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(54) **ASSISTIVE CAPNOGRAPHY DEVICE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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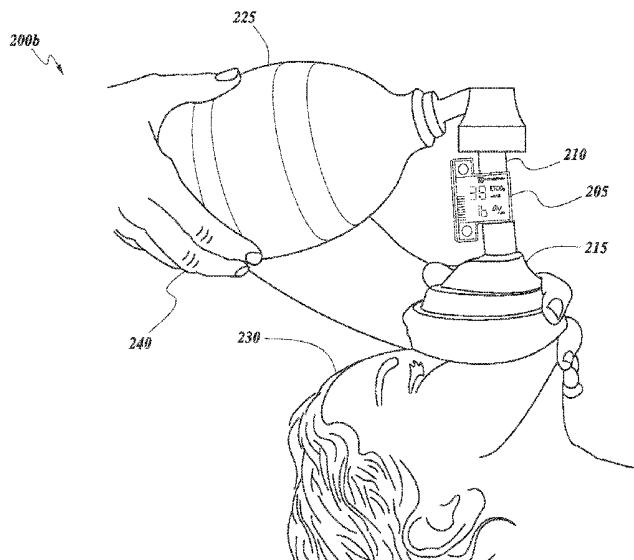
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and method for monitoring patient physiological data are presented herein. A gas analyzing measurement head can be provided to sample and analyze respiratory gases of a patient. In one embodiment, the gas analyzing measurement head can read information on an information element of an airway adapter or resuscitation bag. Such information can be used to generate instructions for manual ventilation using the gas analyzing measurement head, airway adapter, and resuscitation bag. Manual ventilation instructions can be displayed on the gas analyzing measurement head or can be transmitted for display on another device, such as a clinician's mobile computing device.

19 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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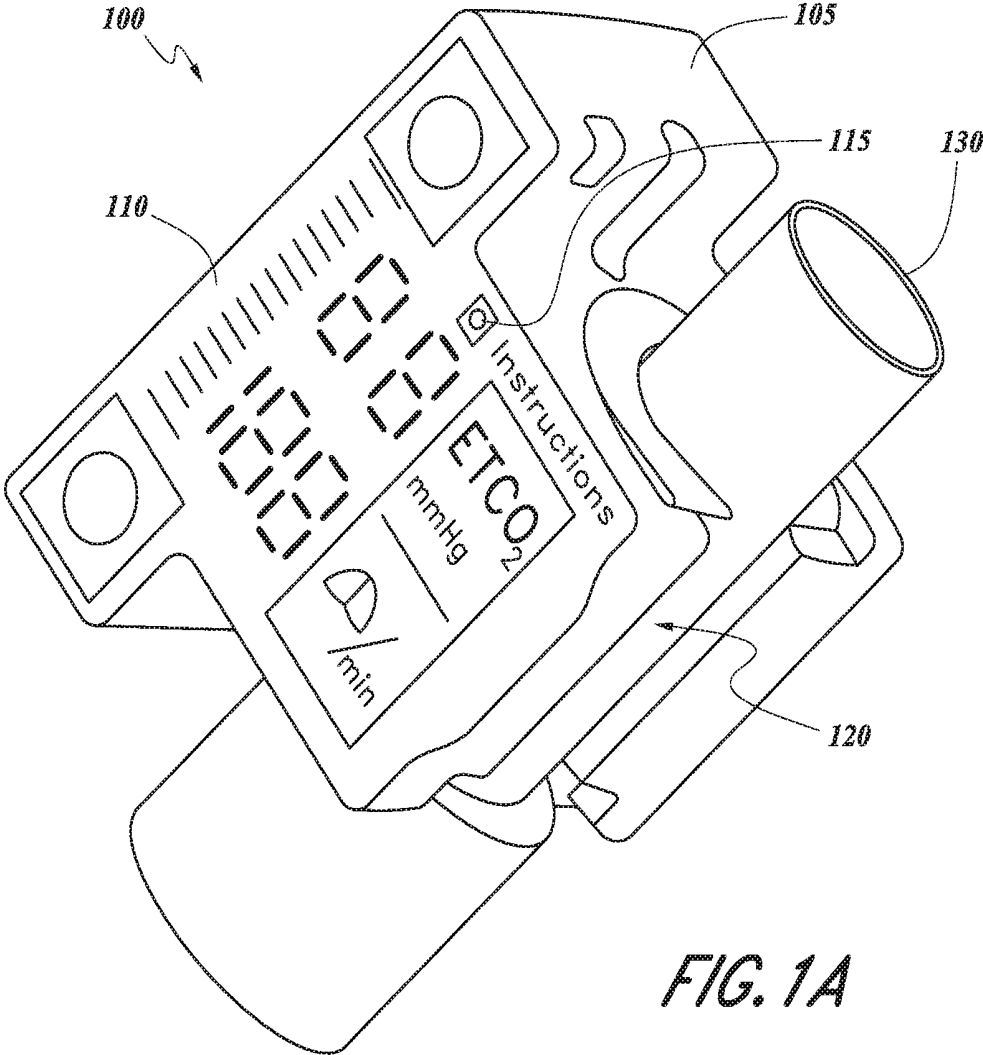
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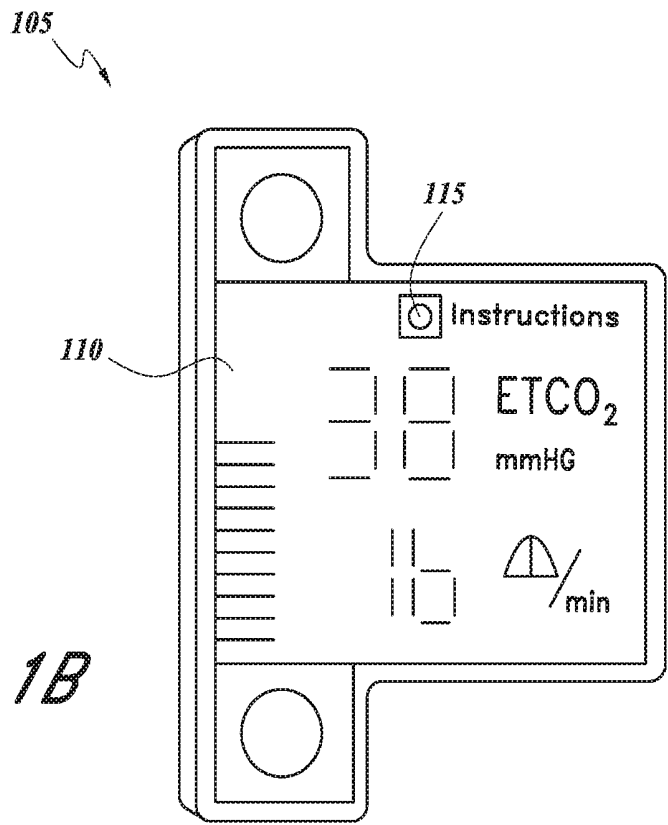


