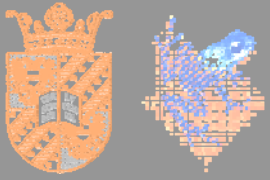


Development and test of the iValve. A new speech valve approach.

EB (Ward) van der Houwen*

T.A. van Kalkeren, J.G.M. Burgerhof, B.F.A.M. van der Laan and G.J. Verkerke

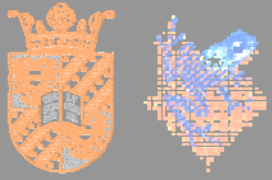
*BioMedical Engineering,
Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
A. Deusinglaan 1, 9713AV, Groningen,
vdHouwen@gmail.com*



University Medical Center Groningen



Groningen (GRQ): 187700 inhabitants.
UMCG: 1339 Beds. >10000 employees



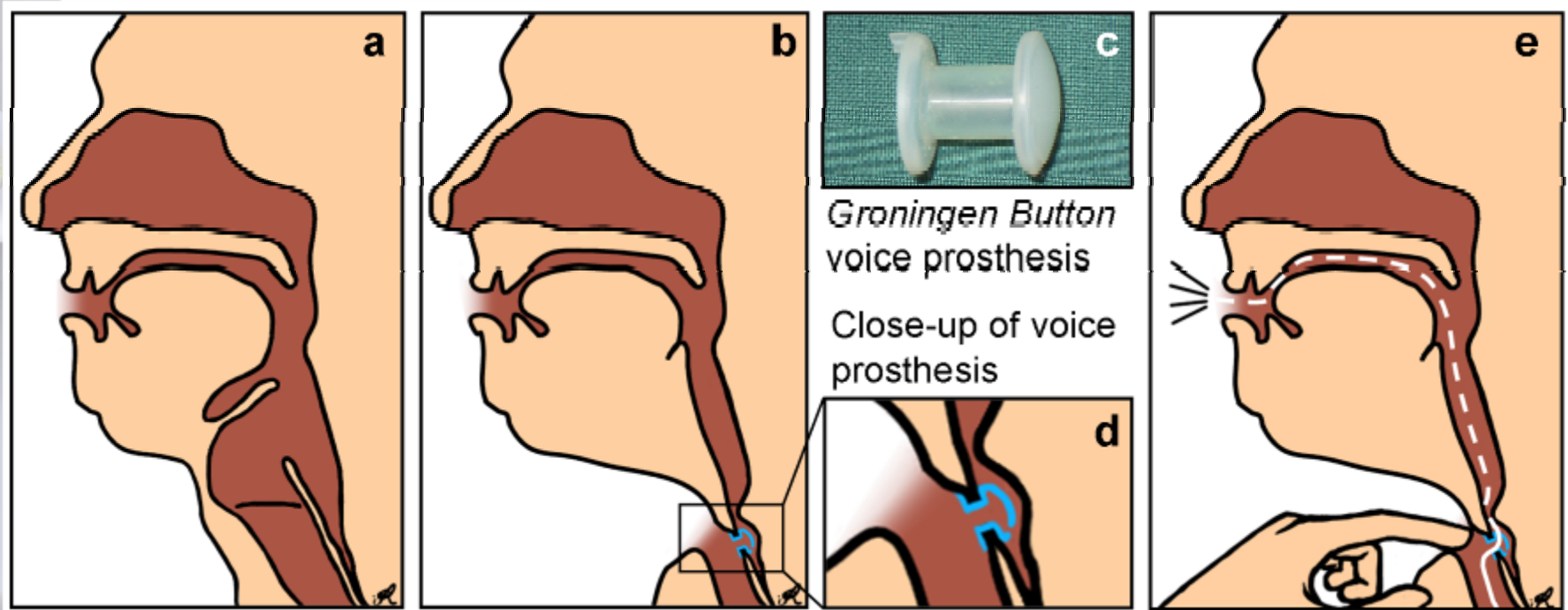
The laryngectomized patient

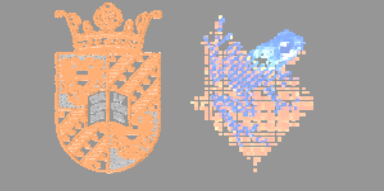
Removal of the larynx after cancer:
breathing through a stoma.



