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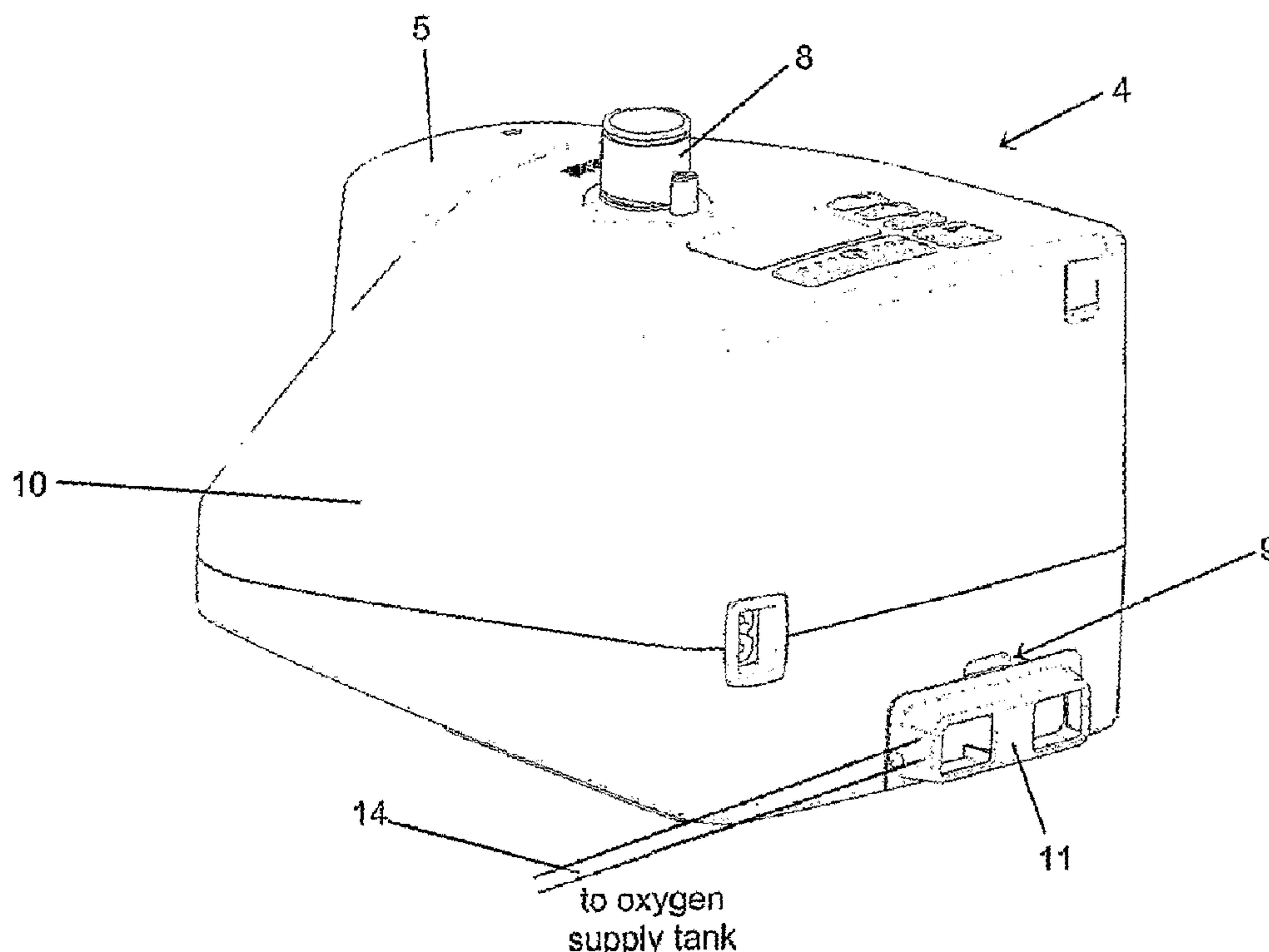
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AUX GAZ AMBIANTS

(54) Title: A BREATHING ASSISTANCE APPARATUS WITH A MANIFOLD TO ADD AUXILIARY GASES TO AMBIENT
GASES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The breathing assistance apparatus of the present invention includes a manifold that is provided with or retrofittable to gases supply and humidifying devices. The manifold allows gases from an oxygen concentrator to be combined with the flow through a gases supply and humidifying device, most usually air. The combined output of oxygen and other breathing gases (air) is then humidified. The breathing assistance apparatus and manifold of the present invention provides a safe method to add oxygen to the input air stream of a gases supply and humidifying device and reduces the amount of accumulation of oxygen within the gases supply device, reducing fire risk should sparking occur within the device.



