



Servo-u[®] ventilator system

Personalized ventilation for better outcomes



Personalized ventilation for better outcomes

Every patient comes with special challenges. Whether it's a 300 gram newborn or a 300 kg adult, someone suffering from acute respiratory failure or chronic pulmonary disease, the needs and complexities will differ. That is why we are committed to innovating personalized ventilation solutions that help protect the lung and diaphragm, speed up weaning and support better outcomes.

CONTENTS

The Servo-L Simple to le All you need Personalize Tools for lur Transpulmo Personalize Unlocking t Adaptive NI Integrated

u universal ventilator system	
earn, safer to use	
d, at your fingertips	.08
ed lung protection	
ng protection	
onary pressure monitoring	
ed weaning	
the full power of synchrony	
IV modes for all patient categories	
cost-effective therapies	22

Pediatric patients	
Neonatal patients	
A sustainable solution	
A virtual twin of the physical ventilator	31
Service and support with Getinge Care	
FleetView® remote service data	
Connectivity and cybersecurity	
Technical specifications	
Customize your Servo-u	
References	40

The Servo-u universal ventilator system

Servo-u delivers outstanding clinical performance across all patient categories and meets the latest international product standards for product safety, biocompatibility, electromagnetic compatibility, connectivity and cybersecurity.



Based on 50 years of groundbreaking clinical innovation, Servo-u gives you many options for personalized lung protection and weaning. All are easy to understand, implement and use, making it simple to integrate advanced personalized ventilation strategies into your daily patient care. This truly universal ventilator lets you switch between invasive and noninvasive modes, as well as High Flow therapy, for treatment of all patient categories, from neonates to adults.

Freeing up hospital beds

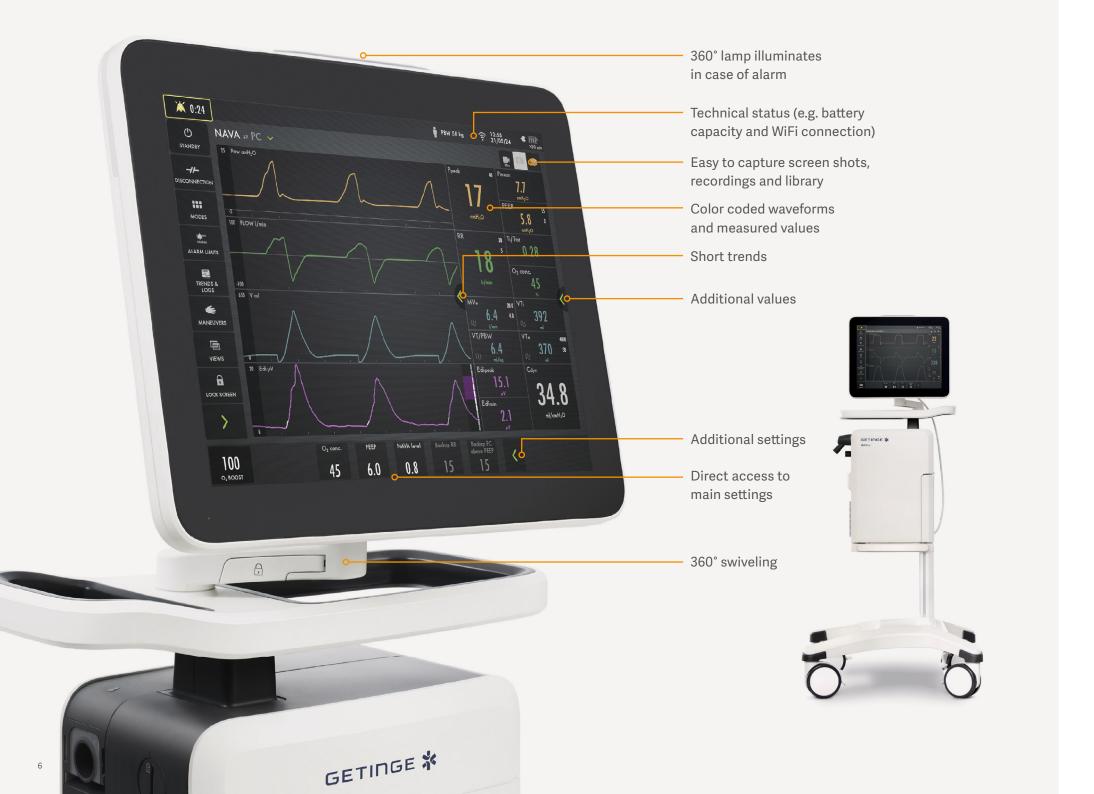
All of this may translate to a significantly improved health economy, enabling hospitals to free up precious ICU beds and resources. Similar trials on pediatric and neonatal patients also show an increased rate of successful extubations^{8,9} and that NAVA shortens the time of mechanical ventilation.9-11 In short, personalized ventilation that makes a difference.

50 years of Servo innovation

Less time on ventilation

Unique tools and therapies support you at every stage. For example, our Open Lung Tool[®] with Stress Index¹⁻³ and Transpulmonary Pressure tools allow you to assess lung stress. And our groundbreaking Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA[®]) ventilation mode shortens the time of weaning and mechanical ventilation⁴ and increases the number of ventilator-free days⁴⁻⁷ for adult patients in the ICU with acute respiratory failure, according to randomized controlled trials.





Our Servo ventilator development has always built on close collaboration with intensive care clinicians around the world. The result is continuous innovation, higher levels of patient safety and a superior user experience.¹²



Simple to learn, safer to use



Intuitive touchscreen

The intuitive touchscreen makes Servo-u a breeze to learn and use. Help menus, recommendations and prompts help staff to orientate quickly and receive guidance. The interface also simplifies knowledge sharing, where it is easy to retrieve screenshots and recordings or connect to a larger screen.



Ergonomic design

Servo-u features an ergonomic design. The screen can be rotated through 360°, which means you can place the ventilator anywhere around the bed, depending on clinical requirements. You can also mount Servo-u on a ceiling supply unit or shelf. The system is light and compact, making it highly suitable for intra-hospital transport.