reroute air through the pharynx for speech

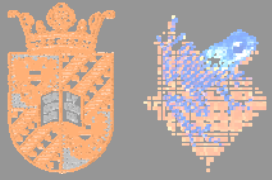
reroute air through the pharynx for speech



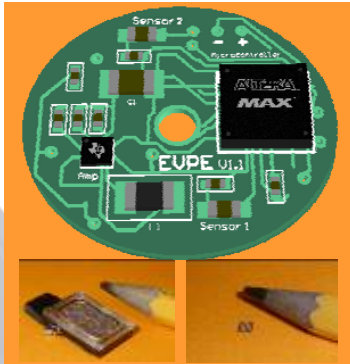


Speaking laryngectomee





Speech restoration



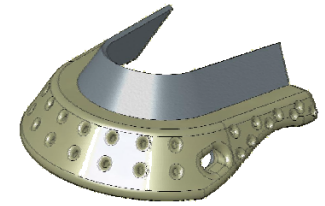
EVPE: EB van der Houwen, BFAM van der Laan, GJ Verkerke



Adeva hands-free valve: AA Geertsema, GJ Verkerke



Groningen Button: Medin/Atos



Artificial Hyoid Bone: EB van der Houwen, IF Herrmann, GJ Verkerke

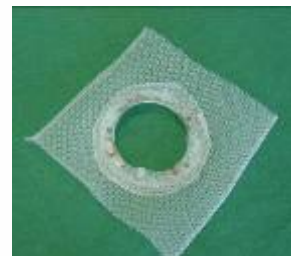
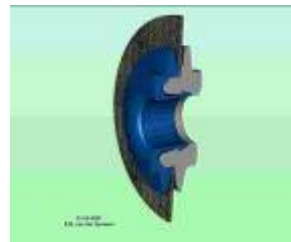


iValve hands free inhalation valve

Dept of BioMedical Engineering



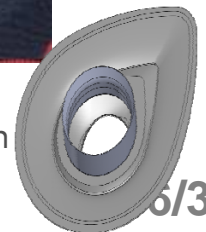
VPE: JW Tack, EB van der Houwen, GJ Verkerke



Tissue connector: EJO ten Hallers, EB van der Houwen, HAM Marres, GJ Verkerke



iPatch anatomically shaped stoma patch



Use of patches and valves



Literature

- 78% of patients use stoma patches (Hilgers, 1991)
- 70% of patients use a HME-filter (Bień, 2009)
- 15-25% of Automatic Speech Valve use (Hilgers, 1991, Lorenz, 2007, Op de Coul, 2005)
- All studies show benefits of HME-use

Some clinical observations:

- Patients prefer hands-free speech
- ASV exert considerable stress on stoma patches
- Deepest stoma patches are ± 7 mm deep
- Most patients' stomas are considerably deeper

Existing Automatic speech valves



Adeva Window



InHealth hands-free valve



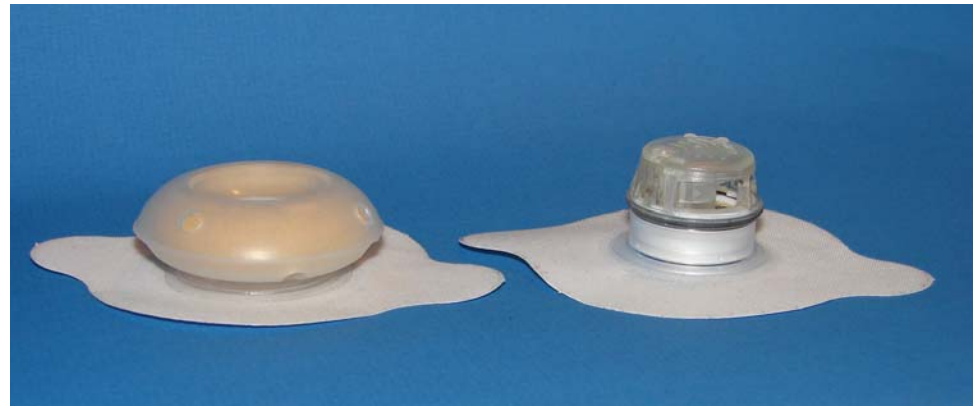
Atos FreeHands

Valve characteristics

- All based upon closing on exhalation
- Momentary speech mode only
- Patches release because of pressure
- Air lost at closure: short sentences
- Small speech dynamics
- Unnatural speech (no pauses)
- Learning curve