FIG. 1B

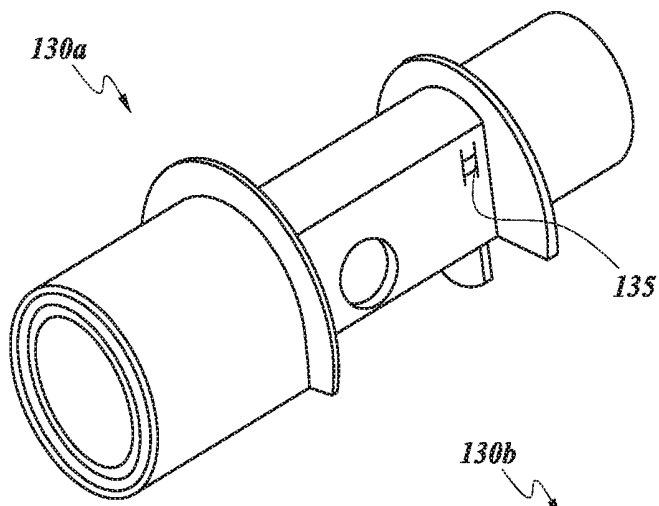


FIG. 1C

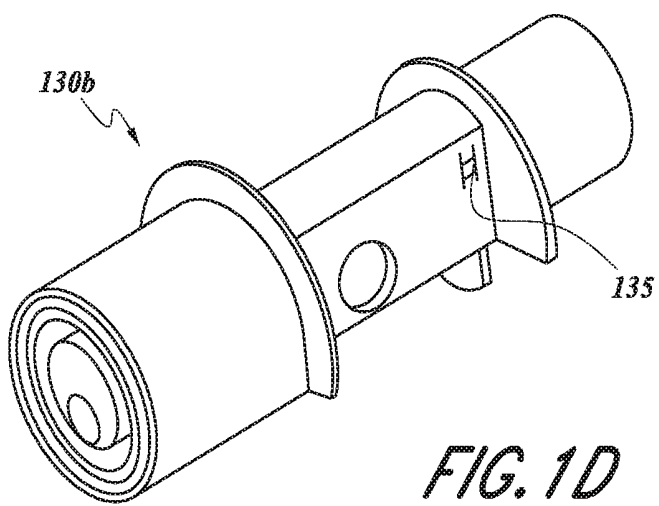


FIG. 1D

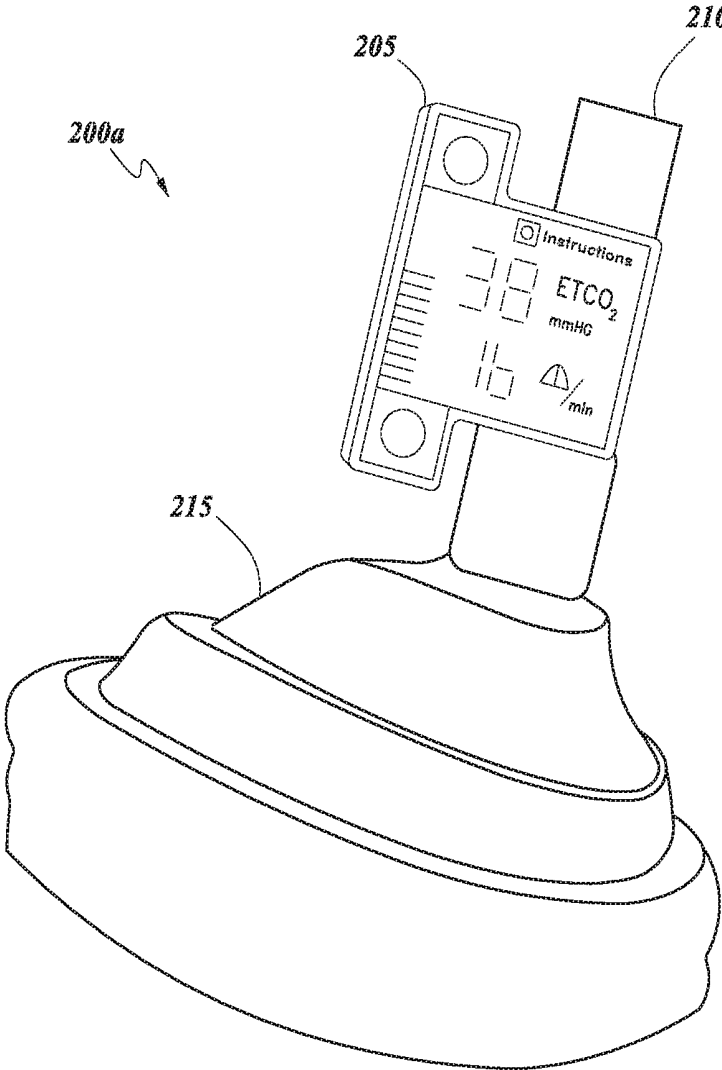
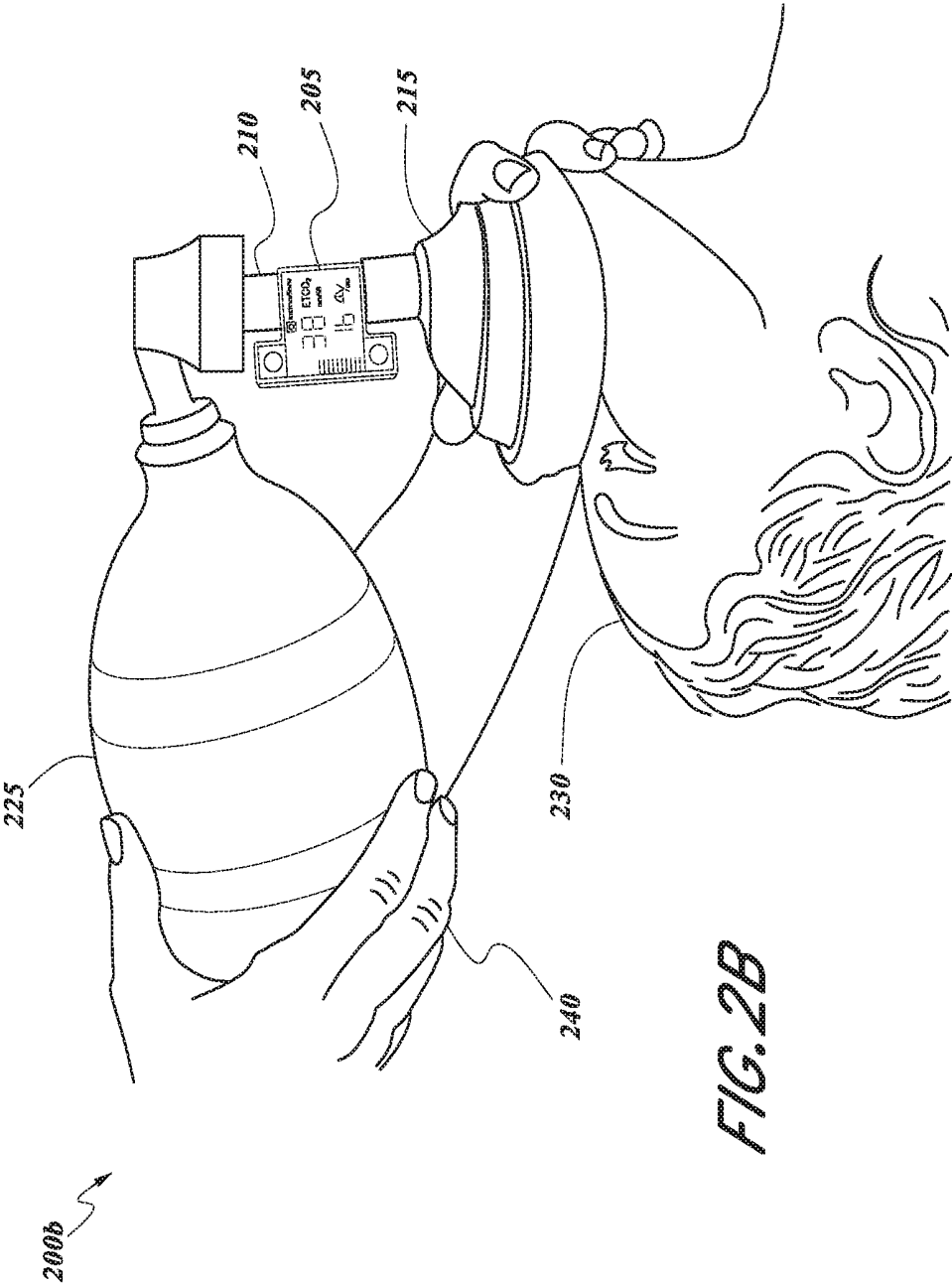


