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(54) **SEALING NASAL CANNULA**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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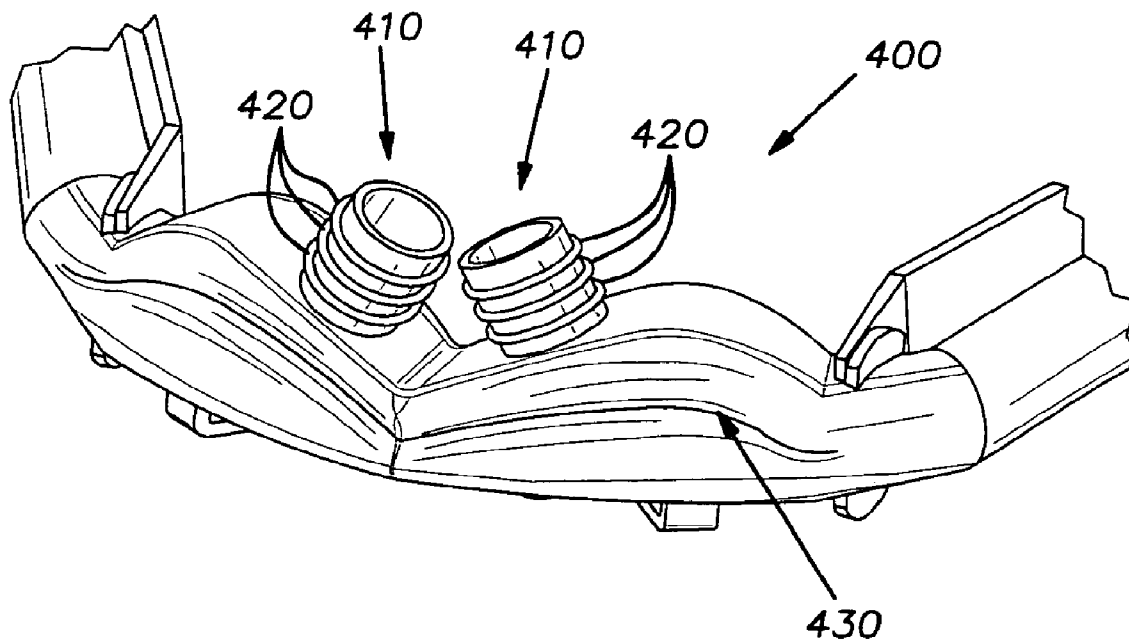
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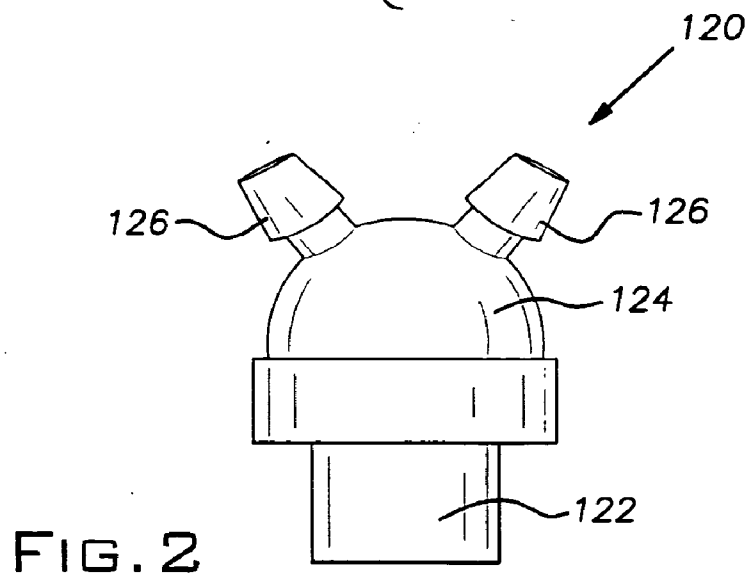
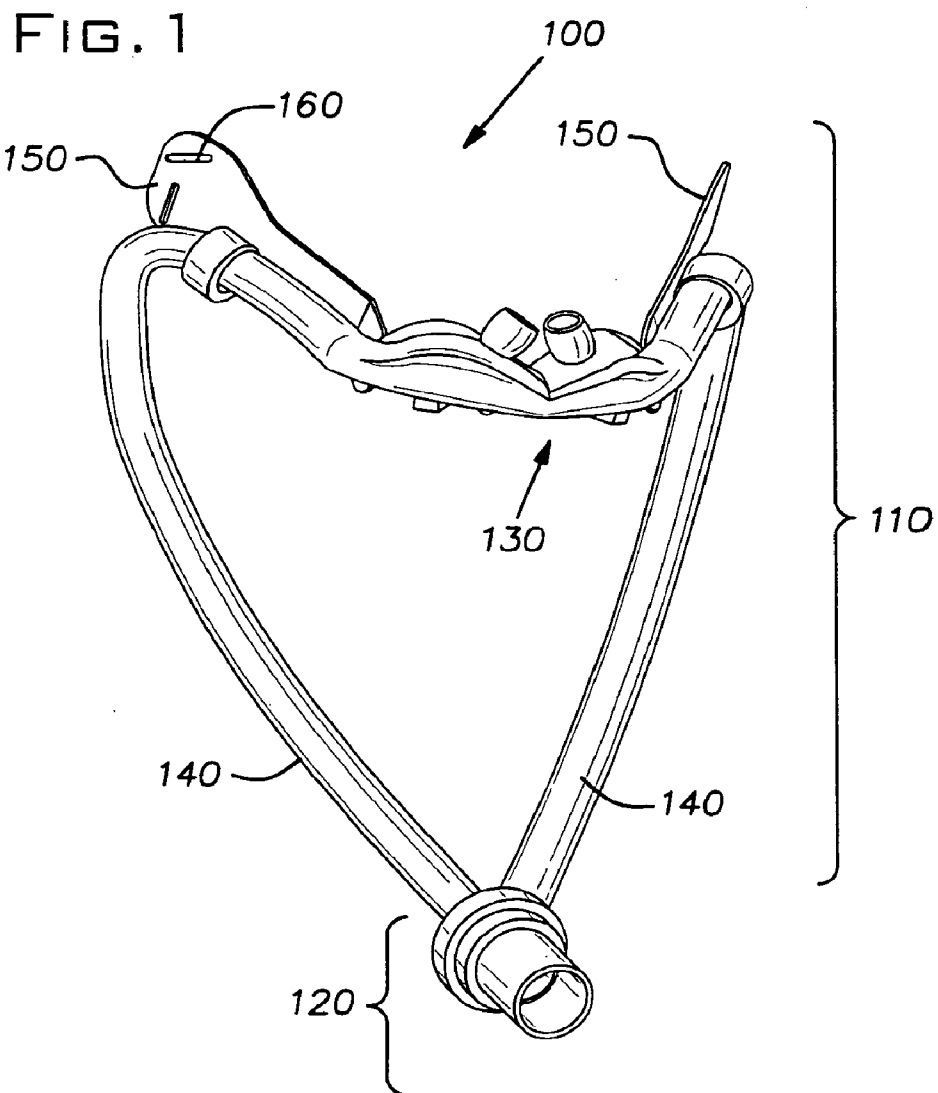
An integrally molded ventilation interface includes a hollow bellows-like structure and two nasal prongs extending from a top surface of the bellows. A pair of headgear strap flanges can also be molded integrally with the ventilation interface. The nasal prongs provide a first sealing interface between an outer surface of the nasal prongs and an inner surface of the patient's nares. The bellows provides a second sealing interface between a top surface of the bellows-like structure and a bottom surface of a patient's nose. The headgear strap flanges provide a third sealing interface between the ventilation interface and a mustache region of the patient's face as well as a bottom surface of the patient's nose.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/898,872, filed on Jul. 26, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,353,826.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/493,515, filed on Aug. 8, 2003.