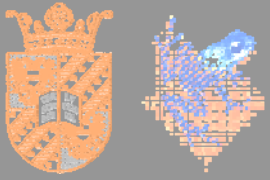


The iValve Automatic speech valve

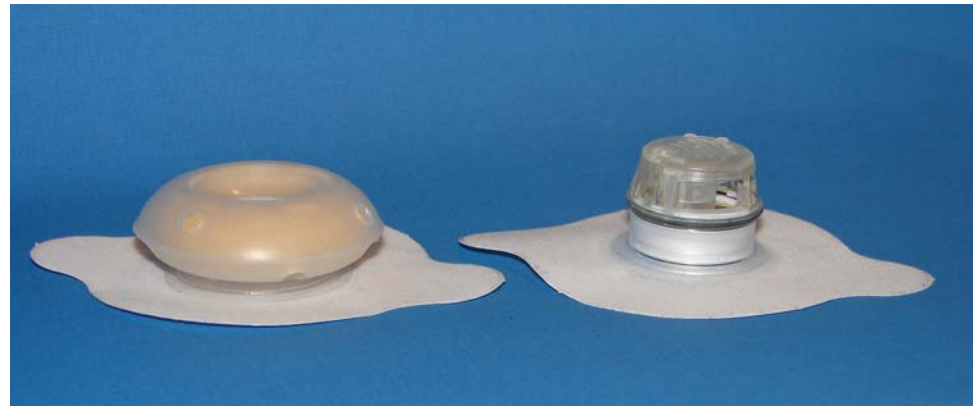


Valve characteristics

- Based upon closing on *inhalation*
- Toggle switch to speech mode and back
- Lower pressure during speech
- No air lost at closure: long sentences
- Greater speech dynamics
- More natural speech (pauses allowed)
- Shorter learning curve



The iValve Automatic speech valve

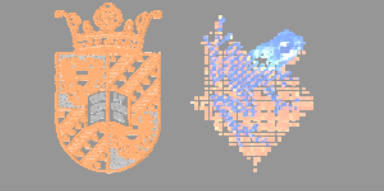


Additional requirements

- Better speech quality
- Less parts than current
- Cheaper to manufacture
- Disposability
- Comfortable to skin
- Comparable size/weight

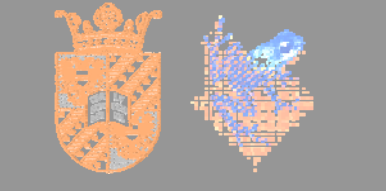
Valve characteristics

- Based upon closing on *inhalation*
- Toggle switch to speech mode and back
- Lower pressure during speech
- No air lost at closure: long sentences
- Greater speech dynamics
- More natural speech (pauses allowed)
- Shorter learning curve