All you need, at your fingertips



Pre-use check automation

The Pre-use check and Patient circuit test are there to ensure optimal system performance. Upon completion of a set of automated calibrations and tests, the results including any identified recommendations, are presented to you.



Safety Scale[®] parameters

The system's Safety Scale tool makes parameter changes quick and intuitive, while dynamic images illustrate how those changes may affect ventilation.



Direct access to alarms

Tap the related numerical value field to quickly adjust a specific alarm setting, regardless of its status. Where applicable, this also allows permanent silencing or deactivation.



Context-based guidance

Servo-u provides informative guidance for everything from Preuse check to initial parameter setting and throughout the entire treatment.



View configuration

Several views are available to tailor the information displayed to the user and the clinical situation: Basic, Advanced, Loops, Distance, Family, Servo Compass and Pes & PL.



Alarm management

The 360° lamp and active alarm parameter light up when an alarm is triggered to make it visually recognizable from any view point. On-screen checklists help you to manage each active alarm and reduce undesired alarms.

ø	PRESSURE C	ONTROL					P 2 2
Exampler .	UBRARY	ormor			,	r	1 Trans
***	Served screens	Recordings	Recylments 12:58	Export & delete		22	
	Recruitment PED-aux Press & PED7/dep ED		1253 1255 1 0 0402		nn < >		13 16
TRINGI A USOS	Brashs/dep Titution Brashs at Pass		، مرکب ا ^ن	hand	PEEP 12	10	1 : 2.0 Og soore.
				ر مەربىيەت			
	Patra 10 Cela 21.4 PEEP 8.0 VT 343	7 • 55.1 • 13 344		j 21.8 V		6.7	
MA- DECOMMECTION /SUCTION	VE/NEW 41			السينية			
COX KOREN	Accepted settings PEEP PC above PEEP			355		6.3	49.2
	5.00			Expert	Delete	ານ **/* #	
100	1541 1144 1541 1144 26/07/28 20/07/19	1345 1513 38/91/19 25/81	1542 1458	1212 1216	1115 21 1115 21 1115		

Workflow support

Smart workflows are available for special procedures, such as Disconnection, Recruitment maneuvers and Edi and Pes catheter placement and positioning.

100 2004/11 2004/11 2004/11

Screenshots and recordings

You can take screenshots and record high-resolution waveforms for 30 s. Recruitment maneuvers are manually or automatically recorded and also saved in the Library.



Personalized lung protection, breath by breath

Recent clinical studies suggest that many ventilators lack effective bedside decision-support tools. It's a problem that results in protective ventilation strategies being delayed or inconsistently applied. Ultimately, this can harm the patient and worsen the outcome.^{1, 13, 14}

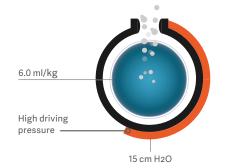
»These new tools have the potential to make a significant difference in terms of patient outcomes. They are far ahead of what we are using today!«¹⁶

To avoid these situations, Servo-u offers you the complete toolkit for personalized ventilation. It enables you to detect risks early and support timely and consistent implementation of personalized protective ventilation strategies, in line with the latest international guidelines.^{14, 15}

In other words, the right support for each patient, at the right time.

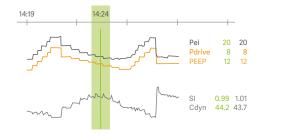


Tools for lung protection



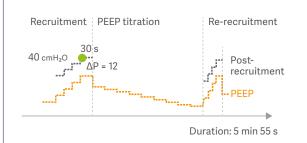
Servo Compass

Servo Compass[®] makes it easy to see when plateau/driving pressure or tidal volume per predicted body weight (VT/PBW) are off pre-defined targets and interventions are needed.¹⁶ Precisely calculated Dynamic compliance (Cdyn) and Stress index (SI) complete the picture, helping you detect changes in lung volume and verify over-distension.¹⁻³



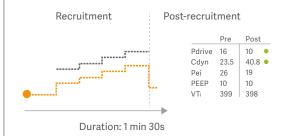
Open Lung Tool

Open Lung Tool trends (OLT trends) helps you assess lung mechanics and gas exchange – breath-by-breath, in real time and retrospectively. It provides flexibility and guidance when personalizing PEEP and driving pressure during recruitment maneuvers, prone positioning and extracorporeal life support. Stress index, carbon dioxide elimination and transpulmonary pressure are also fully integrated.



Auto SRM

Auto SRM is an automatic workflow for Stepwise Recruitment Maneuvers based on the Open Lung approach.¹⁷ The tool guides you smoothly through recruitment, decremental PEEP titration, re-recruitment and postrecruitment personalization of PEEP and driving pressure, based on optimal Cdyn. Diagnostic features include assessment of recruitability and additional decision support when patients do not respond to the recruitment maneuver.¹⁸



Auto RM

Auto RM allows quick recruitment after patient disconnection, suction or surgery. It keeps recruitment settings used in Auto SRM, and provides opportunity to delegate recruitment when fewer physicians are available, e.g. during the night. Post-recruitment summary is provided, with color coded results and a shortcut to OLT trends, in case additonal titration of settings based on breath-by-breath data is desired.





Transpulmonary pressure monitoring

Transpulmonary pressure represents the true distending pressure across the lungs, defined as the difference between alveolar and pleural pressures, with airway and esophageal pressures serving as surrogates for calculation.

Esophageal pressure

Esophageal pressure (Pes) measurement is a minimally invasive monitoring method that allows precise differentiation between the mechanical properties of the lungs and the chest-wall complex. This provides a foundation for determining transpulmonary pressure (PL). To simplify the process and improve accuracy, we have developed an automated maneuver to validate both the positioning and inflation of the esophageal catheter's air-filled balloon.

Transpulmonary pressure

Our diagnostic view displays real-time esophageal (Pes) and transpulmonary pressure waveforms, essential for evaluating both controlled and spontaneous ventilation. It simplifies the relationship between airway and transpulmonary pressures. Additionally, OLT trends combine transpulmonary pressure with driving pressure, stress index, and CO2 elimination, offering a comprehensive breath-by-breath analysis.