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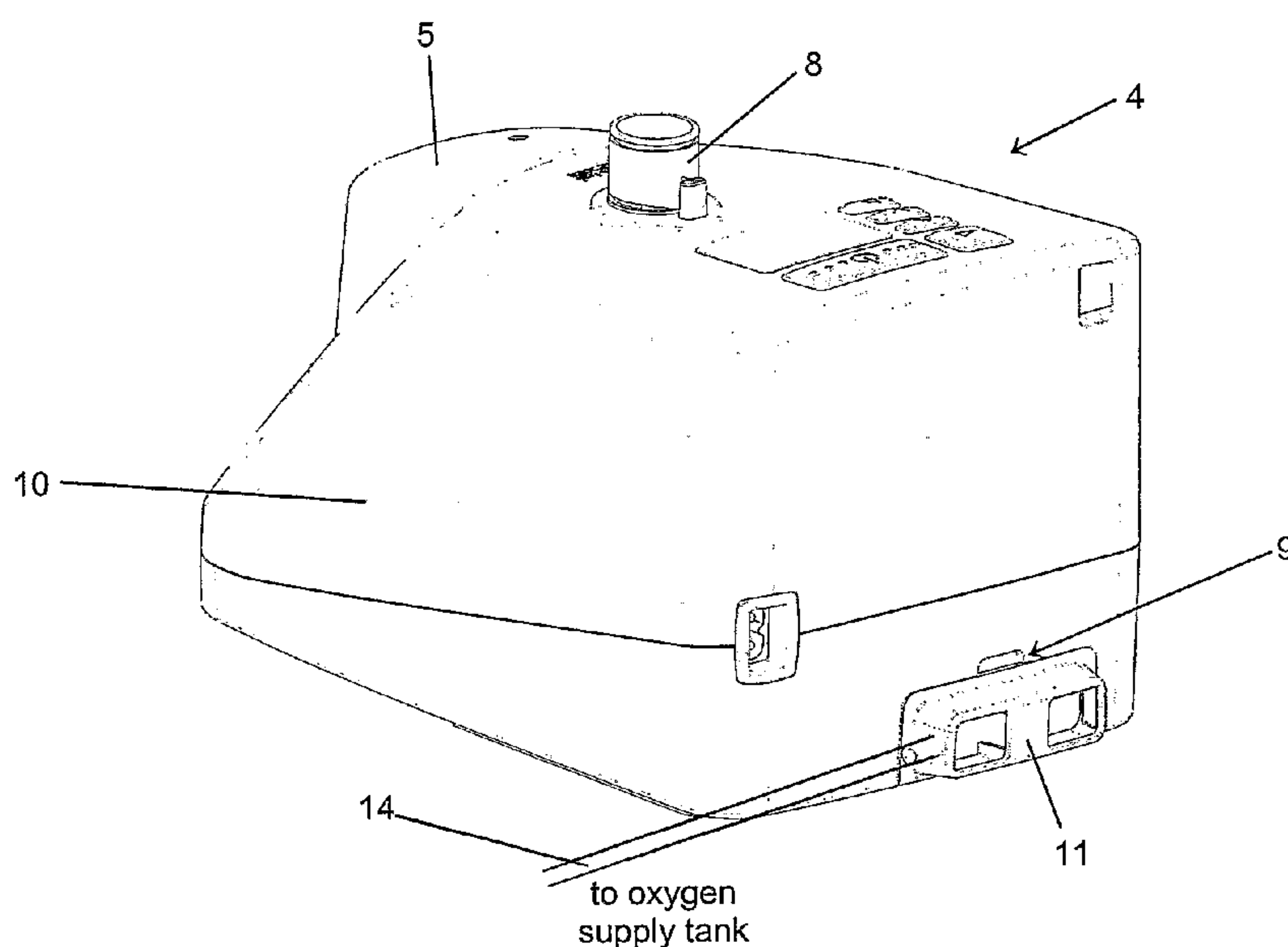
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A breathing assistance apparatus with a manifold to add auxiliary gases to ambient gases.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a gases supply and gases humidification apparatus including a manifold that allows for the addition of oxygen to the gases supply.

Summary of the Prior Art

 A number of methods are known in the art for assisting a patient's breathing. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) involves the administration of air under
10 pressure to a patient, usually by a nasal mask. It is used in the treatment of snoring and Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA), a condition characterised by repetitive collapse of the upper airway during inspiration. Positive pressure splints the upper airway open, preventing its collapse. Treatment of OSA with nasal CPAP has proven to be both effective and safe, but CPAP is difficult to use and the majority of patients experience
15 significant side effects, particularly in the early stages of treatment.

 Upper airway symptoms adversely affect treatment with CPAP. Mucosal drying is uncomfortable and may awaken patients during the night. Rebound nasal congestion commonly occurs during the following day, simulating a viral infection. If untreated, upper airway symptoms adversely affect rates of CPAP use.

20 Increases in nasal resistance may affect the level of CPAP treatment delivered to the pharynx, and reduce the effectiveness of treatment. An individual pressure is determined for each patient using CPAP and this pressure is set at the patient interface. Changes in nasal resistance affect pressure delivered to the pharynx and if the changes are of sufficient magnitude there may be recurrence of snoring or airway collapse or reduce the
25 level of pressure applied to the lungs.

 CPAP is also commonly used for treatment of patients with a variety of respiratory illnesses or diseases, including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

 Oxygen is the most common drug prescribed to hospitalized patients with respiratory or other illnesses. The delivery of oxygen via nasal cannula or facemask is of
30 benefit to a patient complaining of breathlessness. By increasing the fraction of inspired oxygen, oxygen therapy reduces the effort to breathe and can correct resulting hypoxia (a low level of oxygen in the tissues).

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The duration of the therapy depends on the underlying illness. For example, postoperative patients may only receive oxygen while recovering from surgery while patients with COPD require oxygen 16 to 18 hours per day.

5 Currently greater than 16 million adults are afflicted with COPD, an umbrella term that describes a group of lung diseases characterized by irreversible airflow limitation that is associated mainly with emphysema and chronic bronchitis, most commonly caused by smoking over several decades. When airway limitation is moderately advanced, it manifests as perpetual breathlessness without physical exertion. Situations such as a tracheobronchial infection, heart failure and also environmental exposure can incite an
10 exacerbation of COPD that requires hospitalization until the acute breathlessness is under control. During an acute exacerbation of COPD, the patient usually experiences an increase in difficulty of breathing (dyspnea), hypoxia, and increase in sputum volume and purulence and increased coughing.