Speaking with the iValve

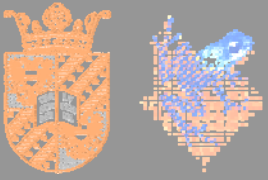




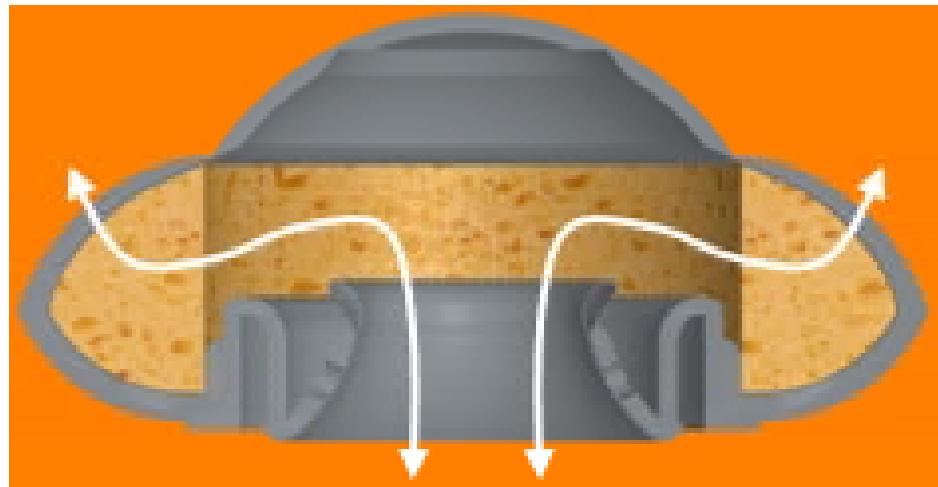
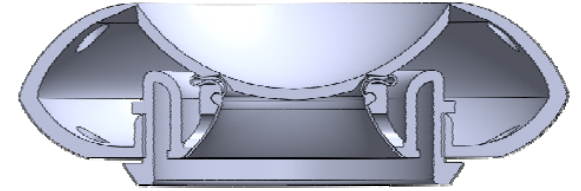
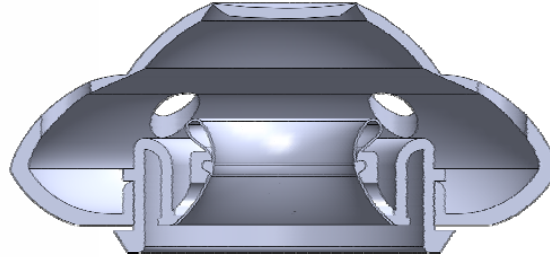
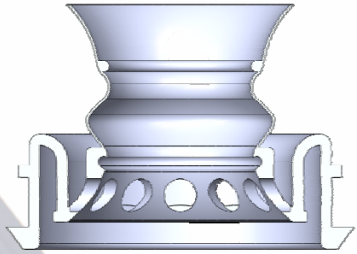
Overview

- **iValve workings**
- *In vitro* validation
- *In vivo* validation
- Conclusions and future development