FIG. 2A



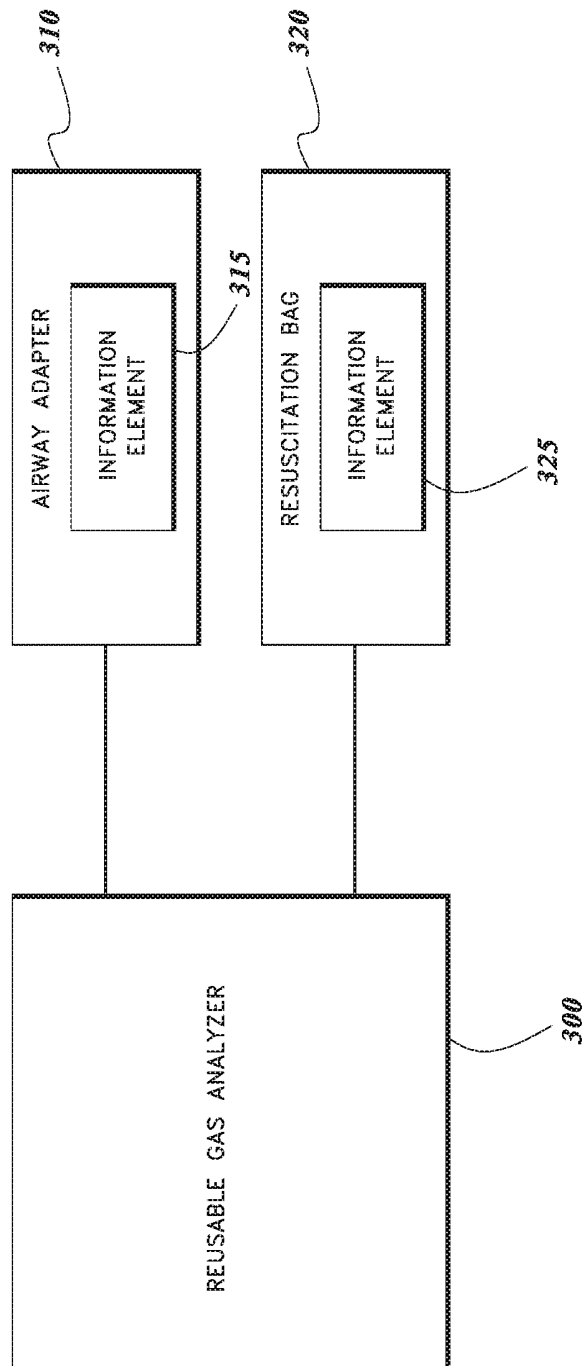


FIG. 3

400

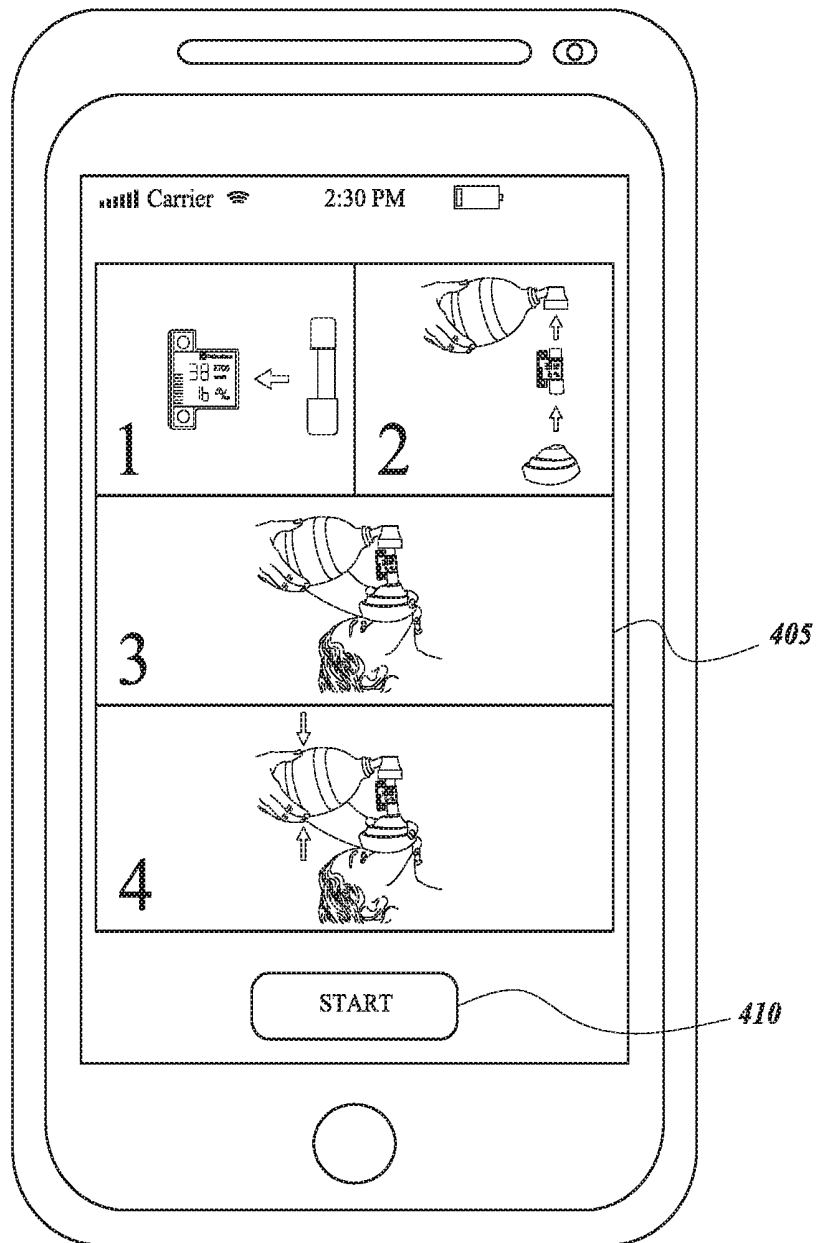


FIG. 4A

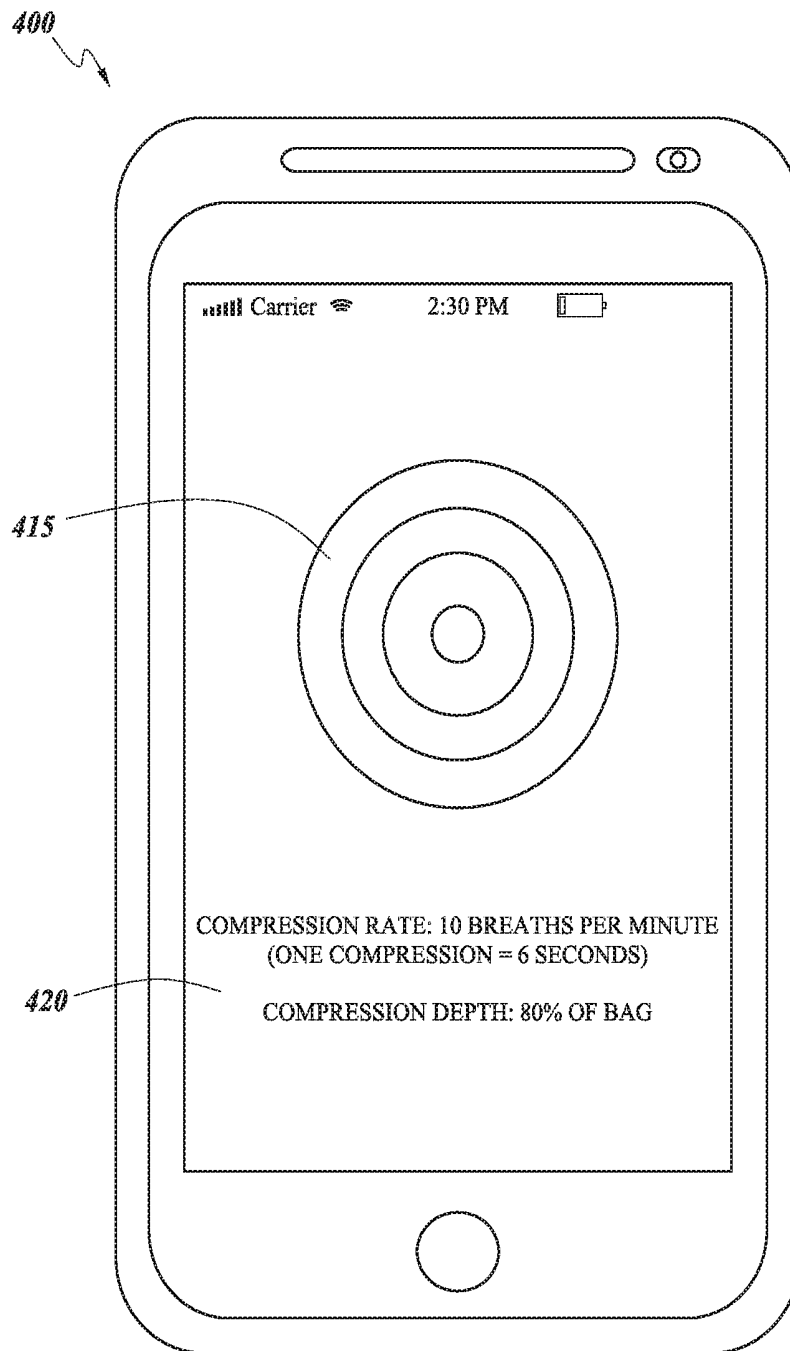


FIG. 4B

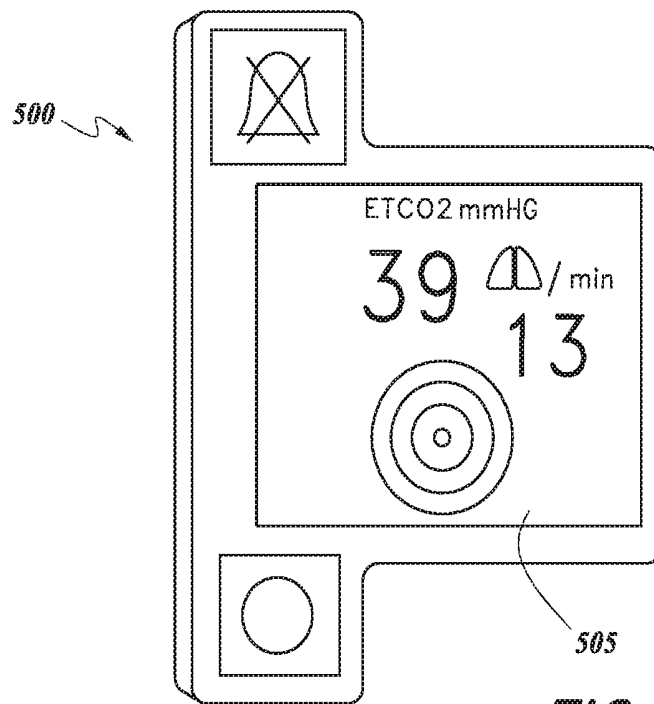


FIG. 5A

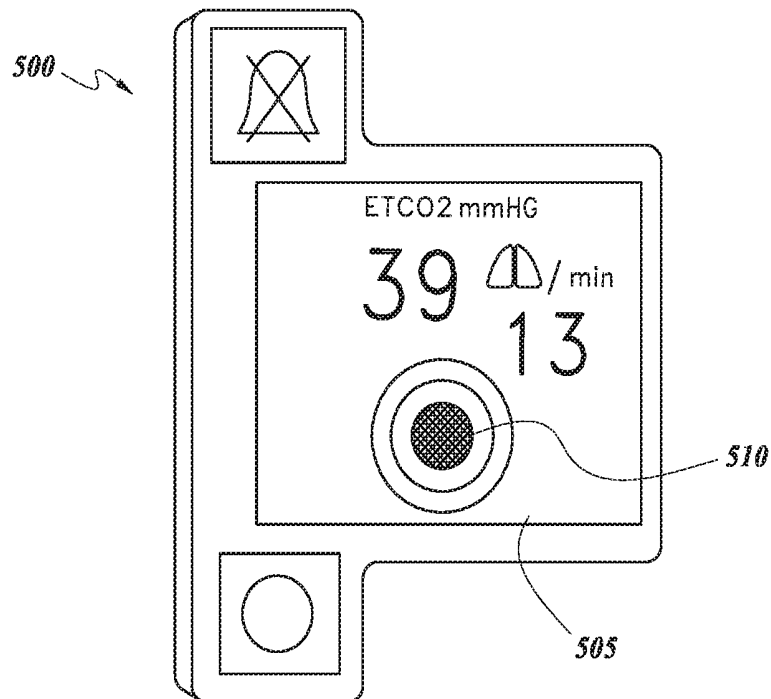


FIG. 5B

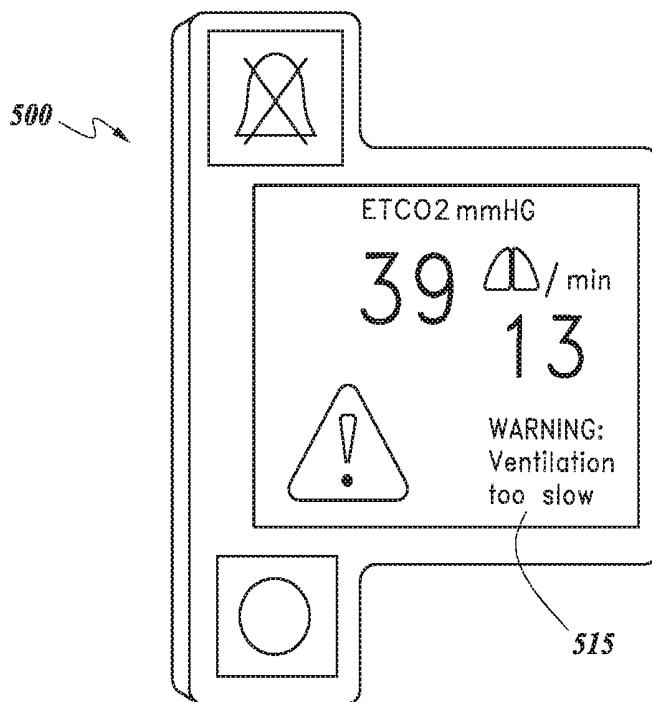


FIG. 5C

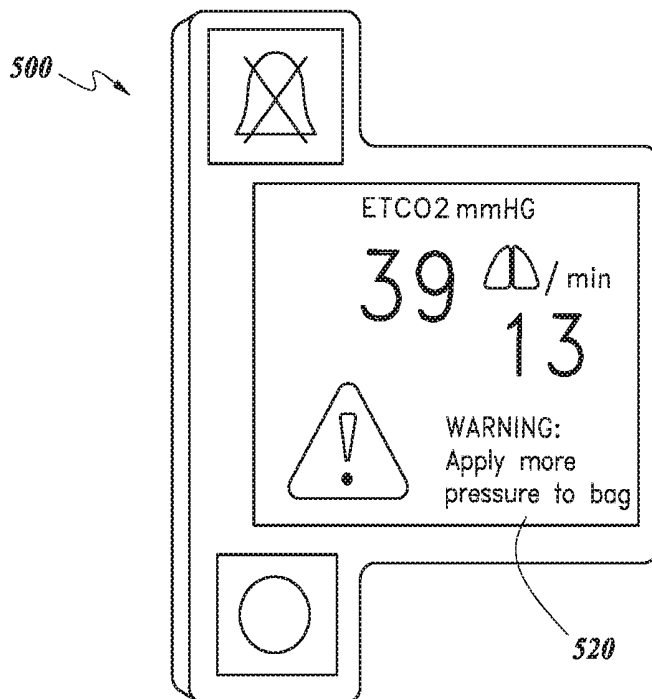


FIG. 5D

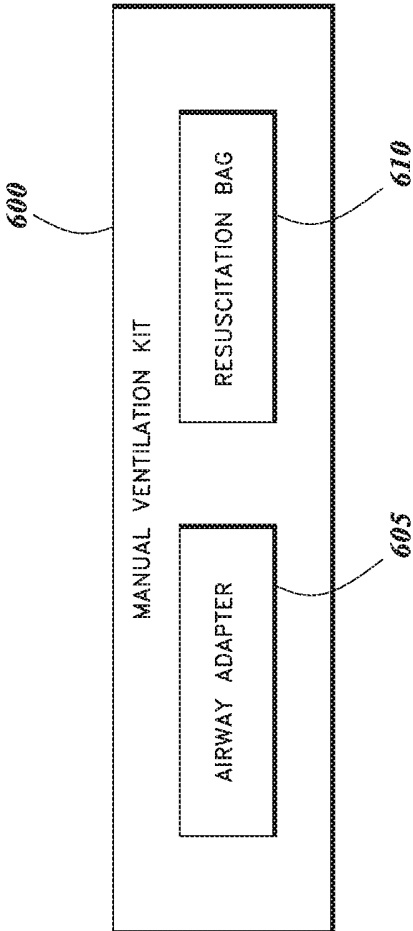


FIG. 6

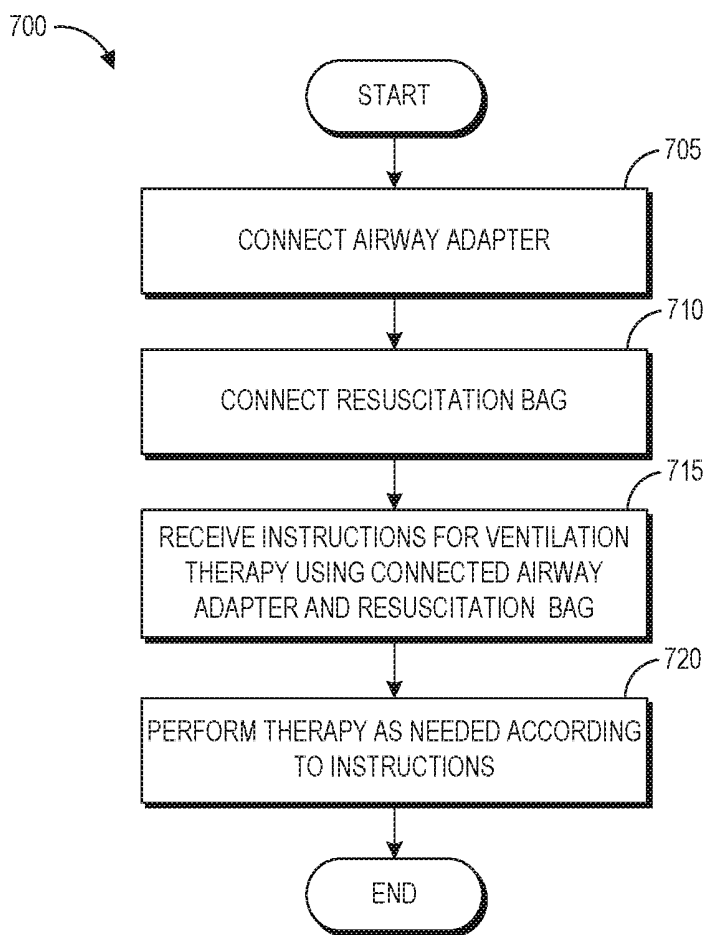


FIG. 7

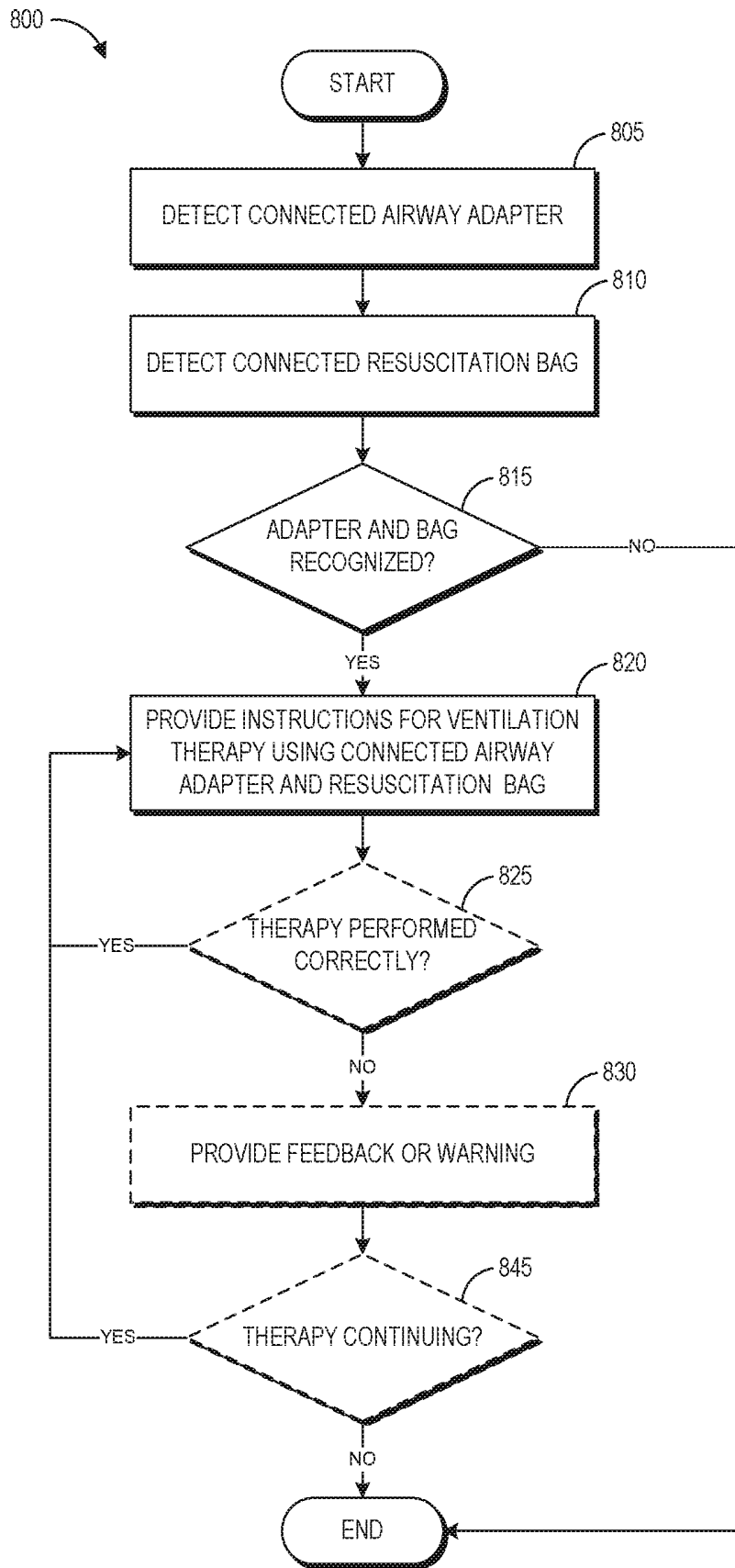


FIG. 8

ASSISTIVE CAPNOGRAPHY DEVICE**INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE TO ANY
PRIORITY APPLICATIONS**

The present application claims priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/943, 263, titled "DIGITAL INSTRUCTIONS IN CAPNOGRAPHY DEVICE," filed Feb. 21, 2014.

The present application also claims priority to any and all applications for which a foreign or domestic priority claim is identified in the Application Data Sheet as filed with the present application, including without limitation the above-mentioned provisional application, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57 and for all purposes.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates generally to systems, devices, and methods for monitoring a patient's respiratory system and health, including capnographers and other devices that monitor patient respiratory gases. In particular, this disclosure relates to respiratory gas measuring devices capable of recognizing attached airway adapters and resuscitation bags and providing assistance for manual ventilation.

BACKGROUND

In respiratory care, it is often desirable to analyze and monitor the gas composition of a patient's exhaled and/or inhaled breathing gases. Various requirements for gas analyses exist in health care. For instance, measurement of respiratory CO₂, O₂, N₂O and anesthetic agents, such as halothane, isoflurane, enflurane, sevoflurane or desflurane, is useful in the care of critically ill patients undergoing anesthesia or mechanical ventilation, while for emergency care such as manual ventilation it is typically sufficient to monitor breathing of a patient with a simple CO₂ analysis.

Respiratory gases can be analyzed in accordance with many different measuring principles. The most common method of respiratory gas analysis, however, is through the medium of non-dispersive spectroscopy. This measuring principle is based on the fact that many gases absorb infrared energy at a wavelength specific to the substance concerned. Main flow gas analyzers based on non-dispersive spectroscopy measure light absorption at specific wavelengths directly in the patient's respiratory circuit. Capnography is the monitoring of the concentration or partial pressure of CO₂ in respiratory gases, and provides real-time information regarding CO₂ exhalation and respiratory rates as well as a rapid and reliable assessment of a patient's ventilatory, circulatory and metabolic function. Although the terms capnography and capnometry are sometimes considered synonymous, capnometry suggests measurement without a continuous written record or waveform. Typically in capnography and capnometry, a main flow measuring head is placed as close as possible to the patient's mouth or trachea to sample exhaled and/or inhaled breathing gases and calculate gas concentrations directly in the respiratory circuit of the patient.

