



(11) **EP 2 854 918 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:  
**16.05.2018 Bulletin 2018/20**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**A61M 16/00 (2006.01) A61B 5/00 (2006.01)**

(21) Application number: **13737855.0**

(86) International application number:  
**PCT/IB2013/054289**

(22) Date of filing: **24.05.2013**

(87) International publication number:  
**WO 2013/182944 (12.12.2013 Gazette 2013/50)**

(54) **IN-EXSUFFLATION THERAPY AUTO-ADJUSTMENT**

**AUTOANPASSUNG VON IN-EXSUFFLATIONS-THERAPIE**

**AUTO-AJUSTEMENT DE THÉRAPIE D'INSUFFLATION/EXSUFFLATION**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **05.06.2012 US 201261655546 P**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**08.04.2015 Bulletin 2015/15**

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**Description**

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** The present disclosure pertains to a method and system configured to in-exsufflate a subject by controlling the in-exsufflation pressure waveform provided to the subject.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** Various systems for increasing patient cough flow through in-exsufflation are known. Conventional exsufflation is generally accomplished using a single exsufflation event over a single exhalation of the subject. A respiratory circuit may be pressurized by the subject, and then the circuit maybe opened once, while all (or substantially all) of the gas that pressurized the circuit is expelled therethrough. Secretions built up in the airway of the subject over time may be expelled with the gas. Control of the operation of systems used for in-exsufflation may include the user and/or care giver manually setting and/or adjusting one or more pressures and one or more time parameters related to the duration of inhalation, exhalation, or the pressure waveform. Patients and caregivers are required to manually set a patient and/or care giver perceived optimum in-exsufflation therapy level.

**[0003]** WO 2007/106804 A2 discloses a therapy system that is operable to deliver a plurality of respiratory therapies to a patient and has an assessment system operable to assess the efficacy of at least one of the respiratory therapies. The therapy system may be operable to deliver any one or more of the following therapies: a high frequency chest wall oscillation (HFCWO) therapy, a positive expiratory pressure (PEP) therapy, a nebulizer therapy, an intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB) therapy, a cough assist therapy, a suction therapy, a bronchial dilator therapy, and the like. The assessment system may comprise any one or more of the following devices: a flow meter, a spirometer, an electronic stethoscope, a tympanic thermometer, a pulse oximeter, a respiration rate monitor, and the like.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0004]** The invention is defined by the claims.

**[0005]** Disclosed is a method to generate an in-exsufflation pressure waveform for delivery to a subject with an in-exsufflation system. The system comprises a pressure generator, a subject interface, one or more sensors, and one or more processors. The processor comprises a control module, an effectiveness module, and an adjustment module. The method comprises generating a flow of breathable gas for delivery to an airway of the subject according to an in-exsufflation therapy regime with the pressure generator; communicating the flow of breathable gas to the airway of the subject with the sub-

ject interface; generating output signals conveying information related to one or more gas parameters of the flow of breathable gas with the one or more sensors; executing computer program modules with the processor; controlling the pressure generator according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime with the control module, wherein controlling the pressure generator according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime comprises causing the pressure generator to modulate a gas pressure within a respiratory phase between two or more pressure levels to generate a percussive pressure waveform for delivery to the airway of the subject during the respiratory phase, and monitoring the responsiveness of a flow rate of the flow of breathable gas to the modulations in pressure during the respiratory phase; determining the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime with the effectiveness module, the determination of effectiveness based on the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure; and adjusting one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform to enhance the responsiveness of the flow rate with the adjustment module. This method is not claimed.

**[0006]** An aspect of the present disclosure relates to a system configured to in-exsufflate a subject. The system comprises means for generating a flow of breathable gas for delivery to an airway of the subject according to an in-exsufflation therapy regime; means for communicating the flow of breathable gas to the airway of the subject; means for generating output signals conveying information related to one or more gas parameters of the flow of breathable gas; means for executing computer program modules; means for controlling the means for generating according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime, wherein controlling the means for generating according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime comprises causing the means for generating according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime to modulate a gas pressure within a respiratory phase between two or more pressure levels to generate a percussive pressure waveform for delivery to the airway of the subject during the respiratory phase, and monitoring the responsiveness of a flow rate of the flow of breathable gas to the modulations in pressure during the respiratory phase; means for determining the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime, the determination of effectiveness based on the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure; and means for adjusting one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform to enhance the responsiveness of the flow rate.

**[0007]** These and other objects, features, and characteristics of the present disclosure, as well as the methods of operation and functions of the related elements of structure and the combination of parts and economies of manufacture, will become more apparent upon consideration of the following description and the appended claims with reference to the accompanying drawings, all of which form a part of this specification, wherein like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in the

various figures. It is to be expressly understood, however, that the drawings are for the purpose of illustration and description only and are not intended as a definition of the limits of the disclosure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

##### [0008]

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a system configured to in-exsufflate a subject;

FIG. 2 shows an example of an applied percussive pressure waveform and the resulting oscillating flow rate waveform;

FIG. 3 shows another example of an applied percussive pressure waveform and the resulting oscillating flow rate waveform; and

FIG. 4 illustrates a method to in-exsufflate a subject with an in-exsufflation system.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] As used herein, the singular form of "a", "an", and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. As used herein, the statement that two or more parts or components are "coupled" shall mean that the parts are joined or operate together either directly or indirectly, i.e., through one or more intermediate parts or components, so long as a link occurs. As used herein, "directly coupled" means that two elements are directly in contact with each other. As used herein, "fixedly coupled" or "fixed" means that two components are coupled so as to move as one while maintaining a constant orientation relative to each other.

[0010] As used herein, the word "unitary" means a component is created as a single piece or unit. That is, a component that includes pieces that are created separately and then coupled together as a unit is not a "unitary" component or body. As employed herein, the statement that two or more parts or components "engage" one another shall mean that the parts exert a force against one another either directly or through one or more intermediate parts or components. As employed herein, the term "number" shall mean one or an integer greater than one (i.e., a plurality).

[0011] Directional phrases used herein, such as, for example and without limitation, top, bottom, left, right, upper, lower, front, back, and derivatives thereof, relate to the orientation of the elements shown in the drawings and are not limiting upon the claims unless expressly recited therein.

[0012] FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a system 10 configured to in-exsufflate a subject 12. In some embodiments, system 10 comprises a pressure generator 14, a subject interface 16, one or more sensors 18, one or more processors 20, electronic storage 22, a user interface 24, and/or other components.

System 10 is configured to assist subject 12 to loosen and/or expel secretions by inducing a percussive pressure waveform delivered to subject 12 during inhalation and/or exhalation. System 10 is configured to control the in-exsufflation therapy delivered to subject 12 without requiring regular manual setting and/or adjustment of pressures, pressure amplitudes, a frequency range, and/or other parameters of the percussive pressure waveform.