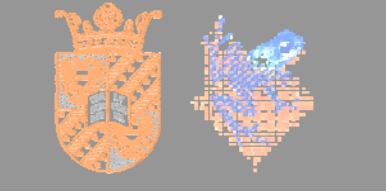




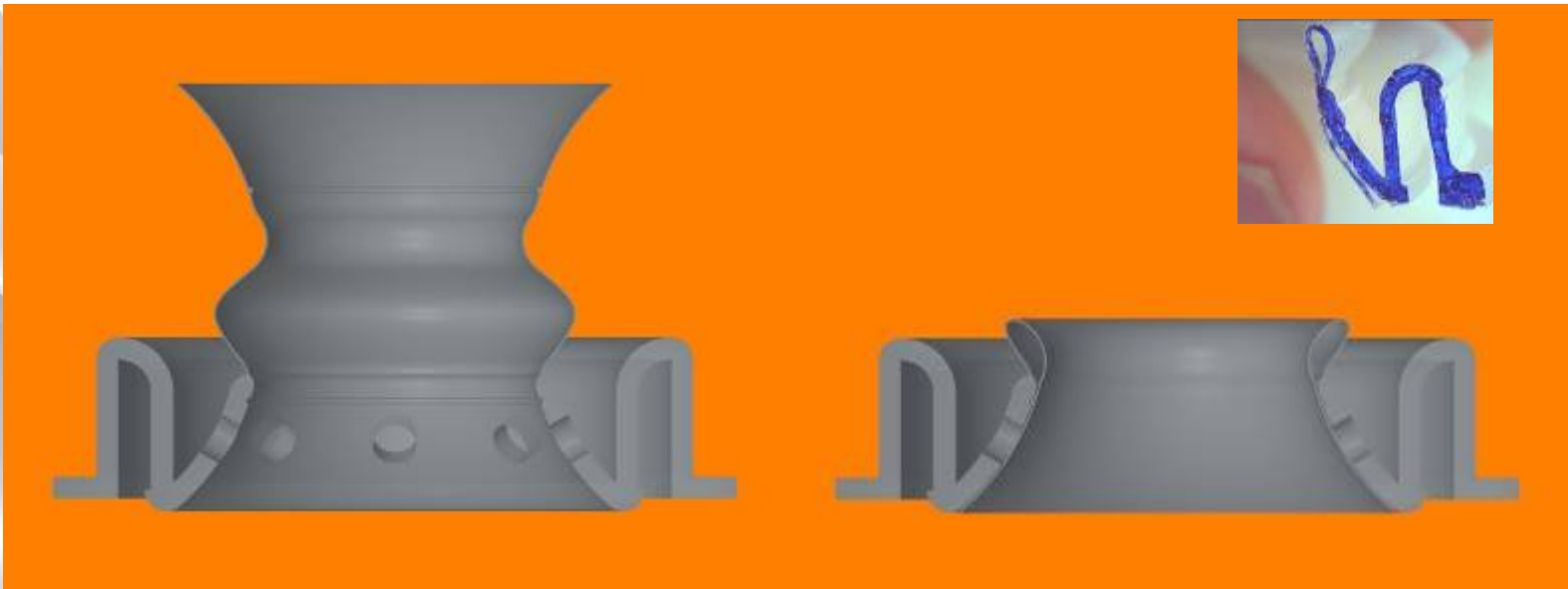
the iValve: three parts only



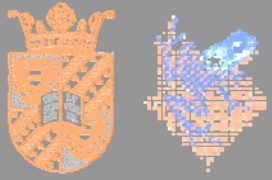
Soft silicone rubber



Moulded inside-out