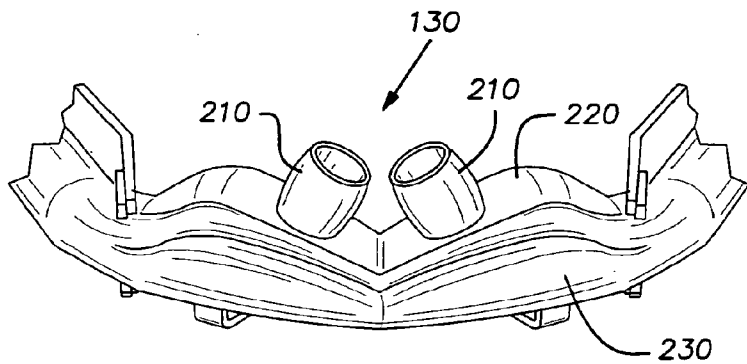


FIG. 3

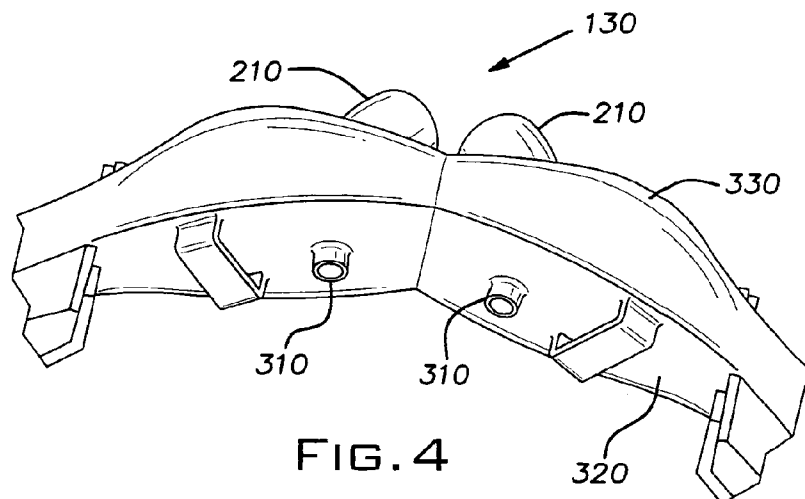


FIG. 4

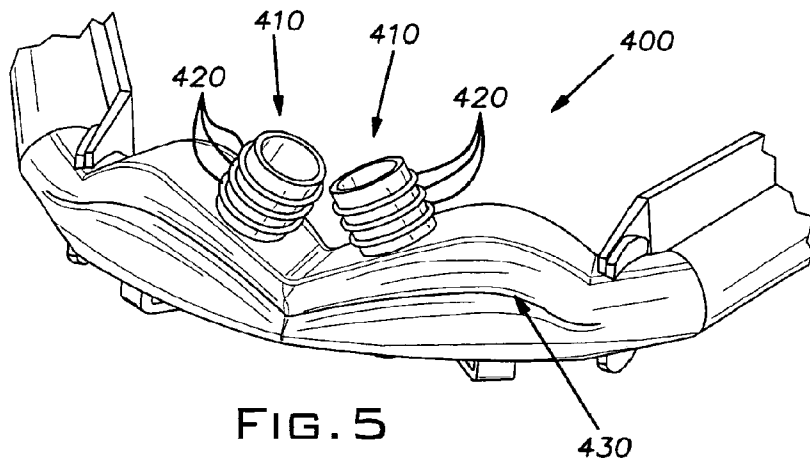
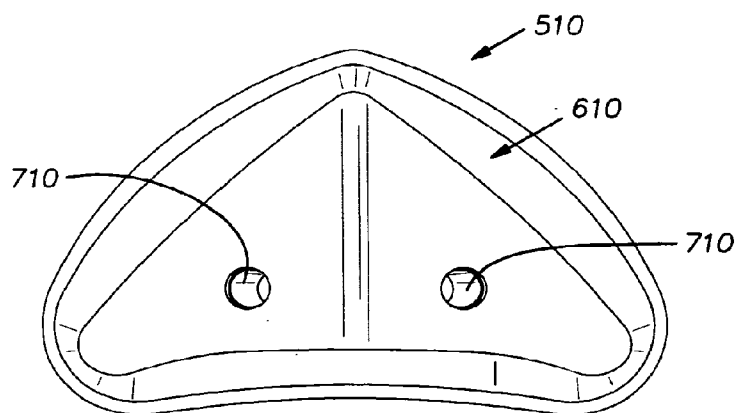
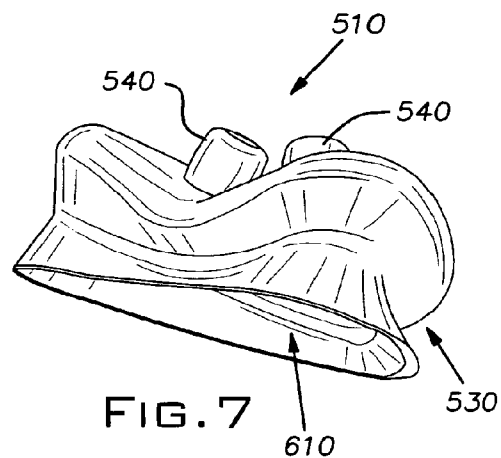
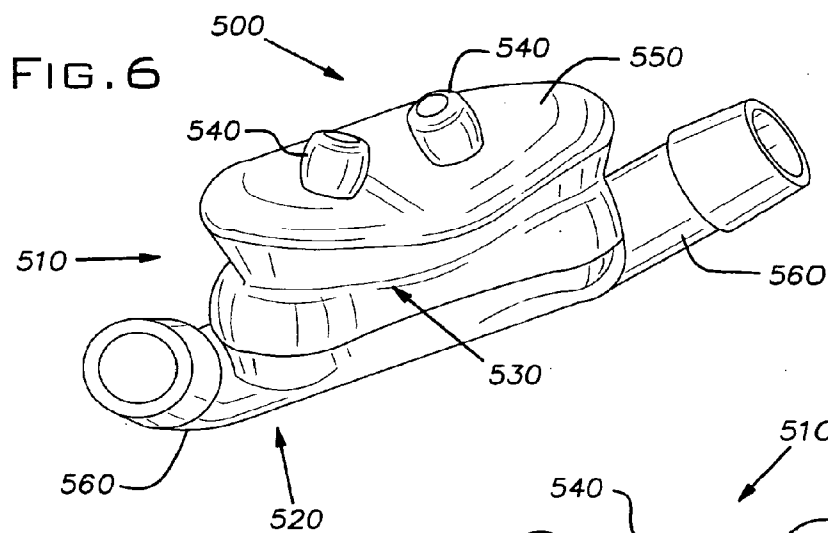