Measurement of end tidal CO₂ can also provide useful information such as regarding CO₂ production, pulmonary (lung) perfusion, alveolar ventilation, respiratory patterns, and elimination of CO₂ from an anesthesia breathing circuit or ventilator. The gas sample measured at the end of a person's exhalation is called the "end-tidal" gas sample. The

amount of carbon dioxide in a person's breath can indicate the overall efficiency of the cardio-pulmonary system and quality of breathing. For example, the concentration of carbon dioxide can indicate shallow breathing and poor oxygen intake. Thus, capnographers are used in hospitals and other medical institutions for monitoring the condition of a patient's respiratory system, pulmonary perfusion, and metabolism, and are most often used for patients in intensive care and under anesthesia.

In many clinical and emergency settings, respiratory assistance is accomplished through use of bag-valve mask (BVM) ventilation systems. Main flow measuring heads can be useful for implementation in BVM ventilation systems and other manual ventilation systems to measure end tidal respiratory gases during respiratory assistance. BVM ventilation is a life-saving skill of an emergency physician or pre-hospital care provider that can easily be overlooked because of its apparent simplicity. However, BVM ventilation is a difficult skill to master, and poor BVM ventilation technique can lead to the need for more invasive means of airway management and their inherent complications. Implementing BVM ventilation with a low rate of bag compression can lead to hypoventilation and inadequate oxygen supply to the patient. Hyperventilation due to overzealous BVM ventilation can be harmful by increasing intra-thoracic pressure, which decreases venous blood to the heart and subsequently decreases cerebral and coronary perfusion pressures. The appropriate rate of bag compression for proper patient oxygenation differs based on factors such as the age of the patient and the size of the bag. Therefore, there is a need for measuring heads that are capable of providing instructions and feedback to manual ventilation providers.

SUMMARY

Advantageously, in certain embodiments, a physiological monitoring system can be designed to include a respiratory gas measurement head with a processing board or card as well as an airway adapter and resuscitation bag each including an information element that can identify the airway adapter and resuscitation bag to the measurement head. For example, an airway adapter information element can identify the airway adapter to the measurement head as an adult or infant adapter, and a resuscitation bag information element can identify a volume of the resuscitation bag to the measurement head. The system may be connectable to a mobile computing device, such as a smartphone, such that display of the instructions for manual ventilation based on monitored physiological data may occur on the computing device. The board or card may communicate the instructions and data for display with the mobile computing device wirelessly or through a physical and electrical connection with the cable assembly. Alternatively, the measurement head can include a display to provide instructions to the care giver.