Clinical context for Pes & PL

In ARDS patients, targeting PEEP to optimize transpulmonary pressure can improve compliance and oxygenation while reducing driving pressures, a factor associated with improved 28-day mortality rates.^{19, 20} For the most severe ARDS cases, transpulmonary pressure monitoring may provide critical guidance in avoiding ECMO or in adopting strategies that increase the likelihood of successfully weaning patients from ECMO support.^{21–23}



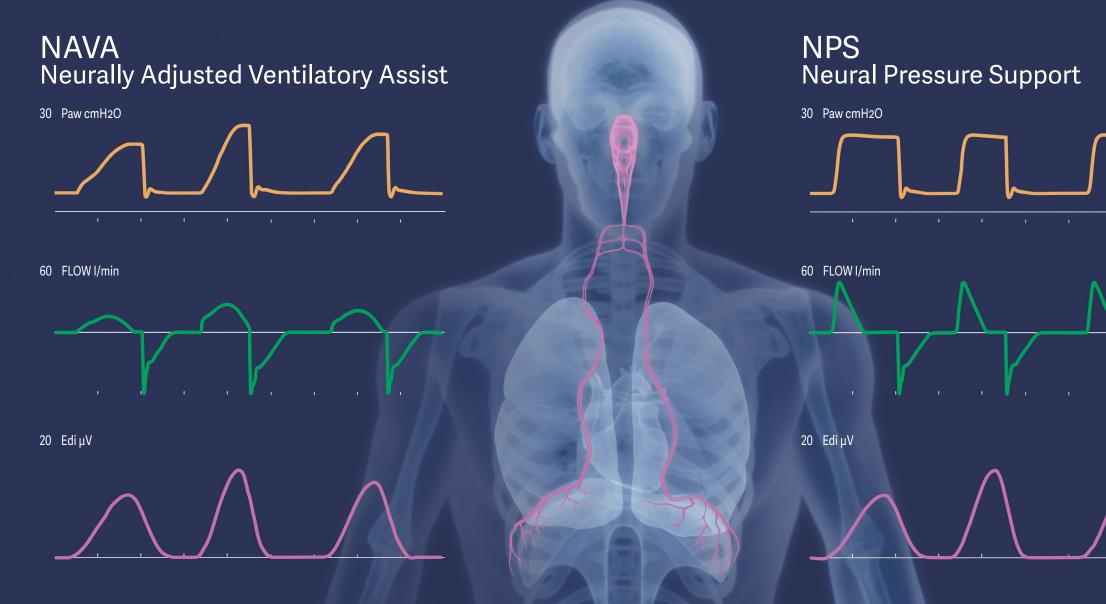
Personalized weaning with Lung- and Diaphragm-Protective Ventilation

Recent clinical studies reveal that diaphragm weakness is prevalent (23–84%) in ICU patients and consistently associated with poor outcome.²⁴ Servo-u lets you monitor the patient's diaphragm activity (Edi) to personalize ventilation for successful weaning. It offers several options to start weaning your patients earlier and liberate them from the ventilator.

» NAVA shortens time of mechanical ventilation by almost 35%. «⁴



Unlocking the full power of synchrony





Monitor Edi – the vital sign of respiration, from day zero

Careful monitoring and management of the patient's respiratory drive (Edi) and inspiratory effort is recommended to minimize risk of ventilator induced diaphragm dysfunction (VIDD) and patient self-inflicted lung injury (P-SILI).^{25, 26} Edi monitoring is available in all non-invasive and invasive ventilation modes, High-Flow therapy and in Standby.



Protect the lungs and diaphragm with full synchrony

Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA) utilizes the patient's Edi signal to deliver personalized, lung-protective spontaneous breathing, with higher diaphragmatic efficiency, while minimizing periods of over- and underassistance.^{29–32, 36–38} It may also improve the patient's ICU experience by reducing the need for sedation, thereby enhancing comfort and sleep quality.^{10, 11, 39–41} NAVA shortens the time of weaning and mechanical ventilation⁴ and increases the number of ventilator-free days.^{4–7}



Protect and activate the diaphragm to wean earlier

Early Edi respiratory drive and effort monitoring help safeguard diaphragm activity.^{27, 28} With the Edi waveform continuously displayed on the ventilator, you can promptly identify issues such as diaphragm inactivity, over-sedation, patient-ventilator asynchrony, over- or underassistance, and increased work of breathing during weaning trials.^{28–35}



Protect the lungs and diaphragm with partial synchrony

Neural Pressure Support (NPS) delivers timesynchronized pressure support (PS), which may reduce the incidence of premature expiratory cycling. This may minimize the risk of harmful eccentric diaphragm contractions, which are common with conventional flow-cycled PS.^{42, 43} The faster pressurization rate compared to NAVA may offer advantages in managing restrictive ARDS and obstructive COPD patients, particularly those with high respiratory drive and excessive lung-distending forces.^{42, 44}



A complete set of adaptive NIV modes for all patient categories

Non-invasive ventilation is used to reduce pulmonary complications, such as atelectasis and pneumonia, in patients with acute and chronic respiratory failure and to support weaning by preventing re-intubations.

The Servo-u NIV modes feature advanced leakage compensation to meet patients' inspiratory flow and expiratory pressure demands, even in cases of significant leaks. Trigger sensitivity, expiratory cycling, and ventilation monitoring are continuously and automatically adjusted.

The NIV workflow is supported by functions such as configuration and permanent silencing of alarms, waiting position, disconnect/reconnect management and a smooth and seamless transition between High Flow therapy, NIV, and back.