[0013] Pressure generator 14 is configured to provide a pressurized flow of breathable gas for delivery to the airway of subject 12 according to an in-exsufflation therapy regime. Pressure generator 14 receives a flow of gas from a gas source, such as the ambient atmosphere, and elevates the pressure of that gas for delivery to subject 12. In some embodiments, pressure generator 14 is configured to generate negative pressure to draw gas from subject 12. Pressure generator 14 is configured to modulate the pressure and/or frequency of the pressurized flow of breathable gas in accordance with the in-exsufflation therapy regime. In some embodiments, pressure generator 14 is a device dedicated to in-exsufflation. In some embodiments, pressure generator 14 is a ventilator and/or positive airway pressure device configured to provide therapy other than and/or in addition to in-exsufflation. Pressure generator 14 may be configured such that one or more gas parameters of the pressurized flow of breathable gas in addition to and/or other than pressure are controlled in accordance with the therapy regime. The one or more gas parameters may include, for example, one or more of volume, flow rate, temperature, gas composition, velocity, acceleration, and/or other parameters.

[0014] In some embodiments, pressure generator 14 may include any device, such as, for example, a pump, blower, piston, or bellows, that is capable of elevating the pressure of the received gas for delivery to a patient. In some embodiments, pressure generator 14 may include one or more devices, such as for example, a valve and/or a series of valves, capable of controlling the pressure, flow rate, flow direction, oscillation frequency, and/or other parameters of the flow of gas. The present disclosure contemplates controlling the operating speed of the blower, for example, either alone or in combination with one or more valves and/or other devices contained in and/or external to pressure generator 14, to control the pressure and/or flow of gas provided to subject 12. For example, pressure generator 14 may selectively control the flow direction of the flow of gas such that pressure levels during exsufflation may be negative according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime. The present disclosure contemplates that gas other than ambient atmospheric air may be introduced into system 10 for delivery to the patient.

[0015] Subject interface 16 is configured to interface with the airway of subject 12. Subject interface 16 is configured to provide fluid communication between pressure generator 14 and the airway of subject 12. As such, subject interface 16 comprises a conduit 30, an interface

appliance 32, and/or other components. Conduit 30 is configured to form a flow path through which the pressurized flow of breathable gas is communicated between pressure generator 14 and interface appliance 32. Conduit 30 may be a flexible length of hose, or other conduit, that places interface appliance 32 in fluid communication with pressure generator 14. Conduit 30 conveys gas (e.g., air) to and/or from interface appliance 32, and interface appliance 32 places conduit 30 in communication with the airway of subject 12. In some embodiments, interface appliance 32 is non-invasive. As such, interface appliance 32 non-invasively engages subject 12. Non-invasive engagement includes removably engaging an area (or areas) surrounding one or more external orifices of the airway of subject 12 (e.g., nostrils and/or mouth) to communicate gas between the airway of subject 12 and subject interface 16. Some examples of non-invasive interface appliance 32 may include, for example, a blow tube, a nasal cannula, a nasal mask, a nasal/oral mask, a full face mask, a total face mask, or other interface appliances that communicate a flow of gas with an airway of a subject.

**[0016]** Sensors 18 are configured to generate output signals conveying information related to one or more gas parameters of the gas within subject interface 16. The one or more gas parameters may comprise flow rate, pressure, volume, temperature, humidity, velocity, and/or other gas parameters. Sensors 18 may comprise one or more sensors that measure such parameters directly (e.g., through fluid communication with the flow of gas in subject interface 16). Sensors 18 may comprise one or more sensors that generate output signals related to one or more parameters of the flow of gas indirectly. By way of a non-limiting example, one or more of sensors 18 may generate an output based on an operating parameter of the pressure generator 14 (e.g., a motor current, voltage, rotational velocity, and/or other operating parameters), and/or other sensors. Although sensors 18 are illustrated at a single location within (or in communication with) conduit 30 between interface appliance 32 and pressure generator 14, this is not intended to be limiting. Sensors 18 may include sensors disposed in a plurality of locations, such as for example, within pressure generator 14, within (or in communication with) interface appliance 32, and/or other locations.

**[0017]** Processor 20 is configured to provide information processing capabilities in system 10. As such, processor 20 may include one or more of a digital processor, an analog processor, a digital circuit designed to process information, an analog circuit designed to process information, a state machine, and/or other mechanisms for electronically processing information. Although processor 20 is shown in FIG. 1 as a single entity, this is for illustrative purposes only. In some implementations, processor 20 includes a plurality of processing units. These processing units may be physically located within the same device, or processor 20 may represent processing functionality of a plurality of devices operating

in coordination.

**[0018]** As shown in FIG. 1, processor 20 maybe configured to execute one or more computer program modules. The one or more computer program modules comprise one or more of a parameter module 40, a control module 42, an effectiveness module 44, an adjustment module 46, and/or other modules. Processor 20 may be configured to execute modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46 by software; hardware; firmware; some combination of software, hardware, and/or firmware; and/or other mechanisms for configuring processing capabilities on processor 20.

**[0019]** It should be appreciated that although modules 40, 42, 44 and 46 are illustrated in FIG. 1 as being collocated within a single processing unit, in implementations in which processor 20 includes multiple processing units, one or more of modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46 may be located remotely from the other modules. The description of the functionality provided by the different modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46 described below is for illustrative purposes, and is not intended to be limiting, as any of modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46 may provide more or less functionality than is described. For example, one or more of modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46 may be eliminated, and some or all of its functionality may be provided by other ones of modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46. As another example, processor 20 may be configured to execute one or more additional modules that may perform some or all of the functionality attributed below to one of modules 40, 42, 44, and/or 46.

**[0020]** Parameter module 40 is configured to determine one or more parameters within system 10. The one or more parameters within system 10 may comprise gas parameters related to the pressurized flow of breathable gas, breathing parameters related to the respiration of subject 12 and/or other parameters. Parameter module 40 is configured to determine the one or more parameters based on the output signals of sensors 18, and/or other information. The information determined by parameter module 40 may be used for controlling pressure generator 14, stored in electronic storage 24, displayed by user interface 24, and/or used for other uses. The one or more parameters determined by parameter module 40 may comprise, for example, one or more of a flow rate, pressure, a volume, humidity, temperature, acceleration, velocity, respiration rate, tidal volume, and/or other parameters.

**[0021]** Control module 42 is configured to control pressure generator 14 to generate the flow of gas in accordance with the in-exsufflation therapy regime. Control module 42 is configured to control pressure generator 14 based on information related to the output signals from sensors 18, information determined by parameter module 40, information entered by a user to user interface 24, and/or other information.

**[0022]** Control module 42 is configured to control pressure generator 14 to modulate the pressure of the pressurized flow of breathable gas within a respiratory phase

(inhalation or exhalation) to generate a percussive pressure waveform. Modulation of the pressure may comprise alternating the pressure delivered to subject 12 between two or more pressure levels within a respiratory phase, and/or controlling the frequency of pressure alternation. Control module 42 may be configured to cause pressure generator 14 to alternate pressure levels around a first local median pressure with a first amplitude during an inhalation of subject 12, and around a second local median pressure with a second amplitude during an exhalation of subject 12. The second local median pressure may be lower than the first median pressure. The second local median pressure and /or the alternating pressures around the second local median pressure may be negative pressures. Control module 42 is configured to control pressure generator 14 to reduce the median pressure of the pressurized flow of breathable gas for exsufflation compared to insufflation with sufficient abruptness that expiratory flow through the airway of the subject is sufficient to remove mucus and/or other debris from the airway and/or lungs of the subject. The first amplitude and the second amplitude may be the same.

