



WARNING

U.S. Federal Law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.



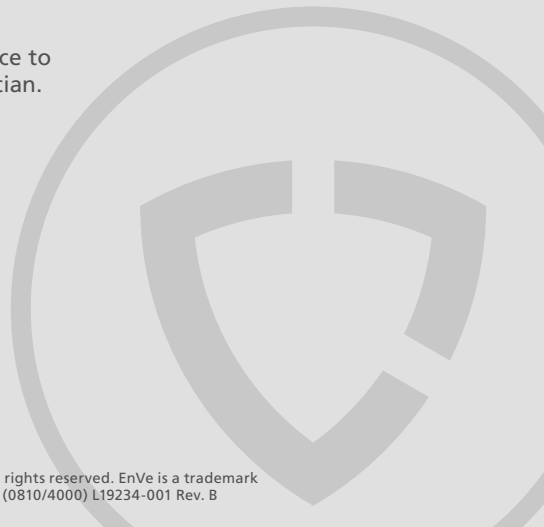
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EnVe™ ventilator
quick transport tips.
ICU to go

Critical care ventilation

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EnVe ventilator quick transport tips

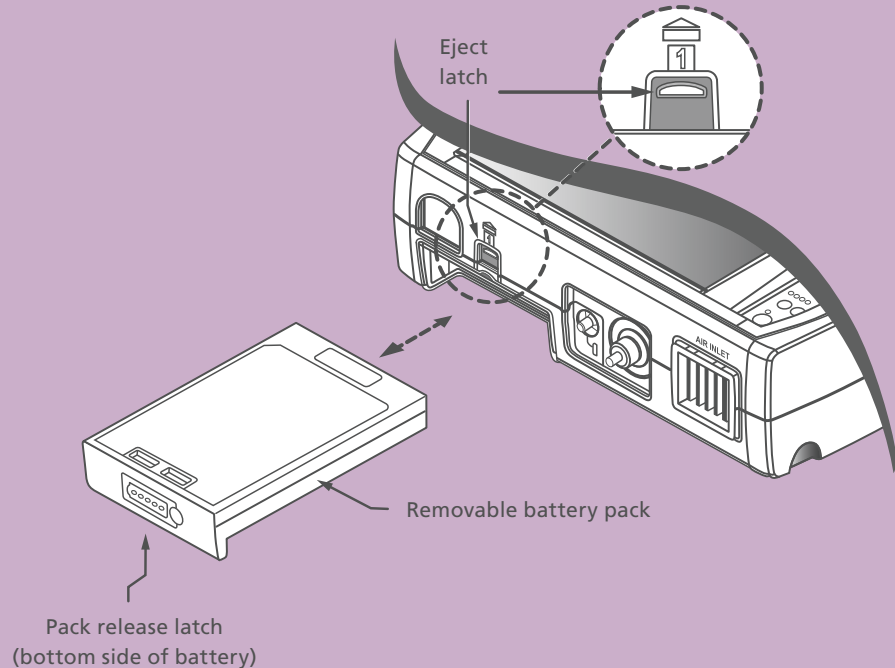
To install the removable battery pack:

1. Position and orient the removable battery pack and insert it directly into the battery pack slot
2. The battery will snap (lock) into place when fully inserted
3. An audible signal sounds when the battery is detected by the ventilator

To remove the battery pack:

1. Push the eject latch up on the ventilator and the battery will be partially ejected
2. Press the release button on the battery and pull the battery completely out of the battery slot

This guide is provided as an educational supplement and is not intended as a replacement for the EnVe ventilator operator's manual.

