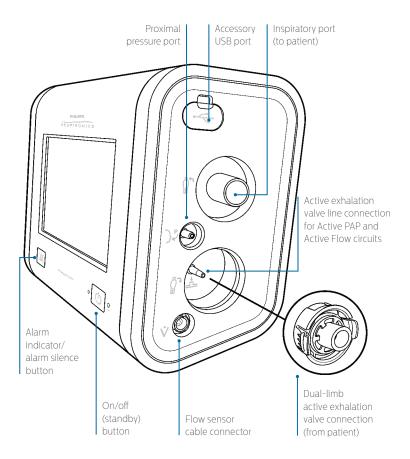


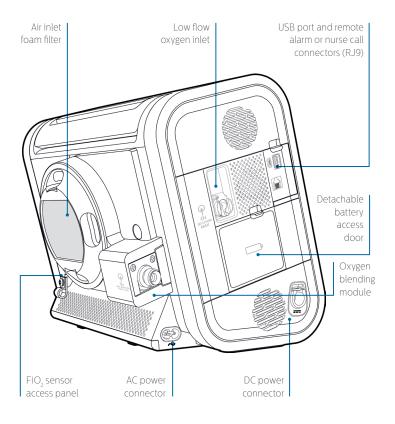
Quick start guide for clinicians

Overview	2
Available circuit options	4
Key menu windows	8
Set up and deliver therapy	10
Appendices	13

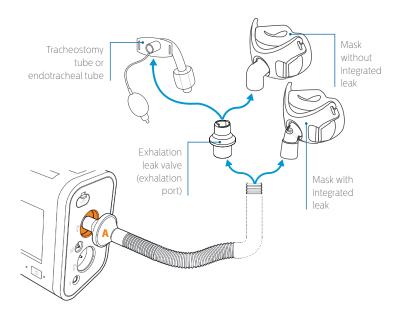


Overview



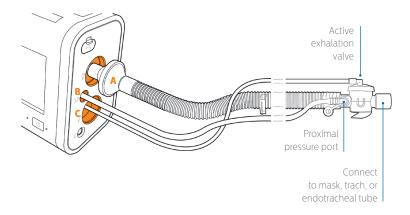


Available circuit options Passive circuit



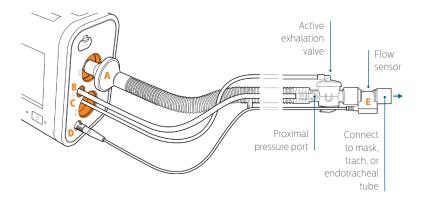
A. Connect the bacteria filter on the circuit to the inspiratory port.

Active PAP circuit



- **A.** Connect the bacteria filter on the circuit to the inspiratory port.
- B. Connect the proximal pressure line (wider diameter than active exhalation valve line) to the proximal pressure port.
- C. Connect the active exhalation valve pressure line to the active exhalation valve line connection.

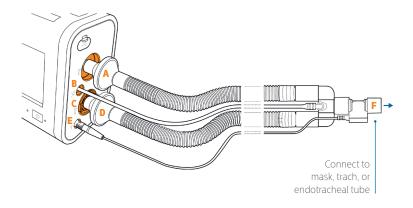
Available circuit options (continued) Active flow circuit



- **A.** Connect the bacteria filter on the circuit to the inspiratory port.
- B. Connect the proximal pressure line (wider diameter than active exhalation valve line) to the proximal pressure port.
- C. Connect the active exhalation valve pressure line to the active exhalation valve line connection.

- **D.** Connect the flow sensor cable to the flow sensor cable connector.
- **E.** Connect the flow sensor to the active exhalation valve on the circuit.

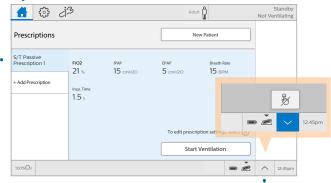
Dual-limb circuit



- **A.** Connect the bacteria filter and colored inspiration tube to the inspiratory port.
- **B.** Connect the proximal pressure line to the proximal pressure port.
- C. Install the active exhalation valve into the recessed AEV port. Press until both sides click into place.
- **D.** Connect the bacteria filter and clear expiration tube to the AEV.
- **E.** Connect the flow sensor cable to the flow sensor cable connector.
- F. Connect the flow sensor to the Y-shaped connector on the circuit.