**[0023]** By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. 2 shows an applied percussive pressure waveform 200. Applied percussive pressure waveform 200 has a local median pressure 202 of about 37.5cm H<sub>2</sub>O during inhalation 204, a local median pressure 206 of about negative 37.5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O during exhalation 208, an amplitude 210 of 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O, and a frequency of 10Hz. In example FIG. 2 local median pressure 206 during exhalation is lower than local median pressure 204 during inhalation and the transition between the two is abrupt.

**[0024]** Returning to FIG. 1, control module 42 is configured to determine initial percussive pressure waveform parameters (e.g., an initial first local median pressure, second local median pressure, amplitude, oscillation frequency) such that control module 42 may control pressure generator 14 to begin in-exsufflation therapy at the determined initial percussive pressure waveform parameters. Initial percussive pressure waveform parameters may be determined at manufacture, determined from information entered by a user via user interface 24, determined from previous respiration by subject 12, determined from information related to previous in-exsufflation therapy on subject 12, and/or determined by another method. From the initial starting amplitude, control module 42 is configured to ramp the percussive pressure waveform amplitude to a maximum amplitude over one or more respiratory phases. In some embodiments the maximum amplitude may be about 15cm of water. In some embodiments, the maximum amplitude may be about 10cm of water. In some embodiments, the maximum amplitude may be about 5cm of water.

**[0025]** Control module 42 is configured to monitor the responsiveness of the flow rate of the flow of breathable gas to the applied modulations in pressure during the respiratory phase. Control module 42 is configured to monitor the responsiveness of the flow rate based on

information related to the output signals from sensors 18, information determined by parameter module 40, and/or other information.

**[0026]** By way of a non-limiting example, the in-exsufflation therapy regime may dictate that the percussive pressure waveform is delivered to the airway of subject 12 starting at a first local median pressure during inhalation (e.g., 40cm H<sub>2</sub>O), a second local median pressure during exhalation (e.g., 10cm H<sub>2</sub>O), an initial amplitude (e.g., 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O), and an initial frequency (e.g., 10Hz). Control module 42 may control pressure generator 14 to steadily increase the amplitude of the waveform up to 10cm of water during a series of inhalations and exhalations by subject 12.

**[0027]** In some embodiments, control module 42 may control pressure generator 14 such that the pressure support provided to the subject via the flow of gas comprises therapy in addition to in-exsufflation. Therapy in addition to and/or instead of in-exsufflation may comprise, for example, continuous positive airway pressure support (CPAP), bi-level positive airway pressure support (BPAP), proportional positive airway pressure support (PPAP), and/or other types of pressure support therapy.

**[0028]** Effectiveness module 44 is configured to determine the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime. The determination of effectiveness is based on the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure. In some embodiments, effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime may be determined based on information related to a parameter other than flow rate. Information related to the responsiveness of the flow rate may be determined based on information related to the output signals from sensors 18, information determined by parameter module 40, information determined by control module 42, and/or other information. Increased responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure indicates increased effectiveness. Increased oscillating flow rate amplitude indicates greater responsiveness.

**[0029]** Revisiting the example in FIG. 2, a resulting oscillating flow rate waveform 212 is monitored after generation of applied percussive pressure waveform 200. Resulting oscillating flow rate waveform 212 has a variable amplitude 214. Variable amplitude 214 is an indication of the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure. Increasing amplitude 214 indicates greater responsiveness.

**[0030]** Returning to FIG. 1, effectiveness module 44 may be configured to determine the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime one or more times during a respiratory phase. In some embodiments, effectiveness module 44 may determine the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime for one or more respiratory phases in a series of respiratory phases. In some embodiments, effectiveness module 44 may determine the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime for one or more series of respirations by subject 12. Effectiveness module 44 may determine the effectiveness of the

in-exsufflation therapy regime responsive to the initial application of in-exsufflation therapy by control module 42 and/or adjustments to the percussive pressure waveform made by adjustment module 46.

**[0031]** In some embodiments, effectiveness module 44 determines the oscillating flow rate amplitude after each pressure modulation. In some embodiments effectiveness module 44 may determine a flow rate amplitude after one or more pressure oscillations in a series of pressure oscillations (e.g., average flow rate amplitude). In some embodiments, effectiveness module 44 may determine a flow rate amplitude representative of the flow rate amplitude during inhalation (e.g., average flow rate amplitude during inhalation), and a flow rate amplitude representative of the flow rate amplitude during exhalation (e.g., average flow rate amplitude during exhalation.)

**[0032]** Effectiveness module 44 is configured to determine an effectiveness threshold. Effectiveness module 44 is configured to compare the information indicating effectiveness (e.g., the amplitude of the oscillating flow rate) to the effectiveness threshold. Effectiveness module 42 is configured to determine that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is effective and/or ineffective based on the information indicating effectiveness relative to the effectiveness threshold. By way of a non-limiting example, when the amplitude of the oscillating flow rate breaches the effectiveness threshold, effectiveness module 44 may determine that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is effective. When the amplitude of the oscillating flow rate does not breach the effectiveness threshold, effectiveness module 44 may determine that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is ineffective. The effectiveness threshold maybe configurable to a user (e.g., subject 12, a doctor, a caregiver, a researcher, and/or other users) through user interface 24, determined at manufacture, determined based on previous respiration by subject 12, determined based on information related to previous in-exsufflation therapy administered to subject 12, and/or determined by other methods.

**[0033]** Adjustment module 46 is configured to adjust one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform to enhance the responsiveness of the flow rate of the flow of breathable gas. Adjustment module 46 is configured to adjust the one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform responsive to a determination by effectiveness module 44 that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is not effective. Responsive to the determination that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is not effective, adjustment module 46 is configured to control pressure generator 14 to sweep the percussive pressure waveform through one or more frequencies in a frequency range. The frequency range may be determined at manufacture, determined from information entered by a user via user interface 24, determined from previous respiration by subject 12, determined from information related to previous in-exsufflation therapy on subject 12, and/or determined by another method. Adjustment module 46 is configured to stop sweeping the percussive

pressure waveform through the one or more frequencies in the frequency range responsive to a determination by effectiveness module 44 that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is effective, and/or when one or more limits of the frequency range are reached.

**[0034]** In some embodiments, adjustment module 46 may be configured to adjust the local median pressures, the amplitude, and/or other parameters of the percussive pressure waveform in addition to and/or instead of the frequency. In some embodiments, adjustment module 46 may be configured to optimize the parameters of the percussive pressure waveform (e.g., pressure, amplitude, frequency) to achieve a maximum oscillating flow rate amplitude. Adjustment module 46 may be configured to optimize the parameters of the percussive pressure waveform to achieve a maximum oscillating flow rate amplitude in an ongoing manner during an in-exsufflation therapy session. In some embodiments, adjustment module 46 may be configured to adjust one or more parameters of the percussive waveform differently for inhalation compared to exhalation.

**[0035]** As introduced above, FIG. 2 shows applied percussive pressure waveform 200 and resulting oscillating flow rate waveform 212. FIG. 2 may represent the initial in-exsufflation therapy percussive pressure waveform generated by a pressure generator (e.g., pressure generator 14 shown in FIG. 1) under the control of a processor control module (e.g., control module 42 shown in FIG. 1). The initial percussive pressure waveform shown in FIG. 2 may represent ineffective in-exsufflation therapy.

