touch the left or right view button until the capnogram is displayed.

Figure 1-21 shows the capnogram in the top part of the display.

For details about selecting the capnogram as a waveform on the ventilator main display, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

#### About the plethysmogram

A plethysmogram is a waveform that represents the pulsating blood volume; it is generated by the pulse oximeter.

#### To display the plethysmogram

- ▶ During active ventilation with INTELLi-VENT-ASV, touch the left or right view button until the plethysmogram is displayed.

Figure 1-21 shows the plethysmogram in the bottom part of the display.

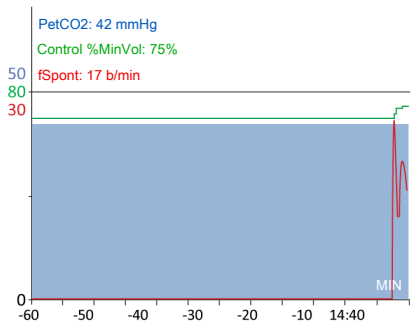
For details about selecting the plethysmogram as a waveform on the ventilator main display, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

### 1.5.7 About the Trend panel

#### 1.5.7.1 About trends

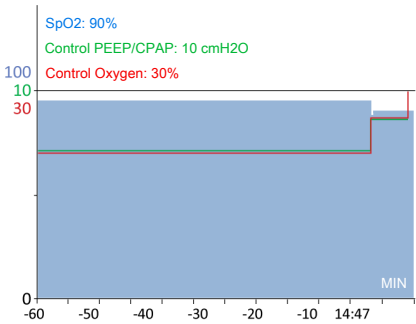
In addition to the trend data available for monitored parameters, you can also trend the actions of the Ventilation and Oxygenation controllers when using INTELLiVENT-ASV. The same time periods are available as for other parameters, namely, 1-, 6-, 12-, 24-, or 72-h trends. Each parameter is represented by a different color, as indicated in the graph legend.<sup>23</sup>

#### Ventilation controller trend graph



The Ventilation controller trend graph provides data for the following parameters: PetCO<sub>2</sub>, Control %MinVol, and fSpont.

#### Oxygenation controller trend graph








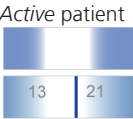
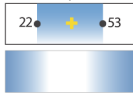


The Oxygenation controller trend graph provides data for the following parameters: SpO<sub>2</sub>, Control PEEP/CPAP, and Control Oxygen.










### 1.5.8 INTELLiVENT-ASV symbols






The following table describes important symbols and controls used with INTELLiVENT-ASV.

<sup>23</sup> Note that the graphs provided here do not represent actual data, they just illustrate how the different parameters are represented.


Table 1-12. INTELLiVENT-ASV-related symbols and controls

Symbol/Control	Color	Description
	White	View selection.  During active ventilation, several views are available; the view navigation arrows change the view between those described in Section 1.5.1.
	Yellow	Patient symbol. Indicates the current condition of the patient in the graph.
	Gray (4 bars), Orange (2 bars), Red (1 bar)	Quality index showing unreliable signal quality. Sensor values are not usable or sensor not enabled or connected.  When this occurs, the related controller freezes and an alarm is generated indicating the automatic management is turned OFF.
	Green (3 or 4 bars)	Quality index showing stable acceptable signal quality. The data from the sensor is highly stable and reliable.
	White	Measured PetCO2 sensor value and quality index.
<p>Active patient</p>  <p>Passive patient</p> 	The inactive component is greyed out.	<p>When the PetCO2 horizon (top) is greyed out, and the fSpont horizon is active, the patient is breathing spontaneously (<i>active</i>).</p> <p>When the PetCO2 horizon is active, and the fSpont horizon is greyed out, the patient meets the <i>passive</i> criteria.</p>
	White	The fSpont measurement is displayed when spontaneous breathing is detected by the flow sensor and used as physiologic input.
	Yellow	Low SpO2 value. SpO2 is below the set lower alarm limit. A medium-priority Low SpO2 alarm is active.  For details, see the <i>Pulse Oximetry Instructions for Use</i> .

Symbol/Control	Color	Description
	Red	Critical SpO2 value. SpO2 is well below the set lower alarm limit. A high-priority Low SpO2 alarm is active.  For details, see the <i>Pulse Oximetry Instructions for Use</i> .
	Black or white	Dashes indicate that no sensor value can be detected.
	White	Increase arrow, next to the horizon name and to the left of the automated controllers. Indicates that treatment must be increased.
	White	Decrease arrow, next to the horizon name and to the left of the automated controllers. Indicates that treatment must be decreased.
	Blue	Value is stable, in range. Displayed next to the horizon name and to the left of the automated controllers.
	White	Time to increase. Counts down the time to the next increase of the control.
	White	Time to decrease. Counts down the time to the next decrease of the control.
	White	Recruitment symbol. Indicates that a recruitment maneuver will be performed after the next PEEP increase. Counts down the time to maneuver.
	White	Recruitment in progress. Message displayed, and count-down timer indicating duration of maneuver. Located close to the PEEP controller.

Symbol/Control	Color	Description
	Gray circle	Manual management. Indicates that the operator must manage the control.
	Blue circle rotating clockwise	Automatic management. Indicates that INTELLiVENT-ASV is managing the patient and treatment has been increased (comets moving clockwise). A faster rotation provides a visual indication of ongoing or recent changes.
	Blue circle rotating counter-clockwise	Automatic management. Indicates that INTELLiVENT-ASV is managing the patient and treatment has been decreased (comets moving counter-clockwise). A faster rotation gives a visual indication of ongoing or recent changes.
	Red circle	No automatic management – controller is in a frozen state. A sensor value may be absent.
	Green circle	Oxygen enrichment in progress. For details, see your ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i> .

## 1.6 Troubleshooting alarms

 **CAUTION**

You can suppress audible CO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub> alarms for 2 minutes by pressing the *Audio pause* key.

**NOTICE**

When the device is in *Standby*, all SpO<sub>2</sub>-related alarms are suppressed.

The following table provides troubleshooting information for alarms related to INTELLiVENT-ASV.

For information about working with alarms, including resetting them, see your ventilator *Operator’s Manual* and SpO<sub>2</sub>-related documentation.

For the following alarm types, see the listed documentation:

- *Quick Wean/ST-related alarms*, see Section 2.8.
- *SpO<sub>2</sub>-related alarms*, see the *Pulse oximetry Instructions for use*.
- *PetCO<sub>2</sub>-related alarms*, see your ventilator *Operator’s Manual*.

Table 1-13. INTELLiVENT-ASV alarms, priority, and corrective actions

Alarm/Priority	Definition/Corrective action
FiO <sub>2</sub> set to 100% due to low SpO <sub>2</sub> <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>The Oxygenation controller set Oxygen to 100% due to low SpO<sub>2</sub> saturation. SpO<sub>2</sub> is, or was, in the emergency zone.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check patient condition.</li><li>• Open and close the alarm buffer to reset the alarm (even if the alarm situation changes).</li></ul>
Oscillation PEEP/CPAP <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>Large variations in PEEP in a short time period.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check patient condition.</li><li>• Set PEEP to <i>Manual</i>.</li></ul>
Oscillation %MinVol <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>Large variations in %MinVol in a short time period.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check patient condition.</li><li>• Set %MinVol to <i>Manual</i>.</li></ul>
Oxygenation adjustment off <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>The Oxygenation controller is frozen due to poor or absent SpO<sub>2</sub> signal.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check pulse oximeter connections.</li><li>• Set PEEP and/or Oxygen to <i>Manual</i>.</li></ul>



Alarm/Priority	Definition/Corrective action
Oxygenation controller at limit <i>Low priority.</i>	<p>PEEP and/or Oxygen are at the defined limit and cannot be increased.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check patient condition.</li> <li>• Verify limit settings.</li> <li>• Set PEEP and/or Oxygen to Manual.</li> </ul>
Oxygen control limit exceeded <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>Oxygen exceeds the limit defined by the Oxygen message alarm (Alarms window).</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check patient condition.</li> <li>• Open and close the alarm buffer to reset the alarm (even if the alarm situation changes).</li> </ul>
Oxygen supply failed <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>Oxygen source flow is lower than expected.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check patient condition.</li> <li>• Check oxygen supply; change supply if necessary.</li> <li>• Check oxygen supply for leaks.</li> <li>• Provide alternative ventilation until issue is resolved.</li> </ul>
Recruitment in progress <i>Low priority.</i>	<p>Notification about ongoing recruitment maneuver.</p> <p>Check patient condition.</p>
Ventilation adjustment OFF <i>Medium priority.</i>	<p>The Ventilation controller is frozen when any of the following conditions persists for longer than 30 seconds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor or absent CO<sub>2</sub> signal</li> <li>• fSpont &gt; 60 b/min (&gt; 40 kg IBW)</li> <li>• fSpont &gt; 100 b/min (≤ 40 kg IBW)</li> </ul> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check patient condition.</li> <li>• Check CO<sub>2</sub> connections.</li> <li>• Set %MinVol to Manual.</li> </ul>
Ventilation controller at limit <i>Low priority.</i>	<p>%MinVol is at the defined limit (200%) and cannot be increased.</p> <p><b>To resolve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check patient condition.</li> <li>• Set %MinVol to Manual.</li> </ul>

## 1.7 Management of minute volume (%MinVol)

### WARNING

Regularly inspect CO<sub>2</sub> adapters/sensors. Patient secretions and/or condensation in airway adapters can lead to an incorrect PetCO<sub>2</sub> reading.

### CAUTION

*Do NOT use the sidestream CO<sub>2</sub> sensor with automatic management of %MinVol.*

During automated management of ventilation, the lung-protective strategy principles inherent in ASV are always applied. For details, see the section *Working with ASV* in your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Ventilation (%MinVol) management operates in two modes: **Automatic** and **Manual**.

### Minute volume (%MinVol) management in Automatic mode

When set to **Automatic**, the INTELLiVENT-ASV Ventilation controller (CO<sub>2</sub> elimination) uses the following data to set the minute volume (%MinVol):

- The controller uses different inputs to control the target minute volume, depending on whether the patient is *passive* or *active*.
  - **Passive patient.** The controller uses the measured end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure, **PetCO<sub>2</sub>**, as described in Section 1.7.1.

- **Active patient.** The controller uses the difference between the targeted and actual respiratory rate, as described in Section 1.7.2.

For details on how the controller manages the transition between spontaneous breathing and passive activity, see Section 1.7.3.

- All ASV safety limits are active for prevention of Apnea, baro- and volutrauma, auto-PEEP, and dead space ventilation, including the tidal volume (V<sub>t</sub>) limit of 1.5 x (upper V<sub>t</sub> alarm limit).
- The target PetCO<sub>2</sub> that is set depends on:
  - The patient's treatment level (peak inspiratory pressure)
  - Any specific condition(s) set by the operator (Section 1.4.12.1)
  - Operator-set PetCO<sub>2</sub> target shift (Section 1.4.12.3)
  - Whether **Quick Wean** is enabled (Section 2.2)
- The acceptable spontaneous breathing rate is calculated using the information in Table 1-16.

The %MinVol limits that are in force when minute volume management is set to **Automatic** are listed in Table 1-14. As soon as the upper limit for the management of %MinVol is reached, a **Ventilation controller at limit** message is generated.