Key menu windows Home standby window

The Home standby window loads after the device is turned on



Prescriptions

Therapy prescriptions are listed here for selection. A default prescription is present for a new patient

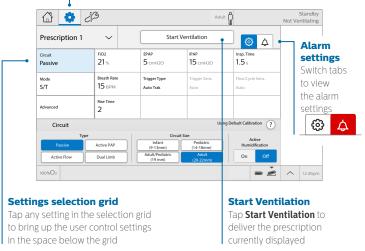
Touchscreen lock -

To prevent accidental therapy changes, use the touchscreen lock. Lock the screen anytime with the status bar shortcut shown here. In the device options screen, you can activate automatic touchscreen lock, which will engage after 5 minutes of inactivity

Key menu windows (continued)

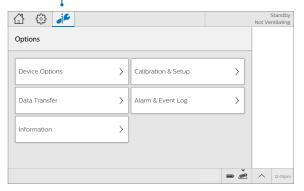
Prescription settings window

Tap the prescriptions icon to access the prescription settings window



Options window

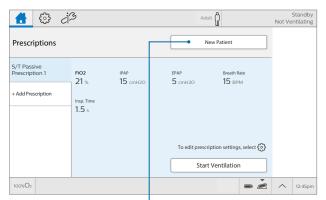
Tap the options icon to access the options menu window



Within the options menu window, change device options, run calibrations and tests, and view and work with data

Set up & deliver therapy

Configure for a new patient



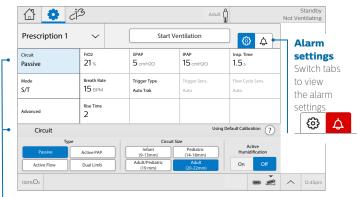
1. New patient

Tap **New Patient** to clear logged patient data and prescriptions, preparing the device for a new patient's use

2. Confirm filter

Acknowledge the use of a bacterial filter with the circuit

Prescription settings: circuit

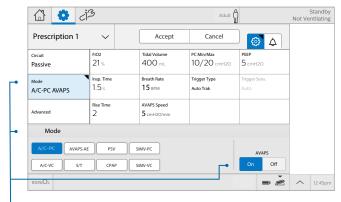


Settings selection grid

Tap any setting in the selection grid to bring up the user control settings in the space below the grid. The **Circuit** setting is selected and displayed by default

Set up & deliver therapy (continued)

Prescription settings: mode



Mode settings

Tap **Mode** to choose a therapy mode or to add **AVAPS**. An unsaved change indicator (**¬**) is visible until you tap **Accept** to save the new values

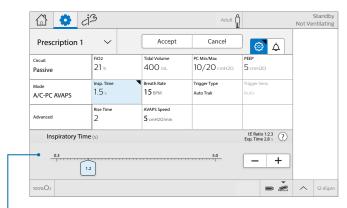
Prescription settings: advanced



Advanced settings

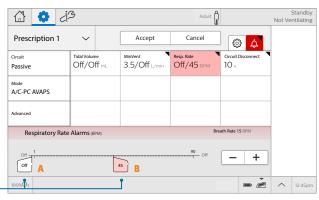
Tap **Advanced** to access specialized features, which vary by mode and circuit

Therapy settings



Adjust the prescription parameters, then tap **Accept** to save the new values

Alarm settings



Configure all user-settable alarms (A. Low threshold, B. High threshold)

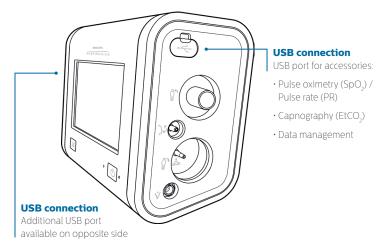
Once all settings are configured, tap Accept to save the new values.