Neurally synchronized ventilation modes are designed to enhance patient-ventilator interaction, remaining unaffected by challenges such as leakage or Auto-PEEP. These advanced modes ensure precise synchronization with the patient's neural activity, promoting comfort and optimal respiratory support.45-49



Improving care with integrated cost-efficient therapies

Integrated therapies expand the use of the Servo-u while limiting the need for stand-alone therapy devices. High Flow therapy, nebulization that does not affect breath delivery or Heliox therapy can be used by themselves or in combinations to provide a personalized and cost-effective respiratory therapy.⁵⁰



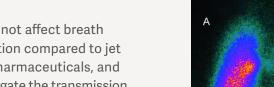
This fully integrated vibrating mesh nebulizer does not affect breath delivery and offers significantly higher lung deposition compared to jet nebulizers⁵¹, it can be used with a broad range of pharmaceuticals, and its closed-circuit medication filling design helps mitigate the transmission of patient-generated infectious aerosols.⁵² Additionally, its virtually silent drug delivery maintains a calm environment for your patients.

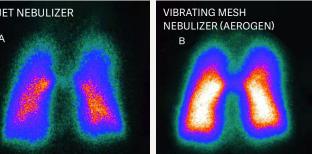
Heliox therapy

Edi real-time respiratory drive monitoring will precisely quantify the effect of the above therapies.^{58, 59}

High Flow therapy

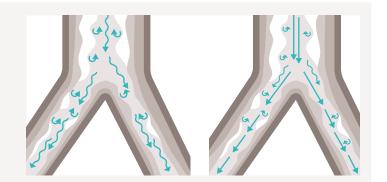
High Flow therapy is integrated, so there is no need to switch to standalone systems. It reduces the patient's work-of-breathing by providing an accurate flow of humidified oxygen, improving comfort and tolerance.⁵⁰





Aerogen[®] nebulizer

Heliox is a low-density mix of helium and oxygen that helps reduce the work of breathing (WoB), as well as plateau and driving pressure in patients with obstructed airways, such as adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or children with bronchiolitis or asthma. It improves aerosol deposition by up to 50% thanks to reduced gas turbulence and less aerosol-particle-impaction loss in the tubing and patient airways.^{53–57}





Pediatric patients

Every child admitted to a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) deserves a chance at a healthy future, where the smallest details in care can make a big difference.

from critical illness.

We are passionate about helping to improve the respiratory care of the most critically ill children, ensuring that both they and their families remain at the centre of attention as they await recovery

In the extended pediatric patient category, Servo-u now offers:

• A maximum inspiratory flow rate of 100 liters per minute to allow responsive and accurate ventilation with leak compensation for a wide pediatric patient range, from 2 to 50 kg.

• Advanced monitoring tools to empower bedside clinicians in decision-making for non-invasive ventilation (NIV), aiming to reduce sedatives and complications through improved synchrony.

• Invasive ventilation options to enhance gas exchange, reduce oxygen consumption, and support respiratory muscles.

• Research tools to increase knowledge in this area to identify strategies that can improve pediatric patient care.





In the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), balancing gas exchange while minimizing work of breathing and discomfort in fragile premature infants is a critical challenge. Prioritizing lung, diaphragm, and brain protection is essential to improving long-term neurodevelopmental outcomes.

Neonatal patients

Non-invasive ventilation strategies

The increased usage of non-invasive ventilation modes is widely recognized as a preferred strategy to avoid potentially harmful intubation and its associated risks. Servo-u supports advanced patient monitoring and offers modes such as NIV NAVA, NIV PC, Nasal CPAP, and High Flow therapy, promoting gentle and effective respiratory care.

Baby-driven or volume-targeted ventilation?

When intubation is indicated, NAVA allows synchronization with the neonate, enabling them to control their ventilatory pattern and tidal volumes. This approach minimizes the risk of over- or underassistance while improving oxygenation and blood gas levels.^{60, 61} If instead a volume-targeted mode is preferred, PRVC adjusts inspiratory pressure automatically to accommodate changes in respiratory system mechanics. It also regulates controlled and assisted breaths separately, reducing tidal volume variation and driving pressure.

» Servo-u is the only universal ventilator offering both conventional and neural ventilation modes, providing tailored support to help premature babies breathe, sleep, and grow. «¹⁶





Servo-u is a sustainable solution built with durable, responsibly sourced, high-quality components to ensure maximum uptime. Its modular design evolves with your clinical and technical needs, supported by expert knowledge. The result? Increased productivity, reduced waste, and a healthier environment for everyone.

Sustainability through efficiency

Optimized use of a ventilator system can improve patient outcomes and decrease healthcare costs. This makes it essential to prioritize the total life cycle costs required to maintain state-of-the-art clinical performance.

Servo-u shares parts and platforms with other Servo models, featuring hot-swappable batteries and a reusable expiratory cassette with a one-of-a-kind ultrasonic flow sensor for reliable measurements. All original parts and accessories are designed for durable, highperformance operation.

A sustainable solution based on efficiency and responsibility

Lasting, high-performance operation

Biocompatibility

All Servo ventilators have been constructed with high-quality materials meeting stringent biocompatibility standards, carefully selected to support patient safety by minimizing the potential release of any sensitizing and allergenic chemicals.

Design for reprocessing

Servo ventilator parts are designed for reprocessing and long-lasting operation. This is a legacy we continue to honor, that started already with the original Servo ventilator.







A virtual twin of the physical ventilator

Servo TwinView provides medical staff with remote near real-time data from Servo ventilator systems. This can help facilitate streamlining work in the ICU, enhancing day-to-day workflows for clinicians and provide a better environment for patients.

Training and onboarding

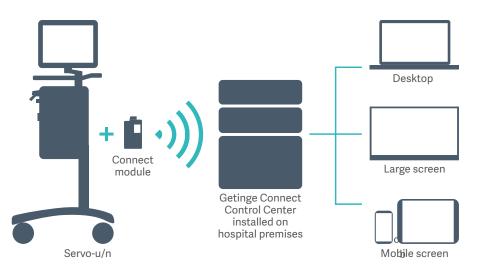
Students and supervisors can follow procedures in real time without disturbing patients. Real patient data contributes to a deeper understanding, and large groups can participate in discussions while familiarizing themselves with the ventilator user interface.

Rounding and handover

During the daily handover, Servo TwinView provides the ICU team with an extensive overview of the patients. Ventilator data is continuously updated, and clinicians can discuss information and plan treatments of critically ill patients without needing to enter the ICU rooms.