15 Oxygen therapy provides enormous benefit to patients with an acute exacerbation of COPD who are hypoxic, by decreasing the risk of vital organ failure and reducing dyspnea. The major complication associated with oxygen therapy is hypercarpnia (an elevation in blood carbon dioxide levels) and subsequent respiratory failure. Therefore, the dose of oxygen administered is important.

20 To accurately control an oxygen dose given to a patient, the oxygen-enriched gas must exceed the patient's peak inspiratory flow to prevent the entrainment of room air and dilution of the oxygen. To achieve this, flows of greater than 20 L/min are common. Such flows of dry gases cause dehydration and inflammation of the nasal passages and airways if delivered by nasal cannula. To avoid this occurrence, a heated humidifier may be used.

25 The majority of systems that are used for oxygen therapy or merely delivery of gases to a patient consists of a gases supply, a humidifier and conduit. Interfaces include facemasks, oral mouthpieces, tracheostomy inlets and nasal cannula, the latter then having the advantage of being more comfortable and acceptable to the patient than a facemask.

30 It is usual for the gases supply to provide a constant, prescribed level of gases flow to the humidifier. The humidifier and conduit can then heat and humidify the gases to a set temperature and humidity before delivery to the patient. Many patients using blowers or continuous positive pressure devices to treat COPD are on long term oxygen therapy. Such patients often need in excess of 15 hours per day of oxygen therapy and as such the

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only practical method to expose these patients to several hours humidification therapy per day as well as oxygen therapy is to combine the oxygen therapy and humidification therapy. As the oxygen therapy is known to dry the airways there are likely to be benefits from combining the treatments.

5 Currently CPAP systems are commonly integrated with oxygen flow systems to provide increased fraction of oxygen for the treatment of respiratory disorders. These systems commonly combine the oxygen source on the high pressure (flow outlet) side of the blower. This results in three main disadvantages. Firstly, by integrating the oxygen on the high pressure side, a connection port with a sealing cap is required to seal off the
10 oxygen inlet port and avoid high pressure gases escaping when the oxygen flow source is not connected. Secondly, in the event that the oxygen source is turned on before the blower is turned on the breathing circuit, humidification chamber and blower become flooded with 100% oxygen. This is likely to create a fire safety risk if sparking should occur within the blower or heated breathing tube when turned on. Thirdly, if the oxygen
15 gases source is added at the outlet of the humidification chamber, the oxygen gas, when mixed with other gases delivered to the patient, lowers the overall humidity of the gases delivered.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a breathing assistance apparatus that goes some way to overcoming the abovementioned disadvantages or that at least provides the public or industry with a useful choice.

 Accordingly in a first aspect the present invention consists in a breathing assistance apparatus adapted to deliver humidified gases to a patient comprising:

 a gases supply having an inlet in which gases are drawn through,
25 humidification means including a humidification chamber having an outlet, said gases flowing from said inlet through said humidification chamber and out said outlet, and
 manifold on or about said gases supply inlet that enables oxygen or other gases to be added to said gases.

30 Preferably said manifold includes an oxygen inlet port capable of being connected to an oxygen supply.

 Preferably said manifold is substantially rectangular.

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Preferably said manifold includes at least one aperture to allow the drawing of other gases into said manifold.

Preferably said gases supply includes an internal sensor that is capable of sensing the fraction of oxygen flowing through said breathing assistance apparatus.

5 Preferably said gases supply includes a controller connected to said internal sensor.

Preferably said gases supply includes a display controlled by said controller and said controller causes said fraction of oxygen to be displayed and updated on said display.

To those skilled in the art to which the invention relates, many changes in construction and widely differing embodiments and applications of the invention will
10 suggest themselves without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims. The disclosures and the descriptions herein are purely illustrative and are not intended to be in any sense limiting.

In this specification where reference has been made to patent specifications, other external documents, or other sources of information, this is generally for the purpose of
15 providing a context for discussing the features of the invention. Unless specifically stated otherwise, reference to such external documents is not to be construed as an admission that such documents, or such sources of information, in any jurisdiction, are prior art, or form part of the common general knowledge in the art.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a breathing assistance apparatus
20 adapted to deliver humidified gases to a patient comprising: a gases supply having a gases supply inlet that ambient gases are drawn through, a manifold on or about said gases supply inlet that enables auxiliary gases to be added to said ambient gases entering said gases supply inlet, said manifold including: an extended area in the manifold, at least one ambient
25 gases inlet aperture into the extended area in the manifold to allow the drawing of ambient gases from the ambient gases inlet aperture into the manifold to flow through the extended area in the manifold to said gases supply inlet of the breathing assistance apparatus, and a separate auxiliary gas inlet port also into said extended area in the manifold through which ambient gases flow from the ambient gases inlet aperture to the gases supply inlet, for
30 introducing auxiliary gas into said ambient gases flow in the manifold, so that if the breathing assistance apparatus is off, auxiliary gases that are fed into the manifold are

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dispersible from said extended area of the manifold through said ambient gases inlet aperture(s).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

One preferred form of the present invention will now be described with reference to
5 the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an illustration of the breathing assistance apparatus that may utilise the manifold of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a rear view of a blower and humidifier apparatus with a manifold of the present invention installed.

10 **Figure 3** is a rear view of the manifold of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a first perspective view of the manifold of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a second perspective view of the manifold of Figure 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The breathing assistance apparatus of the present invention includes a manifold that
15 is preferably provided with or retrofittable to gases supply and humidifying devices. The manifold allows gases from an oxygen concentrator to be combined with the flow through

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a gases supply and humidifying device, most usually air. The combined output of oxygen and other breathing gases (air) is then humidified.

