NAPA LP-15 Basic BCPAP Set-Up

STEP 1: Press the ⏻ button to turn the NAPA LP-15 Airway Pressure Monitor on.

STEP 2: Use the ⏯ button and the ▲ and ▼ buttons to set high and low alarm limits and adjust alarm volume. The general rule is to set the HIGH and LOW alarm brackets 1 cm above/below the targeted CPAP level.

NOTE: *When using small prong interfaces, please refer to the* ***"Pro-Tips: Dealing with Backpressure"*** *below.*

NOTE: *Be aware there is a two-minute delay prior to alarm activation following power-up.*

STEP 3: Attach the twist lock connector end of the pressure tubing assembly to the fitting on the bottom of the NAPA LP-15 Airway Pressure Monitor.

STEP 4: Locate the pressure fitting in the patient's breathing circuit.

STEP 5: Connect the luer connector end of the sample line to the luer fitting in the breathing circuit.

STEP 6: The NAPA LP-15 Airway Pressure Monitor will now display mean airway pressure.

PLEASE NOTE: ***The monitor is self-zeroing and the Zero Calibration button is unnecessary during BCPAP therapy.*** *Should any questions arise about the displayed pressure, start by disconnecting the monitor and turning it off, and then powering up again and reconnecting.*

NAPA LP-15 ALARMS TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE:

➲ **If you receive a *LOW Alarm:***

- Is there a leak?
- Is the interface properly sized and placed?
- Is the flow sufficient to meet the patient's inspiratory demands?

➲ **If you receive a *HIGH Alarm:***

- Has the pressure probe been moved deeper into the bubble chamber?
- Is there condensation gathered in the expiratory limb?
- Has the water level in the bubble chamber exceeded the fill line?
- Is the circuit occluded?

Remember: Higher flow rates create higher pressures.

PRO- TIPS:
Dealing with Backpressure

When monitoring airway pressures using small prongs, it is very important to consider the effect of back-pressures in the circuit.

When using the small prongs, the resulting backpressure can be very close to the set CPAP.

To measure pressure accurately in this situation, first measure the backpressure as follows:

STEP 1: Start flow at your desired flow rate.

STEP 2: While prongs are off the patient, observe the circuit pressure registered on the NAPA. **This is the backpressure.**

STEP 3: If the backpressure (the monitor reading when interface is off the patient) is less than 1 cm below your targeted CPAP, then you will need to adjust the low pressure bracket to account for this by setting your low pressure parameter (alarm) .2 cm/ H_2O above the measured backpressure.

This tight low pressure parameter allows you to capture low pressure occurrences, despite the presence of backpressure.

Other scenarios which can also create unexpected readings on the monitor:

- Angled or curved probes can yield unexpected readings.
- The use of small prongs creates back-pressure in the circuit that must be accounted for. See the "**Pro- Tips: Dealing with Backpressure"** above.
- Is your flow set appropriately to the patient?
- If you have placed the sample line at the pressure manifold versus at the patient interface, this can impact pressure readings.

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