Planning and management

Using the List View, ICU coordinators get an overview of current ventilator availability, location and status, as well as patients soon to be released - supporting them in the overall planning of ICU procedures.



Service and support with Getinge Care

With almost 250 service centers globally, we are always close at hand. To maximize uptime, ask us about local service agreements.

Our Getinge Care package comes in four different levels of support depending on your needs. Whatever your specific situation, our skilled service technicians and staff, many of whom are clinicians, are always there to support you.

Getinge Care service plans are built with a variety of different components, designed with your hospital's success in mind. Whether you have a full biomedical department on-site, or limited in-house personnel, we have a service plan that suits your needs. With predictive analytics and a variety of preventive service plans, we make sure your equipment delivers optimal performance over its entire lifetime.

With Getinge Care you will receive:

Preventive maintenance with maintenances kits as an important foundation of uptime assurance helping keep your equipment up and running throughout the product's lifetime.

Original spare parts that are designed, manufactured, and validated to ensure performance, uptime and provide for patient safety.

Our certified and experienced technicians which are the backbone of our service offering. These highly-trained Getinge professionals are ready to promptly support you whenever needed.





FleetView – Device Lifecycle Management

Imagine having a seamless, remote overview and a unified maintenance plan for all Getinge devices across your entire organization.

Connect devices, users, and operations

With FleetView, you can make that vision a reality. Most of our innovative products spanning all categories are primed for connection Additionally, your installed base of Getinge devices can easily be integrated, enabling a comprehensive device data network, improving operational efficiency and staff satisfaction.

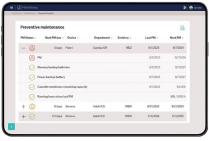
Maximize capacity and enable better care

In the ICU, FleetView provides a bird's-eye view of life-saving equipment performance and usage. By guaranteeing uptime and offering invaluable usage insights, it enables you to optimize capacity and facilitates increased focus on patient care.









reventative maintenance overview

Installed base overview

Detailed us	age statistics					B
Averages		Carbon footprint	Adoption metrics		Ventilatio	n modes
Case average	014 mL/min				05	Marcal 16.65%
Cost per min	0.00 CHF	3.45	FOF		PS hackup 10.63%	16.65%
Cost per case	012 CHR	3.45	AGC SEV			
AGC case Total	19/65		E02 E0	28.1	NC .	
	110	* this is all also cleaned or approximation	DES			- WC AND
Usage statle	itics per device					B —
Berlal no 1	Department :	Contorner device 1 Agent unage 1		N;0 :	Average FEF :	Cases :
4825	General OR		78.65	411	2.8 L/min	0
4823	General DR	280 mL		29%	3.7 L/win	
4117	Cardial Off			OL	ZAL/win	4

Insights to support climate-friendly decisions

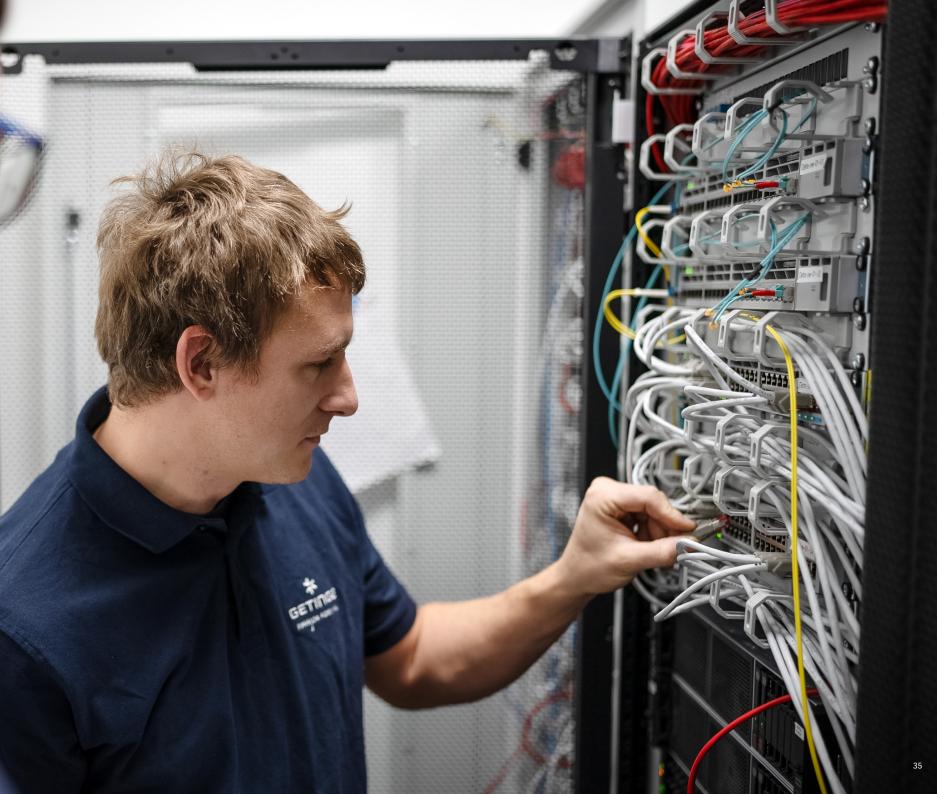
Connectivity and cybersecurity

In today's connected healthcare environment, selecting a medical device involves considering factors like safety, reliability, and trust.

The Servo-u is designed to work in today's connected healthcare environment. It provides for cable connections to a wide range of PDMS systems and patient monitors as well as wireless connectivity to hospital networks and Getinge servers, all while ensuring safeguards for the ventilator systems and transmitted data. Built to align with industry standards such as IEC 81001-5-1 and relevant regulatory frameworks, our devices are developed with long-term value and security in mind.

Guided by continuous feedback from healthcare professionals, the Servo-u combines user-friendly operation with advanced privacy and security features. Our commitment to being your trusted partner means delivering quality that safeguards patients, protects vital information, and enhances efficiency. With Servo ventilators, you choose peace of mind—where security and performance come together for you and those who rely on your care.





