



### Clinical Indications:

- Respiratory distress in the conscious patient suffering from presumed pulmonary edema.
- Respiratory distress without response to simple oxygenation via non-rebreathing mask or other required treatment modalities.
- Near drowning.
- Bi-level facilitates easy exhalation and includes back-up ventilator support when compared to CPAP.

### Procedure:

#### CPAP:

1. Follow manufacturer guidelines for equipment set-up and operations.
2. Ensure adequate oxygen supply to ventilation device.
3. Explain the procedure to the patient.
4. Consider placement of a nasopharyngeal airway.
5. Place the delivery mask over the mouth and nose.
6. Secure the mask with provided straps or other provided devices.
7. Begin with a low pressure (e.g., 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O) and increase as patient tolerates/clinical situation dictates.
8. Monitor the patient's respiratory status and vital signs with frequent reassessment.
9. Document time and response on patient care report (PCR)

#### Bi-level:

1. Follow manufacturer guidelines for equipment set-up and operations.
2. Ensure adequate oxygen supply to ventilation device.
3. Explain the procedure to the patient.
4. Consider placement of a nasopharyngeal airway.
5. Place the delivery mask over the mouth and nose.
6. Secure the mask with provided straps or other provided devices.
7. Begin with high pressure (P. high) of 10cm H<sub>2</sub>O and low pressure (P. low) of 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O and increase as patient tolerates/clinical situation dictates. Maintain a minimum difference of 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O between high pressure and low pressure.
8. Adjust default rate of 8 to patients clinical situation increasing as needed.
9. Adjust FI<sub>02</sub> to maintain patient SPO<sub>2</sub> greater than 90%.

### Certification Requirements:

- Successfully complete training and skill evaluation inclusive of the indications, contraindications, technique, and possible complications of the procedure once during the certification period.
- EMT-P