Physiological monitoring systems such as are described herein advantageously enable adaptive display of manual ventilation instructions to a medical care provider. This improves patient care and provides a higher likelihood of a positive outcome for the patient. For instance, upon or after assembly of an airway adapter and resuscitation bag to a capnographic measurement head, the measurement head can identify a type of the airway adapter and a volume of the resuscitation bag. In one example, a processor of the measurement head can perform the identification by communicating with an information element located on one or both of

the airway adapter and the resuscitation bag. The identification of the adapter and ventilation bag can provide many useful parameters. For example, the parameters can include, for example, the type of patient, such as an adult patient or an infant patient, the volume of the bag, the length of the airway adapter and any other useful parameters helpful in determining proper operation of the manual ventilation system. As a result of being able to identify the airway adapter and resuscitation bag, the measurement head provides appropriate instructions for the parameters of the manual ventilation system.

The present disclosure allows a medical care provider to receive real time (or near real time) feedback regarding their manual ventilation efforts through analysis of the patient's physiological data such as end tidal gas values taking into account the characteristics of the adapter airway and resuscitation bag. To illustrate, a resuscitation bag that is identified as having a high volume should be compressed more slowly and/or less frequently than a resuscitation bag identified as having a small volume in order for appropriate oxygen delivery to the patient. The present disclosure allows the ventilation system to provide feedback to pace the caregiver's efforts. Further, for an individual who is untrained in manual ventilation but is called to perform such techniques in an emergency setting, the present system provides critical manual ventilation instructions based on real time monitored conditions of the patient.

For purposes of summarizing the disclosure, certain aspects, advantages and novel features of the inventions have been described herein. It is to be understood that not necessarily all such advantages can be achieved in accordance with any particular embodiment of the inventions disclosed herein. Thus, the inventions disclosed herein can be embodied or carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or group of advantages as taught herein without necessarily achieving other advantages as can be taught or suggested herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Throughout the drawings, reference numbers can be used to indicate correspondence between referenced elements. The drawings are provided to illustrate embodiments of the inventions described herein and not to limit the scope thereof.

FIG. 1A illustrates an embodiment of a physiological monitoring system.

FIG. 1B illustrates an embodiment of a measuring head.

FIG. 1C illustrates an embodiment of an airway adapter.

FIG. 1D illustrates another embodiment of an airway adapter.

FIGS. 2A-2B illustrate various embodiments of a ventilation assembly.

FIG. 3 illustrates a schematic block diagram of one embodiment of a physiological monitoring system.

FIG. 4A illustrates an embodiment of a software application for display of ventilation instructions.

FIG. 4B illustrates another embodiment of a software application for display of ventilation instructions.

FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate various embodiments of display interfaces on a measuring head.

FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of a manual ventilation kit.

FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a manual ventilation process.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a process for providing ventilation instructions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Example Physiological Monitoring Systems

FIGS. 1A-1D illustrate embodiments of a physiological monitoring system **100**. The physiological monitoring system **100** shown in FIG. 1A includes a capnographic measurement head **105** and an airway adapter **130**. The measurement head **105** can include a display **110** having an indication **115** regarding when instructions are available and a connection port **120** for insertion of the airway adapter **130**. FIG. 1B illustrates an example of the measurement head **105** illustrated without an airway adapter in place. FIG. 1C illustrates an example of an airway adapter **130a** that can be used in adult or pediatric ventilation assistance, the airway adapter **130a** includes an information element **135**. FIG. 1D illustrates an example of an airway adapter **130b** that can be used in infant or neonate ventilation assistance, the airway adapter **130b** has an information element **135**.

The physiological monitoring system **100** can be used to monitor physiological parameters such as end tidal respiratory gases including oxygen (O_2), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), among others, as well as patient respiratory rate. A system capable of measuring these parameters is commercially available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Calif., marketed under the name EMMA™. The physiological monitoring system **100** can also measure anesthetic agents and perform agent identification in some examples. The physiological monitoring system **100** can be used for proof of intubation (that is, to show that an endotracheal tube has been correctly placed in the trachea, and not the esophagus, of a critically ill patient), short-term CO_2 monitoring for ventilation during emergency patient transport, CO_2 monitoring during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), among other uses.

The measurement head **105** can be configured to analyze respiration rate and concentration of gases in a patient's exhaled respiratory gases, among other things. Some embodiments of the measurement head **105** can be compact, portable for flexible use at multiple points of care including pre-hospital, emergency medicine, operating rooms, intensive care units, and long-term acute care. The measurement head **105** can be provided with display **110** for illustrating monitored physiological parameters to a clinician. Although end tidal CO_2 and respiratory rate in breaths per minute are illustrated in the example display **110**, other embodiments can analyze and display these and/or the additional parameters discussed above. In addition, in some embodiments the measurement head **105** can be configured to communicate with an external display. In some embodiments, the display **110** may be omitted. Display **110** also includes an indicator **115** to highlight to a clinician when usage instructions are available for a connected airway adapter and/or resuscitation bag, as will be discussed in more detail below. The measurement head **105** can also be provided with visual and/or audible alarms, a capnograph waveform display, and various user interface features such as a power button. Some embodiments of the measurement head **105** may be battery operated and contain a power source housing.

As in the illustrated embodiment, the measurement head **105** can be a mainstream capnometer or capnographer placed directly into a patient's airway or coupled to an airway adapter **130** placed in the patient's airway. The measurement head **105** can house an infrared light source

and photodetector in some embodiments, such as a non-dispersive infrared gas analyzer. The measurement head **105** can be, in other embodiments, a sidestream capnometer or capnographer sampling a patient's respiratory gases through a tube or lumen from the patient's airway to the measurement head **105**.

The airway adapter **130** can be provided for insertion into or placement adjacent the patient's mouth. The airway adapter **130** is configured to transfer or guide gases exhaled from the patient to the measuring head **105**. In some embodiments, the airway adapter **130** can be about 1 inch, about 2 inches, about 4 inches, or about six inches long. In other embodiments, the airway adapter **130** can be no longer than about 5 inches. As illustrated in FIGS. **1C** and **1D**, the airway adapter can have different configurations for patients of different ages. For example an airway adapter such as airway adapter **130a** can be used in adult or pediatric ventilation assistance, while an airway adapter such as airway adapter **130b** can be used in infant or neonate ventilation assistance. In some embodiments, the airway adapter **130** can be replaceable and/or disposable while the measurement head **105** is reusable. The airway adapter **130** may have a hydrophilic inner surface to create a film of water condensed from a patient's exhaled breath such that the film does not scatter an infrared beam used to measure gas concentrations. The inner surface can also be etched in some embodiments to further control the formation of condensation within the airway adapter **130**.

The airway adapter **130** can be placed into connection port **120** in the measuring head **105** to provide fluid communication between a patient's respiratory circuit and a measuring chamber of the measurement head **105**. Exhaled respiratory gases can pass into the airway adapter **130** through a breathing mask or a sampling line, and the exhaled gases can pass through an output opening in a side of the airway adapter into a measuring chamber of the measurement head **105**. In one example, the measuring chamber of the measurement head **105** can be compressed to a size of 50 μ l to provide accurate measurements under extreme conditions, such as for young patients with very high breathing rates, delivering approximately a 50 mL/min sampling flow that can accommodate respiratory monitoring for patients of a wide range of ages, from adults to neonates.

The measurement head **105** can be configured to measure a physiological parameter of the patient by analyzing the respiratory gases in the measuring chamber. In one implementation of gas analysis, the light from an infrared emitter can pass through the gas mixture in the measuring chamber and the light can be filtered by a narrow-band optical band-pass filter. The gases can absorb the infrared light at known, gas-specific wavelengths during passage of the light through the gas mixture. The partially absorbed light can be detected by an infrared detector and the intensity of the detected light can be determined, for example by a processor of the measurement head **105** or by the processor of another computing device. By measuring the intensity of the light that was not absorbed into the gas mixture, a quantification of the concentration of a gas or gases in the gas mixture can be obtained. In this manner, an embodiment of the measurement head **105** can analyze an unknown gas mixture and identify which gases and/or agents are present in the mixture.

Accordingly, the measurement head **105** can include an emitter, an optical filter, and at least one sensor (not illustrated) for conducting analysis of gas concentrations in respiratory gas samples received from the airway adapter **130**. The emitter, filter, and sensor can be positioned in the

measuring chamber within the measurement head **105**, for example near the output opening in the airway adapter. An emitter can be configured to emit light at one or more wavelengths into a measuring chamber containing a gas sample, and a sensor can be configured to detect the emitted light. An optical filter (not illustrated) can be included in the measurement head **105**. For example, the filter can be a narrow band optical filter, and can be manufactured using a film deposition process that can balance out film layer thickness variations created by changes in temperature in order to reduce center wavelength drift with temperature.

A sensor, such as an infrared detector, can be included in the measurement head **105** to receive the light emitted by the emitter. In one embodiment, the sensor or sensors can be a spectrometer used to detect slight changes in infrared radiation to precisely determine gas concentrations in a mixture by measuring absorption caused by molecules in the gas sample. In some embodiments, the spectrometer can detect changes in multiple wavelengths of light, for example at nine different wavelengths in the long-wavelength infrared (LWIR) spectrum. The LWIR wavelength band contains strong absorption peaks for CO₂, N₂O, and various anesthetic agents, with negligible interference from alcohol, acetone, and other gases and vapors that could potentially degrade measurement accuracy. In another embodiment, the sensor(s) can be carbon dioxide sensors, for example nanotechnology carbon dioxide sensors, nanoelectric sensors, pyroelectric detectors, thermopile detectors, or infrared sensors. In multigas monitoring embodiments of the measurement head **105**, the sensor(s) can be configured to trace gas sample compositions across multiple pre-selected narrow band optical filters. In some embodiments multiple sensors may be mounted in a thermally stable array, for example a block of aluminum.

The measurement head **105** can also include a processor (not illustrated) generally including circuitry that can process the physiological parameter signal(s) generated by the sensor(s) prior to display or storage of the parameters. The processor can include instructions to process analog pressure, temperature, and flow signals combined with data from the sensor(s). The processor can analyze the data received from the sensor(s) and determine a physiological parameter or parameters of the patient. For example, the processor can include any of a variety of front-end signal conditioners, such as filters, amplifiers, buffers, memories and/or analog-to-digital (A/D) converters known to those of skill in the art. The processor can extract one or more optical filter signals from the sensor data and can filter the signal(s) to remove noise in some embodiments, such as high and low frequency noise. The processor can analyze the sensor data and/or filtered data to determine gas and agent identification and measurement. In one example, the processor can be a 32-bit RISC microprocessor. In another example, the processor can be a 41-MIPS RISC DSP and can provide power to a spectrometer of the measurement head **105**. The processor can be designed to be compact and power-efficient in some embodiments. The processor can be a digital signal processor (DSP) or analog processor or combination of both.