5 The breathing assistance apparatus and manifold of the present invention provides a safe method to add oxygen to the input air stream of a gases supply and humidifying device and reduces the amount of accumulation of oxygen within the gases supply device, reducing fire risk should sparking occur within the device.

10 The present invention provides a breathing assistance apparatus where the flow of gases passes in sequence through a gases supply means or flow driver (such as, a blower, fan or compressor), humidification chamber, heated delivery circuit, then to a patient interface, such as that shown in Figure 1.

Gases are passed to the patient 1 by way of a patient interface 2. The patient interface used with the apparatus of the present invention may be a full-face mask, nasal mask, nasal cannula, oral mouthpiece or tracheostomy connection, but the description below and figures disclose the use of a nasal cannula.

15 With reference to Figure 1 the humidification apparatus of the present invention is shown in which a patient 1 is receiving humidified and pressurised gases through nasal cannula 2. The cannula 2 is connected to a gases transportation pathway or inspiratory conduit 3 that in turn is connected to an integrated gases supply and humidifying device 4 (including a humidification chamber 5). In the preferred embodiment of the blower-humidifying device 4, the gases supply or blower is combined in one housing with the
20 humidifier and humidification chamber.

In the preferred embodiment, the humidification chamber 5 extends out from the housing 10 and is capable in use of being removed and replaced (by a slide on movement) by the patient or other user. Also, the inlet port (not shown) to the humidification chamber
25 5 is internal within the housing 10. It must be appreciated that the embodiment described above in relation to the housing and Figure 1 merely illustrates one form of the housing of the integrated gases supply and humidifying device. In other forms the gases supply or blower and humidifier may be in separate housings.

30 The inspiratory conduit 3 is connected to an outlet 8 of the humidification chamber 5 that contains a volume of water 6. Inspiratory conduit 3 contains heating means or heater wires 7 that heat the walls of the conduit to reduce condensation of humidified gases within the conduit and the patient interface (nasal cannula 2). The humidification chamber

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5 is preferably formed from a plastics material and may have a highly heat conductive base (for example an aluminium base) that is in direct contact with a heater plate (not shown but located at the base of the chamber 5, within the blower housing). The gases supply and humidifying device 4 is provided with control means or an electronic controller that may comprise a microprocessor based controller executing computer software commands stored in associated memory. The controller receives input from sources such as user input means or dial (not shown) through which a user of the device 4 may, for example, set a predetermined required value (preset value) of humidity or temperature of the gases supplied to patient 1.

In response to the user set humidity or temperature value input via dial (or buttons) and other possible inputs such as internal sensors that sense gases flow or temperature, or by parameters calculated in the controller, the controller determines when (or to what level) to energise heater plate to heat the water 6 within humidification chamber 5. As the volume of water 6 within humidification chamber 5 is heated, water vapour begins to fill the volume of the chamber above the water's surface and is passed out of the humidification chamber outlet 8 with the flow of gases (for example air) provided from a blower part of the device that has entered the device 4 through an inlet 9 on the back of the gases supply and humidifying device 4.

The gases supply within the device 4 is preferably a variable speed pump or fan that draws air or other gases through the blower inlet 9. The speed of variable speed pump or fan is preferably controlled by the control means or electronic controller described above in response to inputs entered into the device 4 by the user.

As discussed above it would be advantageous to provide oxygen therapy with humidification therapy to patients that suffer from COPD and other respiratory disorders. The breathing assistance apparatus of the present invention provides this by having a manifold that is attachable to existing gases supply and humidifying devices, such as, the SleepStyle™ 600 series CPAP devices of Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited. It must be noted that any CPAP, auto PAP, bi-level or other flow generating device that provides high gases flow and potentially humidification of gases may utilise a manifold as described below. The manifold allows the output from an oxygen concentrator to be combined with the flow from a gases supply and humidifying device and the combined output of oxygen and other breathing gases can then be humidified.

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Figure 2 shows a gases supply and humidifying device 4 with a manifold 11 installed. The manifold 11 is shown in further detail in Figures 3 to 5. The manifold 11 is preferably a substantially rectangular insert that is capable of being inserted into the inlet port 9 on the device 4. The manifold 11 has a recessed edge 12 that fits into a complementary lip on the inlet port 9 and has an oxygen inlet port 13 to which tubing 14 or the like can be attached that feeds to an oxygen supply tank or the like. The oxygen port 13 preferably extends from the side of the manifold 11. The manifold 11 has an extended area 15 that includes at least one aperture (although two apertures 16, 17 are shown in Figures 3 to 5. The apertures 16, 17 allow for ambient air to be drawn into the device 4 by the action of the pump or fan. The ambient air plus oxygen gases are mixed within the device 4 and exits the chamber outlet 8 as humidified air plus oxygen that is then passed to the patient via the conduit 3.

A filter, (not shown) for example, a substantially rectangular piece of meshed filter material or the like, may be placed inside the apertures 16, 17, such that it fits within the inner part of the extended area 15 and filters all gases entering the blower inlet.

Advantages

This breathing assistance apparatus and manifold of the present invention provides a safe method to add oxygen to the input air stream of a gases supply and humidifying device. The full oxygen output from the tubing feeding oxygen to the manifold is drawn into the device when the device is in use, but if the device is switched off oxygen that is fed into the manifold disperses through the apertures 16, 17 and therefore remains outside the device 4. Therefore, oxygen does not accumulate within the device (for example, a gases supply such as a blower) and create a fire risk. Consequently, the manifold lowers the fire hazard risk should a spark occur inside the blower or breathing conduit.