Overview of Servo-u technical specifications

	•	≜ [¶]	.
Patient categories	Neonatal	Pediatric	Adult
Patient weight (kg)	0.3-8	2–50	15 and above
Tidal volume (ml)	2–50	10-400	100-4000
Max inspiratory flow (I/min)	33	100	200
PEEP (cmH2O)	0–50	0–50	0–50
Pressure above PEEP (cmH2O)	0-80	0-80	0–120
Respiratory rate (breaths/min)	4–150	4–150	4–100

Max leakage compensation

Inspiratory (I/min)	33	100	200
Expiratory (l/min)	25	48	65



Ventilation m

Invasive ven

Non-invasiv

Breathing the

Note: Not all modes/options are available in the standard configuration. Please contact your local Getinge representative for further information. Refer to the Servo-u datasheet for additional technical specifications.

modes		Lung protection tools		Miscellaneous information		
entilation	PC	Invasive ventilation	CO2 analyzer	Screen	15" TFT LCD touchscreen	
	PRVC		Open Lung Tool (OLT) – Auto SRM	Dimensions patient unit	W 300 x D 205 x H420 mm H incl. user interface 826 mm	
	VC		– Auto RM			
	Bi-Vent/APRV		– OLT trends	Weight	~ 23 kg (patient unit 15 kg,	
	PS/CPAP		Servo Compass		user interface 4 kg) ~ 35 kg with mobile cart	
	VS		Stress Index	Dette des hates accelle	-	
	NPS	-	Transpulmonary pressure	Batteries, hot swappable	6 (2 included)	
	NAVA			Battery back-up time	At least 3 h (with 6 batteries)	
	Automode® – PC - PS – PRVC - VS – VC - VS	Weaning tools		Nebulization	Aerogen, integrated	
		Invasive ventilation	Automode	O2 measurement	O2 sensor (permanent) or	
			Edi monitoring		O2 cell (consumable)	
	SIMV - (PC) + PS - (PRVC) + PS		Esophageal pressure	Respiratory vital sign	Edi plug-in module	
			P0.1, SBI, NVE	Esophageal pressure	Paux plug-in module	
	– (VC) + PS			Ysensor	Hot-Wire Anemometer	
ve ventilation	NIV PC	Connectivity specifications			plug-in module Capnostat 5 plug-in module	
	NIV PS	External device interfaces	2 x RS-232C ports, VGA, USB, Remote alarm,	CO2 analyzer		
	NIV NPS			External device interfaces	2 x RS-232C ports, VGA,	
	NIV NAVA		Remote services		USB, Remote alarm,	
	Nasal CPAP	HL7	Contact your local Getinge representative		Remote services	
		Wi-Fi	Getinge Connect module	Wireless	Connect module P10	
herapies		VVI-1 1	P10 provides wireless			
	High Flow		connectivity to hospital networks as well as			
	Heliox		Getinge servers			
	Nebulization (Aerogen®)					

Customize your Servo-u

Servo-u offers a wide range of high-quality accessories and consumables to enhance patient care and simplify workflows for you and your ICU staff.

Accessories – tailored for ergonomic and streamlined care



Pendant and bed holders offer a robust, flexible solution for attaching the Servo-u to a hospital bed or other in the mobile cart, fixtures, with a tiltable screen and 360° rotation for easy viewing.



Storage drawer fits conveniently providing a handy storage option.



Support arm for patient circuit helps alleviate the easily to the ventilator, accomweight of the tubing for the modating up to two 5-liter patient, with pre-adjusted, cylinders of oxygen, heliox or factory-set arm joints.



Gas cylinder holders attach other medical gases.



Compressor Mini is a medical air compressor equipped with a Standby function for mounting on the ventilator mobile cart.

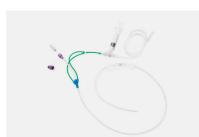


Fisher & Paykel 950™ is a premium performance humidification system that delivers benefits to patients and healthcare providers.





airflow and patient safety.



gastric pressures.



Edi module and cable enables monitoring of the patient's neural respiratory drive upon connection of an Edi catheter.



CO2 module enables volumetric capnography.



Y sensor module offers connection of a Capnostat[®] 5 proximal flow and tidal volume CO2 sensor for end-tidal and monitoring through a hot-wire anemometer, with minimal deadspace for the smallest patients.



Y sensor module also offers esophageal and transpulmonary pressure monitoring with a Pes catheter connected to its to the hospital network auxiliary pressure port.



Connect module P10 is used for wireless transfer of data through Wi-Fi and Getinge connectivity needed for the pre-use server.



Clip-on accessory holders facilitates the workflow of ICU staff by offering holders for cables, and the tools checks of the ventilator.



Consumables – approved and optimized for Servo-u

High-quality, durable tubes designed for optimal performance with Getinge mechanical ventilators, ensuring reliable



Servo Duo Guard filter is a high-efficiency, single-use bacterial and viral filter designed to reduce cross contamination between patient and equipment.



Aerogen Solo Nebulizer facilitates effective aerosolized medication delivery into the lungs, where its unique vibrating mesh technology creates an ideal particle size spectrum.



NIV face masks for positive pressure noninvasive ventilation, designed to fit snugly ensuring high comfort with minimal leakage.

NutriVent[™] Pes catheter kits ENFit is a nasogastric feeding tube provided with one or two balloons to esophageal and/or



Edi catheter ENFit is a nasogastric feeding tube that detects electrical activity of the diaphragm (Edi), available in sizes for neonatal, pediatric and adult patients.



CO2 airway adapters are used with the Capnostat 5 sensor and allows the sensor to pass an IR beam through the airway adapter during ventilation without pathway disruption.



Y sensor neonatal is a hot-wire anemomenter, with minimal dead space for the smallest patients.