Table 1-14. %MinVol limits when minute volume management set to Automatic

PetCO <sub>2</sub> status	%MinVol
	Minimum %MinVol
PetCO <sub>2</sub> available	70
PetCO <sub>2</sub> not available	100 (automatic control suspended)
PetCO <sub>2</sub> status	Maximum %MinVol
PetCO <sub>2</sub> available	200
PetCO <sub>2</sub> not available	200 (automatic control suspended)

### Minute volume (%MinVol) management in Manual mode

In **Manual** mode, you keep the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination within the target range by manually adjusting %MinVol, based on the PetCO<sub>2</sub> monitoring values and on clinical practice.

### 1.7.1 Management of %MinVol, passive patient

When the patient is *passive*, the ventilator adjusts the target minute ventilation based on the PetCO<sub>2</sub> value of the patient.

End-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure (PetCO<sub>2</sub>), available when the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor is connected, is the maximum partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> exhaled during a breath, just before the start of inspiration. This represents the final portion of air that was involved in the exchange of gases in the alveolar area, and is generally a reliable index of CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure in the arterial blood.

Under normal conditions, PaCO<sub>2</sub> is approximately 2–5 mmHg higher than PetCO<sub>2</sub> — the difference between the values is referred to as the *PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient*. Under special clinical conditions (including ventilation/perfusion mismatch, such as shunt), the PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient can increase, requiring adjustment of the ventilation targets (using the **Target Shift** control). For details, see Section 1.4.12.3.

To get the most accurate approximation of PaCO<sub>2</sub>, the second highest PetCO<sub>2</sub> value out of 8 breaths is used.

The PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range depends on:

- Any specific condition(s) set by the operator (Section 1.4.12.1)
- Operator-set PetCO<sub>2</sub> target shift (Section 1.4.12.3)
- Current level of ventilator support (Ppeak)

Within these ranges, and based on the **PetCO2** response from the patient, **%MinVol** is adjusted as described in the following table.

Table 1-15. Automated management of **%MinVol**, *passive* patient

When these conditions apply ...	<b>%MinVol</b> change
<b>PetCO2</b> is above the upper limit of acceptable values	<b>%MinVol</b> increase
<b>PetCO2</b> is below the lower limit of acceptable values	<b>%MinVol</b> decrease
<b>PetCO2</b> is within the target range	Minor <b>%MinVol</b> changes
<b>PetCO2</b> measurement is invalid or unreliable for at least 30 seconds	<b>%MinVol</b> control is frozen. The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.

### 1.7.2 Management of **%MinVol**, active patient

When a patient is *active*, spontaneously triggering the breaths, the ventilator adjusts the target minute ventilation based on the spontaneous breathing **Rate** of the patient.

The acceptable range for the spontaneous breathing **Rate** is determined as follows:

Table 1-16. Spontaneous breathing rate range calculation<sup>24</sup>

Lower limit of range	ASV target rate + 2 When Quick Wean is enabled: ASV target rate + 3
Upper limit of range	ASV target rate + d d = <b>%MinVol</b> * k where k = 0.1 Quick Wean disabled k = 0.15 Quick Wean enabled

While the patient is *active*, the patient’s spontaneous **Rate** is detected by the flow sensor. The **PetCO2** value is only used in the background for additional safety to avoid excessive values.

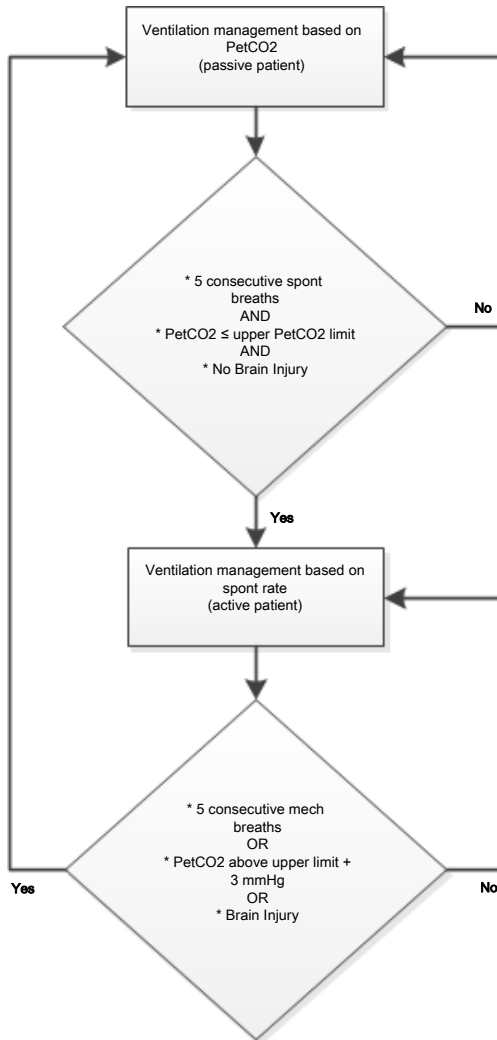
The conditions listed in the following table apply to automated control of **%MinVol** for an *active* patient, and refer to the transition process specified in Section 1.7.3.

<sup>24</sup> For ASV target rate information, see your ventilator *Operator’s Manual*.

Table 1-17. Automated management of %MinVol, active patient

When these conditions apply ...	%MinVol change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The patient complies with the <i>Active state conditions</i> in Section 1.7.3 <i>and</i></li> <li>The patient's <b>Rate</b> is above the upper limit of the acceptable spontaneous rate (danger of patient fatigue)</li> </ul>	%MinVol increase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The patient complies with the <i>Active state conditions</i> in Section 1.7.3 <i>and</i></li> <li>The patient's <b>Rate</b> is below the lower limit of the acceptable spontaneous rate</li> </ul>	%MinVol decrease
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The patient complies with the <i>Active state conditions</i> in Section 1.7.3 <i>and</i></li> <li>The patient's <b>Rate</b> value is within the target range</li> </ul>	No change in %MinVol. If <b>Quick Wean</b> is enabled, see Section 2.4.1 for details.
The patient's <b>PetCO<sub>2</sub></b> is invalid for more than 30 seconds	%MinVol control is frozen. The <b>Ventilation adjustment OFF</b> alarm is generated.
The patient's spontaneous <b>Rate</b> is invalid (> 60 b/min for patients > 40 kg IBW or > 100 b/min for patients ≤ 40 kg IBW) for more than 30 seconds	%MinVol control is frozen. The <b>Ventilation adjustment OFF</b> alarm is generated.

### 1.7.3 How the Ventilation controller transitions between active and passive patient states



### Passive patient

For a *passive* patient, the controller starts adjusting the %MinVol based on PetCO<sub>2</sub> when ANY of the following are true:

- Five consecutive mechanical breaths occur *or*
- The PetCO<sub>2</sub> value exceeds the upper limit by at least 3 mmHg *or*
- The Brain Injury condition is selected

In this case, the %MinVol is adjusted based on the PetCO<sub>2</sub> input.

When a reliable PetCO<sub>2</sub> measurement is not available (Table 1-19), the Ventilation controller suspends dynamic management of the control, and the %MinVol control is frozen. The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.

### Active patient

For an *active* patient, the Ventilation controller starts adjusting the %MinVol based on the Rate when ALL of the following are true:

- Five consecutive patient-triggered breaths occur *and*
- The PetCO<sub>2</sub> value is below the upper limit *and*
- The Brain Injury condition is NOT selected

The controller continuously checks the *passive* patient conditions since it uses Rate as input criteria.

If the *passive* patient conditions do not apply, the controller continues to adjust the %MinVol based on the spontaneous breathing Rate of the patient.

If the patient's spontaneous Rate is invalid<sup>25</sup> for more than 30 seconds, the Ventilation controller suspends automated management and the %MinVol control is frozen. The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.

When a reliable PetCO<sub>2</sub> measurement is not available (Table 1-19), the Ventilation controller suspends automated management, and the %MinVol control is frozen. The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.

<sup>25</sup> fSpont > 60 b/min (> 40 kg IBW) or fSpont > 100 b/min (≤ 40 kg IBW)

1.7.4 Important notes about ventilation management

When ventilating with INTELLiVENT-ASV, pay particular attention to the following important notes.



Table 1-18. Important notes about ventilation management

For ...	See ...
Quality index and ventilation	Section 1.7.4.1
Actions that temporarily halt automatic ventilation management	Section 1.7.4.2
PetCO2 is not available	Section 1.7.4.3
Disconnection or flow sensor failure resolved in 5 minutes or less	Section 1.7.4.4
Disconnection or flow sensor failure resolved in more than 5 minutes	Section 1.7.4.5
Returning to active ventilation from Standby	Section 1.7.4.6

1.7.4.1 Quality index and ventilation management

The following table summarizes INTELLiVENT-ASV operation depending on the PetCO2 quality index.

Table 1-19. PetCO2 quality index and automated ventilation management

Quality indicator	These conditions apply ...
<p>The data from the sensor is unavailable or not reliable for more than 30 seconds</p> <p>Gray, red, or orange bars</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The %MinVol control is a solid red circle; it is frozen.</li><li>• The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.</li><li>• The minute volume adjustment works as it does in ASV, with a constant minute ventilation equal to the last valid automatic %MinVol setting. For details, see your ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i>.</li></ul>
<p>The data from the sensor is reliable</p> <p>Green bars</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The %MinVol control is a blue rotating circle.</li><li>• The Ventilation adjustment OFF alarm is reset.</li><li>• Automated ventilation management resumes.</li></ul>



### 1.7.4.2 Actions that temporarily halt automatic ventilation management

Automated ventilation management pauses during the following actions:

- Disconnection
- Flow sensor calibration
- Leak test
- Suctioning
- P/V Tool maneuver
- Inspiratory/expiratory hold maneuver
- Auto-recruitment

In some cases, the %MinVol control remains displayed with a blue rotating circle, and when the action is completed, it resumes automated management with the last-used setting.

Ventilation continues using the last %MinVol setting before the automated management was paused.

### 1.7.4.3 PetCO<sub>2</sub> is not available

Any time the PetCO<sub>2</sub> measurement is unavailable or unreliable<sup>26</sup>, the minute volume adjustment is the same as in ASV mode, using the %MinVol setting in effect at the time that the PetCO<sub>2</sub> signal became unusable.

Note that if the last %MinVol setting was below 100%, %MinVol is set to 100%.

- The %MinVol control changes from blue to red.
- The alarm, **Ventilation adjustment OFF**, is generated. The ventilator provides constant minute ventilation.

When PetCO<sub>2</sub> is again available, the alarm is resolved and the minute volume adjustment switches back to **Automatic** mode.

- The %MinVol control changes from red to a blue rotating circle again.
- %MinVol is adjusted automatically.

### 1.7.4.4 Disconnection or flow sensor failure resolved in 5 minutes or less

When a disconnection or flow sensor failure situation is resolved in 5 minutes or less:

- The %MinVol management adjustment pauses for 10 breaths.
- The ASV adjustment (P<sub>insp</sub> and ASV target rate) pauses for 4 breaths after reconnection.
- If the adjustment is in its initialization phase, it remains there for at least 3 more breaths.

For details, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

### 1.7.4.5 Disconnection or flow sensor failure resolved in more than 5 minutes

When a disconnection or flow sensor failure is resolved in more than 5 minutes:

- The Ventilation controller adjustment pauses for 2 minutes.
- The ASV adjustment re-initializes. If the adjustment is in its initialization phase, it remains there for at least 3 more breaths.

<sup>26</sup> If the PetCO<sub>2</sub> value falls below 10 mmHg, the quality indicator bar is red; the value is considered unreliable.