Then tap "Start Ventilation" to begin therapy

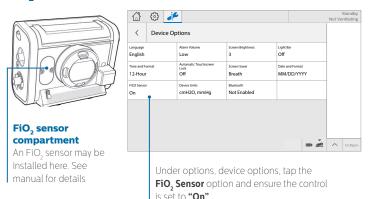
Appendix A

Additional features

USB connections



FiO₂ sensor

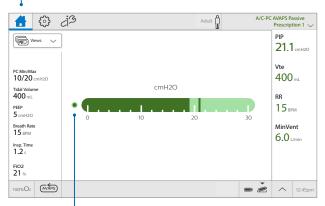


Appendix B

Monitoring

Home window during therapy

During ventilation, the monitoring view appears in the home window

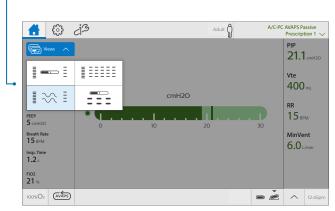


Spontaneous breath indicator

When the current breath is triggered by the patient, this indicator appears filled (dark green)

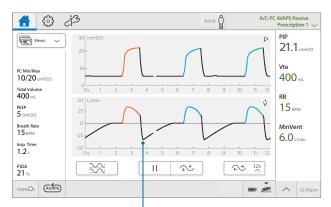
Change monitoring view

Tap Views to access multiple monitoring options



Monitoring (continued) Monitoring views

Each monitoring view shows parameters, a pressure bar, waveforms or a combination of these. The waveforms view is shown here



Inspiratory color-coding

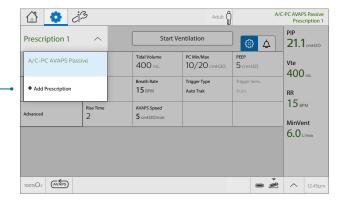
The inspiratory phase of the waveforms is color-coded. Orange indicates a ventilator-initiated breath, while blue indicates a patient-initiated breath

Appendix C

Additional prescriptions Adding another prescription

During therapy

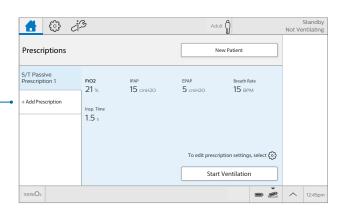
Tap the **prescription** to open the prescriptions list Tap **Add Prescription**



Or

During standby

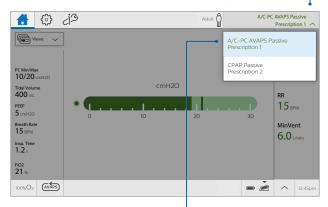
In the home window, tap **Add Prescription** then select the name and edit as needed



Additional prescriptions (continued) Changing therapy

Prescription menu

In the home window, tap the prescription in the menu bar to access the prescription menu



Select prescription

Select a prescription to switch therapy

Changing therapy in prescription settings

You can also change therapy in the prescription settings window. Select a prescription then tap

Switch Therapy

Switch Therapy

Circuit note

The circuit settings must be the same as the current prescription. If the circuit settings differ, place the device into standby to change the physical circuit. Then, select the prescription from the home screen to start ventilation

Appendix D

Settable alarms

The following alarms are available within each prescription, depending on the therapy mode.

User-settable alarm	Range		
Circuit Disconnect	Off; 5 to 60 seconds		
Tidal Volume			
Low	Off; 10 to 2000ml (or High alarm setting value -5)		
High	Off; 10 (or Low alarm setting value +5) to 2000ml		
Minute Ventilation			
Low	Off; 0.2 to 30l/min (or High alarm setting value -0.1)		
High	Off; 0.2 (or Low alarm setting value +0.1) to 30l/min		
Respiratory Rate			
Low	Off; 1 to 90bpm (or High alarm setting value -1)		
High	Off; 1 (or Low alarm setting value +1) to 90bpm		
Inspiratory Pressure			
Low	PEEP+1 to 89cmH ₂ O (or High alarm setting value -1)		
High	10 (or Low alarm setting value +1) to 90cmH ₂ O		
Apnea Interval	5 to 60 seconds		

Appendix D

Settable alarms (continued)

The following alarms are available only when associated accessories are connected.