By adding oxygen to the inlet of the flow generation device this oxygen can be fully humidified along with the other gases delivered to the patient. Prior art systems usually add oxygen after humidification of gases thus reducing the overall humidification of the gases that reach the patient.

Furthermore, adding oxygen on the inlet side of the flow source makes it is possible to sense inside the device 4 the fraction of oxygen in the combined gas flow and display this fraction on a display on the flow source. Therefore, in a further embodiment the gases supply (blower or integrated blower and humidifying device 4) includes an internal sensor

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(not shown) that is capable of sensing the fraction of oxygen through the device 4. The internal sensor is preferably connected to the controller within the device (as described above) and the controller causes the fraction of oxygen measurement sensed by the internal sensor to be displayed on the display 18 (see Figure 2) that is preferably disposed on the top of the device 4. As the fraction of oxygen changes and this is sensed by the internal sensor preferably this change is updated on the display in real time.

The breathing assistance apparatus with the manifold of the present invention does not require one way valves or sealing caps when an oxygen circuit is not connected to the apparatus and is safe and simple for a patient to operate.

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We Claim:

1. A breathing assistance apparatus adapted to deliver humidified gases to a patient comprising:
 - a gases supply having a gases supply inlet that ambient gases are drawn through,
 - a manifold on or about said gases supply inlet that enables auxiliary gases to be added to said ambient gases entering said gases supply inlet, said manifold including:
 - an extended area in the manifold,
 - at least one ambient gases inlet aperture into the extended area in the manifold to allow the drawing of ambient gases from the ambient gases inlet aperture into the manifold to flow through the extended area in the manifold to said gases supply inlet of the breathing assistance apparatus, and
 - a separate auxiliary gas inlet port also into said extended area in the manifold through which ambient gases flow from the ambient gases inlet aperture to the gases supply inlet, for introducing auxiliary gas into said ambient gases flow in the manifold, so that if the breathing assistance apparatus is off, auxiliary gases that are fed into the manifold are dispersible from said extended area of the manifold through said ambient gases inlet aperture(s).
2. A breathing assistance apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said breathing assistance apparatus further comprises humidification means including a humidification chamber having an outlet, where said ambient and auxiliary gases flow from said inlet through said humidification chamber and out said outlet.
3. A breathing assistance apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said auxiliary gases are oxygen.
4. A breathing assistance apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said gases supply includes an internal sensor selected to sense a fraction of oxygen flowing through said breathing assistance apparatus.

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5. A breathing assistance apparatus according to claim 4 wherein said gases supply includes a controller connected to said internal sensor.
6. A breathing assistance apparatus according to claim 5 wherein said gases supply includes a display controlled by said controller and said controller causes said fraction of oxygen to be displayed and updated on said display.
7. A breathing assistance apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said manifold includes a filter disposed over said at least one ambient gases inlet aperture.