### 1.7.4.6 Starting active ventilation from Standby

When starting ventilation with a new patient selected and INTELLiVENT-ASV activated, the %MinVol adjustment initializes with the default settings.

If **Last Patient** was selected, the system assumes the patient settings, in addition to the %MinVol values from the last patient.

In the event the PetCO<sub>2</sub> quality index is below 50, the %MinVol control changes from a blue rotating circle to a red non-pulsing circle. Ventilation management does *not* start.

When the PetCO<sub>2</sub> quality index is above 50, ventilation management starts in **Automatic** mode. The %MinVol control is a blue rotating circle.

## 1.8 Management of PEEP and Oxygen

As INTELLiVENT-ASV relies on the measurements provided by the SpO<sub>2</sub> sensor, be sure to carefully review the safety messages provided in this guide, as well as those provided in the *Pulse oximetry Instructions for use*.

### NOTICE

- The emergency increase of oxygen rules remain in place for all cases as long as the **Oxygen** control is set to **Automatic**.
- The **Oxygenation** controller can only adjust the **Oxygen** between 21% and 100%.
- When the minimum **Oxygen** limit is set above 21%, a red line indicating the limit appears on the **Oxygenation** maps.
- The PEEP controller can only operate between 5 and 24 cmH<sub>2</sub>O, unless an SBT is currently being performed.
- If the PEEP control is set to **Automatic**, the set PEEP high and low limit controls are activated. The **Oxygenation** maps show two red lines, one showing the upper PEEP limit and one showing the lower.

During automated management of oxygenation, the lung-protective strategy principles inherent in ASV are always applied. For details, see the section *Working with ASV* in your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Oxygenation (PEEP/Oxygen) management operates in two modes: **Automatic** and **Manual**.

### Automatic oxygenation (PEEP and Oxygen) management

Automated PEEP/Oxygen management sets the **Oxygen** and PEEP values according to the following inputs, which determine the expected SpO<sub>2</sub> range for the patient:

- Measured oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>)
- Any specific condition(s) set by the operator (Section 1.4.12.1)
- Operator-set **Target Shift** (Section 1.4.12.3)

The lung-protective rules for oxygenation management, used during automated PEEP/Oxygen management, are based on the ARDSnet guidance when *increasing* the therapy, and the Open Lung concept when *decreasing* the treatment. See Section 1.8.1.

## Manual oxygenation management

In **Manual** mode, you keep the SpO<sub>2</sub> within the target range by manually adjusting PEEP and/or Oxygen, based on the SpO<sub>2</sub> monitoring values and on clinical practice.

### 1.8.1 Management of PEEP/Oxygen for all patients

Using the SpO<sub>2</sub> signal retrieved from the pulse oximeter, the system calculates the difference between the current and the target SpO<sub>2</sub> value. This calculation, together with the operator's input, is used to determine the treatment action.

Automated PEEP/Oxygen management comprises two steps:

- The operator's input and the current treatment (PEEP) define the SpO<sub>2</sub> target range. The ranges differ based on the selected specific condition(s), if any (Section 1.4.12.1). The SpO<sub>2</sub> signal and the SpO<sub>2</sub> target range are used to define the treatment action (increase, decrease, no change of treatment).
- The system decides, depending on the current combination of PEEP and Oxygen on the PEEP/Oxygen curve, whether PEEP and/or Oxygen are increased.

*For increasing therapy,* the relationship between PEEP and Oxygen is based on the ARDSnet guidance (Figure 1-22, the target path is the bold line).

*For decreasing therapy,* the relationship is based on the Open Lung concept (Figure 1-23, the target path are the bold lines).

Figure 1-22. Increase of oxygenation support, ARDSnet guidance

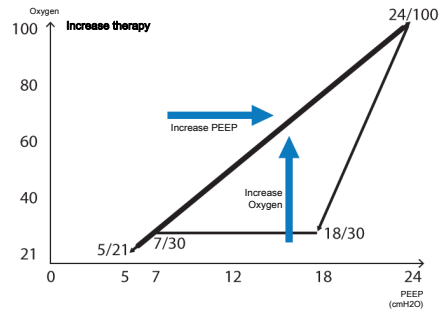
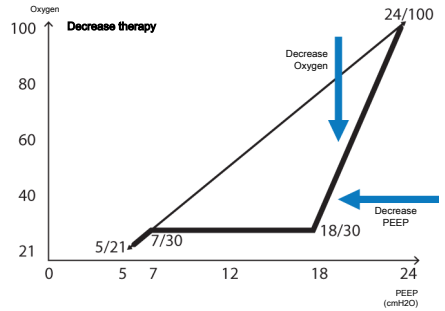


Figure 1-23. Decrease of oxygenation support, Open Lung concept



The device adjusts PEEP and Oxygen, which affect the oxygenation of the patient. Section 1.8.3 provides an overview of the controllers' actions depending on the measured SpO<sub>2</sub> value.

### 1.8.2 Emergency increase of Oxygen

When Oxygen is set to **Automatic**, the device provides a safety feature that continuously monitors the patient's SpO<sub>2</sub> to avoid dangerous desaturation. Upon detecting an inadequate SpO<sub>2</sub> level, the device reacts immediately to deliver 100% Oxygen to the patient.

This feature is activated when the physiologic SpO2 value of the patient falls below the lowest acceptable value, thus triggering the 100% Oxygen response. The FiO2 set to 100% due to low SpO2 alarm is generated.

1.8.3 Oxygenation management rules

When set to Automatic, the Oxygenation controller adjusts PEEP and Oxygen as described here.

SpO2 is in range (within the target zone limits) and the Oxygen setting is above the PEEP/Oxygen curve

The controller *decreases Oxygen support* as long as ALL of the following conditions are met:

- SpO2 remains in range AND
- Oxygen was last increased over 10 minutes ago AND
- There is no change in PEEP

SpO2 is too low (below the lower SpO2 target zone limit)

The controller *increases oxygenation support*.

Position of patient symbol in the FiO2/PEEP map, relative to the ARDSnet curve

Above the curve	The controller changes PEEP stepwise to the PEEP/Oxygen curve.
On the curve	The controller increases PEEP and Oxygen stepwise at the same time to follow the curve.
Below the curve	The controller increases Oxygen stepwise to the curve.

SpO2 is critically low (in the Emergency zone)

The controller *performs an emergency Oxygen increase*.

The Oxygen control displays the value 100%. See Section 1.8.2.

SpO2 measurement is unavailable

The controller *is frozen*.  
  
The PEEP and Oxygen controls are frozen, displayed as solid red circles, and the Oxygenation adjustment OFF alarm is generated. Oxygenation management is no longer automated.

SpO2 is high, above the target zone limit

The controller *decreases oxygenation support*.

Position of patient symbol in the FiO2/PEEP map, relative to the Open Lung curve

Above the curve	The controller decreases Oxygen stepwise to the PEEP/Oxygen curve.
On the curve	The controller first decreases Oxygen, then PEEP to follow the curve.
Below the curve	The controller automatically decreases PEEP stepwise to the curve.

### 1.8.3.1 How the controller adjusts Oxygen and PEEP

#### NOTICE

If an upper PEEP limit is specified, the controller will *not* exceed the limit.

If a lower PEEP and/or Oxygen limit is specified, the controller will *not* go below the limit.

The following table describes the rules the controller follows to adjust the oxygenation parameters.

Table 1-20. Increase/decrease increments of Oxygen and PEEP by automated Oxygenation controller<sup>27</sup>

Oxygenation management/Action	Takes place when ...
Increase Oxygen stepwise:  Increases Oxygen by 10% of current Oxygen value every <b>30 seconds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxygen automatically managed</li> <li>• Increasing Oxygen support</li> </ul>
Decrease Oxygen stepwise:  Decreases Oxygen by 5% of current Oxygen value every <b>60 seconds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxygen automatically managed</li> <li>• Decreasing Oxygen support</li> </ul>
Increase PEEP stepwise:  Increases PEEP by 1 cmH <sub>2</sub> O every <b>6 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEEP automatically managed</li> <li>• Increasing PEEP support</li> </ul>

Oxygenation management/Action	Takes place when ...
Decrease PEEP stepwise:  Decreases PEEP by 1 cmH <sub>2</sub> O every <b>6 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEEP automatically managed</li> <li>• Decreasing PEEP support</li> </ul>
Decrease PEEP stepwise quickly:  <b>Exception:</b> Decreases PEEP by 1 cmH <sub>2</sub> O quickly every <b>30 seconds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEEP automatically managed</li> <li>• PEEP is above the upper PEEP limit (if PEEP was set manually above the limit)</li> </ul>

<sup>27</sup> When the PEEP and/or Oxygen control setting is manually changed and then control is again set to **Automatic**, these rules still apply. The time interval starts from the time of the last manual change.

1.8.4 Important notes about oxygenation management

When ventilating with INTELLIVENT-ASV, pay particular attention to important notes listed in the following table.

Table 1-21. Important notes about oxygenation management

For ...	See ...
Quality index and oxygenation management	Section 1.8.4.1
Actions that temporarily halt automatic oxygenation management	Section 1.8.4.2
Oxygen level notification	Section 1.8.4.3
Returning to active ventilation from Standby	Section 1.8.4.4



1.8.4.1 Quality index and oxygenation

The following table summarizes INTELLIVENT-ASV operation depending on the quality of the SpO2 signal.

Note that the controllers may also be frozen as a result of various SpO2- and Oxygen-related alarms.

The automatic emergency increase of Oxygen is inactive when Oxygen is controlled manually.

Table 1-22. SpO2 quality index and automated oxygenation management

Quality indicator	These conditions apply ...
<p>The data from the sensor is unavailable or unreliable for more than 30 seconds</p> <p>Gray, red, or orange bars</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The PEEP and Oxygen controls are solid red circles; they are frozen.</li><li>• The Oxygenation adjustment OFF alarm is generated.</li><li>• The ventilator uses the same oxygenation rules as when in ASV mode. For details, see your ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i>.</li><li>• Automatic emergency increase of oxygen management is <i>inactive</i> (Section 1.8.2).</li></ul>
<p>The data from the sensor is reliable</p> <p>Green bars</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The PEEP and Oxygen controls are blue rotating circles.</li><li>• The Oxygenation adjustment OFF alarm is reset.</li><li>• Automated oxygenation management resumes.</li><li>• Automatic emergency increase of oxygen management is <i>active</i> (Section 1.8.2)</li></ul>

### 1.8.4.2 Actions that temporarily halt automated oxygenation management

Automated oxygenation management pauses during the following actions:

- Disconnection
- Oxygen enrichment
- Flow sensor calibration
- Leak test
- Suctioning
- Oxygen sensor calibration
- Oxygen supply failure
- P/V Tool maneuver
- Inspiratory/Expiratory hold maneuver
- Auto-recruitment

In some cases, the controller remains displayed with a blue rotating circle, and when the action is completed, it resumes automated management with the last-used setting.

### 1.8.4.3 Oxygen level notification

When the Oxygenation controller is set to **Automatic** and is active, you can set the ventilator to display a message if the **Oxygen** concentration exceeds a specific limit that you specify. For details, see Section 1.4.12.6.

If the notification threshold is reached, an alarm is generated and the message **Oxygen control limit exceeded** is displayed.

### 1.8.4.4 Starting active ventilation from Standby

When starting ventilation with a new patient selected and **INTELLiVENT-ASV** activated, the **PEEP** and **Oxygen** adjustments initialize with the default settings.