References

- 1. Terragni PP et al. Tidal hyperinflation during low tidal volume ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2007 Jan 15:175(2):160-6.
- 2. Grasso S et al. ARDSnet ventilatory protocol and alveolar hyperinflation: role of positive end-expiratory pressure. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2007 Oct 15;176(8):761-7.
- 3. Ferrando C et al. Adjusting tidal volume to stress index in an open lung condition optimizes ventilation and prevents overdistension in an experimental model of lung injury and reduced chest wall compliance. Crit Care. 2015 Jan 13:19:9. doi: 10.1186/ s13054-014-0726-3.
- 4. Kacmarek R et al. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in acute respiratory failure: a randomized controlled trial. Intensive Care Med 2020. Sep 6 : 1–11. (N.B. Servo-i ventilator systems were used in the clinical trial.)
- 5. Liu L. et al. Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist versus Pressure Support Ventilation in Difficult Weaning. A Randomized Trial. Anesthesiology. 2020 Jun;132(6):1482-1493.
- 6. Hadfield D. et al Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist versus pressure support ventilation: a randomized controlled feasibility trial performed in patients at risk of prolonged mechanical ventilation Critical Care 2020 May 14:24(1):220.
- 7. Yuan X. et al. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist as a weaning mode for adults with invasive mechanical ventilation: a systematic review and metaanalysis. Crit Care 25, 222 (2021).
- 8. Makker K. et al Comparison of extubation success using noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) versus noninvasive neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NIV-NA-VA). J Perinatol. 2020 Aug;40(8):1202-1210.
- 9. Sood S.B. et al Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist Is Associated with Greater Initial Extubation Success in Postoperative Congenital Heart Disease Patients when Compared to Conventional MechanicalVentilation. J Pediatr Intensive Care. 2018 Sep;7(3):147-158.
- 10. Kallio M. et al. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA) in pediatric intensive care – a randomized controlled trial. Pediatr Pulmonol. 2015 Jan: 50(1):55-62.

- 11. Piastra M. et al. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist vs pressure support ventilation in infants recovering from severe acute respiratory distress syndrome: nested study. J Crit Care. 2014 Apr;29(2):312.e1-5.
- 12. Morita P.P. et al The usability of ventilators: a comparative evaluation of use safety and user experience. Critical Care 2016 20:263.
- 13. Bellani G. et al. Epidemiology, Patterns of Care, and Mortality for Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Intensive Care Units in 50 Countries. JAMA.2016;315(8):788-800. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.0291.
- 14. Fan E. et al. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: Advances in Diagnosis and Treatment. JAMA. 2018;319(7):698–710. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.21907.
- 15. Fan E. et al An Official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: Mechanical Ventilation in Adult Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2017 2017 May 1;195(9):1253-1263. doi: 10.1164/rccm.201703-0548ST.
- 16. Data on file Maguet Critical Care AB.
- 17. Kacmarek R.M. et al. Open Lung Approach for the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Pilot, Randomized Controlled Trial. Crit Care Med. 2016 Jan:44(1):32-42
- 8. Goligher E.C. et al. Lung recruitment maneuvers for adult patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Ann Am Thorac Soc 2017:14:S304- 11.10.1513/AnnalsATS.201704-340OT.
- 19. Baedorf Kassis E. et al Mortality and pulmonary mechanics in relation to respiratory system and transpulmonary driving pressures in ARDS. Intensive Care Med. 2016 Aug;42(8):1206-13. doi: 10.1007/s00134-016-4403-7. Epub 2016 Jun 18. PMID: 27318943.
- 20. Sarge T. et al EPVent-2 Study Group. Effect of Esophageal Pressure-guided Positive End-Expiratory Pressure on Survival from Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Risk-based and Mechanistic Reanalysis of the EPVent-2 Trial. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2021 Nov.

- 21. Grasso S. et al. ECMO criteria for influenza A (H1N1)-associated ARDS: role of transpulmonary pressure. Intensive Care Med. 2012 Mar;38(3):395-403.
- 22. Wang R. et al Mechanical Ventilation Strategy Guided by Transpulmonary Pressure in Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Treated With Venovenous Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. Crit Care Med. 2020 Sep;48(9):1280-1288.
- 23. Estoos E.M. et al Optimal positive end-expiratory pressure reduces right ventricular dysfunction in COVID-19 patients on venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: A retrospective single-center study. J Crit Care. 2023 Jun:75:154274.
- 24. Dres M. et al. Critical illness-associated diaphragm weakness. Intensive Care Med. 2017 Oct:43(10):1441-1452.
- 25. Mauri T. et al Spontaneous breathing: a double-edged sword to handle with care Ann Transl Med 2017;5(14)292.
- 26. Mirabella L, Cinnella G, Gregoretti C et al. Patient-Ventilator Asynchronies: Clinical Implications and Practical Solutions, Respir Care, 2020 Nov:65(11):1751-1766.
- 27. Ducharme-Crevier L, et al. Interest of Monitoring Diaphragmatic Electrical Activity in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. Crit Care Res Pract. 2013:2013:384210.
- 28. ATS/ERS Statement on Respiratory Muscle Testing. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2002166(4), pp. 518-624.
- 29. Piquilloud L. et al. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist improves patient-ventilator interaction. Intensive Care Med. 2011 Feb:37(2):263-71.
- 30. Yonis H. et al. Patient-ventilator synchrony in Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA) and Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV). BMC Anesthesiol. 2015 Aug 8;15:117.
- 31. Cecchini J. et al. Increased diaphragmatic contribution to inspiratory effort during neurally adjusted ventilatory assistance versus pressure support: an electro- myographic study. Anesthesiology. 2014 Nov;121(5):1028-36.

- 28:17(4):R182.

- Nov:35(11):1979-89.
- May:38(5):838-46.
- 53

32. Di Mussi R. et al. Impact of prolonged assisted ventilation on diaphragmatic efficiency: NAVA versus PSV. Crit Care. 2016 Jan 5:20(1):1.

33. Barwing J. et al. Electrical activity of the diaphragm (EAdi) as a monitoring parameter in difficult weaning from respirator: a pilot study. Crit Care. 2013 Aug

34. Bellani G., Pesenti A. Assessing effort and work of breathing. Curr Opin Crit Care. 2014 Jun;20(3):352-8

35. Bellani G. et al. Clinical assessment of autopositive end-expiratory pressure by diaphragmatic electrical activity during pressure support and neurally adjusted ventilatory assist. Anesthesiology. 2014 Sep;121(3):563-71.