FIG. 5



**FIG. 8**

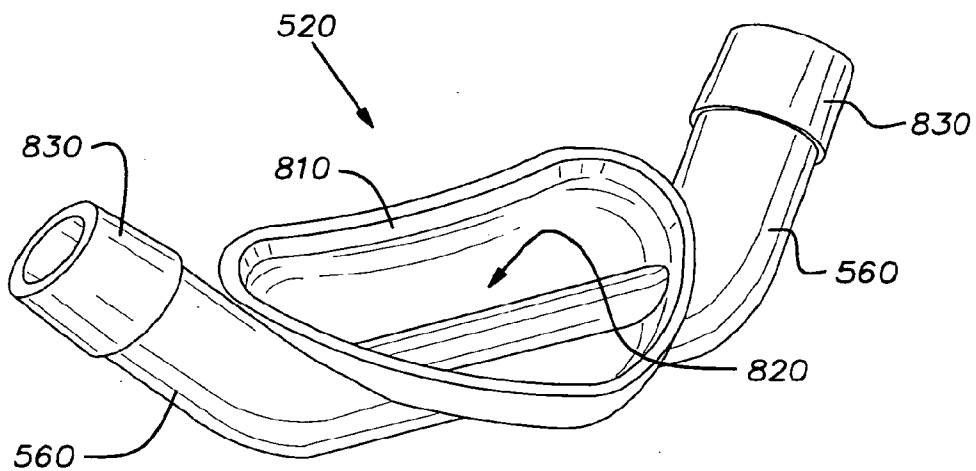


FIG. 9

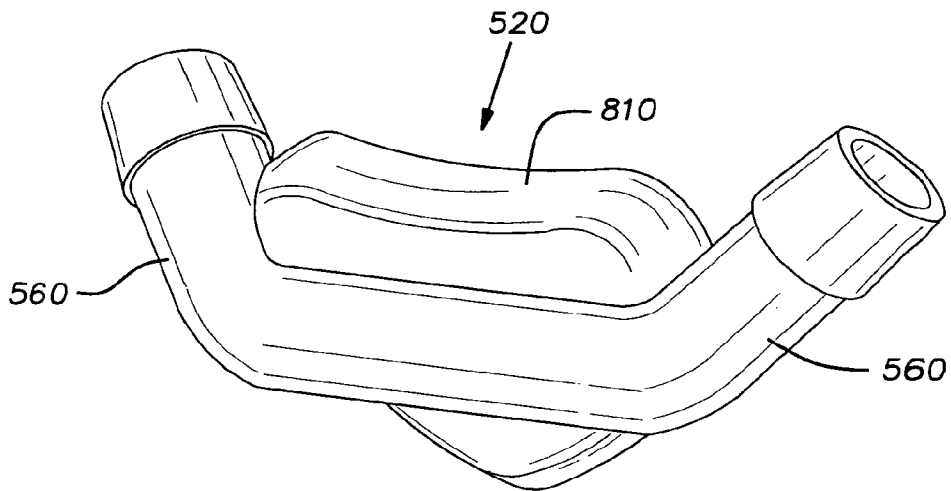
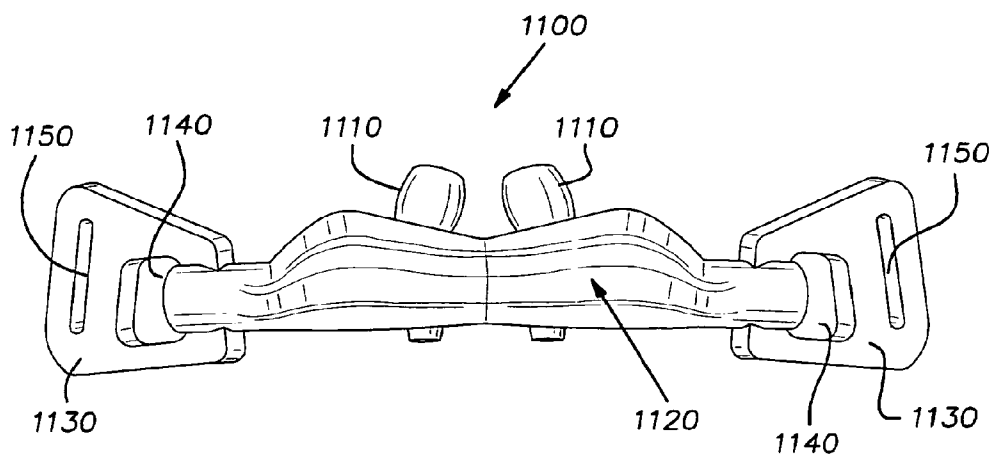
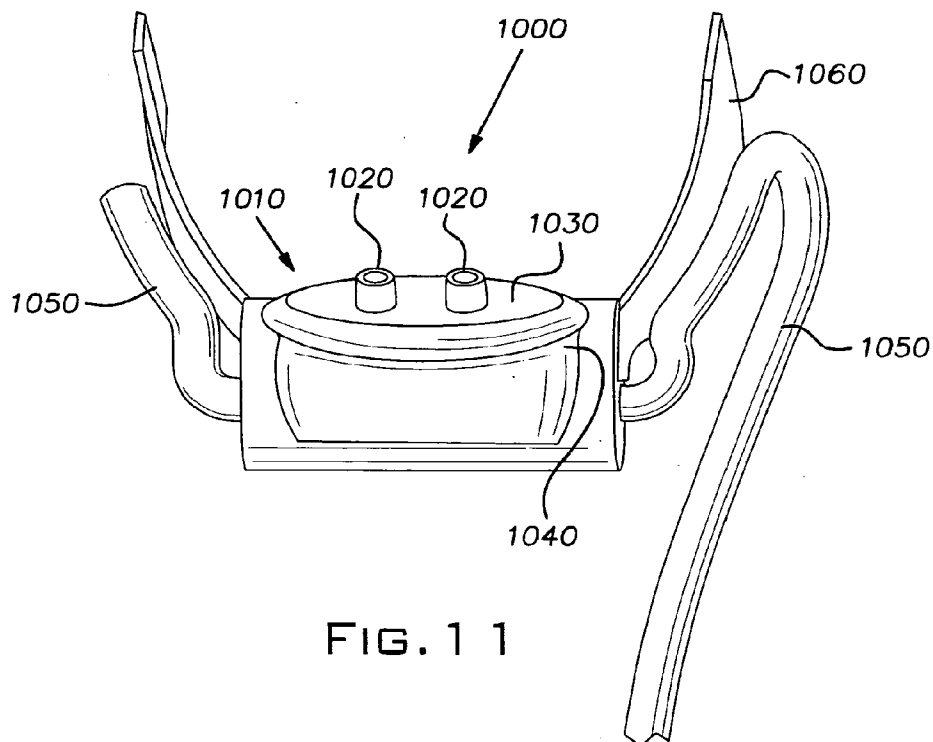
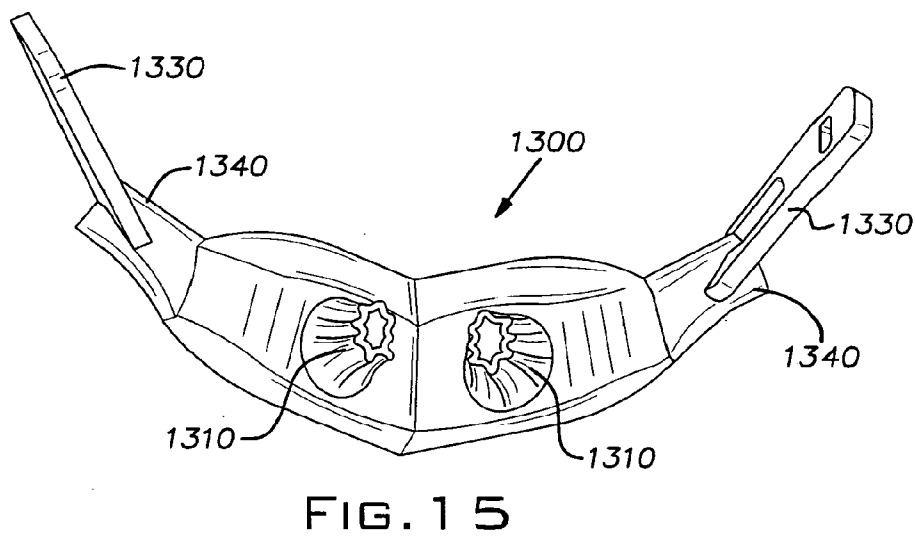
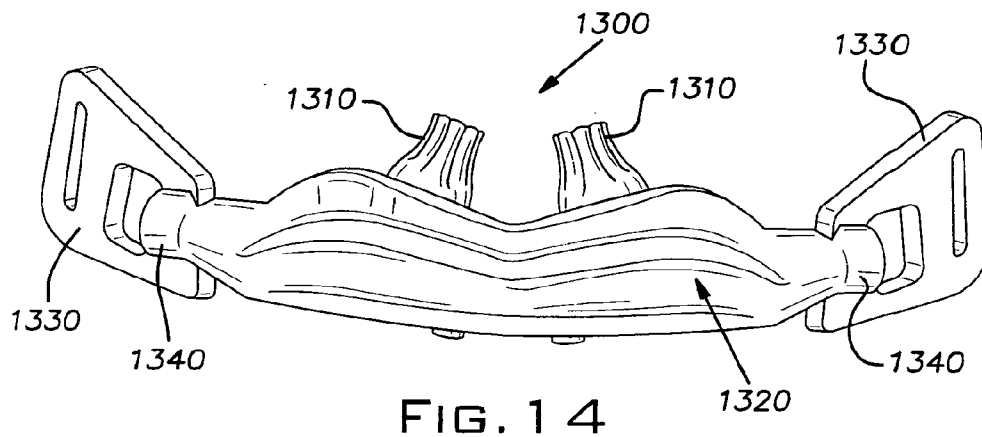
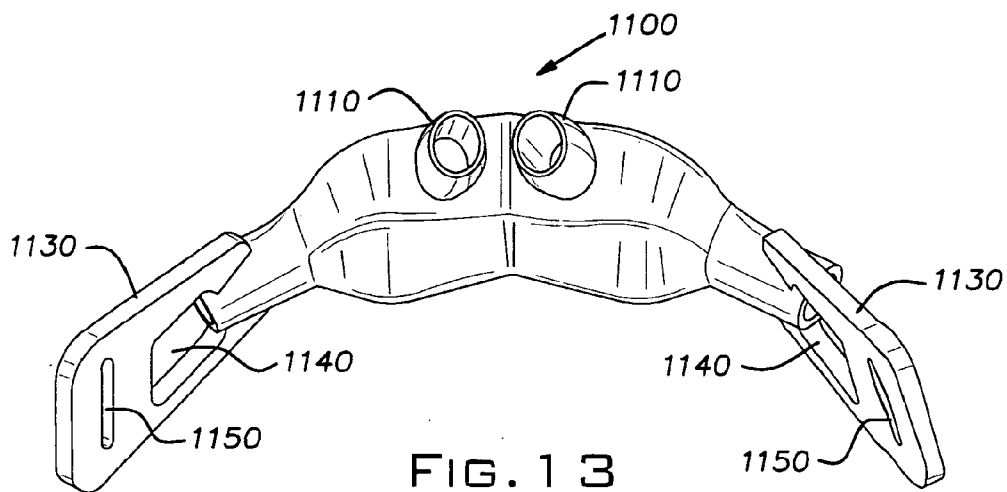


