

Douglas County KS EMS System

March 2022

Approved Provider: AEMT, Paramedic

Reference Protocols: Breathing Difficulty, Interfacility Transfers

Indications

- Primary CPAP delivery method
- AC mode only for Interfacility transfers

Contraindications

 Ventilators are currently contraindicated for use on scene/transport from scene unless used for CPAP (Rollout of BL later in 2022)

Precautions

- Do not use CPAP or BL modes unless patient is breathing independently
- Do not connect patient to ventilator until you have confirmed appropriate mode and setting are in place
- Never start ventilator with patient connected

Procedure CPAP

- Turn Ventilator on
- Scroll down to mask CPAP and select using green check
- Apply ETCO2 Nasal cannula
- Apply facemask and connect tubing to ventilator
- Adjust FIO2 based on SPO2 saturation and O2 availability (21-100)
- Adjust PEEP based on lung sounds and patient condition (5-15)
- BPM (breaths per minute) and VT are patient dependent as the pt is breathing themselves
- Reevaluate the patient often and adjust accordingly

Procedure Ventilation (Fig.1)

- Turn ventilator on
- Select appropriate patient (Adult or Ped)
- Ensure mode is set to "AC" (Default is AC Volume but can be changed to pressure if needed)
- Set FIO2 based on RT or patient (21-100%)
- Set BPM based on RT or patient condition (12-20)
- Set tidal volume based on ideal body weight chart or RT (Fig. 1)
- Set PEEP based on RT or patient condition (Defaults to 5)
- Set I:E ratio based on RT or patient condition (Defaults 1:3)
- Set trigger based on RT or patient condition (Defaults to -2) (-0.5 to -6.0)
- Confirm settings with RT prior to transferring patient to our ventilator
- Confirm sedation with MD
 - Confirm what MD wants provider to do if increased sedation is required
- Confirm settings with RT prior to leaving with patient



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Complications

- Lung trauma
- Death

Abbreviations

- "BPM" Breaths per minute
- "BL" Bi-level positive airway pressure (think BIPAP)
- **"FIO2"** Fraction of inspired oxygen
- "I:E" Inspiratory/expiratory ratio
- "LC" Leak compensation
- "PEEP" Positive end expritory pressure
- "PIP" Peak inspiratory pressure
- "PS" Pressure support
- "Ti" Inspiratory time
- "VT" Tidal Volume
- "Vmin" Minute volume

Modes

- AC (Assist/Control)
 - Patient is ventilated mechanically and can breathe spontaneously based on trigger setting
 - AC pressure mode allows the provider to control the pressure of the ventilations.
 Volume is not able to be controlled directly
 - AV volume mode allows the provider to control the tidal volume. Pressure is not able to be directly controlled.
- CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure)
 - Provides continuous pressure to support ventilations. CPAP with Z Vent does not require O2 but can be adjusted with FIO2 setting.
 - LC (Leak Compensation) can either be on or off. When LC is on the ventilator will supply more pressure to compensate for a leak
- BL (Bi-Level Positive Airway pressure)
 - The ventilator provides two pressure settings to assist patients breathing spontaneously: a higher inspired pressure (IPAP) and a lower expiratory pressure (EPAP)

Main Settings

- FIO2
 - Adjust between 21% and 100% based on SP02
- PIP
- Adjust up if in pressure mode to increase inspiratory pressure if patient is constricted and requires more pressure to ventilate appropriately
- PEEP
 - Adjust up to increase baseline pressure in the lungs to help keep alveoli open and push fluid out
- Trigger
 - Adjust down to decrease sensitivity and make it harder for the patient to breathe independently (or if the road is bumpy causing false breaths)
 - Adjust up to increase sensitivity and make it easier for the patient to breathe independently
 - o More negative makes it harder for the patient to pull a breath
- VT
- Adjust up or down when in volume mode based on ideal body weight chart (Fig.1) or based on RT
- BPM
 - Adjust up or down to increase or decrease breathing rate
- I:E
- o Adjust up to decrease expiratory time and down to increase expiratory time

Troubleshooting

- Alarms will show on screen
 - Troubleshoot from patient to machine
 - Alarm color indicates severity with red being severe

Documentation

- Indications for procedure
- Description of procedure
- Response to procedure

Notes

- "Solid" numbers can be changed
- "Hollow" numbers cannot be changed and are patient or setting dependent
- Diagnose your patient not the ventilator.



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Fig. 1

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Ideal Body Weight									
For Males					For Females				
/ 12 10 10 10 1									
Height	Pounds	Kilos	Vt 6ml/kg	Vt 8ml/kg	Height	Pounds	Kilos	Vt 6ml/kg	Vt 8 ml/kg
5′-0″	108	48	288	384	4′-8″	80	36	216	288
5′-1″	112	51	306	408	4'-9"	85	38	228	304
5'-2"	118	54	324	432	4'-10"	90	41	246	328
5′-3″	124	58	348	464	4'-11"	95	43	258	344
5'-4"	130	59	354	472	5′-0″	100	45	270	360
5′-5″	136	62	372	496	5′-1″	105	48	288	384
5′-6″	143	64	384	512	5′-2″	110	50	300	400
5′-7″	148	67	402	536	5′-3″	115	52	312	416
5′-8″	154	70	420	560	5′-4″	120	54	324	432
5′-9″	160	72	432	576	5′-5″	125	57	342	456
5′-10″	166	75	450	600	5′-6″	130	59	354	472
5′-11″	172	78	468	624	5′-7″	135	61	366	488
6′-0″	178	81	486	648	5′-8″	140	63	378	504
6'-1"	184	83	498	664	5′-9″	145	66	396	528
6'-2"	190	86	516	688	5′-10″	150	68	408	544
6′-3″	196	89	534	712	5'-11"	155	70	420	560

Males wt in kg = 50 + 2.3[height(inches) -60] Females wt in kg = 45.5 + 2.3[height(inches) -60]