**[0036]** FIG. 3 shows another example of an applied percussive pressure waveform 300 and a resulting oscillating flow rate waveform 312. The percussive pressure waveform shown in FIG. 3 may represent effective in-exsufflation therapy. FIG. 3 may represent the in-exsufflation therapy percussive pressure waveform generated by a pressure generator (e.g., pressure generator 14 shown in FIG. 1) after adjustment by a processor adjustment module (e.g., adjustment module 46 shown in FIG. 1) responsive to a determination of ineffectiveness by a processor effectiveness module (e.g., effectiveness module 44 shown in FIG. 1). In the example shown in FIG. 3, the local median pressures, the amplitude, and the frequency are adjusted relative to FIG. 2. In FIG. 3 the applied percussive pressure waveform 300 has a local median pressure 302 of about 36cm H<sub>2</sub>O during inhalation 304, a local median pressure 306 of about negative 36 cm H<sub>2</sub>O during exhalation 308, an amplitude 310 of 7.5cm H<sub>2</sub>O, and a frequency of 5Hz. The resulting oscillating flow rate waveform 312 has a variable amplitude 314. Amplitude 314 of oscillating flow rate waveform 312 is larger relative to amplitude 214 shown in FIG. 2. According to the description provided above with respect to FIG. 1, the larger amplitude 314 of flow rate waveform 312 indicates that applied percussive waveform 300 is more effective than applied percussive waveform 200.

**[0037]** Returning to FIG. 1, in some embodiments, electronic storage 22 comprises electronic storage me-

dia that electronically stores information. The electronic storage media of electronic storage 22 may comprise one or both of system storage that is provided integrally (i.e., substantially non-removable) with system 10 and/or removable storage that is removably connectable to system 10 via, for example, a port (e.g., a USB port, a firewire port, etc.) or a drive (e.g., a disk drive, etc.). Electronic storage 22 may comprise one or more of optically readable storage media (e.g., optical disks, etc.), magnetically readable storage media (e.g., magnetic tape, magnetic hard drive, floppy drive, etc.), electrical charge-based storage media (e.g., EPROM, RAM, etc.), solid-state storage media (e.g., flash drive, etc.), and/or other electronically readable storage media. Electronic storage 22 may store software algorithms, information determined by processor 20, information received via user interface 24, and/or other information that enables system 10 to function properly. Electronic storage 22 may be (in whole or in part) a separate component within system 10, or electronic storage 22 may be provided (in whole or in part) integrally with one or more other components of system 10 (e.g., pressure generator 14, processor 20, etc.). In some embodiments, information determined by processor 20 and stored by electronic storage 22 may comprise information related to previous respiration by subject 12, information related to previous in-exsufflation therapy on subject 12 by system 10, and/or other information.

**[0038]** User interface 24 is configured to provide an interface between system 10 and subject 12 through which subject 12 provides information to and receives information from system 10. This enables data, results, and/or instructions and any other communicable items, collectively referred to as "information," to be communicated between subject 12 and one or more of subject interface 16, processor 20, and/or other components of system 10. Examples of interface devices suitable for inclusion in user interface 24 include a keypad, buttons, switches, a keyboard, knobs, levers, a display screen, a touch screen, speakers, a microphone, a printer, and/or other interface devices. In some embodiments, user interface 24 includes a plurality of separate interfaces. It is to be understood that other communication techniques, either hard-wired or wireless, are also contemplated by the present disclosure as user interface 24. Other exemplary input devices and techniques adapted for use with system 10 as user interface 24 include, but are not limited to, an RS-232 port, RF link, an IR link, modem (telephone, cable or other). In short, any technique for communicating information with system 10 is contemplated by the present disclosure as user interface 24. By way of a non-limiting example, a user may enter a threshold value for the oscillating flow rate amplitude through user interface 24.

**[0039]** In some embodiments, information entered by a user through user interface 24 to system 10 may include, for example, designation of a therapy regime (e.g., in-exsufflation, CPAP, etc.), in-exsufflation therapy initial

percussive pressure waveform parameters, frequency range, an oscillating flow rate amplitude effectiveness threshold, and/or other information.

**[0040]** FIG. 4 illustrates a method 400 to in-exsufflate a subject with an in-exsufflation system. The system comprises a pressure generator, a subject interface, one or more sensors, and one or more processors. The processor comprises a control module, an effectiveness module, and an adjustment module. The operations of method 400 presented below are intended to be illustrative. In some embodiments, method 400 may be accomplished with one or more additional operations not described, and/or without one or more of the operations discussed. Additionally, the order in which the operations of method 400 are illustrated in FIG. 4 and described below is not intended to be limiting.

**[0041]** In some embodiments, method 400 may be implemented in one or more processing devices (e.g., a digital processor, an analog processor, a digital circuit designed to process information, an analog circuit designed to process information, a state machine, and/or other mechanisms for electronically processing information). The one or more processing devices may include one or more devices executing some or all of the operations of method 400 in response to instructions stored electronically on an electronic storage medium. The one or more processing devices may include one or more devices configured through hardware, firmware, and/or software to be specifically designed for execution of one or more of the operations of method 400.

**[0042]** At an operation 402, a pressurized flow of breathable gas is generated for delivery to an airway of a subject according to an in-exsufflation therapy regime. In some embodiments, operation 402 is performed by a pressure generator the same as or similar to pressure generator 14 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

**[0043]** At an operation 404, the pressurized flow of breathable gas is communicated to the airway of the subject with a subject interface. In some embodiments, operation 404 is performed by a subject interface the same as or similar to subject interface 16 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

**[0044]** At an operation 406, output signals conveying information related to one or more gas parameters of the flow of breathable gas are generated. In some embodiments, operation 406 is performed by sensors the same as or similar to sensors 18 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

**[0045]** At an operation 408, computer program modules are executed. In some embodiments, operation 408 is performed by a processor the same as or similar to processor 20 (shown in FIG. 1 and describe herein).

**[0046]** At an operation 410, the pressure generator is controlled according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime. In some embodiments, operation 410 is performed by a processor module the same as or similar to control module 42 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

**[0047]** At an operation 412, the pressure generator is

caused to modulate a gas pressure within a respiratory phase between two or more pressure levels to generate a percussive pressure waveform during the respiratory phase. In some embodiments, operation 412 is performed by a processor module the same as or similar to control module 42 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

[0048] At an operation 414, the responsiveness of a flow rate of the flow of breathable gas to the modulation in pressure during the respiratory phase is monitored. In some embodiments, operation 414 is performed by a processor module the same as or similar to control module 42 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

[0049] At an operation 416, the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime is determined. The determination of effectiveness is based on the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure. In some embodiments, operation 416 is performed by a processor module the same as or similar to effectiveness module 44 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

[0050] At an operation 418, one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform are adjusted to enhance the responsiveness of the flow rate. In some embodiments, operation 418 is performed by a processor module the same as or similar to adjustment module 46 (shown in FIG. 1 and described herein).