FIG. 10





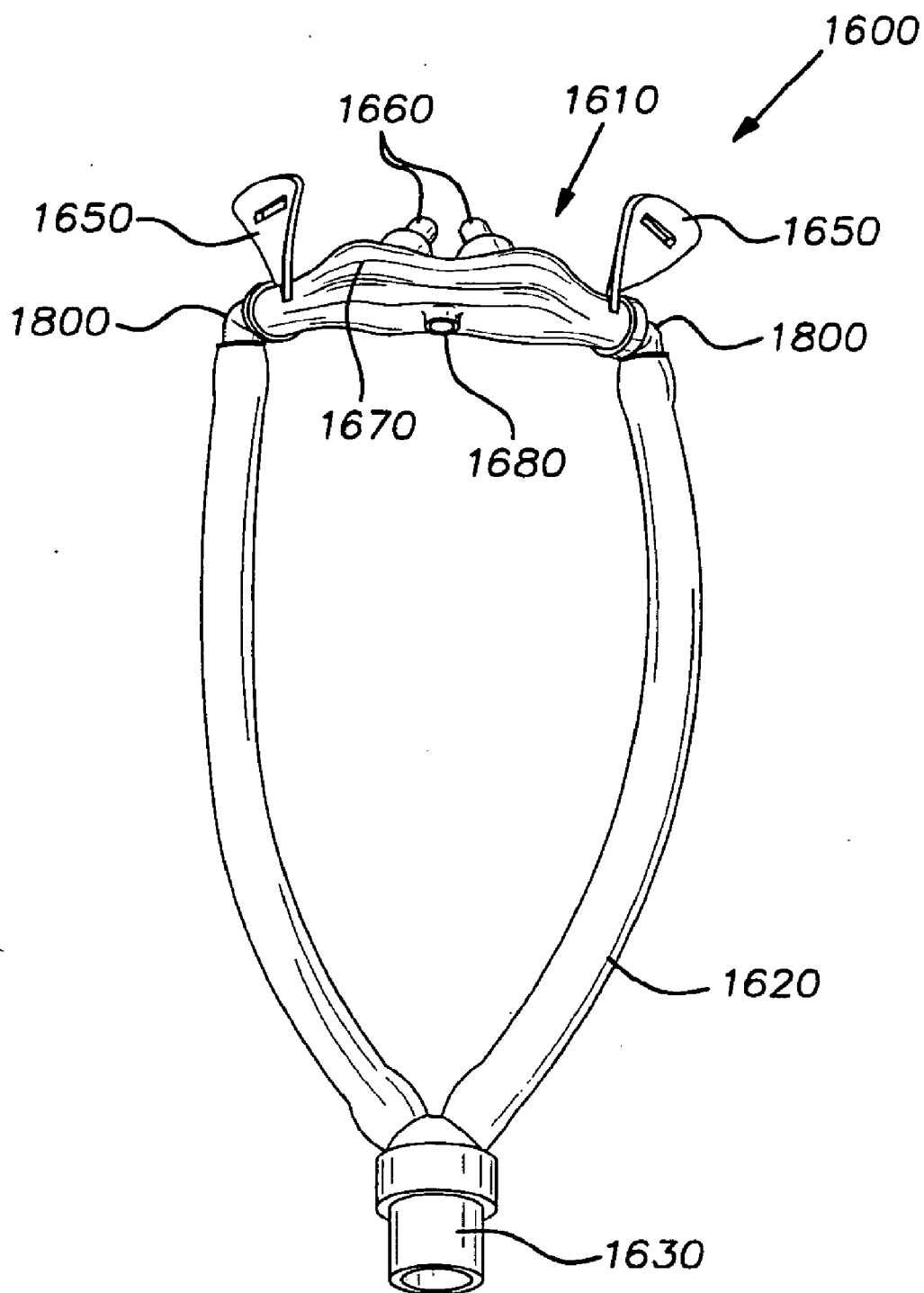


FIG. 16



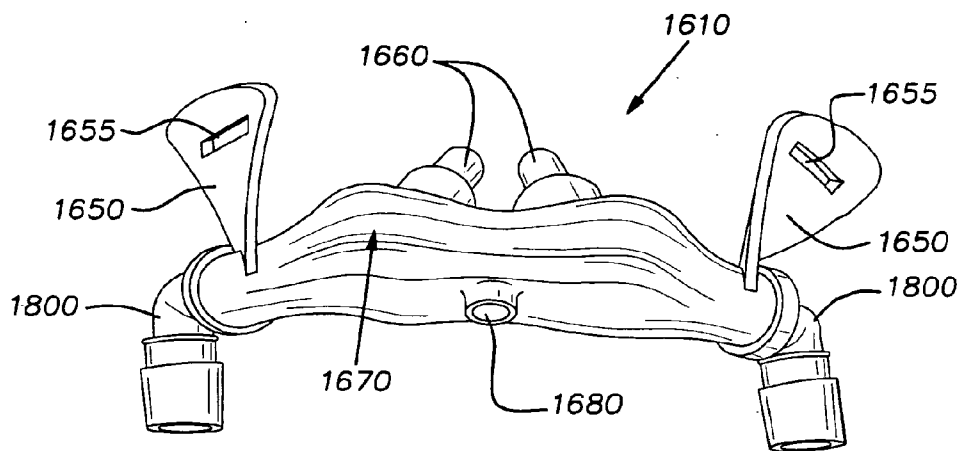


FIG. 17

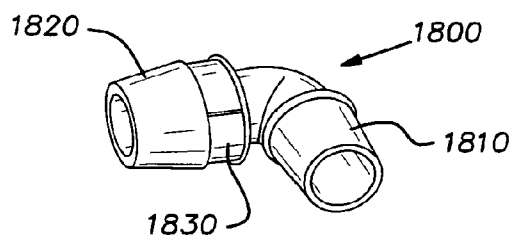


FIG. 18

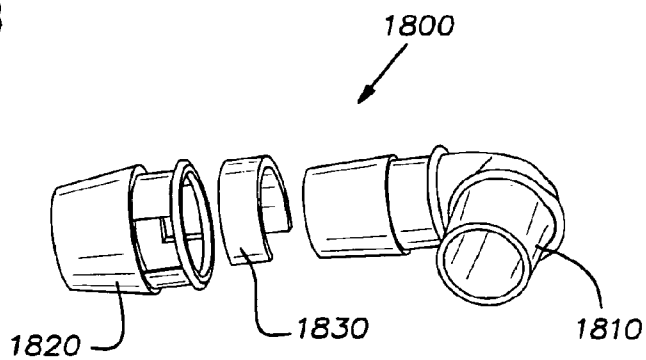


FIG. 19

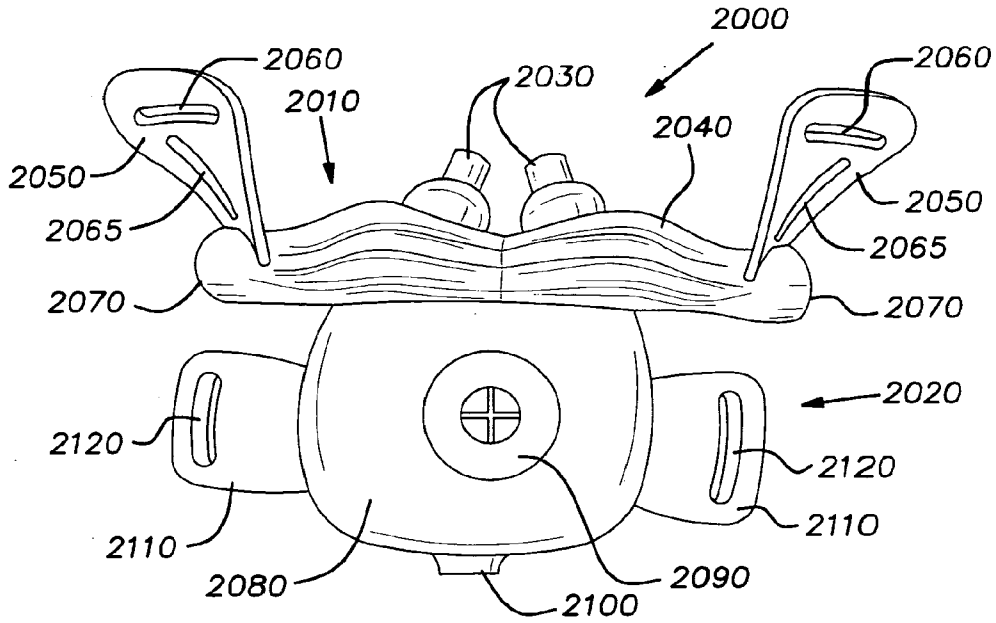


FIG. 20

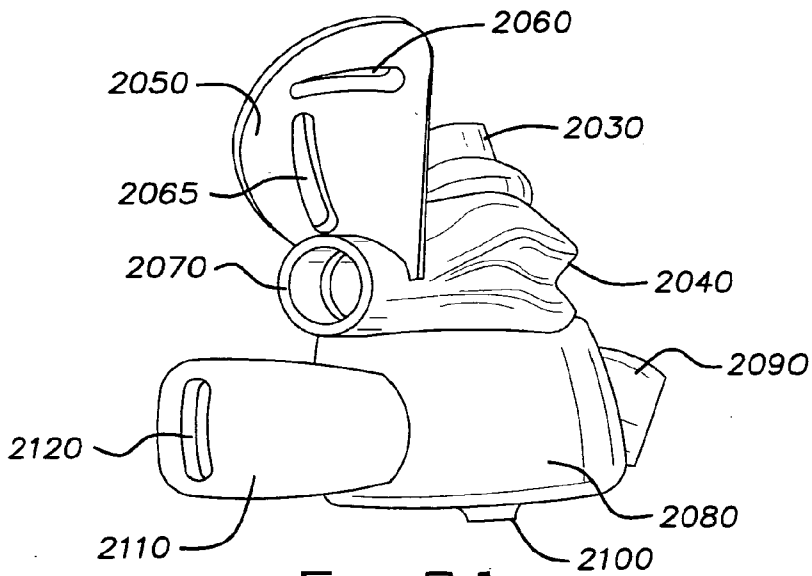


FIG. 21

**SEALING NASAL CANNULA**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/898,872, filed Jul. 26, 2004, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e)(1) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/493,515, filed Aug. 8, 2003; the entire teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**FIELD**

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to ventilation devices, and more particularly, to a nasal ventilation interface for a continuous positive airway pressure system.

**BACKGROUND**

[0003] Sleep apnea is a potentially life-threatening breathing disorder characterized by brief interruptions of breathing during sleep. There are two types of sleep apnea: central and obstructive. Central sleep apnea, which is less common, occurs when the brain fails to send the appropriate signals to the breathing muscles to initiate respirations. Obstructive sleep apnea occurs when air cannot flow into or out of the person's nose or mouth although efforts to breathe continue. In a given night, the number of involuntary breathing pauses or "apneic events" may be as high as 20 to 60 or more per hour. Sleep apnea can also be characterized by choking sensations. The frequent interruptions of deep, restorative sleep often leads to excessive daytime sleepiness and may be associated with an early morning headache. Early recognition and treatment of sleep apnea is important because it may be associated with irregular heartbeat, high blood pressure, heart attack, and stroke.

[0004] Various forms of positive airway pressure during sleep can be an effective form of therapy for the apnea sufferer. Ventilation can be applied in the form of continuous positive airway pressure, in which positive pressure is maintained in the airway throughout the respiratory cycle; bi-level positive airway pressure system, in which positive pressure is maintained during inspiration but reduced during expiration; and intermittent (non-continuous) positive pressure, in which pressure is applied when an episode of apnea is sensed. In such procedures, a patient wears a mask over the nose during sleep, and pressure from an air blower forces air through the nasal passages. Typically, a thin flexible tube made of an inert material transports the air. The tube terminates in an opening that can be inserted into the patient's nostrils. A pair of smaller nasal insert tubes can protrude from the tube or the tube can split at a Y-junction into two smaller tubes, each smaller nasal insert tube carrying gas to one nostril, thereby increasing the fraction of inspired oxygen.