The processor can also include instructions to communicate with the information element **135** of an airway adapter **130**, the information element of a resuscitation bag, and/or the information element of another respiratory assistance component. Such information elements can be placed at any location on the airway adapter or resuscitation bag that can be in electrical contact with the measurement head **105**, and the measurement head **105** can have corresponding reading element(s) for contacting the information element(s).

Though discussed primarily in the context of airway adapters and resuscitation bags, such information elements can be provided on any ventilation assistance component such as gas sampling lines and breathing masks, to name a few other examples.

In some embodiments, the processor of the measuring head **105** can read data stored on an information element upon or after physical and electrical connection to the corresponding reading element. The processor can use the data to identify an attached ventilation assistance component. The information element **133** can be an active circuit such as a transistor network, memory chip, EEPROM (electronically erasable programmable read-only memory), EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory), or other identification device, such as multi-contact single wire memory devices or other devices, such as those commercially available from Dallas Semiconductor or the like. The information element can be, in some embodiments, a resistor, a capacitor, a microchip, a RAM, a ROM, or any other information storage element. In addition, the information element can include a combination of one or more of any of the above.

In other embodiments, the processor and information element may communicate wirelessly. For example, radio communications can be used to identify an attached ventilation assistance component and/or its characteristics. In one embodiment, radio-frequency identification (RFID) can enable communication between an information element and the processor. A passive RFID tag can be included in or on an airway adapter and/or resuscitation bag, the tag containing electronically stored information. The RFID tag can act as a passive transponder to emit radio waves that can be detected by an active reader element associated with the processor of the measurement head. In another embodiment, near field communication (NFC) technology can enable communications between an unpowered NFC chip on an airway adapter or resuscitation bag and an NFC reading component communicating with the measurement head processor. As another example, the measurement head can be equipped with an optical scanning means for scanning a barcode, matrix barcode, or other optical machine-readable representation of data on an airway adapter or resuscitation bag. In some embodiments, various ventilation assistance components can implement the same or different communication means as discussed above.

An information element can store information specific to the corresponding ventilation accessory component. For example, an airway adapter information element **135** can include data to identify an intended age group of the airway adapter, for example by identifying the airway adapter as one of an adult/pediatric airway adapter **130a** or an infant/neonate airway adapter **130b**. Such information can be used by the processor to provide age-specific ventilation instructions to a clinician. Though two examples of airway adapters are illustrated in FIGS. **1C** and **1D**, other sizes of airway adapters are possible in other embodiments. As another example, a resuscitation bag information element can include data to identify characteristics of the resuscitation bag such as volume, compressive resistance, or the like. Such information can be used by the processor to provide instructions regarding compression rate and compression depth, as well as other manual ventilation techniques. Such information elements can also be used to store instructions specific to the component to which they are attached.

In addition, such information elements can store information about the use of the airway adapter or resuscitation bag in order to prevent overuse or reuse. During use, airway

adapters and resuscitation bags collect condensation from a patient's exhaled respiratory gases. As such, it can be unsanitary to reuse such components from patient to patient. Accordingly, an information element can store data indicating that the component has already been attached to a measurement head, and therefore has presumably been used. In some embodiments, the measurement head may not perform measurements when a used component is detected and/or may output an indication to replace the component with a new component.

The instructions can enable clinicians to assess the effectiveness of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and can guide manual ventilation. For example, the measurement head **105** can use the physiological data to determine whether adequate ventilation is occurring, and the measurement head **105** can use communications with a resuscitation bag information element to provide feedback on the depth and effectiveness of compressions of the resuscitation bag. As another example, the measurement head **105** can use communications with an airway adapter information element **135** to provide ventilation instructions appropriate for the patient's age group based on whether the airway adapter is an adult airway adapter **130a** or an infant airway adapter **130b**.

Some embodiments of display **110** can be sized and configured to display the instructions on the measurement head **105**. In other embodiments the processor may communicate the instructions to an external display, such as a medical terminal or a clinician's mobile device. The instructions can be a graphical representation of compression rate and compression depth in one example. As another example, an auditory signal can be provided to guide compression rate and compression depth. Indications of the quality of manual ventilation technique can be provided including an alarm, an icon, or a color that generally represents the quality of a measured physiological parameter. The instructions can include, in some embodiments, instructions for proper assembly of the physiological monitoring system **100** and/or proper placement on a patient. The measurement head **105** can update or alter the instructions during the course of manual ventilation assistance based at least partly on the physiological data of the patient in some embodiments.

The system **200a** as illustrated in FIG. **2A** shows a measuring head **205** coupled to an airway adapter **210**, with the airway adapter **210** coupled to a breathing mask **215**. The system **200a** can be placed over a patient's mouth for safe delivery of rescue breaths during CPR, for example during cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest. The system **200a** can also be attached to other manual or mechanical ventilation components.

The system **200b** as illustrated in FIG. **2B** shows a measuring head **205** coupled to an airway adapter **210**, with the airway adapter **210** coupled to a breathing mask **215**, similar to the system **200a** of FIG. **2A**. The system **200b** also includes a resuscitation bag **225** coupled to the airway adapter **210** for operation by a care provider **240**. The breathing mask **215** of system **200b** is illustrated placed over a patient's **230** mouth for delivery of manual ventilation therapy. A care provider must ensure that the mask is substantially sealed around the patient's face such that pressure needed to force-inflate the lungs is not released into the environment. Though illustrated with a mask **215** over a patient's mouth, other implementations of the system **200b** can be adapter for connection to an endotracheal tube or laryngeal mask airway.

System **200b** can be used to provide positive pressure ventilation to patients who are not breathing or are not

breathing adequately without assistance. The resuscitation bag **225** acts as a flexible air chamber that, when squeezed, forces air through a one-way valve into the patient's lungs. When released, the resuscitation bag **225** self-inflates through the end not coupled to the airway adapter **210**, drawing in either ambient air or an oxygen flow supplied by a regulated cylinder, while also allowing the patient's lungs to deflate to the ambient environment.

The system **200b** can be available in different sizes to fit infants, children, and adults in some embodiments. The sizes of the face mask **215**, airway adapter **210**, and bag **225** may vary independent of one another. For example, a pediatric sized bag might be used with different masks for multiple face sizes, or a pediatric mask might be used with an adult sized bag for patients with smaller faces. In order to be effective, a bag valve mask must generally deliver between 500 and 800 ml of air to a normal male adult patient's lungs, however if supplemental oxygen is provided 400 ml may still be adequate. This amount can vary for females, children, and infants. Generally, squeezing the bag once every 5-6 seconds for an adult or once every 3 seconds for an infant or child can provide adequate respiratory rate (determined as 10-12 respirations per minute in an adult and 20 per minute in a child or infant). As such, based on the patient as well as the size of the face mask **215**, airway adapter **210**, and bag **225**, a care provider performing the manual ventilation is required to use different compression rates and depths of compression in order to provide suitable ventilation assistance. The presently described device can provide feedback to a user based on current patient parameters and device parameters in order to assist a user to provide optimal manual ventilation to a patient.

FIG. 3 illustrates a schematic block diagram of one embodiment of a physiological monitoring system including a reusable gas analyzer **300**, an airway adapter **310**, and a resuscitation bag **320**. The airway adapter **310** includes an information element **315** and the resuscitation bag **320** includes an information element **325**. As discussed above, the information element **315** can serve to identify characteristics of the airway adapter **310** to the reusable gas analyzer **300**, and the information element **325** can serve to identify characteristics of the resuscitation bag **320** to the reusable gas analyzer **300**.

Information element **315** can store data identifying characteristics of the airway adapter **310**. For example, the data can include a size of the airway adapter **310** such as adult, child, infant, or neonatal. The data can also include a type of the airway adapter such as an airway adapter designed to connect to a breathing mask or an airway adapter designed to connect to an endotracheal tube. In some embodiments, the data can include information regarding a manufacturer of the airway adapter **310**. This data can be used to determine whether to recommend instructions to a care provider and/or which instructions to recommend to a care provider. For example, an airway adapter **310** from a known manufacturer may be associated with a specific set of instructions, while an airway adapter **310** from an unknown manufacturer may not be associated with instructions. As another example, an infant airway adapter may be associated with instructions for a more rapid rate of compression relative to the instructions associated with an adult airway adapter. Information element **315** can store data representing instructions associated with use of the airway adapter **310** in some embodiments. In an embodiment, the information can store a formula or algorithm that the measurement head can use in addition to other data to determine proper compression rates. For example, the information from the airway adapter can be

combined with end tidal CO₂ to determine an adjusted compression rate depending on the patient's responsiveness.

Information element **325** can store data identifying characteristics of the resuscitation bag **320**. For example, the data can include a size or volume of the resuscitation bag **320** corresponding to an adult, child, infant, or neonatal patient's lung volume and respiratory needs. Adult bags, in some embodiments, can deliver volumes of 240-2,000 ml of room air or oxygen with each compression. Child and infant bags can be designed to deliver smaller volumes of room air per compression. In some embodiments, the data can include information regarding a manufacturer of the resuscitation bag **320**. This data can be used to determine whether to recommend instructions to a care provider and/or which instructions to recommend to a care provider. For example, a resuscitation bag **320** from a known manufacturer may be associated with a specific set of instructions, while a resuscitation bag **320** from an unknown manufacturer may not be associated with instructions. As another example, an infant resuscitation bag may be associated with instructions for a more rapid rate of compression relative to the instructions associated with an adult resuscitation bag. Compression rate and depth instructions can also be based on a comparison of a volume of the resuscitation bag as communicated by the information element **325** and an age or size of the patient as input by a care provider. Information element **325** can store data representing instructions associated with use of the resuscitation bag **320** in some embodiments.

Information elements **315**, **325** can be provided through a circuit that contacts a corresponding portion in the reusable gas analyzer **300**, for example a transistor network, memory chip, EEPROM (electronically erasable programmable read-only memory), EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory), multi-contact single wire memory device, a resistor, a capacitor, a microchip, a RAM, or a ROM, or any other information storage element. Information elements **315**, **325** can also be provided through a wireless communication means such as RFID or NFC, or through optical scanning technology. Information elements **315**, **325** can be configured using the same or different technologies. For example, in some embodiments information element **315** of the airway adapter **310** may be in physical contact with the reusable gas analyzer **300**, while information element **325** of the resuscitation bag **320** may communicate wirelessly with the reusable gas analyzer **300**.

The reusable gas analyzer **300** may communicate with the information elements **315**, **325** once in some embodiments, for example upon connection of the airway adapter **310** and resuscitation bag **320**, or when the information elements **315**, **325** are in wireless communication range. In some embodiments the reusable gas analyzer **300** may communicate with the information elements **315**, **325** when powered on. In other embodiments reusable gas analyzer **300** may communicate with the information elements **315**, **325** at various points during ventilation therapy.