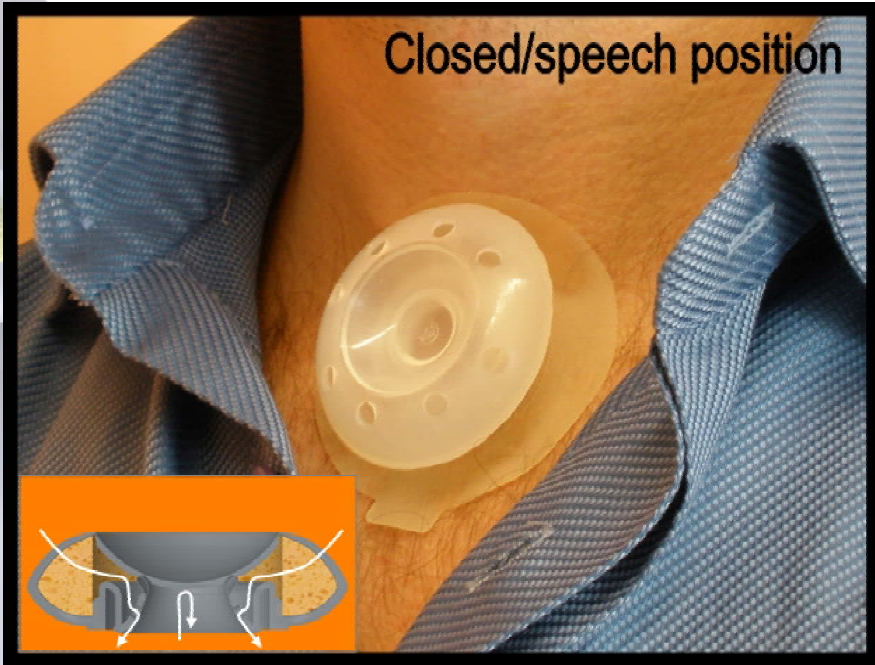


Unique technology

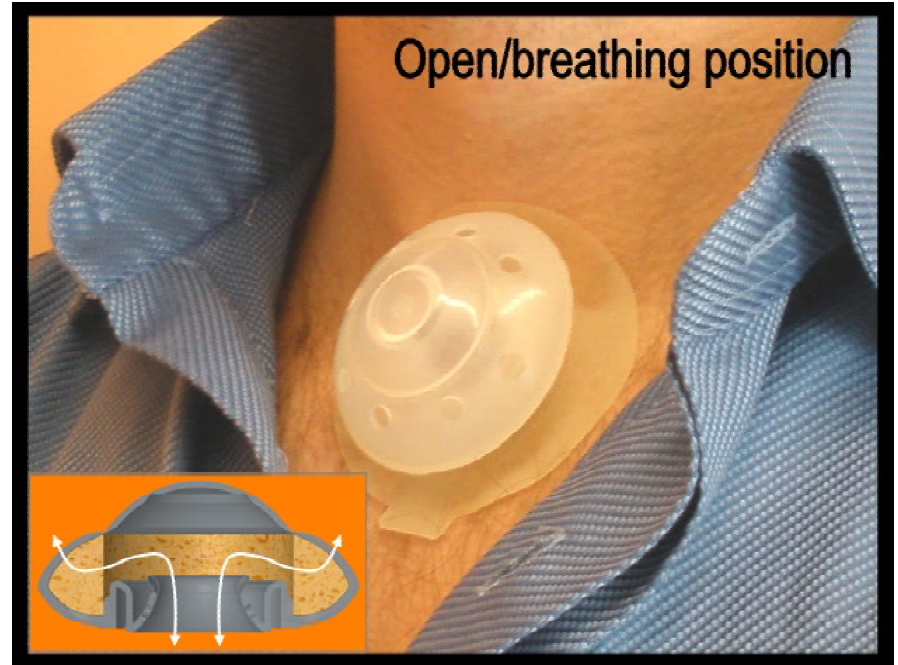


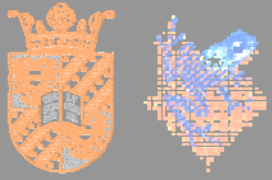
The iValve

Closed/speech position



Open/breathing position