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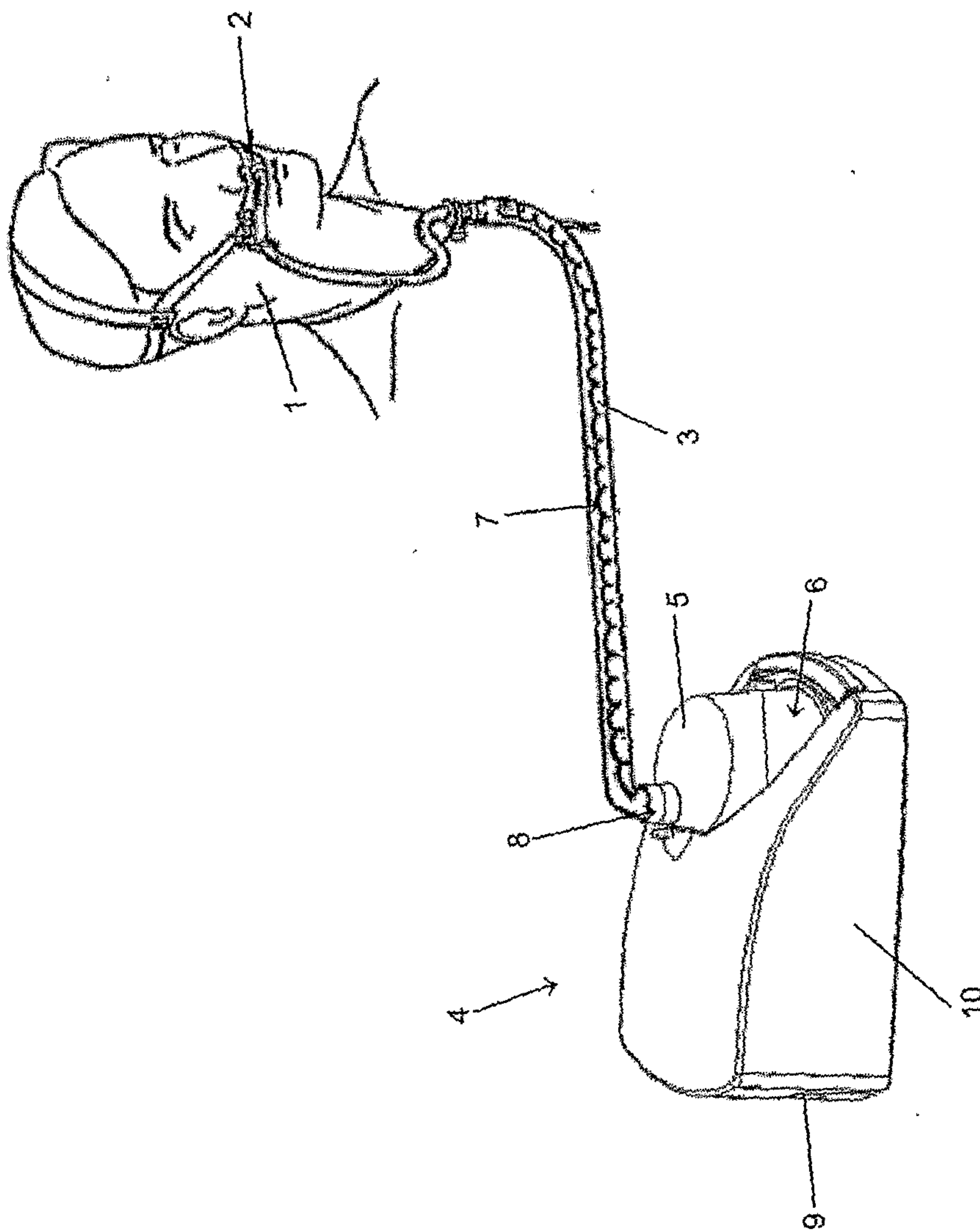
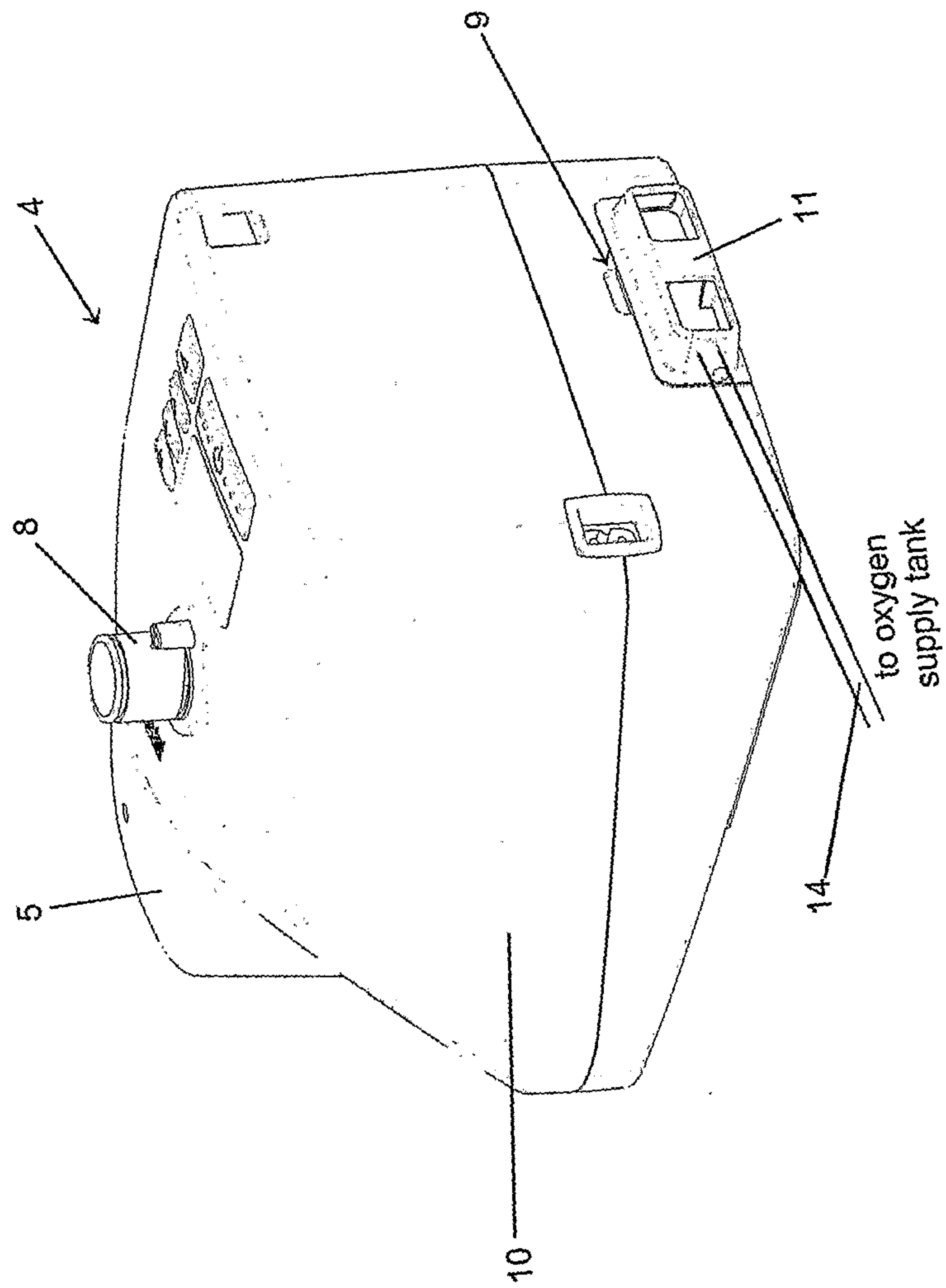