FIG. 4A illustrates an embodiment of an application for display and management of manual ventilation instructions **405** and also, in some embodiments, physiological monitoring data. Some embodiments of the software application may be used with a mobile computing device of a clinician, illustrated here as smartphone **400**. Although specific reference may be made to smartphones in this disclosure, persons skilled in the art will understand that a mobile computing device compatible with the physiological sensor system may be one of a wide range of mobile devices such as a laptop, tablet computer, netbook, PDA, media player, mobile game console, stationary or portable medical terminal, or other

microprocessor based device configured to interface with a physiological sensor. Some embodiments of the mobile computing device may be used with the system for display of instructions and/or data as well as storage of data. Cables used to connect smartphone 400 to a reusable gas analyzer (for example, measurement head 105 of FIG. 1 discussed above) can be flex cables or other cables, including cables having triboelectric properties, and some devices may be configured to connect wirelessly to the reusable gas analyzer.

Smartphone 400 may include a display screen such as an LED or LCD screen, and may include touch sensitive technologies in combination with the display screen. Smartphone 400 may include software configured to display manual ventilation instructions 405 as well as some or all of the output measurement data on the display screen. The instructions can include steps for proper assembly or placement of a ventilation assistance system and/or steps for operation of the ventilation assistance system. The operation steps can be based on data read from information elements on components of the ventilation assistance system, as discussed above. A measurement data display may comprise numerical or graphical representations of end tidal O₂, CO₂, N₂O, and/or patient respiratory rate and some embodiments may simultaneously display numerical and graphical data representations.

The smartphone 400 may include software such as an application configured to enable interaction with the instructions 405 as well as to manage output measurement data from the measurement head processing module. The instruction application functionality can include provision of assembly or operation instructions prior to and during ventilation assistance, allowing clinician input of patient and/or equipment characteristics, and provision of feedback during ventilation assistance based on physiological parameters. The data management functionality of the application can include trend analysis, current measurement information, alarms associated with above/below threshold readings, reminders to take measurement data at certain times or cycles, display customization, iconic data such as hearts beating, color coordination, bar graphs, gas bars, charts, graphs, or the like, all usable by a caregiver or smartphone user to enable helpful and directed medical monitoring of specified physiological parameters.

In some embodiments, software capable of analyzing the output measurement data received from the processing module and making the data available in an appropriate manner health management is installed on the smartphone 400. The smartphone 400 may also be able to alert the user to an abnormal data reading and to update the manual ventilation instructions 405 accordingly. For example, an abnormally low or high carbon dioxide reading may cause the smartphone 400 to buzz, vibrate or otherwise notify the user of an abnormal reading. The smartphone 400 can also issue a graphical warning. In some embodiments, the instructions can be updated based on the abnormal reading to provide an updated compression rate and/or compression depth for a resuscitation bag.

The smartphone 400 can include graphical instructions 405 for review by the clinician prior to manual ventilation therapy as well as a selectable option 410 to begin therapy. In some embodiments, the smartphone 400 can determine that therapy has begun based on input physiological parameter data and the option 410 can be omitted. The instructions 405 can be replaced or supplemented, upon commencement of ventilation therapy, with a compression rate and/or com-

pression depth indicator providing visual or auditory feedback to a provider regarding depth and timing of resuscitation bag compressions.

For example, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, a visual indicator 415 can be accompanied by text 420 in one embodiment indicating compression rate and compression depth determined to be suitable for the patient based at least partly on the information elements. Some embodiments of the software application may also allow for input by a physician or other care provider and can use the input to determine the compression rate and compression depth. The visual indicator 415 can be, in one example, a plurality of concentric circles. In some embodiments, the circles can be sequentially illuminated from the outer circle toward the inner circle to simulate squeezing of the resuscitation bag in order to provide a physician with visual feedback regarding depth and timing of compressions. The text 420 can indicate to the physician compression rate in breaths per minute, a length of time for each compression, and a percentage of compression of the bag, among other things.

In certain embodiments, a software application for presenting resuscitation instructions may be downloadable from a computer network at a cost, by subscription, pay-per-use, or the like. Other embodiments may advantageously be incorporated into caregiver-specific applications which include reminders for timed measurements or protocols. For example, a caregiver for a surgical patient may desire measurement data at regular intervals to assess the presence and effects of anesthetic agents. A caregiver-specific application may be advantageously programmed to accomplish such a protocol. Other caregiver-specific applications may provide animated or textual instructions, links to online information regarding certain monitoring situations, ailments, or other useful patient research.

FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate various embodiments of display interfaces on a respiratory gas analyzing measuring head 500. The measuring head 500 comprises a display 505, which may include a plurality of display portions in which a plurality of physiological parameters may be displayed, such as end tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂) and respiratory rate. The display 505 can also include a portion for manual ventilation compression instructions 510. The configuration of these various display portions is meant for illustrative purposes, and one skilled in the art would appreciate that the parameter and instruction displays could be rearranged relative to one another, displayed alone, or the user interface could be modified to include other parameter display portions. Further, although some of the parameter display portions employ numerical representations of the physiological data, some embodiments may employ graphical representations, for example a contracting/expanding lung icon may indicate respiratory rate.

As illustrated in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, manual ventilation compression instructions 510 can be graphically represented using a plurality of concentric circles in one embodiment. The circles can be sequentially illuminated or filled from the inner circle towards the outer circle in some embodiments to indicate compression rate and compression depth. To illustrate, in one embodiment the timing between the innermost circle first being illuminated, the expansion of the illumination toward the outer circle, and the contraction of the illumination toward the inner circle until no circle is illuminated can correspond to the length of time for one compression and decompression of a resuscitation bag. As the illumination begins expanding outward the clinician can slowly apply pressure on the resuscitation bag. When the illumination reaches its outermost point and begins contract-

ing inward the clinician can slowly release pressure on the resuscitation bag. As another illustration, the amount of illumination of compression instructions circles can correspond to an amount of compression applied to the resuscitation bag in some embodiments. When no circles are illuminated, no compression should be applied to the bag. When the outermost circle is illuminated the bag should be fully compressed. When circles between the inner and outer circle are illuminated, the bag should be partially compressed corresponding to the positioning of the largest illuminated circle relative to the outer circle. According to one embodiment of the instructions, a bag may not need full compression for suitable patient ventilation so the outermost circle would not be illuminated. In other embodiments, the circles can be sequentially illuminated from the outer circle toward the inner circle to simulate squeezing of the resuscitation bag. Similarly, the circles can be sequentially unilluminated from the inner circle to the outer circle as the bag is decompressed.

The compression rate and/or compression level can be set at the initialization of instructions based on data read from the information element of an attached airway adapter and/or resuscitation bag. The compression rate and/or compression level can be varied during therapy based on physiological parameters from the patient's respiratory gases or other physiological parameters from other physiological sensors.

The illustrated graphical example is just one means by which the measuring head **500** or an associated display can provide a clinician with instructions or feedback for manual ventilation therapy. Animated graphical representations of compression can be used, such as an animated graphic of a hand squeezing and releasing a bag, an icon of lungs inflating and deflating, or the like. Auditory representations can be used such as verbal instructions or a sound that increases or decreases in pitch or volume. These examples are meant to illustrate and not to limit the manual ventilation instruction capabilities of the systems discussed herein.

As illustrated in FIG. 5C and FIG. 5D, the measuring head **500** display can be used to provide feedback such as a warning to a care provider. One example of a warning can be an indication that ventilation is too slow **515**, indicating that the care provider should increase a rate of compressing a resuscitation bag. Another example of a warning can be an indication **520** to apply more pressure to a resuscitation bag. Other warnings and indications are possible in other embodiments.

FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of a manual ventilation kit **600**. In the illustrated embodiment, the kit **600** can include an airway adapter **605** and a resuscitation bag **610**. In other embodiments the kit **600** can include multiple airway adapters and multiple resuscitation bags. The airway adapter **605** and resuscitation bag **610** can be matched according to patient age or size, for example an adult airway adapter and an adult resuscitation bag. Another example of a kit can include an infant airway adapter and an infant resuscitation bag. The kit can be packaged so as to keep the contents sterile. One or both of the airway adapter **605** and resuscitation bag **610** can include an information element as described above.

II. Example Physiological Monitoring Processes

FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a manual ventilation process **700**. The process **700** can be implemented using systems and components as are described above with respect to FIG. 1A through FIG. 6, or by any manual ventilation

system having the component-recognizing and instruction-generating capabilities discussed herein.

The process **700** begins at block **705** when a clinician or other care provider connects a disposable airway adapter to a reusable respiratory gas measurement device. This can cause electrical or wireless connection of an information element located on the airway adapter with a processor of the measurement device, as discussed above. The measurement device can determine whether the airway adapter has an information element and, if so, whether data on the information element identifies a size, type, or manufacturer of the airway adapter.

At block **710**, the clinician connects a resuscitation bag to the measurement device. This can cause electrical or wireless connection of an information element located on the resuscitation bag with a processor of the measurement device, as discussed above. The measurement device can read the information element as discussed above.

At block **715**, the clinician can receive instructions for ventilation therapy performed using the connected airway adapter and resuscitation bag. The instructions can include one or more of assembly instructions, patient placement instructions, or therapy instructions. The therapy instructions can include one or both of compression rate and compression depth for the resuscitation bag. As discussed above, the clinician can receive the instructions on the measurement device or a connected display such as the clinician's smartphone.

At block **720**, the clinician can perform therapy as needed according to the instructions. In some embodiments, the instructions can be updated based on physiological parameters of the patient as determined by the measurement device.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a process **800** for providing active feedback ventilation instructions. The process **800** can be implemented using systems and components as are described above with respect to FIG. 1A through FIG. 6, or by any manual ventilation system having the component-recognizing and instruction-generating capabilities discussed herein.

The process **800** begins at block **805** when a respiratory gas measurement device detects a connected airway adapter. A measurement device can be the measurement head **105** of FIGS. 1A-1B in some embodiments. The airway adapter can be detected using an information element, pressure sensing, clinician input, or other known means. The measurement device can detect the airway adapter in preferred embodiments using electrical or wireless connection of an information element located on the airway adapter with a processor of the measurement device, as discussed above. The measurement device can determine whether the airway adapter has an information element in some embodiments or whether the airway adapter is an unknown adapter with no information element.

At block **810**, the respiratory gas measurement device detects a connected resuscitation bag. The resuscitation bag can be detected using an information element, pressure sensing, clinician input, or other known means. The measurement device can detect the resuscitation bag in preferred embodiments using electrical or wireless connection of an information element located on the resuscitation bag with a processor of the measurement device, as discussed above. The measurement device can determine whether the resuscitation bag has an information element in some embodiments or whether the resuscitation bag is an unknown bag with no information element.