If **Last Patient** is selected, the system uses the patient settings, as well as the **PEEP** and **Oxygen** values, from the last patient.

## 1.9 Manual control of ventilation and oxygenation

With **INTELLiVENT-ASV**, you can manage minute volume (**%MinVol**), **Oxygen**, and/or **PEEP** automatically or manually.

In some cases, automated management is not available, as described in the following sections.

### 1.9.1 Manual control of ventilation

When **%MinVol** is controlled manually, the device uses the same rules as when in **ASV** mode. For details, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Table 1-23. Conditions for manual control of %MinVol

When these conditions are met ...	This control must be adjusted MANU-ALLY by the operator
CO2 monitoring is disabled or CO2 sensor is disconnected	%MinVol is set to Manual

For control to be automated, you must set **%MinVol** to **Automatic** in the **INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto** window.

1.9.2 Manual control of oxygenation

You must control PEEP and/or Oxygen manually when any of the conditions listed in the following table occur.

Table 1-24. Conditions for manual control of PEEP and/or Oxygen

When these conditions are met ...	This control must be adjusted MANUALLY by the operator
<b>PEEP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Chronic Hypercapnia or Brain injury patient condition is selected</li><li>• SpO2 monitoring is disabled</li><li>• SpO2 sensor is disconnected</li></ul>	PEEP is set to Manual
<b>Oxygen</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oxygen monitoring (O2 sensor) is disabled</li><li>• SpO2 monitoring is disabled</li><li>• SpO2 sensor is disconnected</li></ul>	Oxygen is set to Manual

When PEEP or Oxygen is controlled manually, the device uses the same rules as when in ASV mode. For details, see your ventilator *Operator’s Manual*.

For control to be automated, you must set the PEEP and/or Oxygen controls to Automatic in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window.

1.10 Assessing results

After the calculated targets are reached, the ventilation management results need to be assessed. Use the monitored parameters for this purpose. To assess respiratory acid-base status, it is recommended that arterial blood gases be measured to monitor the minute volume adjustment.



# 2

## Quick Wean

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## 2.1 Overview

### WARNING

Additional ventilator-independent patient monitoring (for example, bedside vital monitoring or a blood gas analyzer) must be used during INTELLiVENT-ASV ventilation. Check PaCO<sub>2</sub> against displayed PetCO<sub>2</sub>, and SaO<sub>2</sub> against SpO<sub>2</sub>.

### CAUTION

*Responsibility for final decisions regarding weaning and extubation rests solely with the physician/operator. Additional criteria not provided by the ventilator must be taken into account.*

Quick Wean is integrated into INTELLiVENT-ASV, and when activated, provides continuous dynamic monitoring and control of patient conditions to assess the patient's potential readiness for discontinuing mechanical ventilation.

Together with the clinician and the patient, Quick Wean is part of a complex care cycle that has as its goal a spontaneously breathing patient with good respiratory function.

Discontinuation of mechanical ventilation involves three general steps:

- Measurement and assessment of weaning predictors during a screening phase
- A spontaneous breathing trial (SBT), a diagnostic tool that can help determine whether the patient is ready to be removed from ventilator support and can breathe on their own
- An extubation trial

Quick Wean helps with the first and second phases.

## 2.2 Quick Wean in clinical use

This section provides a brief overview of the Quick Wean clinical workflow, key parameters, and indications for use.

### 2.2.1 Indications for use

#### NOTICE

When the Brain Injury condition is selected in INTELLiVENT-ASV, Quick Wean is unavailable.

A clinical assessment of the patient's readiness for weaning prior to enabling Quick Wean is mandatory!

Once the patient is deemed ready, Quick Wean can be enabled at any time.

Conducting an SBT, however, is only possible when:

- The patient is *active*
- Quick Wean is enabled

### 2.2.2 About the Quick Wean parameters

**Quick Wean** monitors a key set of parameters to help you identify patients who may be ready for your facility's weaning protocol and eventual extubation.

The default settings for these parameters are consensus based. However, you can change them to suit your facility's protocols. Once modified, they are generally set once and then used as the defaults. Settings are defined in **Configuration**. Some parameters are calculated and are not user modifiable.

The monitored weaning parameters are:

- Oxygen
- PEEP
- Rate
- $\Delta$ Pinsp
- Vt/IBW
- RSB or PetCO<sub>2</sub>  
(depending on patient IBW), not configurable

Parameters are further grouped into three categories:

- *To start SBT*, the group of parameters that are monitored to determine whether an SBT can be started
- *SBT settings*, the group of parameters that determine the settings for an SBT
- *To stop SBT*, the group of parameters that are monitored to determine whether to stop an ongoing SBT

### 2.2.3 About Quick Wean use modes

The following use modes are available:

- **Quick Wean disabled**
- **Quick Wean enabled**, without automated SBTs
- **Quick Wean enabled**, with automated SBTs

An overview is provided here. For detailed information, see the referenced sections.

#### Quick Wean disabled

Default setting. No continuous monitoring against defined weaning criteria occurs.

#### Quick Wean enabled (set to Automatic)

The device does the following:

- Shifts the **PetCO<sub>2</sub>** range to the right by up to +5 mmHg to support spontaneous breathing.

The shift remains in place as long as **Quick Wean** is enabled.

- Increases the spontaneous respiratory rate target range limits.
- As long as the patient is *active* and their **Rate** is below the upper limit of the target range, the device gradually reduces %MinVol.

As long as these conditions are met, the device gradually reduces %MinVol to 70% as follows:

- If %MinVol is already at 70%, the device does nothing.
- If %MinVol is above 70%, the device decreases %MinVol in steps of no more than 1% per breath.

- If the patient is *passive*, INTELLiVENT-ASV continues ventilating the patient. When the patient becomes *active*, the ventilator proceeds with the %MinVol reduction process described above.
- Starts screening the readiness-to-wean criteria, displaying them on the Quick Wean panel.

For details about:

- How the Quick Wean panel indicates progress, see Section 2.4
- How the device controls minute volume, see Section 1.7

When Quick Wean is enabled, two SBT-related options are available: automated SBTs disabled or enabled

Automated SBTs disabled (SBTs can be manually started)

This is the default setting.

- The device continuously screens readiness-to-wean criteria.
- As long as the patient is breathing spontaneously and the patient's Rate is below the upper limit of the target range, the %MinVol is decreased to and/or maintained at 70%.
- The SBT parameters are configurable, and some can be fine-tuned during ventilation.
- You can manually start an SBT any time the patient is *active*.

For details about manually performing an SBT, see Section 2.5.

Automated SBTs enabled

Automated SBTs offer all of the benefits of providing standardized, protocolized care.

- The device continuously monitors the patient against weaning criteria.
- When defined criteria are met, the device automatically initiates an SBT.
- The SBT parameters are configurable, and some can be fine-tuned during ventilation.
- You can manually start an SBT any time the patient is *active*.

For details about automated SBTs, see Sections 2.3 and 2.5.

2.2.4 Quick Wean key terms

Term/ Parameter	Description
SBT	<i>Spontaneous breathing trial.</i> Diagnostic test to help determine whether patients are ready to be removed from ventilator support and can breathe on their own.
Automated SBT	When enabled, the device performs an SBT when specified criteria are met. By default, disabled.
To start SBT group of parameters	A list of parameters that must all be within a predefined range for a specific amount of time for the patient to be considered ready for an SBT.  This set of parameters and values is referred to as the <i>To start SBT criteria</i> .

Term/ Parameter	Description
<i>To stop SBT</i> group of parameters	A list of parameters that are monitored during an SBT, to determine whether to stop the SBT. If any of the values is outside the predefined range for a specified period of time, an ongoing SBT is stopped.  This set of parameters and values is referred to as the <i>To stop SBT criteria</i> .
<b>fSpont /</b> <b>%fSpont</b>	<b>fSpont</b> is the absolute number of spontaneous breaths taken. <b>%fSpont</b> is the percentage of spontaneous breaths to total breaths taken.  The Quick Wean panel shows <b>fSpont</b> ; the SBT history panel shows <b>%fSpont</b> .
<b>Max.</b> <b>duration</b> (min)	Defines the length of time the SBT can run. If the patient conditions continue to stay within defined thresholds, the SBT ends after the time specified by this parameter.  Only applies during an SBT.
<b>%MinVol</b> (%)	When Quick Wean is enabled, as long as the patient is <i>active</i> and the patient's rate is below the upper limit of the target range (Section 1.7.2), the device gradually reduces <b>%MinVol</b> to 70%.  When SBTs are enabled and an SBT starts, <b>%MinVol</b> is reduced to a default value of 25%.
<b>Oxygen</b> (%)	Inspired oxygen.

Term/ Parameter	Description
<b>PEEP</b> (cmH2O)	Positive end-expiratory pressure. Airway pressure at the end of exhalation.
<b>PetCO2</b> (mmHg)	End-tidal CO2 pressure.
<b>PetCO2 inc</b> (mmHg)	The absolute increase in <b>PetCO2</b> (relative to an average calculated prior to the start of the SBT) that is permitted during an SBT.  Only applies during an SBT.
<b>ΔPsupport</b> <b>max</b> (cmH2O)	The maximum pressure support allowed before starting an SBT, and an absolute upper limit that it cannot exceed during the SBT. If the upper limit is reached during an SBT, the SBT is aborted.  The target <b>ΔPsupport max</b> is configurable.  Shown as the upper <b>Pinsp</b> limit in the Quick Wean & SBT Status panel.
<b>ΔPsupport</b> <b>min</b> (cmH2O)	The minimum pressure support that will be applied during an SBT.  The target <b>ΔPsupport min</b> is configurable.  Shown as the lower <b>Pinsp</b> limit in the Quick Wean & SBT Status panel.

Term/ Parameter	Description
<b>Rate</b> (b/min)	<p>Respiratory rate, as number of breaths per minute.</p> <p>Defines the maximum rate allowed before an SBT can take place, as well as an absolute upper limit that cannot be exceeded during an SBT.</p> <p>If the upper limit is reached during an SBT, the SBT is stopped.</p>
<b>SBT time range</b>	<p>Defines the hours between which an SBT can be started.</p> <p>Even if the <i>To start SBT</i> criteria are met, the SBT will not take place until the current time of day is inside the specified range, if criteria are still met.</p> <p>If an SBT is in progress when the time is out of range, the SBT continues until it is completed.</p>
<b>SpO2</b> (%)	Measurement of oxygen saturation in the blood.
<b>Time before starting SBT</b> (min)	<p>Defines the length of time that patient conditions must stay within the <i>To start SBT</i> limits before an SBT can start.</p> <p>Only applies when automated SBTs are enabled.</p>
<b>Time between 2 SBTs</b> (min)	<p>Defines the minimum length of time that must pass between two SBTs.</p> <p>Only applies when automated SBTs are enabled.</p>

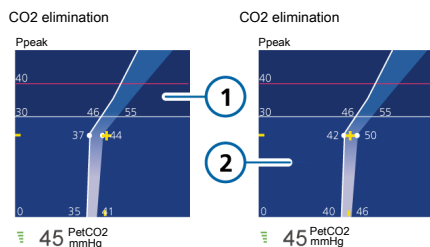
Term/ Parameter	Description
<b>Tolerance time</b> (s)	<p>The length of time a parameter value can be out of range without affecting the countdown to an SBT or an ongoing SBT.</p> <p>For example, with a <i>Tolerance time</i> of 30 seconds, any parameter can be out of range for up to 30 seconds with no effect. If a parameter value remains out of range for 31 or more seconds, the process resets or an ongoing SBT is stopped.</p>
<b>Vt/IBW</b> (ml/kg)	Tidal volume per kilogram of ideal body weight.
<b>RSB</b> (1 / (l*min))	<p>Rapid shallow breathing index.</p> <p>The total breathing frequency (<i>fTotal</i>) divided by the exhaled tidal volume (<i>VTE</i>).</p> <p>The <i>RSB</i> parameter is only used for patients weighing &gt; 40 kg. For patients weighing less, the <i>PetCO2</i> parameter is used.</p>

### 2.2.5 Quick Wean workflow

Upon enabling Quick Wean, the device does the following:

- Shifts the PetCO<sub>2</sub> range to the right by up to +5 mmHg to support spontaneous breathing.