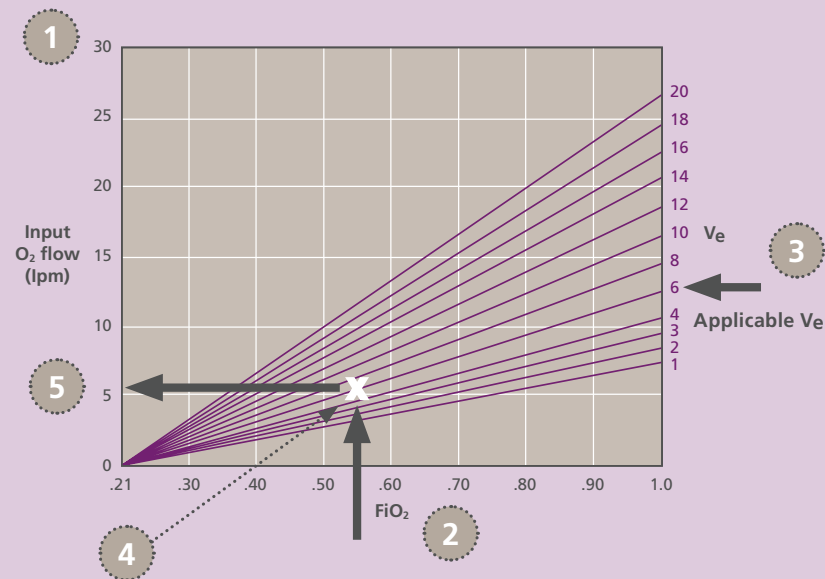


To determine the required O₂ input from a flowmeter:

1. Select the appropriate chart based on the Bias Flow setting. When Leak Compensation is on, the patient leak should be added to the Bias Flow value
2. Identify the desired FiO₂ (bottom of chart)
3. Calculate the patient's minute volume (V_e) by using the formula:
Tidal volume X breath rate

Locate the Minute Volume reading (right side of chart)

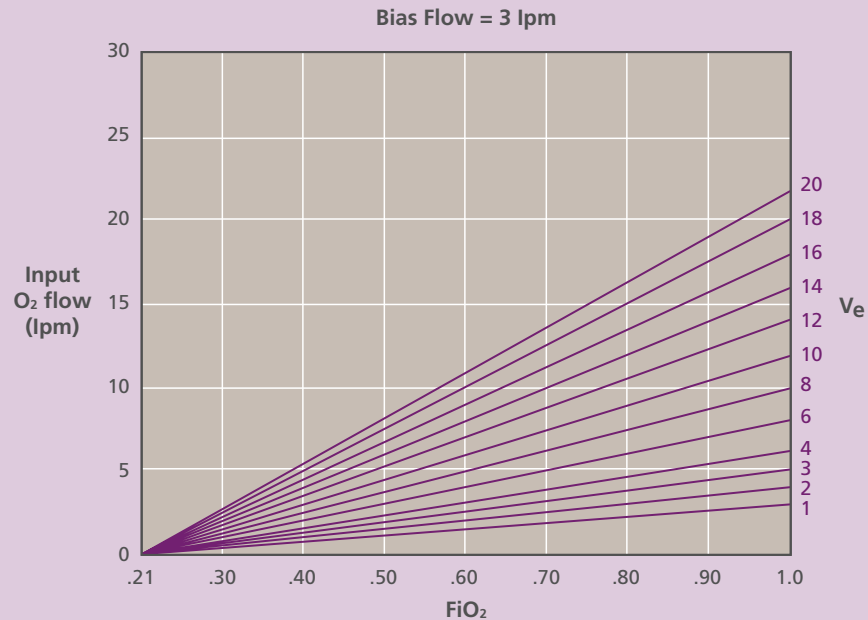
4. Follow the vertical FiO₂ line up to the applicable V_e (minute volume) line
5. From where they intersect, read across horizontally to the left side of chart to the required input O₂ flow (L/min)



