

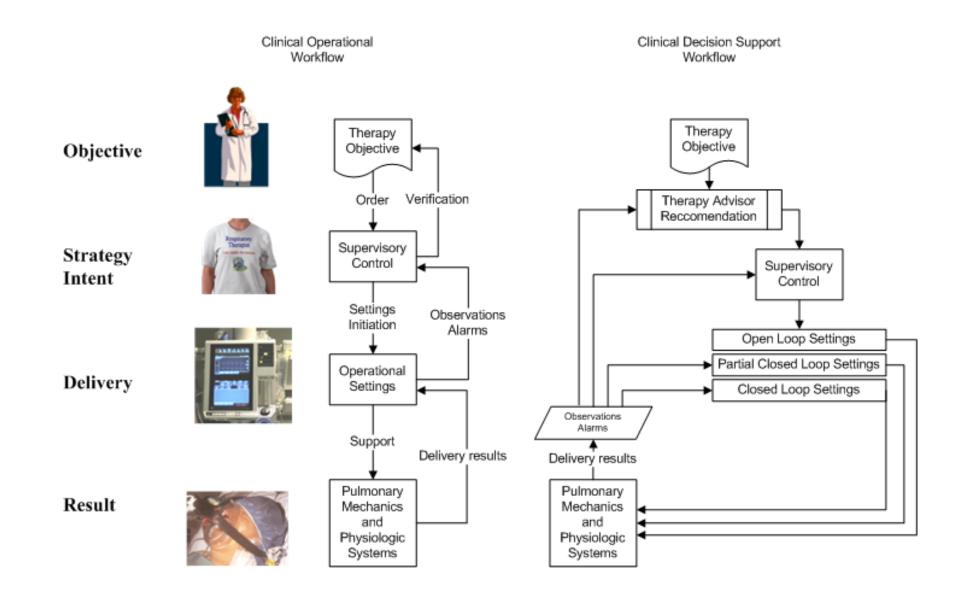
FiO2 Control in Preterm Infants – A Case for Device Interoperability

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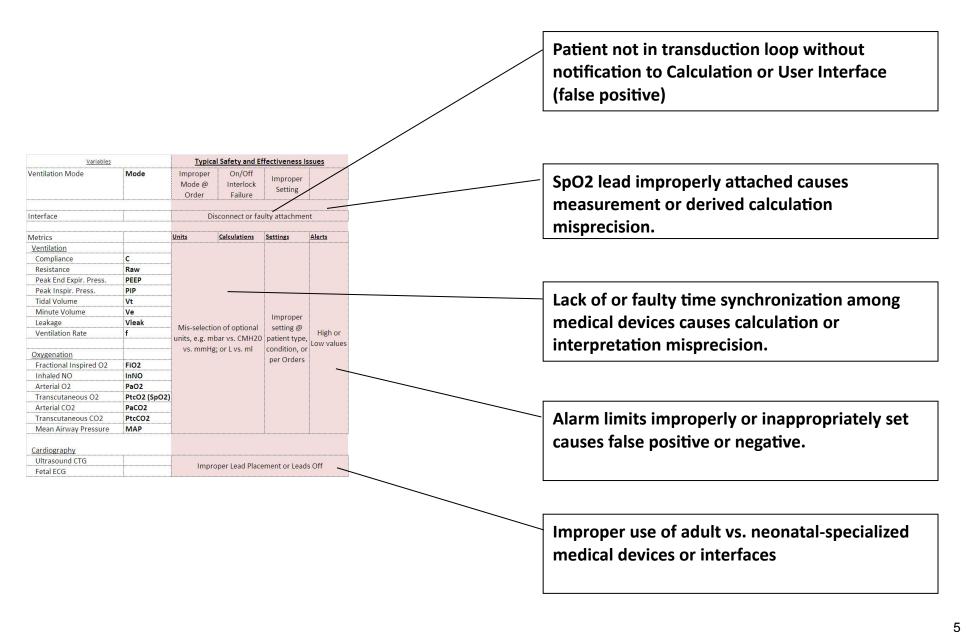
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Clinical Problem

Preterm infants on ventilator support may experience both hyper and hypoxemia events when insufficient attention is given to the adjustment of the inspired oxygen fraction (FiO2) to maintain the pulse oxygenation (SpO2) within a target range.



<u>Variables</u>		Typical Safety and Effectiveness Issues			
Ventilation Mode	Mode	Improper Mode @ Order	On/Off Interlock Failure	Improper Setting	
Interface		Disconnect or faulty attachment			
Metrics		<u>Units</u>	Calculations	Settings	Alerts
<u>Ventilation</u>					
Compliance	С	Mis-selection of optional units, e.g. mbar vs. CMH20		Improper setting @ patient type,	High or Low values
Resistance	Raw				
Peak End Expir. Press.	PEEP				
Peak Inspir. Press.	PIP				
Tidal Volume	Vt				
Minute Volume	Ve				
Leakage	Vleak				
Ventilation Rate	f				
<u>Oxygenation</u>		vs. mmHg	g; or L vs. ml	condition, or	LOW values
Fractional Inspired O2	FiO2			per Orders	
Inhaled NO	InNO				
Arterial O2	PaO2				
Transcutaneous O2	PtcO2 (SpO2)				
Arterial CO2	PaCO2				
Transcutaneous CO2	PtcCO2				
Mean Airway Pressure	МАР				
Cardiography					
Ultrasound CTG		Improper Lead Placement or Leads Off			
Fetal ECG					



Related Standardization Initiatives

- Clinical workflow and medical device interaction
 - IEC 80001
 - IHE (ITI, PCD)
 - IHE PCD DPI ICE-PAC
- Medical device specific safety and effectiveness
 - ICE; IEC
- Common semantic interoperability
 - IHTSDO
 - IHE PCD RTM
 - IEEE 11073
- Common interoperability profiles
 - HL7 HCD
 - IEEE 11073