User-settable alarm	Range		
SpO ₂			
Low	Off; 50 to 99% (or High alarm setting -1)		
High	Off; 90 (or Low alarm setting +1) to 100%		
Pulse Rate			
Low	Off; 18 to 300bpm (or High alarm setting value -1)		
High	Off; 18 (or Low alarm setting value +1) to 300bpm		
EtCO ₂			
Low	Off; 1 to 100mmHg (or High alarm setting value -1)		
High	Off; 1 (or Low alarm setting value +1) to 100mmHg		
FiO ₂			
Low	Off; 21 to 95% (or High alarm setting -1)		
High	Off; 27 (or Low alarm setting +1) to 100%		

Trilogy 202 to Trilogy EV300

Trilogy 202 setting	Trilogy EV300 equivalent	Description		
AC	A/C-VC	Assist Control (Volume Control) mode provides volume-controlled mandatory or assist-control breaths. The set inspiratory time applies to all breaths.		
cv		If you want to replicate CV mode where the ventilator triggers and cycles all breaths then set the trigger type to OFF.		
PC	A/C-PC	Assist Control (Pressure Control) mode provides pressure-controlled mandatory or assist-control breaths. The set inspiratory time applies to all breaths. Optional: AVAPS.		
Т		If you want to replicate T mode where the ventilator triggers and cycles all breaths then set the trigger type to OFF.		
S	PSV	Pressure Support Ventilation mode is patient-triggered, pressure-limited, and flow-cycled. The patient determines the breath rate and timing so it is recommended to set back-up ventilation. Optional: AVAPS and Inspiratory Time min/max.		
S/T	S/T	Spontaneous/Timed is a bi-level therapy mode where each breath is patient-triggered and patient-cycled, or ventilator-triggered and ventilator-cycled.		
CPAP	CPAP	In Continuous Positive Airway Pressure mode, all breaths are spontaneous with the CPAP set pressure delivered in both inhalation and exhalation.		
PC-SIMV	SIMV-PC	Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation (Pressure Control) mode is a pressure control mode that provides a mixture of mandatory, assist-control and spontaneous breaths with optional pressure support. It guarantees one mandatory breath in each cycle. The breath rate determines the length of the cycle. Optional: Inspiratory Time min/max for the spontaneous breaths.		
SIMV	SIMV-VC	Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation (Volume Control) mode is similar to SIMV-PC, but with volume control.		
AVAPS- AE	AVAPS-AE	AVAPS-Auto EPAP mode automatically adjusts pressure support, to maintain the target tidal volume, and EPAP, to maintain a patent airway, within the set min/max ranges; and simplifies the set-up of the backup breath rate when set to auto. Note: auto back-up rate maximum is 20bpm. Optional: Inspiratory Time min/max.		

Trilogy 202 to Trilogy EV300

Trilogy 202 setting	Trilogy EV300 equivalent	Description		
	Inspiratory Time Min/ Max	Once enabled, this setting treats inspiration time as a variable value for patient-initiated, patient-cycled breaths. It is available in S/T, PSV, SIMV-PC, SIMV-VC, and AVAPS-AE modes, under Advanced in the Prescription Settings window.		
AVAPS Rate	AVAPS Speed	This sets the maximum rate of change in pressure between the min and max values while AVAPS is seeking a volume target.		
	PC Breath	Available in AVAPS-AE mode.		
	(AVAPS-AE)	When PC Breath is on, the set inspiratory time applies to all breaths.		

Available without a static maneuver for mandatory or assisted-breaths in A/C-PC, A/C-VC, SIMV-PC, or SIMV-VC modes with the passive, active flow, or dual-limb circuits.

New lung mechanics in Trilogy EV300	Description
Dyn C	Lung compliance is the ratio of the tidal volume to the alveolar pressure at the end of inspiration. In Trilogy EV300, Dyn C is an estimate of the static compliance of the pulmonary system (lung and chest wall) measured dynamically (without an inspiratory hold) in ml/cmH ₂ O.
Dyn R	Airway resistance is the opposition to the motion of gas within the airways. In Trilogy EV300, this value is Dyn R (dynamic resistance) and is an estimate of the change in pressure divided by the air flow through the airways measured in cmH ₂ O/l/sec.
Dyn Pplat	Plateau pressure is the maximum pressure applied to small airways and alveoli during positive-pressure mechanical ventilation. In Trilogy EV300, this value is Dyn Pplat (dynamic plateau pressure) and is the estimate of the maximum alveolar pressure during inspiration (volume/Dyn C) measured in cmH ₂ O.
AutoPEEP	AutoPEEP is the estimate of the any pressure (above PEEP) that exists in the patient airway at the end of exhalation. In Trilogy EV300, this value is AutoPEEP and is measured in $\rm cmH_2O$.

Notes			



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