[0005] Conventional nasal tube systems do not provide a positive seal between the nasal insert tubes and the nostrils. Most nasal ventilation systems therefore include a mask that fits over the nose and is intended to provide a space of oxygen-enriched air for inhalation into the lungs for respiration. Such systems frequently suffer from air leaking out around the mask, creating an inability to assure ventilation in many patients. Additionally, most systems are usually very position dependent, whereby if the mask is moved slightly with respect to the facial contour or with respect to the nose, air leakage occurs. With such systems, the mask can become

uncomfortable when not in position, thus requiring the patient to remain rather still in order to alleviate the discomfort and to maintain oxygen inspiration.

**SUMMARY**

[0006] The following presents a simplified summary of the disclosure in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of the disclosure. This summary is not an extensive overview of the disclosure. It is intended to neither identify key or critical elements of the disclosure nor delineate the scope of the disclosure. Its sole purpose is to present some concepts of the disclosure in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later.

[0007] The present disclosure relates to a ventilation interface for a continuous positive airway pressure system. According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, a ventilation interface is provided which includes a nasal cannula body. The nasal cannula body includes a pair of nasal prongs located on a top portion of the nasal cannula body to create a first sealing interface between the nasal cannula body and a nose; and a bellows-like structure integrally molded in a portion of the nasal cannula body to create a second sealing interface between the nasal cannula body and the nose.

[0008] According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a ventilation interface is provided having a nasal cannula body; and a pair of barrel shaped prongs located on a top portion of the nasal cannula body, the barrel shaped prongs providing a large sealing surface between an outer surface of the prongs and an inner surface of a patient's nares.

[0009] According to yet another aspect of the present disclosure, a ventilation interface is provided, the ventilation interface including a nasal cannula body; and a pair of nasal prongs located on a top portion of the nasal cannula body, the nasal prongs comprising a thin wall that inflates under pressure to create a sealing surface with nares of a patient.

[0010] According to yet another aspect of the present disclosure, the ventilation interface includes means for creating a first sealing interface between the ventilation interface and a patient's nose; means for creating a second sealing interface between the ventilation interface and the patient's nose; and means for creating a third sealing interface between the ventilation interface and the patient's nose.

[0011] According to yet another aspect of the present disclosure, a method of manufacturing a ventilation interface is provided. The method includes forming a nasal cannula body from a flexible material; forming a pair of nasal prongs materially integrally with the nasal cannula body; and forming a headgear strap materially integrally with the nasal cannula body.