This shift remains in place as long as Quick Wean is enabled.



1 Quick Wean disabled, default PetCO<sub>2</sub> target zone

2 Quick Wean enabled, PetCO<sub>2</sub> target shifted +5 mmHg to the right

- If the patient is *passive*, INTELLiVENT-ASV continues ventilating the patient. When the patient becomes *active*, the ventilator proceeds with the %MinVol reduction process described above.
- Starts screening the readiness-to-wean criteria, and shows the Quick Wean panel on the main display.

For details about:

- How the Quick Wean panel indicates progress, see Section 2.4.4
- How the device controls minute volume, see Sections 1.7.2 and 1.7.1

- Increases the spontaneous respiratory rate target range limits.
- As long as the patient is *active* and their **Rate** is below the upper limit of the target range, the device gradually reduces %MinVol to 70% as follows:
  - If %MinVol is already at 70%, the device does nothing.
  - If %MinVol is above 70%, the device decreases %MinVol to 70% in steps of no more than 1% per breath.

### 2.3 Enabling/disabling and setting up automated SBTs

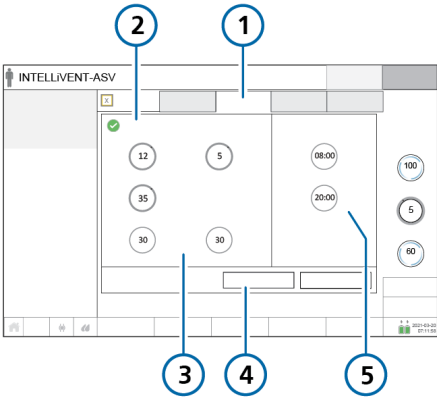
By default, automated SBTs are disabled. To enable automated SBTs, Quick Wean must be set to Automatic.

**To enable/disable automated SBTs**

- 1. In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto window, set Quick Wean to Automatic.
- 2. To enable automated SBTs, touch the **Quick Wean** tab, then touch the **Automatic SBT** checkbox.

A checkmark indicates SBTs are enabled.  
A gray circle indicates automated SBTs are disabled; the SBT controls are also disabled.

Figure 2-1. INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window, automated SBTs enabled



- 1 Quick Wean
- 2 Automatic SBT, selected
- 3 SBT controls: ΔPsupport max, ΔPsupport min, Rate, Time before starting SBT, Time between 2 SBTs
- 4 Manually Start/Stop SBT buttons
- 5 Automated SBT time range

- 3. Using the SBT time range controls, set the time period during which automated SBTs can be performed. By default, set to between 8 am and 8 pm.
- 4. Set SBT control values, as appropriate. These values can be modified during ventilation and in Standby, as appropriate. For details, see Table 2-1.
- 5. If displayed, touch **Continue** to accept the settings and proceed to the next step.

Table 2-1. SBT settings, available during ventilation

SBT setting	Description
Automatic SBT	Select checkbox to enable automated SBTs when specified clinical conditions are met.
SBT time range	Hours between which an SBT can be started.  Even if clinical conditions match the specified SBT starting criteria, if the start time for the SBT is outside of the range specified here, the SBT will not take place.  To allow automated SBTs to start at any time, set both controls to the same time.
Manually start/stop SBT	Manually start/stop an SBT. Only available when the patient is <i>active</i> and the patient's <i>Rate</i> is below the upper limit of the target range.



SBT setting	Description
Start SBT	<p>Touch to immediately start an SBT.</p> <p>The system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusts %MinVol to the configured setting</li> <li>• Adjusts PEEP to the configured setting (if automatically controlled)</li> <li>• Displays the SBT history panel</li> <li>• Displays the Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> </ul>
Stop SBT	<p>Select to immediately stop an ongoing SBT.</p> <p>The system returns to the previous INTELLiVENT-ASV settings and monitors patient conditions for the next possible SBT.</p>
Time before starting SBT (min)	Length of time that <i>To start SBT</i> parameters must remain within specified limits before an SBT can start. See Section 2.4.2).
Time between 2 SBTs (min)	The minimum length of time after an automated SBT is executed before another automated SBT can be started.

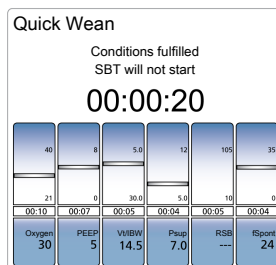
SBT setting	Description
$\Delta$ Psupport max (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<p>The maximum pressure support allowed before starting an SBT, and an absolute upper limit that it cannot exceed during the SBT. If the upper limit is reached during an SBT, the SBT is aborted.</p> <p>The target <math>\Delta</math>Psupport max is configurable.</p> <p>Shown as the upper Pinsp limit in the Quick Wean &amp; SBT Status panel.</p>
$\Delta$ Psupport min (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<p>The minimum pressure support that will be applied during an SBT.</p> <p>The target <math>\Delta</math>Psupport min is configurable.</p> <p>Shown as the lower Pinsp limit in the Quick Wean &amp; SBT Status panel.</p>
Rate (b/min)	The maximum rate allowed before starting an SBT, and an absolute upper limit that it cannot exceed during an SBT.



When *To start SBT*  
criteria are met  
and ...

Quick Wean/Quick Wean & SBT Status panel

Automated SBTs are  
disabled



The device shows the status *Conditions fulfilled, SBT will not start* in the Quick Wean Status panel.

Note that any of the *To start SBT* parameters can be out of range for up to the time specified by the *Tolerance time* parameter without affecting this status.

2.4.1 About %MinVol calculations

When Quick Wean is enabled, once the patient is *active* and the patient’s *Rate* is within the target range as described in Section 1.7.2, the device decreases %MinVol stepwise to 70%.

Note that if %MinVol is already at 70%, no change takes place.

The device adjusts %MinVol as follows:

Table 2-3. %MinVol adjustments

Patient status	Quick Wean status	The device ...
<i>Active, Rate within target range</i>	Quick Wean enabled	Decreases %MinVol to 70%
	Quick Wean disabled	No %MinVol change
<i>Active, Rate out of range</i>	Quick Wean enabled or disabled	INTELLiVENT-ASV %MinVol management

2.4.2 Parameters used to determine weaning readiness (To start SBT group)

NOTICE

In the Quick Wean & SBT Status panel, the RSB parameter is shown only for patients with IBW > 40 kg. For patients with IBW ≤ 40 kg, the PetCO2 parameter is shown instead.

The following parameters are monitored to determine the patient’s readiness for weaning activities. They are monitored regardless of whether automated SBTs are enabled or disabled.

The default values for most of these parameters are set in **Configuration**. A few of the parameters can be modified during ventilation in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window (Section 2.4.3).

Some parameters use different thresholds depending on the patient IBW. Where applicable, these differences are marked.

For additional details about:

- Parameter definitions, see Section 2.2.4
- Configuring parameters, see Section 2.9
- Parameter specifications, see Section 2.10

Table 2-4. Quick Wean To start SBT criteria

Parameter (unit)	Where set/how used	Default To start SBT value
%fSpont	Not configurable	100% during Time before starting SBT
Oxygen (%)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window	≤ 40
PEEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window	Patients > 40 kg: ≤ 8 Patients ≤ 40 kg: ≤ 6
ΔPsupport max (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	≤ 12
ΔPsupport min (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	5
Rate (b/min)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	Patients > 30 kg: ≤ 35 Patients ≤ 30 kg: ≤ 45
RSB (1/(I*min))	Not configurable	≤ 105
SpO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Not configurable	In INTELLiVENT-ASV normal/high range (within or above target zone)
Vt/IBW (ml/kg)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window	≥ 5
Time before starting SBT (min)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	30
Time between 2 SBTs (min)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	30
SBT time range (hh:mm)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window  To allow automated SBTs to start at any time, set both controls to the same time.	Between 8:00 and 20:00 (8 am to 8 pm)
Tolerance time (s)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window  If any one parameter (listed in this table) is out of range for longer than this time period, the countdown timer is reset.	Patients > 40 kg: 180 Patients ≤ 40 kg: 60

2.4.3 User-modifiable SBT parameters, INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

The INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window provides access to the SBT-related parameters that you can adjust during ventilation, if needed. You do not have to put the ventilator into Standby to make changes. Changes are implemented immediately, and the system starts making adjustments, if needed.

The time-related parameters (Time before starting SBT, Time between 2 SBTs, and SBT time range) are only effective when automated SBTs are enabled. You can adjust the other parameters in this window at any time.

When Quick Wean is set to Automatic, the system monitors the non-time-related parameters to help determine whether to start an SBT, and once an SBT is taking place, whether to stop an ongoing SBT. These values are used in addition to the To start SBT parameters and To stop SBT parameters specified in Configuration.

To access SBT settings

- ▶ Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window, and adjust settings as needed.  
For details, see Section 2.3.

2.4.4 Monitoring progress

When Quick Wean is enabled, two additional monitoring windows are available:

- Quick Wean or Quick Wean & SBT Status panel
- SBT history panel (view 3)

2.4.4.1 Quick Wean/Quick Wean & SBT Status panel

Like the ventilation Vent Status panel, the Quick Wean/Quick Wean & SBT Status panel uses floating indicators moving up and down within the columns to show the values for SBT- and weaning-related parameters. The data is updated every breath.

To help you quickly determine the SBT status (automatic or not), the panel name changes as follows:

- When automatic SBTs are disabled, the panel is labeled Quick Wean.
- When automatic SBTs are enabled, the panel is labeled Quick Wean & SBT.

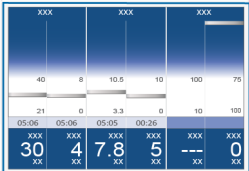
The content of the panel changes depending on which phase the device is in.

Any of the weaning parameters can be out of range for up to the time specified by the Tolerance time parameter without affecting the timer progress.

Table 2-5. Vent Status or Quick Wean panel

When ...	Vent Status or Quick Wean panel ...
Quick Wean is disabled	INTELLiVENT-ASV displays the Vent Status panel, showing the ventilation parameters. For details, see your ventilator Operator's Manual.
Quick Wean is enabled	INTELLiVENT-ASV displays the Quick Wean panel, showing the monitored weaning parameters (Table 2-10).

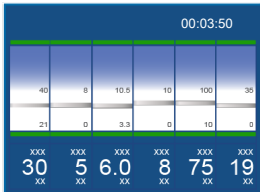
When ...	Vent Status or Quick Wean panel ...
One or more parameter values are in the weaning zone	Parameters that are within their target weaning ranges are in their weaning zone, and show a timer indicating the amount of time that parameter has been in the weaning zone.