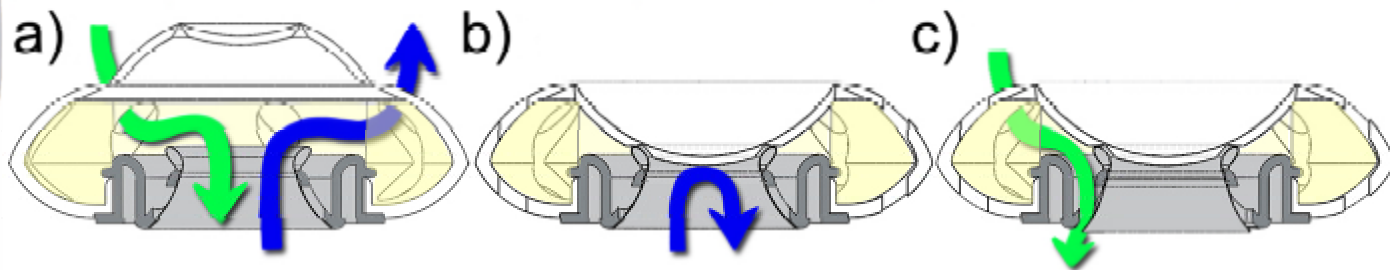




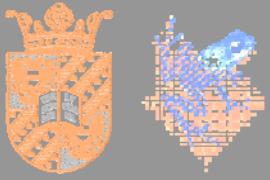
exhalation vs inhalation



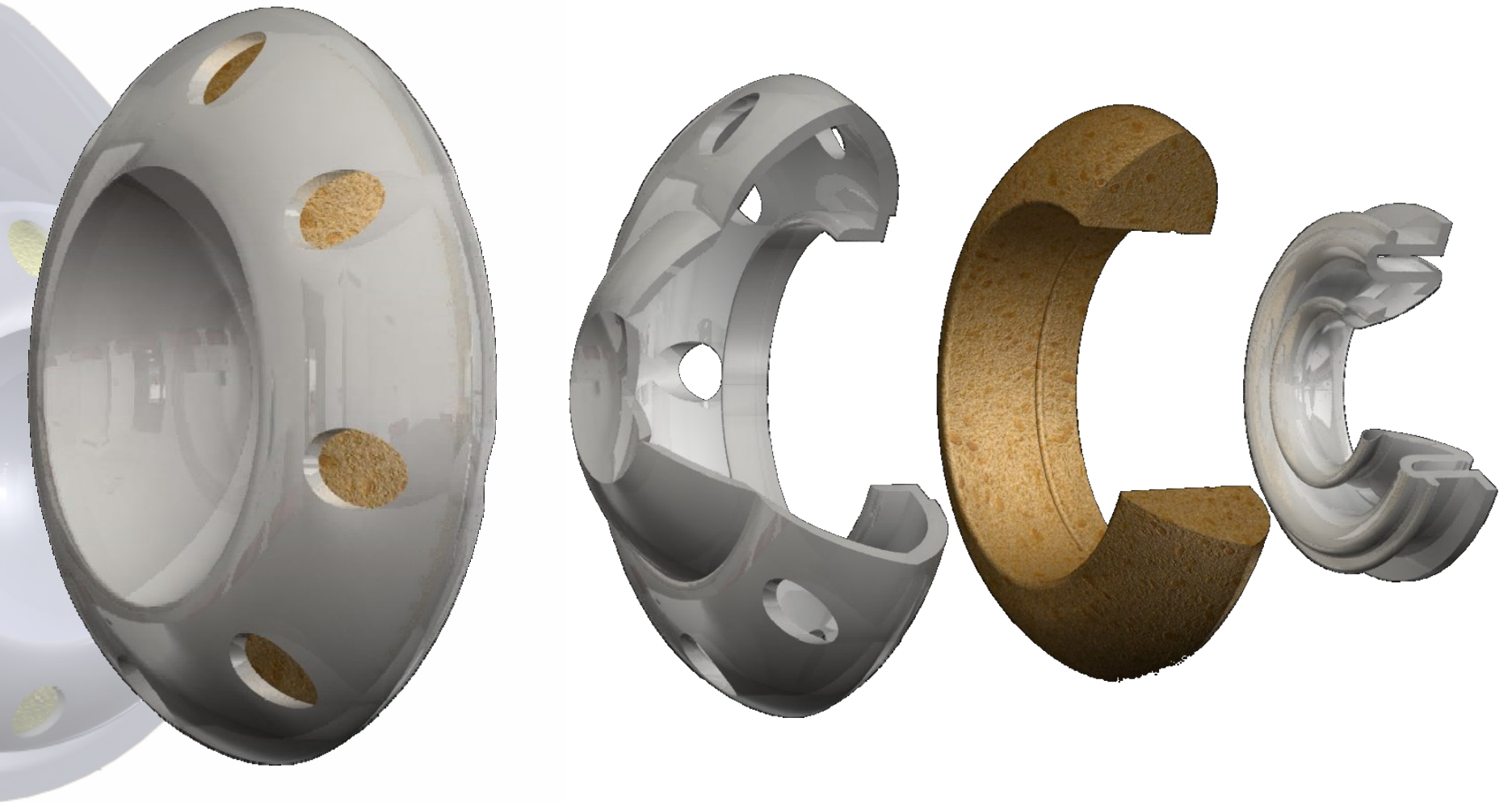
Atos Freehands: "restart" device after each breath