[0012] The following description and the annexed drawings set forth in detail certain illustrative aspects of the disclosure. These aspects are indicative, however, of but a few of the various ways in which the principles of the disclosure may be employed and the present disclosure is intended to include all such aspects and their equivalents. Other objects, advantages and novel features of the disclosure will become apparent from the following detailed description of the disclosure when considered in conjunction with the drawings.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0013] FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a nasal ventilation interface in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0014] FIG. 2 illustrates a front view of a swivel component in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0015] FIG. 3 illustrates a perspective view of the nasal cannula body employed in the nasal ventilation interface of FIG. 1 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0016] FIG. 4 illustrates another perspective view of the nasal cannula body employed in the nasal ventilation interface of FIG. 1 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0017] FIG. 5 illustrates a perspective view of another nasal cannula body in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0018] FIG. 6 illustrates a perspective view of another nasal cannula body in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0019] FIG. 7 illustrates a perspective view of a top portion of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 6 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0020] FIG. 8 illustrates a bottom view of the top portion of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 6 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0021] FIG. 9 illustrates a perspective view of a bottom portion of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 6 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0022] FIG. 10 illustrates another perspective view of the bottom portion of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 6 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0023] FIG. 11 illustrates a perspective view of another nasal ventilation interface in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0024] FIG. 12 illustrates a front view of another nasal cannula body in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0025] FIG. 13 illustrates a perspective view of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 12 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0026] FIG. 14 illustrates a front view of another nasal cannula body in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0027] FIG. 15 illustrates a top view of the nasal cannula body of FIG. 14 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0028] FIG. 16 illustrates a perspective view of another nasal ventilation interface in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0029] FIG. 17 illustrates a perspective view of a nasal cannula body employed in the nasal ventilation interface of FIG. 16 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0030] FIG. 18 illustrates a perspective view of an elbow component in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0031] FIG. 19 illustrates an exploded view of the elbow component of FIG. 18 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0032] FIG. 20 illustrates a perspective view of a combination face mask and nasal cannula body in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

[0033] FIG. 21 illustrates another perspective view of the combination face mask and nasal cannula body of FIG. 20 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0034] The present disclosure provides a nasal ventilation interface having at least two sealing interfaces. The present disclosure will now be described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. It is to be appreciated that the various drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale from one figure to another nor inside a given figure, and in particular that the size of the components are arbitrarily drawn for facilitating the reading of the drawings. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present disclosure. It may be evident, however, that the present disclosure may be practiced without these specific details.

[0035] Turning initially to FIG. 1, an example of a nasal ventilation interface 100 in accordance with a first aspect of the present disclosure is illustrated. The nasal interface 100 comprises a base portion 110 and a swivel component 120. The base portion 110 includes a nasal cannula body 130 materially integral with two supply tubes 140. The base portion 110 is manufactured from one or more inert materials, such as polyurethane, silicone, or the like. The supply tubes 140 are employed to deliver air pressure from a ventilation device (not shown) to a patient via the nasal cannula body 130. In particular, the ventilation device forces a gas, such as air, through the supply tubes 140 and can be provided by a continuous positive airway pressure machine, a bi-level positive airway pressure machine, an intermittent (non-continuous) positive pressure machine, or any other suitable machine to deliver air to the patient.

[0036] For sleep apnea therapy, the ventilation device will usually supply room air at a pressure of between five and fifteen centimeters of water. The room air may be supplemented with oxygen if desired by splicing an oxygen supply line into the supply hose or using a triple port connector. It is normally unnecessary to humidify or add moisture to the air supplied by the ventilation device in using the nasal interface of the present disclosure, as the nasal interface is designed to avoid stripping moisture from the nares. Thus, moisture does not have to be added to relieve patient discomfort from drying or burning sensations in the nasal airways.

[0037] Each of the supply tubes 140 includes an end portion, which is coupled to the swivel component 120 to facilitate easy manipulation of the supply tubes 140 for patient comfort. Turning now to FIG. 2, the swivel component 120 comprises a substantially cylindrical element 122 for coupling with a tube of the ventilation device and a hemispherical element 124 having two tubular engaging portions 126 projecting therefrom. The two tubular engaging portions 126 are utilized for coupling with end portions of the supply tubes 140 of the ventilation interface 100. The cylindrical element 122 and the hemispherical element 124 are operable to swivel with respect to each other. For instance, the cylindrical element 122 and the hemispherical element 124 can swivel about each other by 360 degree. It is to be appreciated that any suitable structure contemplated for swiveling the ventilation interface 100 with the tube of the ventilation device can be utilized.

[0038] Turning back to FIG. 1, the nasal interface 100 also includes headgear strap flanges 150, which are coupled to the base portion 110, to facilitate utilization of headgear straps (not shown). Each of the headgear strap flanges 150 includes at least one aperture 160 for receiving a portion of the headgear straps therethrough. When nasal prongs of the nasal cannula body 130 are inserted into nares of the patient, the headgear strap fastens around the patient's head and applies backward pressure to the nasal cannula body 130. A first sealing interface is thus created via the headgear strap securing the nasal interface 100 against the patient's mustache region. In addition to this backward pressure, the flanges 150 are positioned in such a way that the headgear strap applies an angular, upward pressure (e.g., approximately a 45-degree angle) to a bellows portion of the nasal cannula body 130, which will be described in further detail below. This angular, upward pressure creates a second sealing interface between the nasal cannula body 130 and the patient's nose.

[0039] The supply tubes 140 can be shaped to extend along a base of the nasal cannula body 130 and bend downward near the headgear strap flanges 150. As a result, the headgear straps support weight and torque produced by the supply tubes 140, thereby decreasing the chance of the supply tubes 140 disturbing a sealing means and potentially breaking a seal between the ventilation interface 100 and the patient. Alternatively or additionally, the supply tubes 140 can be looped over the patient's ears.

[0040] Turning now to FIG. 3, the nasal cannula body 130 of the ventilation interface 100 is shown in greater detail. The nasal cannula body 130 is an arcuate, hollow body formed of a flexible material, such as a silicone elastomer, for example. The nasal cannula body 130 includes two substantially barrel-shaped nasal prongs 210 projecting from a top surface 220 of the nasal cannula body 130 and formed materially integrally therewith. The nasal prongs 210 are hollow to form a continuous flow path, or conduit, for passage of inhaled and exhaled gases between the patient's nasal air passages and air chamber. Further, the nasal prongs 210 operably create a third sealing interface between the nasal prongs 210 and the patient's nares via the barrel-shaped structure. The barrel shape is defined by a diameter of a central portion of the nasal prongs 210 being greater than diameters at end portions of the nasal prongs 210. Employing such a barrel shape structure creates a large, even sealing surface when inserted into the patient's nares. For instance, when inserted into the nares of the patient, the barrel shape of each of the prongs 210 is compressed in a radial direction such that a substantially uniform pressure is applied across the outer surface of each of the prongs 210 and against an inner surface of a respective naris, thus forming a substantially airtight seal between the prong 210 and the naris over a large surface area. The nasal prongs 210 also include a center-to-center distance that corresponds to a center-to-center distance between nares of an average user, such as about one centimeter. It is to be appreciated that any suitable center-to-center distance can be employed. Spacing the nasal prongs 210 by such a distance facilitates adjustment of the nasal interface 100 for patient comfort.

[0041] A bellows-like structure (hereinafter referred to as "bellows") 230 is integrally molded in the nasal cannula body 130 to create the second sealing interface between the nasal cannula body 130 and the patient's nose. More specifically, the second sealing interface is created between the top surface 220 of the nasal cannula body 130 and a bottom, triangular

shaped area of the nose. The bellows 230 act in a manner similar to a compression spring to apply a gentle upward pressure to the nose thereby holding the sealing surfaces (e.g., the top surface of the bellows 230 and the bottom area of the nose) in sealing engagement with one another. The bellows 230 is adjustable in length between a contracted state and an expanded state.

[0042] FIG. 4 depicts a bottom perspective view of the nasal cannula body 130. The nasal cannula body 130 further includes at least one bleeder port 310 projecting from a bottom surface 320 of the cannula body 130. In the example illustrated in FIG. 4, two bleeder ports 310 are utilized and are axially aligned with the nasal prongs 210. The bleeder ports can be cylindrical and have an internal diameter of about three millimeters and a length of about 0.25 inches, for example. The internal diameter of the bleeder ports 310 are ample to permit venting of carbon dioxide exhaled by the patient while not being so large as to cause a significant pressure drop in the cannula body 130. The axial alignment of the bleeder port 310 with the nasal prongs 210 creates a direct path for venting of the expired gases. At substantially the same time, laminar flow of air supplied by the supply tubes is normal to the bleeder ports 310, such that air supplied by the ventilator must bend about ninety degrees to exit through the bleeder ports 310. The effect of this construction is that the bleeder ports 310 are virtually silent in operation, mitigating a whistle noise associated with bleeder holes in conventional ventilation interfaces.

