

Mode	Description	Pro's	Con's	Ventilator settings / example	Monitor
CPAP Continuous positive airway pressure	Delivers a continuous pressure (CPAP == EPAP == PEEP) throughout the respiratory cycle, holding open collapsible airways and improving oxygenation. Patient triggers all breaths.	Improves oxygenation; relatively well tolerated. Useful in obstructive apneas, reduces intubations in CHF exacerbations.	Does not assist ventilation (risk of hypoventilation)	EPAP, FIO2 +8, 60%	Ventilation
<b>S/T</b> Spontaneous Timed (a.k.a <b>BiLelel</b> , <u>BiPAP</u> )	Sets, an inspiratory (IPAP) & expiratory pressure (EPAP). Every breath is supported with positive pressure. Patient triggers breaths, there is also a backup rate. (Similar to pressure support) T - time/pressure/flow, C – flow, L - pressure	Improves ventilation & oxygenation. Useful in COPD to avert intubation & reduce mortality. May also reduce mortality in patients with immunosuppression presenting with hypoxemic respiratory failure.	Can have volutrauma	Backup RR, IPAP, T <sub>i</sub> , Risetime, EPAP, FIO2 8 bpm, 16 cmH <sub>2</sub> O, 1 sec, 0.15 sec, +8, 60%	Ventilation Volumes
Adaptive volume assured pressure support (a.k.a. iVAPs)	Hybrid mode that dynamically adjusts inspiratory pressure (EPAP) to deliver a desired tidal volume. (Analogous to PRVC/VC+ modes) T - time/pressure/flow, C – volume, L - volume	Ensures minimum ventilation (within a desired pressure range). Not proven superior	Can have volutrauma With greater patient effort (e.g. gasping) will provide less support.	Backup RR, Goal TV, P <sub>min</sub> , P <sub>max</sub> , Risetime, PEEP, FIO2 8 bpm, 450cc, 10, 20, 0.15 sec, +8, 60%	Ventilation pressures & volumes