All of the parameter values are in the weaning zone

The Quick Wean panel displays:

- A green bar for each of the parameters.
- A timer (HH:MM:SS) showing how long the patient values have been in the weaning zone.



During an active SBT, the panel displays the start time and date, as well as the status message, *SBT running*.

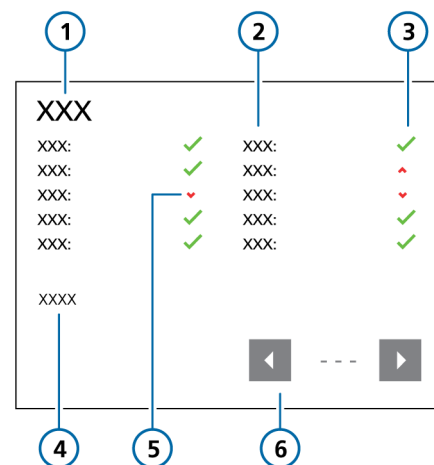
When an SBT is ended, the panel displays information about how the previous SBT ended (successfully completed (*fulfilled*) or stopped prematurely (*stopped*)).

You can swipe left or right in the SBT history panel, or use the arrow buttons at the bottom of the panel to view data for each SBT conducted.

### To display the SBT history panel

- Touch the view buttons until the SBT history panel is displayed.

Figure 2-2. SBT history panel



#### 2.4.4.2 SBT history panel

The SBT history panel, available in view 3 of the INTELLiVENT-ASV views, displays an overview of all of the key ventilation parameters.

A green checkmark indicates that the parameter is within acceptable limits. A red up or down arrow indicates a parameter value that is out of the acceptable range.

- |   |                                  |   |  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Panel title: SBT history         | 4 | SBT status, time started   |
| 2 | Weaning parameters               | 5 | Value out of range (red up arrow: too high; red down arrow: too low) |
| 3 | Value in range (green checkmark) | 6 | View previous SBT data   |

2.5 Conducting an SBT

SBTs can be started manually (Section 2.5.1) or automatically.

To start an automated SBT, all of the following conditions must be met:

- The patient must be *active*
- Automated SBTs are enabled
- Patient conditions must be within target ranges for all of the *To start SBT* criteria, for the time specified in the *Time before starting SBT* setting
- Enough time has passed since the last SBT (*Time between 2 SBTs* setting), if applicable
- The current time is within the allowed range (*SBT time range* setting)

If all conditions are met, the system starts an SBT.

The following changes occur.

Table 2-6. System changes when conducting an SBT

System changes	For details, see ...
The Quick Wean & SBT status panel displays pulsing green bars for parameters within the defined thresholds, and starts a timer.	Section 2.4.4.1
The SBT history panel shows the time the SBT started.	Section 2.4.4.2

System changes	For details, see ...
<p>Additional parameters are used during the SBT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rate inc%</li><li>• PetCO2 inc (absolute increase in PetCO2)</li></ul> <p>Rate inc% and PetCO2 inc values are used as <i>To stop SBT</i> criteria. The limits are set in Configuration.</p>	Section 2.5.2
<p>The system changes the settings for %MinVol and PEEP, if needed, to those specified in Configuration (Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT settings window).</p> <p>Note that PEEP settings are changed only if PEEP control is set to Automatic.</p>	Section 2.9.1

2.5.1 Manually starting/stopping an SBT

You can manually start an SBT any time the patient is breathing spontaneously. The **Start SBT** button becomes available in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window.

To manually start an SBT

1. Open the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window (Section 1.4.11).
2. Touch **Start SBT**.

The system immediately starts an SBT by reducing %MinVol and PEEP (when control is set to Automatic) to the configured settings. For details on the specific actions, see Table 2-6.

The SBT continues until it successfully completes or is stopped. See Section 2.6.



The SBT history panel displays the start time of the SBT, with the text, *SBT manually started*. It also provides the end time, with a short description of how the SBT ended:

- *SBT successfully fulfilled* (completed in the specified time)
- *SBT stopped* (stopped ahead of time due to parameter value(s) being out of range)
- *SBT manually stopped*

### To manually stop an SBT

- ▶ In the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window, touch **Stop SBT**.

The SBT history panel records the time the SBT was stopped, and shows the text, *SBT manually stopped*.

The system returns to the previous INTELLiVENT-ASV settings and resumes screening the patient readiness-to-wean criteria.

## 2.5.2 PetCO<sub>2</sub> increases

### NOTICE

PetCO<sub>2</sub> inc is used as part of *To stop SBT* criteria; it is not displayed.

During an SBT, the system uses the PetCO<sub>2</sub> increase as a *To stop SBT* criterion. You set a maximum allowed value in the *To stop SBT* window in Configuration.

The changes in PetCO<sub>2</sub> can give an indication of whether the patient is experiencing increased work of breathing (WOB). The system monitors the PetCO<sub>2</sub> increase, as well as the measured PetCO<sub>2</sub> value against the defined target range. For details about how the controller uses this data, see Section 1.7.2.

## 2.5.3 Monitoring breath rate increases

### NOTICE

Rate inc % is only monitored during an SBT.

During an SBT, the Rate inc % is monitored and displayed in the SBT history panel.

The changes in this value can provide an indication of whether the patient is experiencing increased work of breathing (WOB) during an SBT. The rate increase is measured every minute by taking the current value and calculating the percent change from an average rate established just prior to the start of the SBT.

## 2.6 Conditions for stopping an SBT

### NOTICE

The maximum length of time a disconnection is allowed is 1 minute, regardless of the Tolerance time setting.

If an SBT is stopped due to disconnection (whether inadvertent or for suctioning), the ventilator continues with the previous INTELLiVENT-ASV settings.

The SBT history panel displays the message **SBT stopped manually**.

During an SBT, the device monitors the *To stop SBT* parameters and other settings to determine whether to stop the SBT.

An SBT (automated or manual) is stopped if **any** of the following conditions is met:

- If a *To stop SBT* parameter is out of range for longer than the time interval specified in the **Tolerance time** parameter, the SBT is stopped, and an alarm, **SBT aborted**, is generated.
- **Quick Wean** is set to **Disabled** in the **INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Auto** window.
- The device is placed into **Standby**.
- **%MinVol** is manually changed.
- The ventilation mode is changed.
- A P/V Tool maneuver is performed.
- The patient becomes *passive* (no longer meets the *active* criteria).
- The measured **SpO2** value meets the criteria for a rapid therapy escalation.
- A disconnection > 1 minute occurs.

The following table lists the *To stop SBT* parameters and the default threshold values.

Some of the *To stop SBT* parameters are not explicitly set. Rather, they are either calculated, or you set the *To start/during SBT* value, and a value outside of this setting becomes the *To stop SBT* criterion.

For additional details about:

- Parameter definitions, see Section 2.2.4
- Parameter specifications, see Section 2.10.

Table 2-7. Quick Wean *To stop SBT* criteria

Parameter (unit)	Where set/how used	Default <i>To stop SBT</i> value
Oxygen (%)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window Set in the <i>To start SBT</i> window. The <i>Oxygen</i> setting to end an SBT is always the <i>Oxygen</i> setting in the <i>To start SBT</i> window + 10.	> 50
PEEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window Set the upper limit that PEEP cannot exceed during an SBT.	Patients > 40 kg: > 8 Patients ≤ 40 kg: > 6
PetCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	Used indirectly together with PetCO <sub>2</sub> inc as <i>To stop SBT</i> criteria. For additional details, see Section 1.7.2.	If PetCO <sub>2</sub> > (upper limit INTELLiVENT-ASV PetCO <sub>2</sub> target range + 3 mmHg), an ongoing SBT is stopped immediately.
PetCO <sub>2</sub> inc (mmHg)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To stop SBT window End-tidal CO <sub>2</sub> pressure increase compared to the values before the SBT. Only applies during an SBT.	> 8 mmHg
ΔP <sub>support</sub> max (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window Set the upper limit that ΔP <sub>support</sub> cannot exceed during the SBT.	> 12
ΔP <sub>support</sub> min (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window Set the lower limit that ΔP <sub>support</sub> cannot go below during the SBT.	< 5
Rate (b/min)	INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window Set the upper limit that Rate cannot exceed during SBT.	Patients > 30 kg: > 35 Patients ≤ 30 kg: > 45
Rate inc	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To stop SBT window Percentage increase in respiratory rate as a result of the SBT. Only applies during an SBT.	> 50% increase over the average rate established just prior to the SBT

Parameter (unit)	Where set/how used	Default <i>To stop SBT</i> value
RSB (1/(l*min))	Not configurable.	> 105
SpO2 (%)	Not configurable.	< (INTELLIVENT-ASV-set SpO2 target range)
Vt/IBW (ml/kg)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT window Specify the minimum Vt/IBW setting allowed during an SBT.	< 5
Tolerance time (s)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To stop SBT window	Patients > 40 kg: 180 Patients ≤ 40 kg: 30
Max. duration (min)	Configuration > Modes > SBT > To stop SBT window	30

## 2.7 Conditions for successfully completing an SBT

During an SBT, the device monitors parameters against the *To stop SBT* threshold values. If parameters remain in range for the duration set for the SBT (specified by the **Max. duration** parameter), the SBT is ended and marked as **SBT successfully fulfilled**. An **SBT fulfilled** alarm is generated.

When an SBT is fulfilled (completed), the device:

- Returns to the previous INTELLIVENT-ASV settings.
- Returns %MinVol and PEEP (when automated) to the value prior to the start of the SBT.
- Starts monitoring patient conditions against the *To start SBT* thresholds (Section 2.4), and the **Time between 2 SBTs** time.

## 2.8 About Quick Wean alarms and messages

Quick Wean provides a set of alarms and messages related to weaning activities, including SBTs. Messages are written to the Event log. Alarms and messages are displayed in the following locations:

- Alarm message bar
- Event log
- SBT history panel

### To review and dismiss an alarm

- ▶ Do any of the following:
  - Touch the message to open the **Alarms > Buffer** window. Review the message, then close the window.
  - Touch the red i-icon and view the alarm log.
  - Touch **Alarms > Buffer** to open the window and review the alarm message, then close the window.

To review help information for the alarm, touch the alarm entry in the buffer. A short description is displayed.

The following table provides an overview of the Quick Wean-related alarms and messages.

For detailed information about system alarms, see your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Table 2-8. Quick Wean alarms and messages

Alarm message	Description
SBT aborted <i>Medium priority.</i>	The SBT was stopped. For possible reasons, see Section 2.6. Dismiss the alarm as described in Section 2.8.
SBT successfully fulfilled <i>Medium priority.</i>	The SBT was ended because <b>Max. duration</b> was reached. Dismiss the alarm as described in Section 2.8.
SBT stopped after HHH hours MM minutes	Indicates how long the SBT ran before being stopped. Shown in <b>SBT history</b> panel and Event log.
SBT started at YYYY-MM-DD HHH hours MM minutes	When an SBT starts automatically, this message records the time. Shown in <b>SBT history</b> panel and Event log.
SBT fulfilled after HHH hours MM minutes	When an SBT ends successfully, this message records the time. The time is equal to the <b>Max. duration</b> value. Shown in <b>SBT history</b> panel.
SBT manually started at YYYY-MM-DD HHH hours MM minutes	When an SBT is manually started by selecting the <b>Start SBT</b> button, this message records the time. Shown in <b>SBT history</b> panel.
SBT manually stopped after HHH hours MM minutes	When an SBT is manually ended by selecting the <b>Stop SBT</b> button, this message records for how long the SBT ran. Shown in <b>SBT history</b> panel and Event log.
Too high (red up arrow) and Too low (red down arrow) indicators	When a parameter's value goes above the allowed range, a red up arrow is displayed next to the parameter in the <b>SBT history</b> panel. When a parameter's value is below the allowed range, a red down arrow is displayed.
Within range (green checkmark) indicator	When a parameter's value is within the specified range, a green checkmark is displayed.