[0043] As illustrated in FIG. 4, the nasal cannula body 130 can also include a substantially straight-shaped back surface 330. However, it is to be appreciated that the back surface 330 of the nasal cannula body 130 can also include the bellows-like structure formed in the front surface 230 of the nasal cannula body 130.

[0044] FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative nasal cannula body 400 that can be employed with a nasal ventilation interface, such as any of those disclosed herein. Although not illustrated in detail, the nasal cannula body 400 can include headgear strap flanges for use in conjunction with headgear straps to create a first sealing interface between the nasal cannula body 400 and the patient's face. The headgear strap flanges can be configured in a manner similar to that depicted and discussed with respect to FIG. 1. The nasal cannula body 400 can also include a bellows structure 430 to create a second sealing interface between a top portion of the nasal cannula body 400 and a bottom portion of the patient's nose. The bellows structure 430 operates in a manner similar to bellows 230, described above, and thus further description of the bellows structure 430 will be omitted herein for the sake of brevity.

[0045] A third sealing interface is created by two nasal prongs 410 that project from the top portion of the nasal cannula body 400. The nasal prongs 410 comprise a substantially straight-shaped, hollow body having two or more rings 420 provided around an outer surface thereof. For example, the nasal prongs 410 can include three rings, as depicted in FIG. 4. In particular, the third sealing interface is created between an outer surface of the rings 420 and an inner surface of a patient's nares when the nasal prongs 410 are inserted into a nose of a patient. It is to be appreciated that the rings 420 can also be used in combination with the barrel-shaped nasal prongs 210 described with respect to FIG. 3.

[0046] FIG. 6 illustrates another example of a nasal cannula body 500 in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure. The nasal cannula body 500 comprises a top housing

portion **510** and a bottom housing portion **520**. The top housing portion **510** includes a bellows structure **530** and two barrel-shaped nasal prongs **540** extending from a top surface **550** of the top housing portion **510**. The barrel-shaped nasal prongs **540** and the bellows **530** are employed to create sealing interfaces between the nasal cannula body **500** and a nose of a patient. When inserted into the nares of the patient, the barrel shape of each of the prongs **540** is compressed in a radial direction such that a substantially uniform pressure is applied across its outer surface against an inner surface of a respective naris, thus forming a substantially airtight seal between the prong **540** and the naris over a large surface area. Alternatively, or additionally, two or more rings formed on the nasal prongs provide a sealing interface between the ring (s) and an inner surface of the naris. The bellows **530** act in a manner similar to a compression spring to apply a gentle upward pressure to a bottom surface of the nose, thereby holding the top surface **550** of the nasal cannula body **500** and the bottom area of the nose in sealing engagement with each other.

[0047] The bottom housing portion **520** of the nasal cannula body **500** forms a base for the bellows **530** and includes one or more air inlets **560** to which flexible air supply tubing (not shown) can be attached. The inlets **560** extend from opposing side portions of the nasal cannula body **500** in a direction angled towards the patient when the nasal cannula body **500** is in use.

[0048] Turning now to FIGS. 7 and 8, the top housing portion **510** of the nasal cannula body **500** is depicted in further detail. The top housing portion **510** has an open end **610**, which serves as an air inlet, located opposite the top surface **550**. Each of the barrel-shaped nasal prongs **540** is hollow and has an outlet **710** (FIG. 7) through which air pressure from the open end **610** is communicated to the patient. The top housing portion **510** further includes the bellows **530** around a circumference of the nasal cannula body **500**. However, it is to be appreciated that the bellows **530** can be provided on only a front or back portion of the nasal cannula body **500**, if desired.

[0049] FIGS. 9 and 10 illustrate the bottom housing portion **520** of the nasal interface **500**, as described with respect to FIG. 5. The bottom housing portion **520** includes a base portion **810** having an open area **820** for receiving air from the one or more air inlets **560**. The air inlet(s) **560** include an end portion **830** to which flexible air supply tubing (not shown) can be attached. The air supply tubing can be made of a relatively flexible adjustable material, such as plastic or the like, and is employed as a conduit for ventilation. The nasal interface **500** can include a Y-connector having a first end adapted to receive a supply hose from a mechanical ventilator (not shown) and a second end having a pair of ports (not shown) with connectors for attachment to the air supply tubing. It is to be appreciated that the Y-connector described with respect to the present disclosure can alternatively be a T-connector, or any other three-way tubing connector as is known in the art. A swivel portion can also be coupled to the connector to facilitate easy manipulation of the tubing for patient comfort.

[0050] Although not illustrated, it is to be appreciated that a headgear strap or a flange for a headgear strap can be coupled to the bottom housing portion **520** to provide an additional sealing interface. The headgear strap can fasten around the patient's head to apply backward pressure to the nasal cannula body **500**, thereby securing it against the

patient's mustache region. Also, the headgear applies an angular, upward pressure, at approximately a 45-degree angle, to the bellows **530**. The spring-like feature of the bellows **530** partially absorbs this angular, upward pressure and applies gentle pressure to the bottom of the nose, thereby forming an airtight seal between the top surface **550** of the nasal cannula body **500** and the bottom of the patient's nose.

[0051] Turning now to FIG. 11, yet another example of a nasal ventilation interface **1000** is illustrated in accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure. The nasal ventilation interface **1000** includes a nasal cannula **1010** that provides at least two sealing interfaces between the nasal cannula **1010** and a patient's nose. Nasal prongs **1020**, which are located on a top surface **1030** of the nasal cannula **1010**, form one sealing interface. The nasal prongs **1020** can include a substantially barrel shaped structure for providing a sealing interface between an outer surface of the prongs and the inner nares of the patient. Alternatively, the nasal prongs can include a plurality of rings (not shown) formed thereon to provide a sealing interface between the rings and the inner nares of the patient. The other sealing interface is formed between the top surface **1030** of the nasal cannula **1010** and the bottom surface of the patient's nose by employing a bellows structure **1040** in conjunction with a headgear strap, as described herein. The nasal ventilation interface **1000** also includes air supply tubing **1050** to provide air to the patient via the nasal cannula. The tubing **1050** can be coupled to headgear strap flanges **1060** or can be configured to wrap around the patient's ear.

[0052] FIGS. 12 and 13 depict yet another nasal cannula design **1100** in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure. The nasal cannula **1100** includes at least one headgear strap flange **1130** materially integrally formed with the nasal cannula body **1100** to provide a first sealing interface. It is to be appreciated that the headgear strap flange **1130** can be coupled to tubes of the nasal cannula in any conventional manner. The headgear strap flange **1130** includes a first aperture **1140** for allowing air supply tubing to pass therethrough and a second aperture **1150** for receiving the headgear strap. Moreover, the flange(s) **1130** is configured such that the headgear strap secures the nasal cannula **1100** to the patient in at least two different planes: up and towards the face. The nasal cannula body **1100** further includes a bellows like structure **1120** to provide a second sealing interface between the nasal cannula body **1100** and a bottom portion of the patient's nose. Further still, the nasal cannula body **1100** includes barrel shaped nasal prongs **1110** for providing a third sealing interface between an inner surface area of the patient's nose and the nasal prongs **1110**.

[0053] FIGS. 14 and 15 illustrate another alternative nasal cannula body **1300** that can be employed with any of the nasal ventilation interfaces disclosed herein. The nasal cannula body **1300** is shaped such that it substantially conforms to contours of a patient's mustache region (see FIG. 15) and includes three sealing interfaces. One sealing interface is created by two nasal prongs **1310** projecting from a top surface of the nasal cannula body **1300**. The nasal prongs **1310** have thin, ribbed walls, which are adapted to inflate under pressure. For example, the nasal prongs **1310** can be easily and comfortably inserted into a nose of a patient in a compressed state, as illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 15. Then, when a gas flows through the ventilation interface via a CPAP machine, for example, the nasal prongs **1310** can inflate to create an air tight sealing surface between the outer surface of

the nasal prongs **1310** and the nares of the patient. The nasal prongs **1310** can assume a barrel-shaped structure when inflated to provide a large, even sealing surface in the nares. However, it is to be appreciated that the nasal prongs **1310** can assume any suitable shape when inflated to provide maximum sealing between the prongs **1310** and the nares.