[0051] In the claims, any reference signs placed between parentheses shall not be construed as limiting the claim. The word "comprising" or "including" does not exclude the presence of elements or steps other than those listed in a claim. In a device claim enumerating several means, several of these means may be embodied by one and the same item of hardware. The word "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements. In any device claim enumerating several means, several of these means may be embodied by one and the same item of hardware. The mere fact that certain elements are recited in mutually different dependent claims does not indicate that these elements cannot be used in combination.

[0052] Although the description provided above provides detail for the purpose of illustration based on what is currently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that such detail is solely for that purpose and that the disclosure is not limited to the expressly disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover modifications and equivalent arrangements that are within the scope of the appended claims. For example, it is to be understood that the present disclosure contemplates that, to the extent possible, one or more features of any embodiment can be combined with one or more features of any other embodiment.

**Claims**

1. A system (10) configured to in-exsufflate a subject

(12), the system comprising;  
means (14) for generating a flow of breathable gas for delivery to an airway of the subject according to an in-exsufflation therapy regime;  
means (16) for communicating the flow of breathable gas to the airway of the subject;  
means (18) for generating output signals conveying information related to one or more gas parameters of the flow of breathable gas;  
means (20) for executing computer program modules;  
means (42) for controlling the means (14) for generating a flow according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime,  
**characterised in that** controlling the means for generating according to the in-exsufflation therapy regime comprises:

causing the means (14) for generating a flow to modulate a gas pressure within a respiratory phase between two or more pressure levels to generate a percussive pressure waveform for delivery to the airway of the subject during the respiratory phase; and  
monitoring the responsiveness of a flow rate of the flow of breathable gas to the modulations in pressure during the respiratory phase;  
means (44) for determining the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime, the determination of effectiveness based on the responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure; and  
means (46) for adjusting one or more parameters of the percussive pressure waveform to enhance the responsiveness of the flow rate.

- 2. The system of claim 1, wherein a respiratory phase comprises inhalation or exhalation by the subject.
- 3. The system of claim 2, wherein the means (42) for controlling the means (14) for generating causes the means (14) for generating to generate the percussive pressure waveform with a first local median pressure during an inhalation of the subject, and a second local median pressure during an exhalation of the subject.
- 4. The system of claim 1, wherein adjustment comprises changing one or more of a first local median pressure during inhalation, a second local median pressure during exhalation, an amplitude, or a frequency of the percussive pressure waveform.
- 5. The system of claim 1, wherein greater responsiveness of the flow rate to the modulations in pressure indicates greater effectiveness, and wherein an increase in an oscillating flow rate amplitude indicates greater responsiveness.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the means (42) for controlling are configured to control the means (14) for generating a flow of breathable gas to reduce the median pressure of the flow of breathable gas for exsufflation compared to insufflation with sufficient abruptness that expiratory flow through the airway of the subject is sufficient to remove mucus and/or other debris from the airway and/or lungs of the subject. 5
7. The system of claim 1, wherein an amplitude of the percussive pressure waveform during an inhalation of the subject is the same as an amplitude of the percussive pressure waveform during an exhalation of the subject. 10
8. The system of claim 1, wherein wherein the means (42) for controlling are configured to control the means (14) for generating a flow of breathable gas to steadily increase an amplitude of the percussive pressure waveform during a series of inhalations and exhalations by the subject. 15
9. The system of claim 1, wherein the means (46) for adjusting are configured to control the means (14) for generating a flow of breathable gas to sweep the percussive pressure waveform through one or more frequencies in a frequency range in response to the determination that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is not effective. 20
10. The system of claim 9, wherein wherein the means (46) for adjusting are configured to stop sweeping the percussive pressure waveform through the one or more frequencies in the frequency range responsive to a determination by the means (44) for determining the effectiveness of the in-exsufflation therapy regime that the in-exsufflation therapy regime is effective, and/or when one or more limits of the frequency range are reached. 25
- 30

### Patentansprüche

1. System (10), das konfiguriert ist, um ein Subjekt (12) hineinzublase, wobei das System umfasst: 45
- Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen eines Atemgasflusses zur Abgabe an einen Luftweg des Subjekts gemäß einem In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regime; 50
- Mittel (16) zum Übermitteln des Atemgasflusses an den Atemweg des Patienten;
- Mittel (18) zum Erzeugen von Ausgangssignalen, die Informationen übertragen, die sich auf einen oder mehrere Gasparameter des Atemgasflusses beziehen; 55
- Mittel (20) zum Ausführen von Computerprogrammmodulen;

Mittel (42) zum Steuern der Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen eines Flusses gemäß dem In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regime, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Steuern der Mittel zum Erzeugen gemäß dem In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regime folgendes umfasst:

Veranlassen der Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen eines Flusses, um einen Gasdruck innerhalb einer Atmungsphase zwischen zwei oder mehr Druckniveaus zu modulieren, um eine perkussive Druckwellenform zur Abgabe an den Atemweg des Subjekts während der Atmungsphase zu erzeugen; und Überwachen des Ansprechverhaltens einer Durchflussmenge des Flusses des Atemgases auf die Druckmodulationen während der Atemphase;

Mittel (44) zum Bestimmen der Wirksamkeit des In-Exsufflationstherapie-Regimes, der Bestimmung der Wirksamkeit auf der Grundlage des Ansprechvermögens der Durchflussmenge auf die Druckmodulationen; und

Mittel (46) zum Einstellen eines oder mehrerer Parameter der perkussiven Druckwellenform, um das Ansprechverhalten der Durchflussmenge zu verbessern.

2. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine Atmungsphase das Inhalieren oder Ausatmen durch das Subjekt umfasst.
3. System nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Mittel (42) zum Steuern des Mittels (14) zum Erzeugen bewirkt, dass das Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen der perkussiven Druckwellenform mit einem ersten lokalen Mediandruck während einer Inhalation des Subjekts und einem zweiten lokalen Mediandruck während einer Ausatmung des Subjekts.
4. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Einstellen das Ändern eines oder mehrerer eines ersten lokalen Mediandrucks während der Inhalation, eines zweiten lokalen Mediandrucks während der Ausatmung, einer Amplitude oder einer Frequenz der perkussiven Druckwellenform umfasst.
5. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein größeres Ansprechverhalten der Durchflussmenge auf die Druckmodulationen eine größere Wirksamkeit anzeigt und wobei eine Zunahme einer oszillierenden Durchflussmengenamplitude eine größere Ansprechempfindlichkeit anzeigt.
6. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Mittel (42) zum Steuern konfiguriert sind, um die Mittel (14) zum Er-

zeugen eines Atemgasflusses zu steuern, um den mittleren Druck des Atemgasflusses zur Exsufflation im Vergleich zur Insufflation mit ausreichender Abruptheit zu reduzieren, sodass der Ausatemungsfluss durch den Luftweg des Subjekts ausreichend ist, um Schleim und / oder andere Ablagerungen aus dem Luftweg und / oder den Lungen des Subjekts zu entfernen.

7. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine Amplitude der perkussiven Druckwellenform während einer Inhalation des Subjekts die gleiche ist wie eine Amplitude der perkussiven Druckwellenform während einer Ausatmung des Subjekts.
8. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Mittel (42) zum Steuern konfiguriert sind, um die Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen eines Atemgasflusses zu steuern, um eine Amplitude der perkussiven Druckwellenform während einer Reihe von Inhalationen und Ausatmung durch das Subjekt stetig zu erhöhen.
9. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Mittel (46) zum Einstellen konfiguriert sind, die Mittel (14) zum Erzeugen eines Atmungsgasflusses zu steuern, um die perkussive Druckwellenform durch eine oder mehrere Frequenzen in einem Frequenzbereich als Reaktion auf die Bestimmung, dass das In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regime nicht wirksam ist, zu leiten.
10. System nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Mittel (46) zum Einstellen konfiguriert sind, um das Leiten der perkussiven Druckwellenform durch die eine oder mehreren Frequenzen in dem Frequenzbereich, der auf eine Bestimmung durch die Mittel (44) anspricht zu stoppen, um die Wirksamkeit des In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regimes zu bestimmen, dass das In-Exsufflations-Therapie-Regime wirksam ist, und / oder wenn eine oder mehrere Grenzen des Frequenzbereichs erreicht sind.

## Revendications

1. Système (10) configuré pour insuffler/exsuffler un sujet (12), le système comprenant :
- des moyens (14) pour générer un flux de gaz respirable à délivrer dans des voies aériennes du sujet selon un régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation ;
- des moyens (16) pour transmettre le flux de gaz respirable aux voies aériennes du sujet ;
- des moyens (18) pour générer des signaux de sortie transportant des informations relatives à un ou plusieurs paramètres gazeux du flux de gaz respirable ;
- des moyens (20) pour exécuter des modules de

programme informatique ;

des moyens (42) pour commander les moyens (14) pour générer un flux selon le régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation,

### caractérisé en ce que

la commande des moyens pour générer selon le régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation comprend :

- le fait d'amener les moyens (14) de génération d'un flux à moduler une pression de gaz dans une phase respiratoire entre deux niveaux de pression ou plus pour générer une forme d'onde de pression percussive à délivrer dans les voies aériennes du sujet pendant la phase respiratoire ; et
- la surveillance de la réactivité d'un débit du flux de gaz respirable face aux modulations de pression pendant la phase respiratoire ;
- des moyens (44) pour déterminer l'efficacité du régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation, la détermination de l'efficacité s'appuyant sur la réactivité du débit face aux modulations de pression ; et
- des moyens (46) pour ajuster un ou plusieurs paramètres de la forme d'onde de pression percussive afin d'améliorer la réactivité du débit.
2. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une phase respiratoire comprend une inspiration ou une expiration par le sujet.
3. Système selon la revendication 2, dans lequel les moyens (42) de commande des moyens (14) de génération amènent les moyens (14) de génération à générer la forme d'onde de pression percussive avec une première pression médiane locale pendant une inspiration du sujet, et une seconde pression médiane locale pendant une expiration du sujet.
4. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'ajustement comprend la modification d'un ou plusieurs facteurs parmi une première pression médiane locale pendant l'inspiration, une seconde pression médiane locale pendant l'expiration, une amplitude ou une fréquence de la forme d'onde de pression percussive.
5. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une plus grande réactivité du débit face aux modulations de pression indique une plus grande efficacité, et dans lequel une augmentation d'une amplitude d'oscillation du débit indique une plus grande réactivité.
6. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens (42) de commande sont configurés pour commander les moyens (14) de génération d'un flux

de gaz respirable pour réduire la pression médiane du flux de gaz respirable de l'exsufflation par rapport à celle de l'insufflation d'une manière suffisamment soudaine pour que le flux expiratoire dans les voies aériennes du sujet soit suffisant pour éliminer les mucosités et/ou d'autres débris des voies aériennes et/ou des poumons du sujet. 5

7. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une amplitude de la forme d'onde de pression percussive pendant une inspiration du sujet est identique à une amplitude de la forme d'onde de pression percussive pendant une expiration du sujet. 10

8. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens (42) de commande sont configurés pour commander les moyens (14) de génération d'un flux de gaz respirable pour augmenter de façon régulière une amplitude de la forme d'onde de pression percussive pendant une série d'inspirations et d'expirations par le sujet. 15  
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9. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens (46) d'ajustement sont configurés pour commander les moyens (14) de génération d'un flux de gaz respirable pour balayer la forme d'onde de pression percussive à travers une ou plusieurs fréquences d'une plage de fréquences en réponse à la détermination de l'inefficacité du régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation. 25  
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10. Système selon la revendication 9, dans lequel les moyens (46) d'ajustement sont configurés pour cesser de balayer la forme d'onde de pression percussive à travers les une ou plusieurs fréquences de la plage de fréquences en réponse à une détermination de l'efficacité du régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation par les moyens (44) de détermination de l'efficacité du régime de thérapie d'insufflation/exsufflation, et/ou lorsqu'une ou plusieurs limites de la plage de fréquence sont atteintes. 35  
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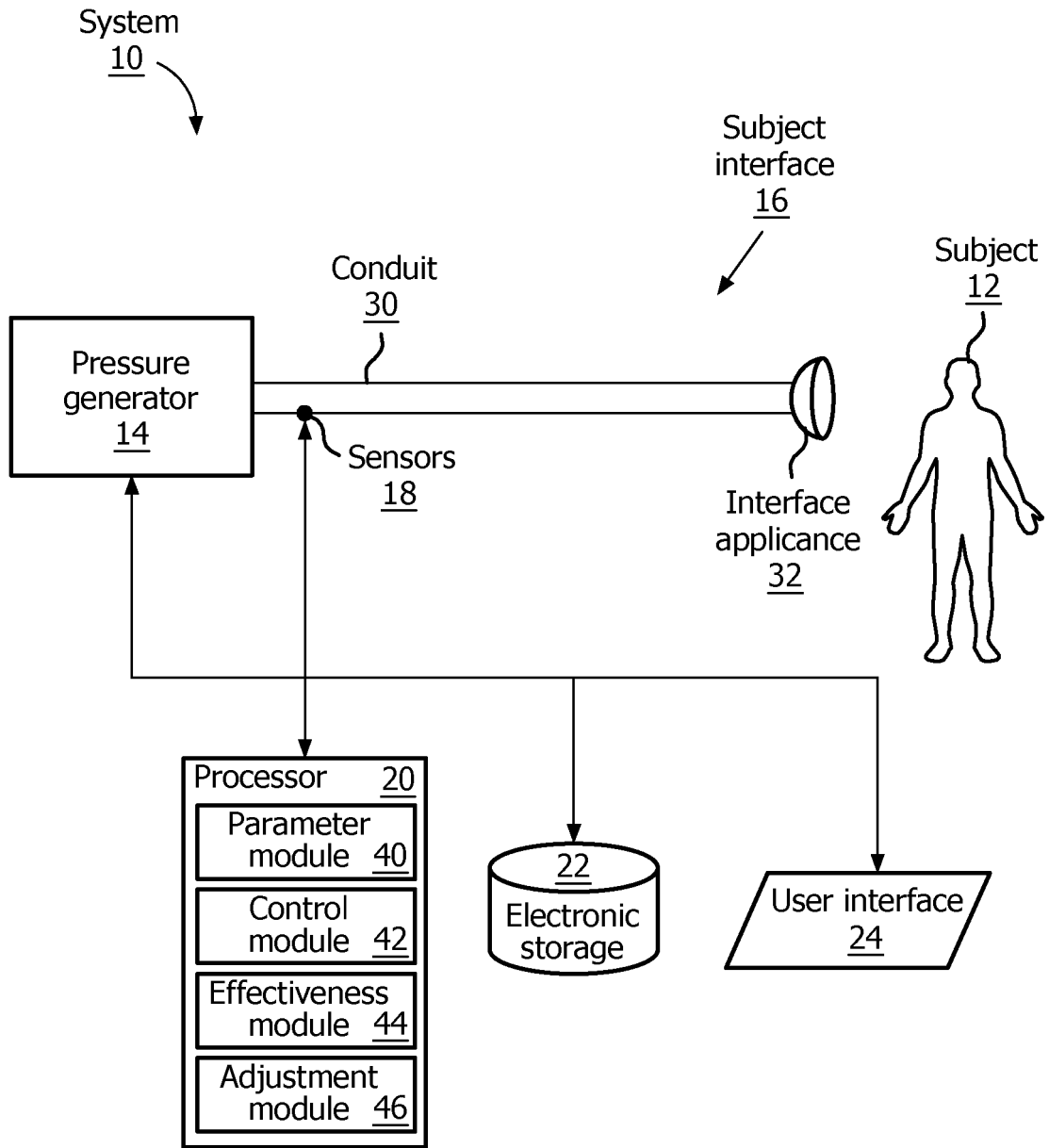