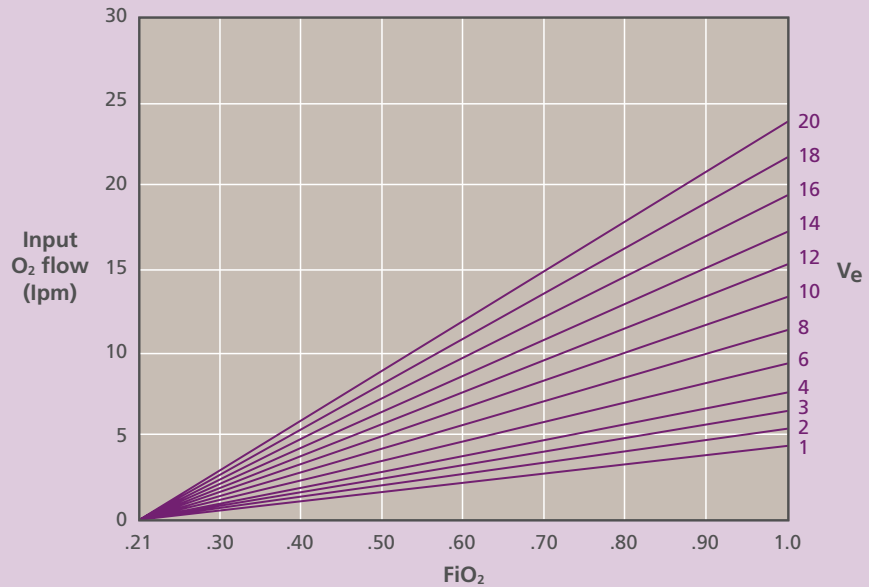
Example: to determine the required O₂ input flow

Setting the flow for low pressure oxygen blending

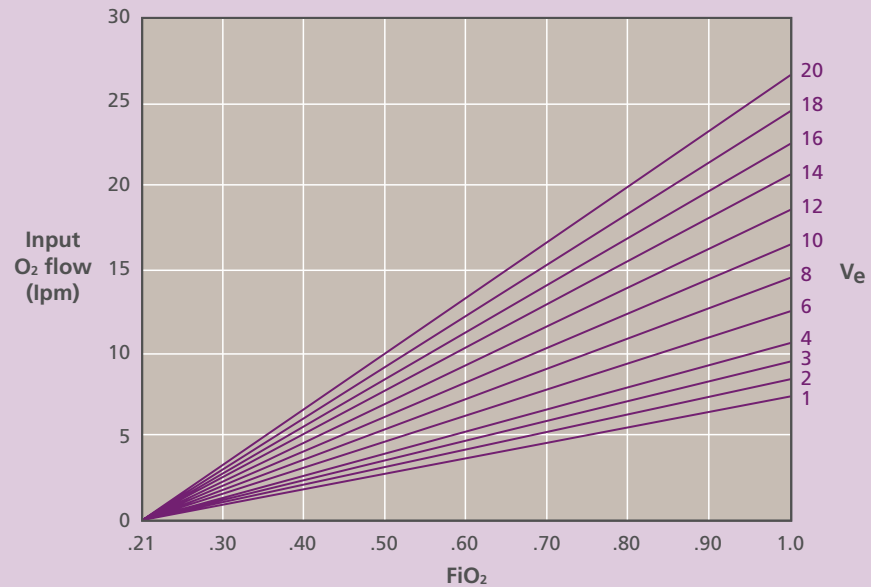
Use one of the three following charts and the accompanying instructions to determine the required low pressure O₂ flow setting to deliver the desired FiO₂.



Bias Flow = 5 lpm



Bias Flow = 10 lpm



Estimating the duration of an oxygen cylinder as a low pressure source (LPS):

1. Determine the total oxygen liter flow (value from chart with appropriate Bias Flow).
2. Calculate cylinder duration using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Cylinder pressure (psig)} \times \text{cylinder factor} = \text{minutes}}{\text{Liter flow (lpm)}}$$

Example:

$$\frac{2200 \text{ psig (E cylinder pressure)} \times .3 \text{ (E cylinder factor)} = 82 \text{ minutes}}{8 \text{ lpm}}$$

Cylinder size	Factor	Volume L
E	.28	622
G	2.41	5269
H-K	3.14	6600

Warning

O₂ cylinder duration accuracy

The accuracy of the displayed useable amount of oxygen remaining in an external O₂ cylinder is dependant on the precision of the pressure gauge used on the O₂ cylinder and the accuracy of the information provided by the operator. The results of the calculation should be used for reference only.