## 2.9 Configuring Quick Wean and SBTs

You configure **Quick Wean** using the **Configuration** windows, in **Standby** mode. These settings cannot be modified while ventilating a patient.

While the default parameter values are all based on the currently available literature, you can change the settings if you prefer to use a different protocol.

The system monitors patient conditions against these parameter thresholds to determine whether the patient is ready for weaning activities, what adjustments to make when an SBT begins, and whether to stop the weaning activities.

For details on putting the ventilator into **Standby** and accessing **Configuration** mode, refer to the ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

Some settings are based on the patient's **IBW**: patients with **IBW > 40 kg** and those with **IBW ≤ 40 kg**.

For the list of default values, see Table 2-10.

### 2.9.1 Adjusting default SBT values in Configuration

The default SBT control settings are defined in the following locations:

- In **Configuration** mode, in the **Modes > SBT** windows: **To start SBT**, **SBT settings**, and **To stop SBT**
- In the **INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean** window (Section 2.3)

The **SBT configuration** windows provide access to the following controls:

Table 2-9. SBT default settings configuration windows

Configura- tion window	Controls
To start SBT	Patient conditions are monitored against the limits defined here for the listed parameters to determine when they are ready for an SBT: <b>PEEP</b> , <b>Oxygen</b> , <b>Vt/IBW</b> , <b>Tolerance time</b>
SBT settings	When an SBT begins, the device adjusts <b>PEEP</b> (when control is set to <b>Automatic</b> ) and <b>%MinVol</b> to the values specified here.
To stop SBT	During an SBT, patient conditions are monitored against the limits defined here for the listed parameters to determine whether to stop the SBT: <b>Rate inc</b> , <b>PetCO2 inc</b> , <b>Tolerance time</b> , <b>Max. duration</b>

Each of these windows is divided into two groups: the controls on the top half apply to patients with **IBW > 40 kg**; the controls on the bottom half apply to patients with **IBW ≤ 40 kg**.

You can change the default settings to match your institution's protocol, if needed.

### To change the default *To start SBT*, *SBT*, and/or *To stop SBT* settings in Configuration

1. Without a patient connected, put the ventilator into Standby.
2. Access the Configuration windows, and on the left side, touch **Modes**, then touch **SBT**.

The **SBT** tabs appear, with the *To start SBT* parameters displayed by default.

3. In the *To start SBT* window, review and adjust the threshold values for starting an SBT for the following parameters: PEEP, Oxygen, Vt/IBW, and Tolerance time.

For details about the parameters, see Table 2-4.

4. Touch the **SBT settings** tab to review and adjust the starting PEEP and %MinVol values for an SBT.

When conditions to start an SBT are met, the device adjusts these parameters to the values set here for the duration of the SBT.

5. Touch the **To stop SBT** tab to review and adjust the threshold values for stopping an SBT for the following parameters: Rate inc, PetCO<sub>2</sub> inc, Tolerance time, and Max. duration.

For details about the parameters, see Table 2-7.

6. To reset the values to the factory defaults, touch the **Use factory settings** button, and when prompted to confirm, touch **Yes**.

Touch **No** to cancel the reset.

All of the controls on all three SBT windows are reset to the factory default settings.

7. Touch the **Back** button to return to the main Configuration window.
8. When finished, exit Configuration mode.

### 2.9.2 Adjusting default SBT values in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

The SBT controls provided in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window are *not* available in the Configuration window; however, you can change the default settings, if desired. You can also set separate values for patients with IBW > 40 kg and ≤ 40 kg.

The default values for these controls, ΔPsupport max, ΔPsupport min, Rate, Time before starting SBT, and Time between 2 SBTs, are stored with individual Quick Setups.

#### To change default SBT values in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window

1. Set all ventilator parameters, alarm limits, graphics layout, and SBT values (in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window) to the desired settings for the target patient group (adult or pediatric).
2. Put the ventilator into Standby and access the Configuration > Setups window.
3. Select the Quick Setup option to configure, make any further changes to settings, and save the settings as described in your ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

The SBT parameter values that you saved in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings window are now saved as the default values for the selected Quick Setup.



### 2.9.3 Restoring factory default settings

#### To return the SBT parameter values to factory defaults

1. Open the **Configuration > Modes > SBT** window.
2. Touch the **Use factory settings** button.

All of the controls on all three SBT windows are reset to the factory default settings.

Note that this does not affect the SBT parameters that are set in the **INTELLi-VENT-ASV Settings** window. Those parameter defaults are configured in individual **Quick Setups**.

### 2.10 Quick Wean parameter specifications

The following table is a comprehensive list of all of the Quick Wean-related parameters.

For parameter definitions, see Section 2.2.4.

Note that references to the **Quick Wean status** panel apply to both **Quick Wean** and **Quick Wean & SBT**.

Table 2-10. Quick Wean parameters

Parameter	Default values	Where displayed/Where set	Range
%fSpont (%)	To start SBT: 100%	<b>Displayed in:</b> SBT history panel <b>Set in:</b> N/A (calculated value)	--
%MinVol (%)	Quick Wean enabled: 70 During SBT: 25	<b>Displayed in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV main display in the %MinVol control <b>Set in:</b> Configuration > Modes > SBT > SBT settings	%MinVol during SBT: 25 to 70
fSpont	--	<b>Displayed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> <li>• Monitoring window</li> </ul> <b>Set in:</b> N/A	--
Max. duration (min)	By default, set to 30 minutes. <b>Off</b> means that there is no limit to how long the SBT can run.	<b>Displayed and set in:</b> Configuration > Modes > SBT > To stop SBT	Off, 20 to 240
Oxygen (%)	To start SBT: ≤ 40 To stop SBT: > 50  The buttons are inter-dependent: The <i>To start SBT</i> setting is always 10 below the <i>To stop SBT</i> setting.	<b>Displayed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTELLiVENT-ASV main display in the Oxygen control</li> <li>• Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> <li>• Monitoring window</li> </ul> <b>Set in:</b> Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT	To start SBT: 30 to 50 To stop SBT: 40 to 60

Parameter	Default values	Where displayed/Where set	Range
PEEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<p><b>To start SBT:</b>  Patient IBW &gt; 40 kg:  ≤ 8  Patient IBW ≤ 40 kg:  ≤ 6</p> <p><b>To stop SBT:</b>  Patient IBW &gt; 40 kg:  &gt; 8  Patient IBW ≤ 40 kg:  &gt; 6</p> <p><b>During SBT:</b>  PEEP is set to 5 by default.</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTELLiVENT-ASV main display in PEEP control</li> <li>• Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> <li>• Monitoring window</li> </ul> <p><b>Set in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; To start SBT</li> <li>• Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; SBT settings</li> </ul>	<p><b>To start SBT:</b>  5 to 10</p> <p><b>PEEP during SBT:</b>  0 to 5</p>
PetCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	<p><b>To stop SBT:</b>  PetCO<sub>2</sub> &gt; (upper limit INTELLiVENT-ASV PetCO<sub>2</sub> target range + 3 mmHg)</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient IBW ≤ 40 kg: Quick Wean status panel</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> elimination horizon and map</li> <li>• Monitoring &gt; CO<sub>2</sub> window</li> <li>• Dynamic Lung panel</li> </ul> <p>This value is not configured. You can adjust the target range, if needed. See Section 1.4.12.3.</p>	Depends on PetCO <sub>2</sub> target range
PetCO <sub>2</sub> inc (mmHg)	<p><b>To stop SBT:</b>  &gt; 8 increase</p>	<p>Not displayed.</p> <p><b>Set in:</b> Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; To stop SBT</p>	4 to 20
Rate inc (%)	<p><b>To stop SBT:</b>  &gt; 50% increase over the average rate established just prior to the start of the SBT</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b>  SBT history panel</p> <p><b>Set in:</b> Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; To stop SBT</p>	20 to 100

Parameter	Default values	Where displayed/Where set	Range
Rate (b/min)	<p>To start SBT: Patient IBW &gt; 30 kg: ≤ 35 Patient IBW ≤ 30 kg: ≤ 45</p> <p>To stop SBT: Patient IBW &gt; 30 kg: &gt; 35 Patient IBW ≤ 30 kg: &gt; 45</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel (as fSpont)</li> <li>SBT history panel (as fSpont)</li> <li>INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Quick Wean window</li> </ul> <p><b>Set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Quick Wean window</p>	25 to 65
RSB (1 /( *min))	<p>To start SBT: ≤ 105</p> <p>To stop SBT: &gt; 105</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patient IBW &gt; 40 kg: Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> <li>SBT history panel</li> </ul> <p>The RSB parameter is only used for patients with IBW &gt; 40 kg.</p> <p>This value is not configured.</p>	105
SBT time range	<p>To allow SBTs at any time, set both controls to the same time.</p> <p>Default: Between 8:00 and 20:00.</p>	<p><b>Displayed and set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Quick Wean window</p>	HH:MM
SpO2 (%)	<p>To start SBT: Within or above the INTELLiVENT-ASV SpO2 target range</p> <p>To stop SBT: Below the INTELLiVENT-ASV SpO2 target range minus 2%</p>	<p><b>Displayed in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxygenation horizon and map (views 1, 2, 3)</li> <li>Monitoring &gt; SpO2 window</li> <li>SBT history panel</li> <li>Dynamic Lung panel</li> <li>Main display under MMP list</li> </ul> <p>This value is not configured. You can adjust the target range, if needed. See Section 1.4.12.3.</p>	Depends on the SpO2 target range

Parameter	Default values	Where displayed/Where set	Range
Time before starting SBT (min)	By default, set to 30 minutes	<b>Displayed and set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	10 to 120
Time between 2 SBTs (min)	To start next SBT: By default, 30 minutes	<b>Displayed and set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	30 to 240
Tolerance time (s)	For the following parameters, the Tolerance time setting is predefined (regardless of the Configuration settings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• %fSpont: must be 100% for a minimum of 60 seconds</li> <li>• For patients with IBW <math>\leq 40</math> kg, the Tolerance Time for Rate and Vt/IBW is 180 seconds</li> </ul>		
Tolerance time (s)	To start SBT: Patient IBW > 40 kg: 180 s Patient IBW $\leq 40$ kg: 60 s  To stop SBT: Patient IBW > 40 kg: 180 s Patient IBW $\leq 40$ kg: 30 s	<b>Displayed and configured in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; To start SBT</li> <li>• Configuration &gt; Modes &gt; SBT &gt; To stop SBT</li> </ul>	10 to 300
Vt/IBW (ml/ kg)	To start SBT: $\geq 5$ ml/kg  To stop SBT: $< 5$ ml/kg	<b>Displayed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quick Wean &amp; SBT status panel</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> <li>• Monitoring window</li> </ul> <b>Set in:</b> Configuration > Modes > SBT > To start SBT	3 to 6
$\Delta P_{\text{support max}}$ (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	To start SBT: $\leq 12$  To stop SBT: $> 12$	<b>Displayed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Quick Wean window</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> </ul> <b>Set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	6 to 25

Parameter	Default values	Where displayed/Where set	Range
$\Delta P_{\text{support min}}$ (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	To start SBT: ≥ 5  To stop SBT: < 5	<b>Displayed in:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings &gt; Quick Wean window</li> <li>• SBT history panel</li> </ul> <b>Set in:</b> INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > Quick Wean window	0 to 10

# 3

## Specifications

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3.1 Intended use

The INTELLiVENT-ASV software is an option for the HAMILTON-C6 ventilator, and is, for all legal purposes, subject to the Intended Use as stated in the current ventilator *Operator's Manual*.