Figure 1

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**Figure 2**

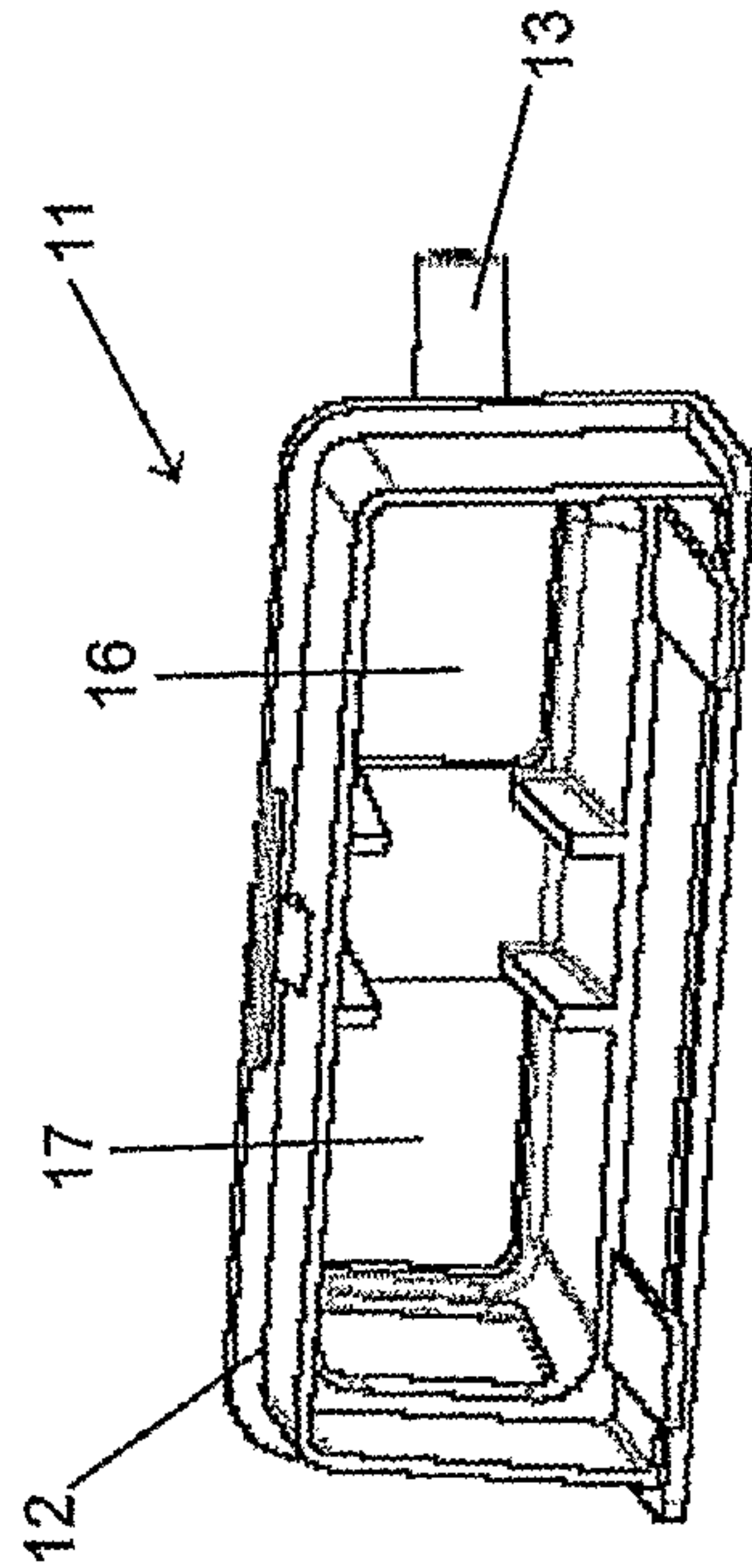