Ventilation variables and O₂ consumption

Variations in the patient's minute ventilation, I:E ratio and/or ventilator setting changes or equipment status (i.e., circuit leaks) affect the consumption rate of oxygen. A backup cylinder or alternative source of oxygen should be available at all times.

Power sources

When changing power sources, the ventilator runs off the internal transition battery. This is a short duration power source and is intended to power the ventilator for up to one minute only.

Alarm Config		Vent Config		Option Config		Event Trace		About	
Control Unlock	Easy								
Display Brightness ₉₆	100	Dim After _{min}	Never	Waves Mode	Scroll				
Year	2008	Month	1	Day	21				
Hour	11	Minute	39	Date Format	MM/DD/YYYY				
O ₂ Cylinder Pressure _{PSI}	2200	O ₂ Cylinder Type _L	622	O ₂ Cylinder Duration --:-					

For optimal monitoring during transport, consider using the optional oxygen analyzer and SpO₂ sensor. An alternate form of manual ventilation should be available as well as a reserve oxygen source.

Non-invasive ventilation

NIV mask:

- Use a non-vented, well fitting mask with the EnVe™ circuit

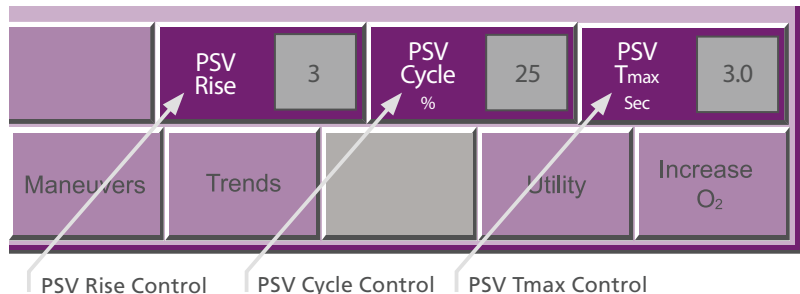
NIV modes:

- NPPV CPAP/PSV-(default), spontaneous mode with Apnea Backup

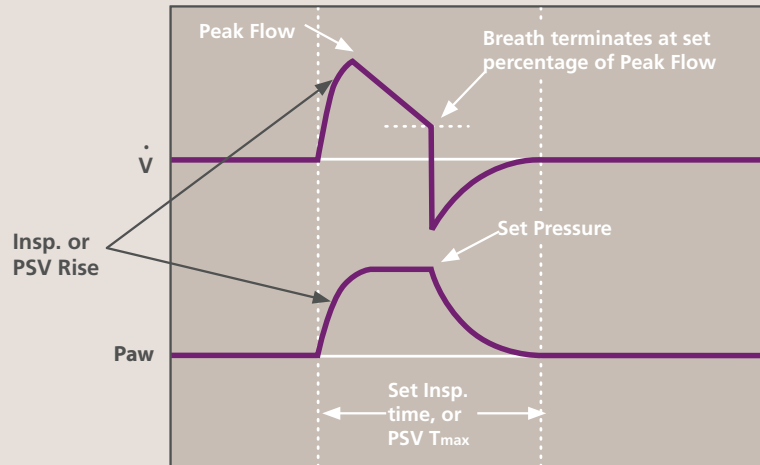
- NPPV Pressure, A/C mode with mandatory rate

NIV settings:

- PIP or PSV+PEEP=IPAP
- PEEP=EPAP
- Leak compensation is on by default



Adjust Rise Time and PSV T_{max} as needed



Flow Cycle set to 10% - 40%

Breath terminates at the set percentage of Peak Flow

Increasing Flow Cycle percentage may improve patient synchrony