

# Intrapulmonary percussive ventilation

(IPV)

## What is IPV?

IPV helps open your airways and move mucus in your airways. It does it with small, fast bursts of air. You will notice a mist. This helps to loosen the mucus. This makes it easier to cough or suction the mucus out of your airways.

## When might IPV be needed?

If you have:

- Cystic Fibrosis
- Bronchiectasis, this is when there are issues with the large airways
- Smoke Inhalation
- Atelectasis, this is when a small area of the lung collapses.
- Aspiration, this is when fluid or food is inhaled in to the lungs



## How does an IPV work?

- An IPV treatment can be done with just saline. You can also give some nebulizer medicines with it.
- The speed of bursts of air helps to loosen mucus and move it.
  - Faster bursts loosens mucus.
  - Slower bursts move mucus up and out of the lungs.
- When your machine is delivered, the home care company will set it up. They will teach you how to use it.
- Your doctor will tell you to give nebulizer medicines, just saline, or both. They will tell you:
  - how and when to do the treatments.
  - length of treatment.

## Special Notes:

- If you have a tracheostomy tube, you will get an adapter to use with you trach.
  - **Make sure the air or water in your trach tube cuff is removed before starting the treatment.**
  - **After the treatment replace the air or water in the trach tube cuff.**
- Place the mask over the face and nose. Hold the mask firmly. Keep the cheeks tight.
- Huff cough or suction after your treatment to get the mucus out.
- If you have a sick plan, your doctor will tell you how to change your treatments.

## ALERT:

- Call the equipment provider if you have questions or concerns that your equipment is not working properly.
- Call your child's doctor, nurse, or clinic if you have any questions or concerns or if your child has special health care needs that were not covered by this information.

This sheet was created to help you care for your child or family member. It does not take the place of medical care. Talk with your healthcare provider for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.