3.2 Technical data

The following table provides technical data related to INTELLiVENT-ASV.

Table 3-1. INTELLiVENT-ASV technical data

Operator settings	
Patient height (cm)	30 to 250 (adult, pediatric)
%MinVol (%)	25 to 350 (manual) 70 to 200 (automatic)
Oxygen (%)	21 to 100 (manual and automatic)
PEEP (cmH2O)	0 to 50 (manual) 5 to 24 (automatic)
Internal calculations	
Ideal body weight, IBW (kg)	Calculation based on patient height and sex. For details, see your ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i> .  INTELLiVENT-ASV can only be used for patients weighing more than 7 kg.
MinVol (target) (l/min)	Target MinVol is calculated as:  $IBW \times NormMinVent \times \%MinVol / 100$ where <b>NormMinVent</b> (l/kg/min) is the normal minute ventilation (not valid for pediatric patients < 30 kg). For details, see your ventilator <i>Operator's Manual</i> .
ASV target respiratory rate (b/min)	Calculated as described in Section 1.7.2.
Vdaw (ml/kg)	Calculation of the dead space: $IBW \times 2.2$
Vt (target)	$MinVol / f$ (target)



**Monitoring**

Values (numerical)	PetCO <sub>2</sub> target range, depending on patient condition and treatment ( <b>Ppeak</b> ); SpO <sub>2</sub> target range, depending on patient condition and treatment ( <b>PEEP</b> )
Current ventilation settings	ExpMinVol, fTotal, fControl, Ppeak (Pinsp + PEEP), Oxygen, PEEP
Patient status	fSpont, PetCO <sub>2</sub> , SpO <sub>2</sub>
Graphics	f (target)/Vt, PetCO <sub>2</sub> /target, PEEP/O <sub>2</sub> , PEEP/SpO <sub>2</sub>
Trend parameters	Ventilation control, Oxygenation control

**Performance specifications, Ventilation controller**

Settling time	< 5 minutes
Response time (90% of steady state)	< 5 minutes (typical)
(Rel./command) Overshoot/undershoot	< 20%
Steady state deviation	5%
Maximum change of %MinVol per breath	1%

**Performance specifications, Oxygenation controller**

	<b>Oxygen</b>	<b>PEEP</b>
Settling time	The settling time depends on the patient condition relative to the SpO <sub>2</sub> target, as defined by the appropriate approach (ARDSnet or Open Lung concept) for the current treatment. Note that if SpO <sub>2</sub> enters the emergency zone, the system immediately sets Oxygen to 100%.	6 minutes

#### Performance specifications, Oxygenation controller

Response time (90% of steady state)	N/A, only target range for SpO2 specified	6 minutes
Rel/Command overshoot	none	N/A, SpO2 of some patients does not respond at all to PEEP changes. In this case, Oxygen is also changed if control is set to <b>Automatic</b> .
Command overshoot	none	N/A, SpO2 of some patients does not respond at all to PEEP changes. Upper PEEP limit, 24 cmH2O. User can set lower limit.
Steady state deviation	N/A, only target range for SpO2 specified	N/A, only target range for SpO2 specified
Tracking error	N/A	N/A, only target range for SpO2 specified
Maximum change	<i>Decrease:</i> 5% of current Oxygen setting every 60 s <i>Increase:</i> 10% of current Oxygen setting every 30 s	1 cmH2O every 6 min

#### Lung-protective ventilation, Ventilation controller

Minimum %MinVol	70% (100% if no PetCO2 is available)
Maximum %MinVol	200%

#### Lung-protective ventilation, Oxygenation controller

Minimum Oxygen	21% or 30%, depending on what is selected in the Oxygen limit control in the INTELLiVENT-ASV Settings > More window. <i>Default:</i> 21%
Maximum Oxygen	100%
PEEP limits	<i>Low:</i> 5 to 22 (Default: 5) <i>High:</i> 7 to 24 (Default: 15)

### 3.3 Data logging

Breath-by-breath data representing the actual values of these listed monitoring values and settings are saved by the ventilation unit of the processor.

Table 3-2. Data log inputs

Saved parameters	Unit
Date	N/A
Time	N/A
ARDS	N/A
Chronic hypercapnia	N/A
Brain injury	N/A
Quick Wean	N/A
Controller ventilation	N/A
Controller oxygenation	N/A
Controller PEEP	N/A
Recruitment passive	N/A
Recruitment running	N/A
fSpont	N/A
PEEP limit	cmH <sub>2</sub> O
%MinVol	%
ExpMinVol	l/min
RRIMV	breaths per min
RRtot	breaths per min
RRtarget	breaths per min
fSpont	breaths per min
Ti	s

Saved parameters	Unit
Pinsp	cmH <sub>2</sub> O
SpO <sub>2</sub>	%
PetCO <sub>2</sub>	mmHg
Oxygen	%
PEEP/CPAP	cmH <sub>2</sub> O
Pulse	bpm (beats per minute)
QI-SpO <sub>2</sub>	%
VtTarget	ml
RCexp	s

The memory reserved for breath-by-breath data allows storage of at least 10 days of recording. The data is saved breath-by-breath, but at most one time per second.

Data is exported using the test software. Refer to the ventilator *Service Manual*.

### 3.4 References

References are available on the Hamilton Medical website, [www.hamilton-medical.com](http://www.hamilton-medical.com).



**%MinVol**

When Quick Wean is enabled, as long as the patient is active and the patient's rate is below the upper limit of the target range, the device gradually reduces MinVol to 70%

**active patient**

An active patient is one who is making inspiratory efforts. Active breathing is identified as the occurrence of at least five (5) consecutive spontaneous breaths. Spontaneous breaths are those for which inspiration is both patient triggered and patient cycled. In addition to spontaneous breaths as described, an active patient must also meet the requirements described in the rules for transitioning between active and passive states.

**alarm buffer**

Contains information on recent alarm occurrences

**ARDS**

Acute respiratory distress syndrome, which presents as an acute, severe injury to most segments of the lung

**brain injury**

Patients with brain injuries with whom it is critical to maintain CO<sub>2</sub> under strict control to keep intracranial pressures at safe levels, and to keep oxygenation within a normal range

**chronic hypercapnia**

For patients with chronically high arterial CO<sub>2</sub> values, usually as a result of obstruction in airways due to chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or both

**CO<sub>2</sub> elimination horizon**

For a passive patient, shows a zoom into the CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map at the current PetCO<sub>2</sub> value and target range. For an active patient, shows the spontaneous breathing rate (fSpont). Displayed during active ventilation in INTELLiVENT-ASV. Formerly called the Ventilation horizon.

**CO<sub>2</sub> elimination map**

Shows the current patient PetCO<sub>2</sub> value and target range in relation to Ppeak, together with the set limits. Displayed during active ventilation in INTELLiVENT-ASV. Formerly called the Ventilation map.

**fSpont**

The absolute number of spontaneous breaths taken. %fSpont is the percentage of spontaneous breaths to total breaths taken

**IBW**

Ideal body weight, a calculated value for adult and pediatric patients based on the patient's sex and height; used as the basis for initial settings of various parameters

**Max. duration**

Defines the length of time the SBT can run. If the patient conditions continue to stay within defined thresholds, the SBT ends after the time specified by this parameter. Only applies during an SBT.

**Oxygen**

Inspired oxygen

**Oxygenation controller**

Automated PEEP and Oxygen controller, available in INTELLiVENT-ASV

**Oxygenation horizon**

Shows a zoom into the Oxygenation map at the current SpO<sub>2</sub> value and target range. Displayed during active ventilation in INTELLiVENT-ASV

**Oxygenation map**

The PEEP/SpO<sub>2</sub> view shows the current patient SpO<sub>2</sub> value and the target range in relation to PEEP, together with the set limits

**PaCO<sub>2</sub>-PetCO<sub>2</sub> gradient**

The difference between the PaCO<sub>2</sub> measured in the blood (using blood gas analysis) and the PetCO<sub>2</sub> measured using a noninvasive CO<sub>2</sub> sensor. Under normal conditions, PaCO<sub>2</sub> is approximately 2-5 mmHg higher than PetCO<sub>2</sub>.

**passive patient**

A passive patient is one who is not making inspiratory efforts. Passive breathing is identified as the occurrence of at least five (5) consecutive mandatory breaths. In general, mandatory breaths are those for which inspiration is either machine triggered or machine cycled. In INTELLiVENT-ASV, mandatory inspirations are both machine triggered and machine cycled. In addition to mandatory breaths as described, a passive patient must also meet the requirements described in the rules for transitioning between active and passive status.

**PEEP/CPAP**

PEEP (positive end-expiratory pressure) and CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure), a control setting and monitored parameter. PEEP and CPAP are constant pressures applied during both the inspiratory and expiratory phases.

**PetCO<sub>2</sub>**

Measured end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure.

**PetCO<sub>2</sub> inc**

The absolute increase in PetCO<sub>2</sub> (relative to an average calculated prior to the start of the SBT) that is permitted during an SBT. The PetCO<sub>2</sub> inc value is monitored and used as a criterion to determine whether to stop the SBT.

**Plethysmogram**

The waveform that visualizes the pulsating blood volume; it is delivered by the pulse oximeter

**Rate**

Respiratory rate, as number of breaths per minute. Defines the maximum rate allowed.

**Rate inc**

Percentage increase in respiratory rate as a result of an SBT. Only applies during an SBT, when the Rate inc value is monitored and used as a criterion to determine whether to stop the SBT.

**RSB**

Rapid shallow breathing index. The total breathing frequency (fTotal) divided by the exhaled tidal volume (VTE). The RSB parameter is only used for patients weighing >40 kg. For patients weighing less, the PetCO<sub>2</sub> parameter is used.

**SBT time range**

Defines the hours between which an SBT can be started. Even if the To start SBT criteria are met, the SBT will not take place until the current time of day is inside the specified range, if criteria are still met. If an SBT is in progress when the time is out of range, the SBT continues until it is completed.

**SpO<sub>2</sub>**

Measurement of oxygen saturation in the blood.

**Time before starting SBT**

Defines the length of time that patient conditions must stay within the To start SBT limits before an SBT can start. Only applies when automated SBTs are enabled.

**Time between 2 SBTs**

Defines the minimum length of time that must pass between two SBTs. Only applies when automated SBTs are enabled.

**Tolerance time**

The length of time a parameter value can be out of range without affecting the timer.

**Ventilation controller**

Automated %MinVol controller, available in INTELLiVENT-ASV. The controller uses different inputs to control the target minute volume, depending on whether the patient is passive or active.

**Vt/IBW**

Tidal volume per kilogram of ideal body weight.

 **$\Delta$ Psupport max**

The maximum pressure support allowed for an SBT. If this value is exceeded, the SBT is aborted.

 **$\Delta$ Psupport min**

The minimum pressure support that will be applied during an SBT. Shown as the lower Pinsp limit in the Quick Wean & SBT Status panel.





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