FIG. 1

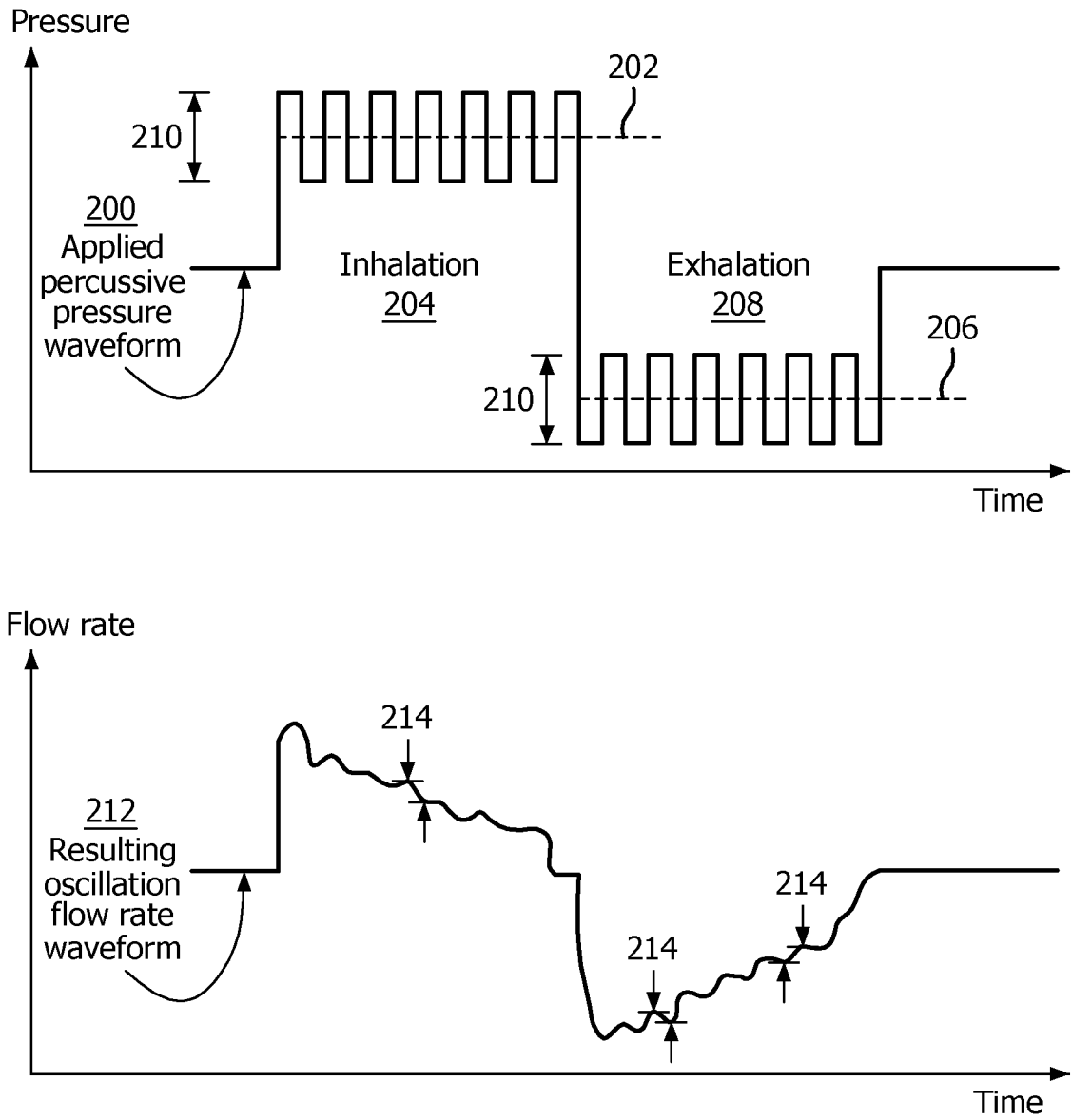


FIG. 2

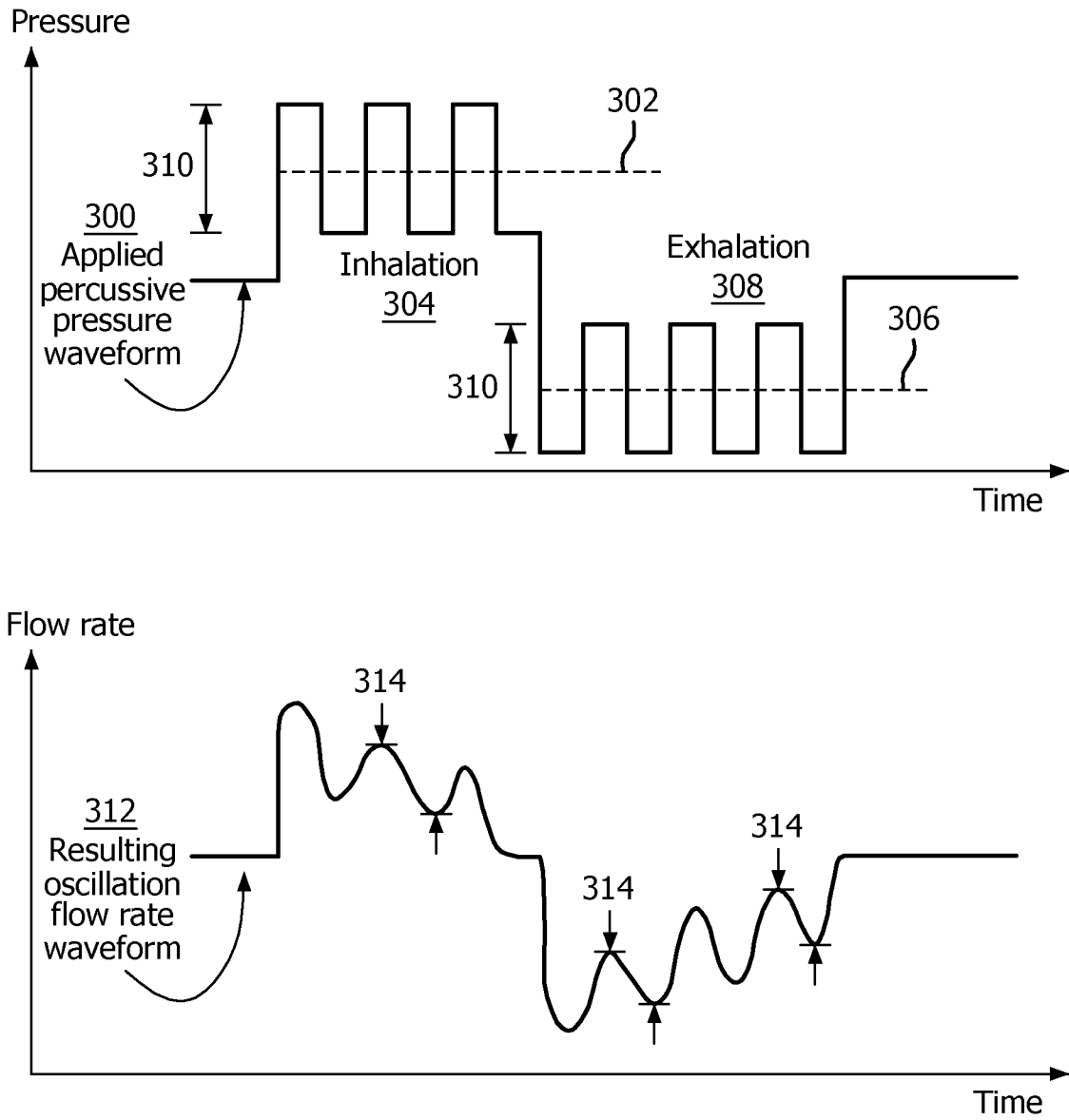


FIG. 3

Method  
400

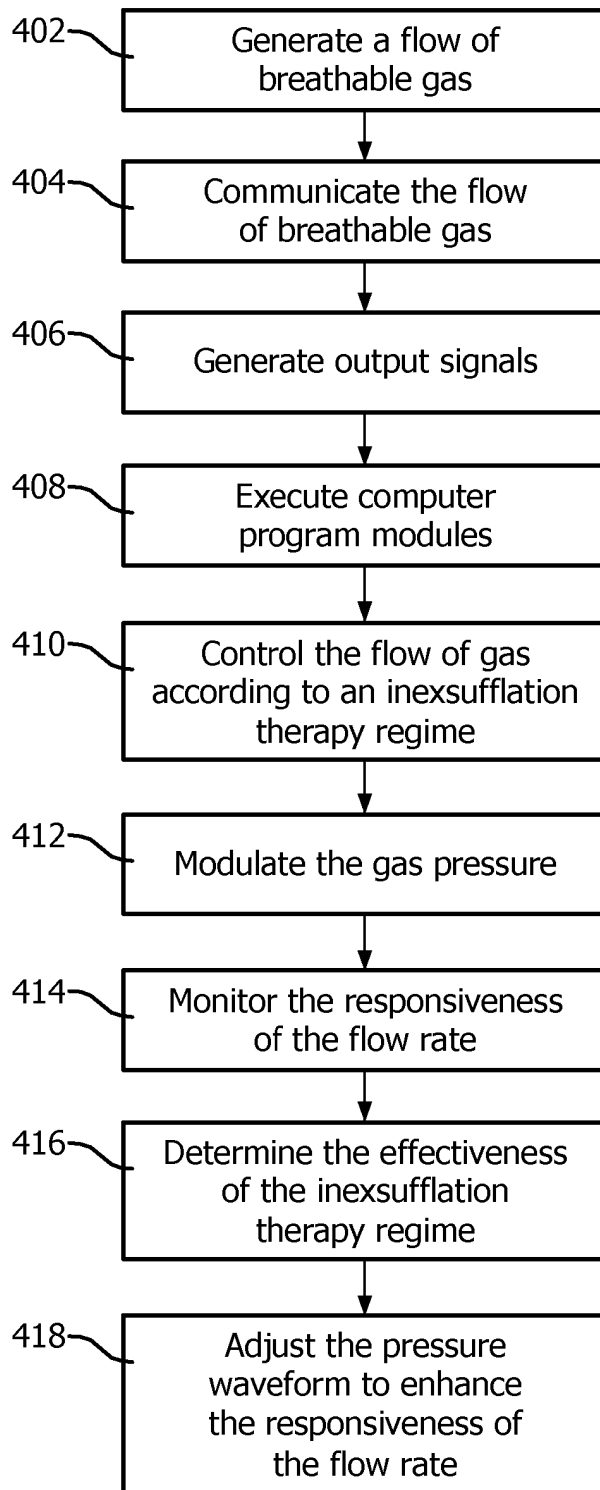


FIG. 4

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

- WO 2007106804 A2 [0003]

专利名称(译)	在 - 呼气疗法，自我调整		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP2854918B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2018-05-16
申请号	EP2013737855	申请日	2013-05-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦N.V.		
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IPC分类号	A61M16/00 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61M16/0069 