Figure 3

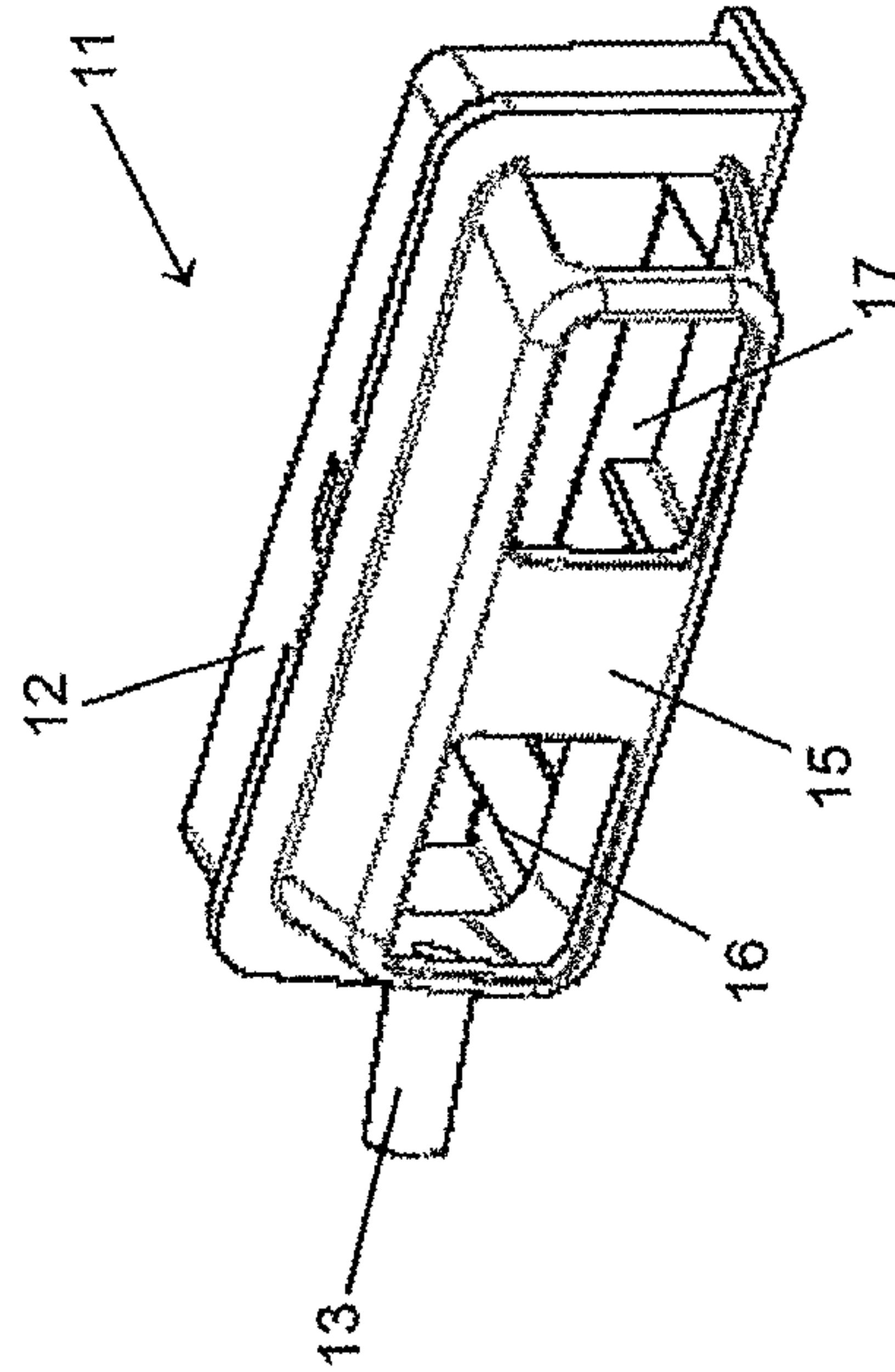


Figure 4

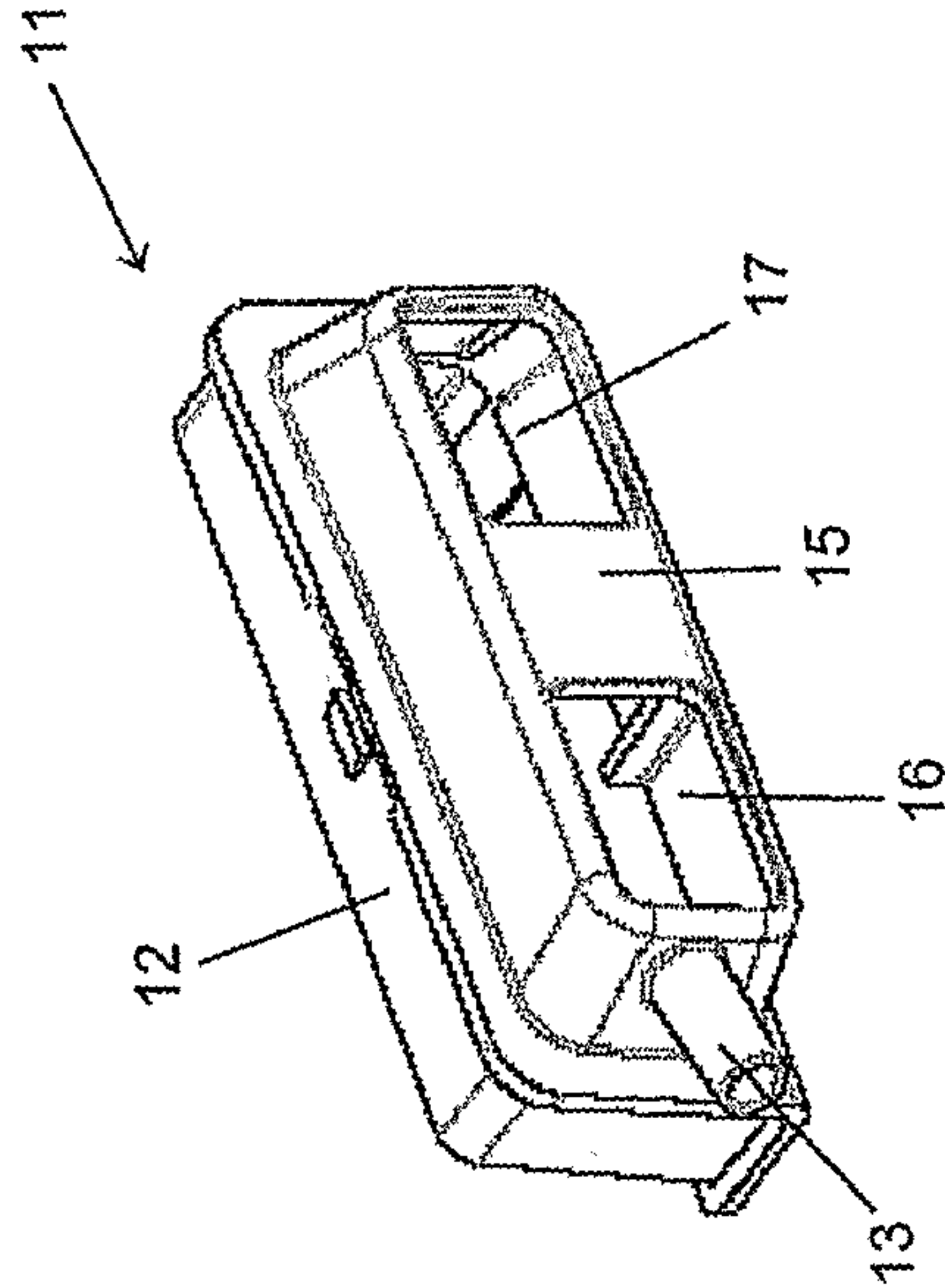


Figure 5