At decision block **815**, the measurement device can determine whether the adapter and bag are recognized. A recognized adapter or bag in one example can be an adapter or bag associated with instructions. The instructions can be stored locally on the measurement device in some embodiments, or in other embodiments can be stored in another location such as on an information element read by the measurement device or on a server accessed by the measurement device through a network. In one embodiment, if one or both of the adapter and bag are not recognized, then the process **800** can end. In another embodiment, only if both of the adapter and bag are not recognized will the process **800** end.

If one or both of the adapter and bag are recognized, then the process transitions to block **820**. At block **820**, the measurement device provides instructions for ventilation therapy performed using the connected airway adapter and resuscitation bag. The instructions can include one or more of assembly instructions, patient placement instructions, or therapy instructions. The therapy instructions can include one or both of compression rate and compression depth for the resuscitation bag, and can be delivered graphically or through auditory devices. As discussed above, the clinician can receive the instructions on the measurement device or a connected display such as the clinician's smartphone.

Optionally, at block **825**, the measurement device can determine whether the ventilation therapy is being performed correctly. For example, the measurement device can determine the concentration of a desired substance (such as carbon dioxide, oxygen, etc.), in exhaled gases of the patient. The concentration can be compared to a range or threshold indicating that adequate ventilation is being provided to the patient. If therapy is being performed correctly, then the process **800** can loop back to block **820** to continue providing instructions for ventilation to the clinician. The process **800** can periodically or continuously perform the determination of block **825**.

If, at block **825**, the measurement device determines that ventilation therapy is not being performed correctly, then the process **800** transitions to optional block **830**. Optionally, at block **830**, the measurement device can provide feedback or a warning to indicate that the patient is receiving inadequate ventilation. For example, the feedback can include a change to the instructions, such as an increase or decrease in compression rate. The feedback can also include textual or spoken instructions regarding changes in therapy technique. As another example, a warning can be issued indicating that ventilation is too fast or too slow.

The process **800** can then transition to optional block **845** to determine whether therapy is on-going or has ceased. This can be determined based on clinician input, prompting the clinician to indicate whether therapy is continuing, or by monitoring patient physiological parameters. If therapy is not continuing then the process **800** can end. If therapy is continuing then the process **800** can loop back to block **820** to continue providing instructions for ventilation to the clinician. In some embodiments, block **845** can be omitted and the process **800** can continue as long as the measurement device is powered on and/or connected to an airway adapter and ventilation bag.

III. Terminology

Many other variations than those described herein will be apparent from this disclosure. For example, depending on the embodiment, certain acts, events, or functions of any of the algorithms described herein can be performed in a

different sequence, can be added, merged, or left out altogether (e.g., not all described acts or events are necessary for the practice of the algorithms). Moreover, in certain embodiments, acts or events can be performed concurrently, e.g., through multi-threaded processing, interrupt processing, or multiple processors or processor cores or on other parallel architectures, rather than sequentially. In addition, different tasks or processes can be performed by different machines and/or computing systems that can function together.

The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, and algorithm steps described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. The described functionality can be implemented in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the disclosure.

The various illustrative logical blocks and modules described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be implemented or performed by a machine, such as a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or other programmable logic device, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A general purpose processor can be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor can be a controller, microcontroller, or state machine, combinations of the same, or the like. A processor can also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration. Although described herein primarily with respect to digital technology, a processor may also include primarily analog components. For example, any of the signal processing algorithms described herein may be implemented in analog circuitry. A computing environment can include any type of computer system, including, but not limited to, a computer system based on a microprocessor, a mainframe computer, a digital signal processor, a portable computing device, a personal organizer, a device controller, and a computational engine within an appliance, to name a few.

The steps of a method, process, or algorithm described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. A software module can reside in RAM memory, flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, media, or physical computer storage known in the art. An exemplary storage medium can be coupled to the processor such that the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium can be integral to the processor. The processor and the storage medium can reside in an ASIC. The ASIC can reside in a user terminal. In the alternative, the processor and the storage medium can reside as discrete components in a user terminal.

Conditional language used herein, such as, among others, “can,” “might,” “may,” “e.g.,” and the like, unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements and/or states. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or states are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without author input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or states are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment. The terms “comprising,” “including,” “having,” and the like are synonymous and are used inclusively, in an open-ended fashion, and do not exclude additional elements, features, acts, operations, and so forth. Also, the term “or” is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used, for example, to connect a list of elements, the term “or” means one, some, or all of the elements in the list.

While the above detailed description has shown, described, and pointed out novel features as applied to various embodiments, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices or algorithms illustrated can be made without departing from the spirit of the disclosure. As will be recognized, certain embodiments of the inventions described herein can be embodied within a form that does not provide all of the features and benefits set forth herein, as some features can be used or practiced separately from others.

What is claimed is:

1. A physiological monitoring system comprising:
 - a respiratory gas measurement device including a processing board;
 - an airway adapter configured to connect to the respiratory gas measurement device and to direct exhaled respiratory gases of a patient to the respiratory gas measurement device, the airway adapter comprising a first information element configured to store adapter data representing information regarding at least one characteristic of the airway adapter; and
 - a resuscitation bag configured to connect to the airway adapter and to provide positive pressure ventilation to the patient, the resuscitation bag comprising a second information element configured to store bag data representing information regarding at least one characteristic of the resuscitation bag,
 wherein the processing board is configured to:
 - generate instructions for manual ventilation based on one or both of the adapter data and the bag data, wherein the instructions include an animated sequence and wherein a timing of the animated sequence is configured to vary to provide visual feedback, and
 - cause output of the instructions for manual ventilation to a user,
 wherein the processing board communicates with the first information element to read the adapter data, and wherein the processing board communicates with the second information element to read the bag data.
2. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the adapter data includes one or more of a size, type, manufacturer, or usage of the airway adapter.
3. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the bag data includes one or more of a size, volume, manufacturer, or usage of the resuscitation bag.

4. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the first information element and the second information element each comprise one or more of a transistor network, memory chip, EPROM, multi-contact single wire memory device, resistor, capacitor, microchip, RAM, ROM, RFID tag, NFC chip, and barcode.

5. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the processing board is configured to determine a compression depth for compression of the resuscitation bag based at least partly on the bag data, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation include the compression depth.

6. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the processing board is configured to determine age-specific ventilation instructions based at least partly on the adapter data, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation include the age-specific ventilation instructions.

7. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the processing board is configured to determine a compression rate for compression of the resuscitation bag based at least partly on the bag data, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation include the compression rate.

8. The physiological monitoring system of claim 7, wherein the respiratory gas measurement device comprises a display configured to display the instructions for manual ventilation.

9. The physiological monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the respiratory gas measurement device is configured to monitor one or more respiratory parameters of the patient, and wherein the processing board is configured to update the instructions for manual ventilation based at least partly on the one or more respiratory parameters of the patient.

10. The physiological monitoring system of claim 9, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation after the update include feedback on effectiveness of compressions of the resuscitation bag.

11. The physiological monitoring system of claim 9, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation include a graphical representation of compression rate and compression depth for compression of the resuscitation bag, and wherein the processing board is configured to communicate the instructions to a display.

12. The physiological monitoring system of claim 9, wherein the instructions for manual ventilation include an auditory signal for guiding compression rate and compression depth for compression of the resuscitation bag.

13. A physiological monitoring method comprising:

- providing a respiratory gas measurement device including a processing board;
- providing an airway adapter configured to connect to the respiratory gas measurement device and to direct exhaled respiratory gases of a patient to the respiratory gas measurement device, the airway adapter comprising a first information element configured to store adapter data representing information regarding at least one characteristic of the airway adapter;
- providing a resuscitation bag configured to connect to the airway adapter and to provide positive pressure ventilation to the patient, the resuscitation bag comprising a second information element configured to store bag data representing information regarding at least one characteristic of the resuscitation bag;
- communicating, via the processing board, with the first information element to read the adapter data;
- communicating, via the processing board, with the second information element to read the bag data;

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generating, via the processing board, manual ventilation instructions based on one or both of the adapter data and the bag data, wherein the instructions include an animated sequence and wherein a timing of the animated sequence is configured to vary to provide visual feedback; and

providing the manual ventilation instructions to a user.

14. The physiological monitoring method of claim 13, wherein the respiratory gas measurement device is configured to monitor one or more respiratory parameters of the patient, the method further comprising:

performing manual ventilation of the patient according to the manual ventilation instructions; and

updating, via the processing board, the manual ventilation instructions based at least partly on the one or more respiratory parameters of the patient.

15. The physiological monitoring method of claim 14, wherein the manual ventilation instructions after the update include feedback on effectiveness of compressions of the resuscitation bag.

16. The physiological monitoring method of claim 13, wherein the manual ventilation instructions include a graphical representation of compression rate and compression

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depth for compression of the resuscitation bag, the method further comprising communicating the manual ventilation instructions from the processing board to a display.

17. The physiological monitoring method of claim 13, wherein the manual ventilation instructions include an auditory signal for guiding compression rate and compression depth for compression of the resuscitation bag.

18. The physiological monitoring method of claim 13, wherein the adapter data includes one or more of a size, type, manufacturer, or usage of the airway adapter, the method further comprising determining age-specific ventilation instructions based at least partly on the adapter data, wherein the manual ventilation instructions include the age-specific ventilation instructions.

19. The physiological monitoring method of claim 13, wherein the bag data includes one or more of a size, volume, manufacturer, or usage of the resuscitation bag, the method further comprising determining one or both of a compression rate and a compression depth for compression of the resuscitation bag based at least partly on the bag data, wherein the manual ventilation instructions include the compression rate.

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专利名称(译)	辅助性二氧化碳描记器		
公开(公告)号	US10532174	公开(公告)日	2020-01-14
申请号	US14/627500	申请日	2015-02-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	梅西莫股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	AL ALI AMMAR		
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IPC分类号	A61M16/00 A61M16/10 A61B5/083 A61M16/08 A61B5/08 A61B5/00 A61M16/01 A61M16/20 A61M16/06 A61B5/097 A61M16/04		
CPC分类号	A61M16/0084 A61M16/085 A61M16/1005 A61B5/0836 A61M16/0051 A61B5/082 A61M16/0003 A61M16/06 A61B2505/01 A61M16/04 A61B5/097 A61M2016/103 A61M16/208 A61B2560/0443 A61M2230/432 A61B5/7445 A61M16/01 A61B5/4836 A61M2205/35 A61M2205/505 A61M16/021		
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摘要(译)

本文介绍了用于监视患者生理数据的系统和方法。可以提供气体分析测量头以采样和分析患者的呼吸气体。在一个实施例中，气体分析测量头可以读取关于气道适配器或复苏袋的信息元件的信息。这些信息可用于生成使用气体分析测量头，气道适配器和复苏袋进行手动通风的说明。手动通风指令可以显示在气体分析测量头上，也可以传输以显示在其他设备上，例如临床医生的移动计算设备。