A61B5/087 A61B5/4848 A61M16/0003 A61M16/0006 A61M16/0009 A61M16/024 A61M16/0666 A61M16/20 A61M2016/003 A61M2016/0033 A61M2205/3317 A61M2205/3334 A61M2205/3365 A61M2205/50 A61M2205/502 A61M2205/70		
代理机构(译)	STEFFEN, THOMAS		
优先权	61/655546 2012-06-05 US		
其他公开文献	EP2854918A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及一种方法和系统，其被配置为通过控制内部充气压力波形来对受试者进行充气。在一些实施例中，该系统包括压力发生器，对象接口，一个或多个传感器，一个或多个处理器，电子存储器，用户界面和/或其他组件。该系统被配置成通过在吸入和/或呼气期间诱导传递给受试者的冲击压力波形来帮助受试者放松和/或排出分泌物。该系统被配置为控制输送到受试者的体内治疗，而不需要定期手动设定和/或调节压力，压力幅度，频率范围和/或冲击压力波形的其他参数。

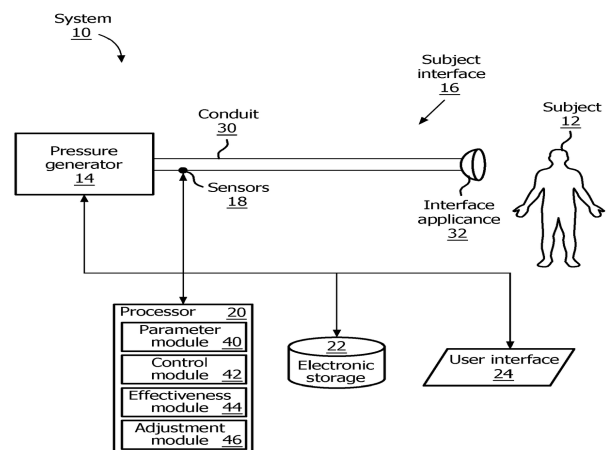


FIG. 1