[0054] Another sealing interface is created by a bellows-like structure **1320** formed on a front portion of the nasal cannula body **1300**. The bellows-like structure **1320** operates to apply a gentle upward pressure to the nose such that a top surface of the nasal cannula body **1300** is held in sealing engagement with a bottom surface of a nose. The bellows **1320** is adjustable in length between a contracted state and an expanded state. It is to be appreciated that the bellows can additionally, or alternatively, be located on a back portion of the nasal cannula body **1300**.

[0055] Integral headgear strap flanges **1330** create yet another sealing interface. The headgear strap flanges **1330** are located at an angle suitable to provide a backward pressure to secure the body **1300** against the patient's mustache region in addition to an upward pressure to secure the body **1300** against the patient's nose. For example, the headgear strap flanges **1330** can be located at approximately a 45-degree angle with respect to a central axis of inlet ports **1340** located on the nasal cannula body **1300**. The spring-like feature of the bellows **1320** partially absorbs this upward pressure and applies gentle pressure to the bottom the nose, thereby, forming an airtight seal between the top surface of the nasal cannula body **1300** and the bottom of the patient's nose.

[0056] Turning now to FIG. 16, another example of a nasal ventilation interface **1600** is depicted in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure. The nasal ventilation interface **1600** includes three different sealing interfaces and three different swivel points for patient comfort. The nasal ventilation interface **1600** includes a nasal cannula body **1610** that is connected to a ventilation device (not shown) via at least one supply tube **1620**. A first swivel component **1630** is utilized to couple the at least one supply tube **1620** with a ventilation device supply tube (not shown). The first swivel component **1630** is similar in construction to the swivel component described with respect to FIG. 2 herein and thus will not be described further for the sake of brevity.

[0057] FIG. 17 illustrates the nasal cannula body **1610** in greater detail. A first sealing interface of the nasal ventilation interface **1600** is created by at least one headgear strap flange **1650**, which can be formed materially integrally with the nasal cannula body **1610**. The headgear strap flange(s) **1650** includes at least one slot **1655** formed therein for securing the headgear strap thereto. Due to the configuration of the headgear strap flange **1650**, the headgear strap, when worn by the patient, applies a backward pressure to the nasal cannula body **1610**. The first sealing interface is thus created between the nasal cannula body **1610** and the patient's mustache region. In addition to this backward pressure, the flange(s) **1650** is positioned in such a way that the headgear strap applies an angular, upward pressure (e.g., approximately a 45-degree angle) to a bellows portion **1670** of the nasal cannula body **1610**, which will be described in further detail below. This angular, upward pressure creates a second sealing interface between a top surface of the nasal cannula body **1610** and a bottom surface of the patient's nose.

[0058] A third sealing interface is created by a pair of nasal prongs **1660** projecting from a top surface of the nasal cannula body **1610**. The nasal prongs **1660** include a bulbous

base portion that tapers into a substantially straight top portion. The nasal prongs **1660** are inserted into the nares of the patient such that the bulbous base portion of the nasal prongs **1660** creates a substantially airtight seal between an outer surface area of the base portion and an inner surface area of the nares. At least one bleeder port **1680** projects from a bottom surface of the nasal cannula body **1610**.

[0059] The nasal cannula body **1610** further comprises at least one inlet for receiving gas from the supply tube(s) **1620**. In the illustrated example, the nasal cannula body **1610** includes two inlets coupled to two supply tubes **1620**. Two swivel elbows **1800** are also included to provide an airtight coupling between the nasal cannula body **1610** and the supply tubes **1620**, as well as, to provide an additional swivel feature to the nasal ventilation interface **1600**. The swivel elbows **1800** swivel about an axis parallel to a central axis of the inlet ports; thereby, allowing the supply tubes **1620** to swivel 360 degree about the nasal cannula body **1610**. Thus, the patient can wear the nasal ventilation interface **1600** with the supply tubes **1620** down towards their chest or above their head. Further, the swivel elbows **1800** allow the nasal cannula body **1610** to self-adjust to a correct angle for nasal prong insertion in both the downward and over the head positions.

[0060] The swivel elbows **1800** are illustrated in further detail in FIGS. 18 and 19. The swivel elbows **1800** can be manufactured from a rigid plastic material, or any other suitable material, and include an elbow component **1810**, a swivel connector **1820**, and a locking collar **1830**. The swivel connector **1820** fits over an end portion of the elbow component **1810**. The locking collar **1830** snaps over a portion of the swivel connector **1820** such that at least one small protrusion (not shown) on the locking collar **1830** projects through a corresponding aperture on the swivel connector **1820** to make contact with the elbow component **1810**, thereby locking the three components **1810**, **1820**, and **1830** together. The swivel connector **1820** and the locking collar **1830** are then operable to rotate about the end portion of the elbow component **1810**. It is to be appreciated that any suitable size and shape swivel component can be employed to couple at least one supply tube to the nasal cannula body and is contemplated as falling within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0061] FIGS. 20 and 21 illustrate yet another example of a nasal ventilation device **2000**. The nasal ventilation device **2000** is a hybrid of a nasal cannula body portion **2010** and a face mask portion **2020**. The nasal cannula body portion **2010** includes a pair of nasal prongs **2030** for insertion into a patient's nares. The nasal prongs **2030** can include a bulbous-shaped base portion to facilitate providing an airtight seal between an outer surface of the nasal prongs **2030** and an inner surface of the patient's nares. The bulbous-shaped base portion includes a large sealing surface area to mitigate internal pressure points between the nasal prongs **2030** and the nares, thereby mitigating nasal irritation in the patient. Moreover, when gas flows through the nasal prongs **2030**, the nasal prongs **2030** are adapted to expand to further seal the nasal prongs **2030** within the nares. The bulbous-shaped base portion of the nasal prongs **2030** tapers into a straight-shaped end portion. It is to be appreciated that the nasal prongs **2030** can be of any suitable shape for providing a sealing interface between the prongs and the patient's nares. For example, the nasal prongs **2030** can be barrel-shaped. At least one inlet **2070** is included on the nasal cannula body portion **2010** for receiving the gas from the ventilation device (not shown).

[0062] The nasal cannula body portion **2010** further includes a bellows **2040** formed within the nasal cannula body portion **2010** to facilitate sealing between a top surface of the nasal cannula body portion **2010** and a bottom surface of a patient's nose. Headgear strap flanges **2050** are also integrally formed with the nasal cannula body portion **2010** to facilitate yet another sealing interface between the nasal cannula body portion **2010** and the patient. The headgear strap flanges **2050** each include at least one aperture, and in this example, each of the headgear strap flanges **2050** includes two apertures **2060** and **2065**. The apertures **2060** and **2065** receive headgear straps, which are then fastened around the patient's head. The position of the headgear strap flanges **2050**, as well as the positions of the apertures **2060** and **2065**, pull the nasal cannula body portion **2010** backwards and upwards towards the patient's face to create a sealing interface between a back portion of the nasal cannula body **2010** and the patient's mustache region.

[0063] The face mask portion **2020** of the ventilation device **2000** includes an elastomeric material and is shaped so as to fit the contours of a patient's face around a mouth area of the patient. The face mask portion **2020** also includes headgear strap flanges **2110** formed integrally with the mask **2020** to facilitate sealing of the mask against the patient's face. The headgear strap flanges **2110** each include at least one aperture

**2120** for receiving headgear straps. The face mask portion **2020** further includes at least one bleeder port **2100** and an anti-asphyxia valve **2090**.

[0064] Due to the three different sealing means of a nasal ventilation interface, as described with respect to the plurality of embodiments described herein, an adequate seal is provided with minimal pressure concentration being applied to the patient's nose and face; thereby, mitigating mucosal irritation. Accordingly, effectiveness as well as comfort of the nasal ventilation interface is achieved.

[0065] Although a detailed description of a preferred embodiment of this disclosure has been shown and described hereinabove, it will be understood that various modifications and rearrangements of the parts and their respective features may be resorted to without departing from the scope of the disclosure as disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A ventilation interface comprising: a nasal cannula body, the nasal cannula body comprising: a pair of nasal prongs located on a top portion of the nasal cannula body to create a first sealing interface between the nasal cannula body and a nose; and a bellows-like structure integrally molded in a portion of the nasal cannula body to create a second sealing interface between the nasal cannula body and the nose.

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