36. Blankman P. et al. Ventilation distribution measured with EIT at varving levels of PS and NAVA in Patients with ALI. Intensive Care Med. 2013 Jun;39(6):1057-62.

37. Brander L. et al. NAVA decreases ventilator induced lung injury and non-pulmonary organ dysfunction in rabbits with acute lung injury. Intensive Care Med. 2009

38. Patroniti N. et al. Respiratory pattern during neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in acute respiratory failure patients. Intensive Care Med. 2012 Feb;38(2):230-9.

39. de la Oliva P. et al. Asynchrony, neural drive, ventilatory variability and COMFORT: NAVA versus pressure support in pediatric patients. Intensive Care Med. 2012

40. Delisle S. et al. Effect of ventilatory variability on occurrence of central apneas. Respir Care. 2013 May:58(5):745-

41. Delisle S. et al. Sleep guality in mechanically ventilated patients: comparison between NAVA and PSV modes. Ann Intensive Care, 2011 Sep 28:1(1):42.

42. Costa A. et al. The new neural pressure support (NPS) mode and the helmet: Did we find the dynamic duo? J Anesth Analg Crit Care. 2024 Jun 10;4(1):35

- 43. Coiffard B. et al. Dyssynchronous diaphragm contractions impair diaphragm function in mechanically ventilated patients. Crit Care. 2024 Apr <u>2;28(1):107.</u>
- 44. Colombo S.M. et al. Neural pressure support ventilation as a novel strategy to improve patient-ventilator synchrony in adult respiratory distress syndrome. Br J Anaesth. 2023 Apr:130(4):e430-e432
- 45. Prasad KT, et al. Comparing Noninvasive Ventilation Delivered Using Neurally-Adjusted Ventilatory Assist or Pressure Support in Acute Respiratory Failure. Resp Care 2020 Sep 1;respcare.07952.
- 46. Doorduin J, et al. Automated patient-ventilator interaction analysis during neurally adjusted noninvasive ventilation and pressure support ventilation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Crit Care. 2014 Oct 13:18(5):550.
- 47. Kuo NY, et al. A randomized clinical trial of neurally adjusted ventilatory assist versus conventional weaning mode in patients with COPD and prolonged mechanical ventilation. International Journal of COPD, 2016 11:11:945-51.
- 48. Sun Q, et al. Effects of neurally adjusted ventilatory assist on air distribution and dead space in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Crit Care 2017 2;21(1):126.
- 49. Karagiannidis C, et al. Control of respiratory drive by extracorporeal CO 2 removal in acute exacerbation of COPD breathing on non-invasive NAVA. Crit Care 2019 Apr 23;23(1):135.
- 50. Mauri T. et al.: Physiologic Effects of High-Flow Nasal Cannula, Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 195, Iss 9, pp 1207–1215.
- 51. Galindo-Filho V.C. et al. Radioaerosol Pulmonary Deposition Using Mesh and Jet Nebulizers During Noninvasive Ventilation in Healthy Subjects. Respir. Care 2015, 60(9):1238-124.

- 52. Fink J. et al. Reducing Aerosol-Related Risk of Transmission in the Era of COVID-19: An Interim Guidance Endorsed by the International Society of Aerosols in Medicine. J Aerosol Med Pulm Drug Deliv 2020; : iamp.2020.1615.
- 53. Fink J. Opportunities and Risks of Using Heliox in Your Clinical Practice: Respir Care 2006:51(6):651–660.
- 54. Pilbeam SP et al. Special techniques in ventilatory support. In: Pilbeam SP and Cairo JM ed. Mechanical Ventilation, 4th ed. St Louis: Elsevier;2006: 321-327.
- 55. Bigham MT, Jacobs BR, Monaco MA et al; Helium/oxygen-driven albuterol nebulization in the management of children with status asthmaticus: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial; Pediatr Crit Care Med. 2010 May.
- 56. Leatherman JW. Mechanical ventilation for severe asthma. In: Tobin, MJ, ed. Principles and Practice of Mechanical Ventilation, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2013.
- 57. Herman J. Baram M. In the Midst of Turbulence. Heliox Kept Her Alive, Ann Am Thorac Soc. 2017.
- 58. Di Mussi R et al. High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy decreases postextubation neuroventilatory drive and work of breathing in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Critical Care (2018) 22:180.
- 59. N Neumann-Klimasińska1,T A Merritt, J Beck et al Effects of heliox and non-invasive neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NIV-NAVA) in preterm infants. Nature Scientific reports (2021) 11:15778.
- 60. Beck J, Emeriaud G, Liu Y, Sinderby C. Neurally-adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA) in children: a systematic review. Minerva Anestesiol 2016;82(8):874-83.
- 61. Beck J, Sinderby C. Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in newborns. Clin Perinatol 2021, Dec;48(4):783-811.



This information is intended for an international audience outside the US.

This information is aimed exclusively at healthcare professionals or other professional audiences and are for informational purposes only, is not exhaustive and therefore should not be relied upon as a replacement of the Instructions for Use, service manual or medical advice. Getinge shall bear no responsibility or liability for any action or omission of any party based upon this material, and reliance is solely at the user's risk.

Any therapy, solution or product mentioned might not be available or allowed in your country. Information may not be copied or used, in whole or in part, without written permission by Getinge.

Views, opinions, and assertions expressed are strictly those of the interviewed and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views of Getinge.

Servo-u may be pending regulatory approvals to be marketed in your country. Contact your Getinge representative for more information.

Manufacturer: Maquet Critical Care AB · 171 54 Solna, Sweden · Phone: +46 (0)10-335 00 00 · info@getinge.com

2025 Getinge · Getinge and GETINGE * are trademarks or registered trademarks of Getinge AB, its subsidiaries or affiliates · MX-6691 Rev07 · All rights reserved

www.getinge.com