

Ventilator Basics for the Non-RT

Learning Objectives

- Define Respiratory Failure
- Describe Two Types of Ventilation
- Identify Four Common Modes of Ventilation
- Learn Ventilator RT Terminology: PEEP, FiO₂, PIP, V_t
- Learn the Optimal Ventilator Settings for Passy Muir® Valve In-Line Application
- Ventilation/Respiration
 - The act or process of inhaling and exhaling; breathing. Also called *ventilation*
 - Inhale O₂, exhale CO₂ = ventilation
 - Gas exchange/cellular level is respiration
- Structures
- Respiratory Failure
 - Defined as inability to maintain adequate ventilation: to maintain normal oxygenation, carbon dioxide elimination, or a combination of both
- Indications for Mechanical Ventilation
 - Respiratory failure / impending respiratory failure– multiple reasons
 - Post-op, whatever the duration
 - C-spine injuries- quadriplegic
 - Neuromuscular disease- progressing
 - Central sleep apnea- nocturnal ventilation only
 - Trauma- multiple reasons
- Types of Ventilation
 - Non-invasive ventilation
 - Invasive ventilation
- Respiratory Therapy Terminology
- Ventilator Settings: Just What Does The Doctor Order?
 - Mode of ventilation
 - V_t = tidal volume (cc or ml)
 - RR = respiratory rate
 - FiO₂ = % oxygen
 - PEEP = positive end expiratory pressure
 - Pressure support/pressure control
- Ventilator Settings: Things The Doctor Does Not Order
 - Flow rate- L/min
 - Alarms settings
 - Trigger sensitivity
 - Exp % sensitivity (time limits PS breaths)
- Types of Ventilation

- Volume ventilation = ventilator delivers the pre-set V_t regardless of the peak pressure required. Volume is a constant.
- Pressure Ventilation = ventilator delivers a pre-set pressure and volume can vary depending on lung compliance/resistance. Pressure is a constant, volume may be variable
- The higher the pressure, the sicker the lung
- Ventilation Terminology Modes of Ventilation– Alphabet Soup!
 - SIMV, IMV, w/wo PS– synchronized intermittent mechanical ventilation (pressure support is an option)
 - A/C and/or PC– assist control ventilation/pressure control
 - PRVC– pressure regulated volume control
 - APRV, Biphaseic, BiLevel– airway pressure release ventilation– this patient is typically too sick for Pas on this mode
 - CPAP/PS– continuous positive airway pressure / pressure support– this is a spontaneous breathing mode
 - BIPAP– bi-level positive airway pressure- to name a few
- Ventilation Terminology Modes of Ventilation That are Passy Muir Valve Compatible
 - SIMV w PS– synchronized intermittent mechanical ventilation with Pressure Support for spontaneous breathing
 - A/C– assist control ventilation
 - PRVC– pressure regulated volume control (with all vents?)
 - CPAP/P– continuous positive airway pressure / pressure support– this is a spontaneous breathing mode
 - BIPAP– bi-level positive airway pressure
- Ventilator Modes
 - Assist control (AC)– machine does all the work. If the patient attempts to trigger a breath the vent will deliver the preset volume/pressure setting at the preset rate
 - Pressure regulated volume control (PRVC)– ventilator adjusts pressure delivered during each breath to ensure target volume
 - Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation (SIMV)– ventilator will deliver a predetermined number of breaths per minute at a certain volume/pressure. If the patient initiates breaths, those breaths will be at the patient's spontaneous volumes
 - Used in beginning of weaning
 - Pressure support– ventilator delivers a pre-set pressure, volume is variable, during spontaneous breathing. Can be utilized with other ventilator modes during spontaneous breathing. Low level pressure support overcomes resistance from the ventilator tubing. High level pressure support is like physical therapy for spontaneous breathing
 - Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)- during spontaneous breathing only. Patient determines how many breaths per minute will be taken. No preset volumes are presented to the patient. Patient is given continuous positive air pressure to maintain

- integrity of gas exchange at alveoli.
 - Final weaning step before tracheostomy collar
 - BiPAP = (Bi level positive airway pressure) typically used for non-invasive ventilation.
- Critical Care Application
 - Consider NIPPV mode
 - NIV (non-invasive ventilation) is typically seen delivered with a face mask, and is referred to as mask BiPAP or mask CPAP, but may be a good alternative mode, with better alarm options for longer term Passy Muir Valve applications.
- Vision BiPAP
- Ventilation Terminology: 'Must Knows' for Passy Muir Valve Use
 - FiO_2 = oxygen % (<50%)
 - PEEP = positive end expiratory pressure (<10cmH₂O)
Pressure in our lungs at end exhalation (the air we can never exhale that maintains lung inflation)
 - V_t = volume of delivered vent breath (cc's)
 - PIP/PAP = peak airway pressure (<40)
How much driving pressure from the ventilator is required to deliver the set V_t
- Ventilation Terminology
- Cuff Inflated-Closed Circuit
- Cuff Deflated-Open Circuit
- Passy Muir Valve In-line
- Ventilator Adjustments
- Ventilator Alarms for Passy Muir Valve Applications
 - Low exhaled V_t and VE alarms
 - Low pressure alarm– MUST be set 5 to 10 cm below PIP
 - High pressure alarm– Should be set 10cm above PIP
- Ventilator Connections
- Team Approach
 - Trach team
 - Co-treatment strategies
 - What are the goals ?
 - How do I get the RT to help me?

Educational Opportunities

WEBINARS or SELF STUDY COURSES

Application of Passy Muir Swallowing and Speaking Valves

Interdisciplinary Tracheostomy Team: Where Do I Start?

Ventilator Basics for the Non-RT

Ventilator Application of the Passy Muir Valve

Pediatric Tracheostomy and Use of the Passy Muir Valve

Pediatric Ventilator Application of Passy Muir Valve

Swallow Function: Passy Muir Valve Use for Evaluation & Rehabilitation

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