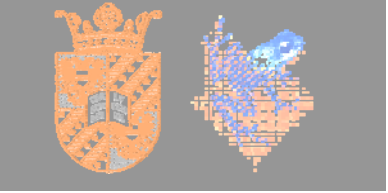


The iValve: inhalation during speech

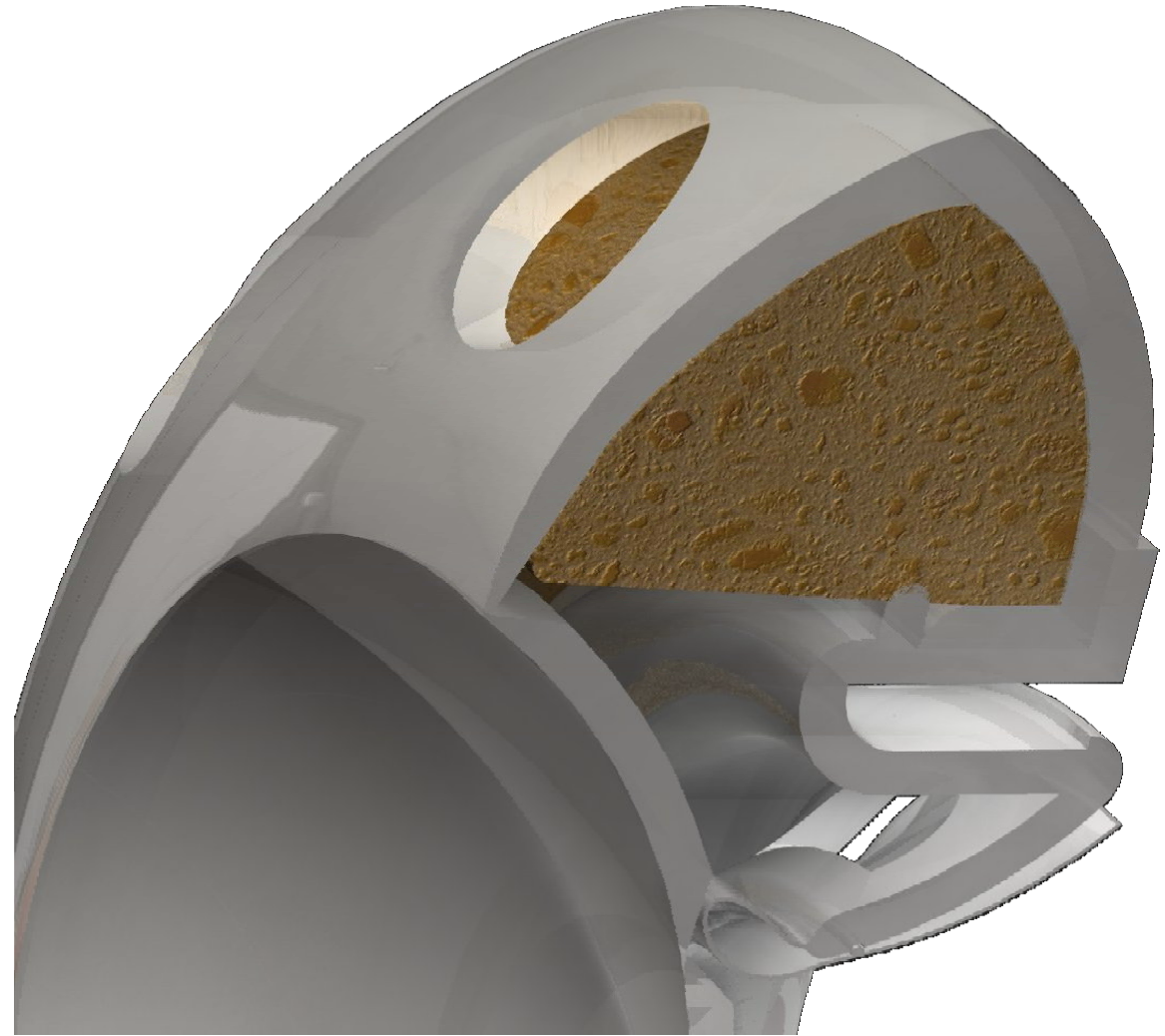
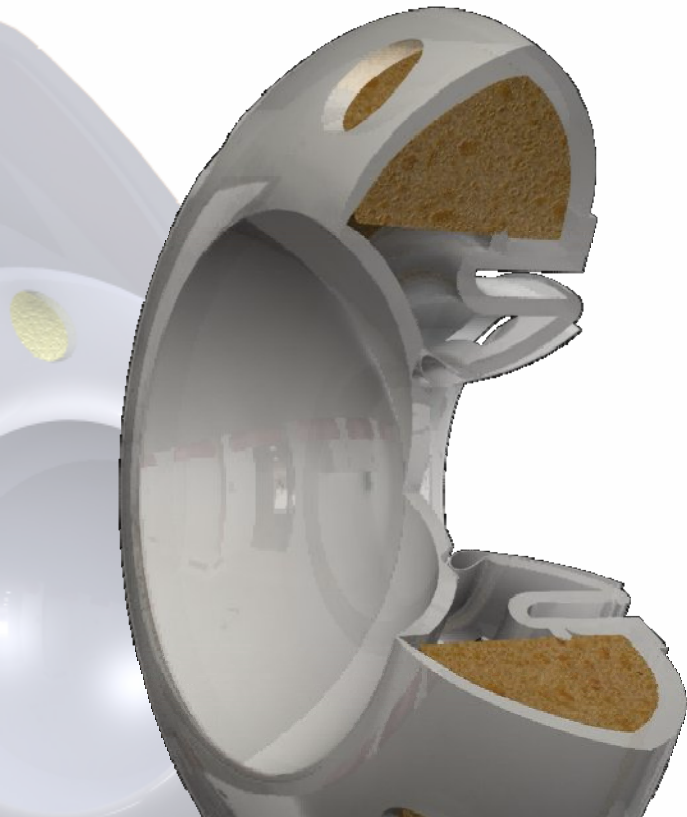


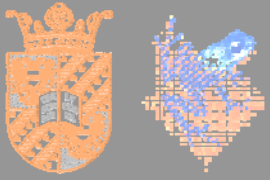
the iValve: three parts only



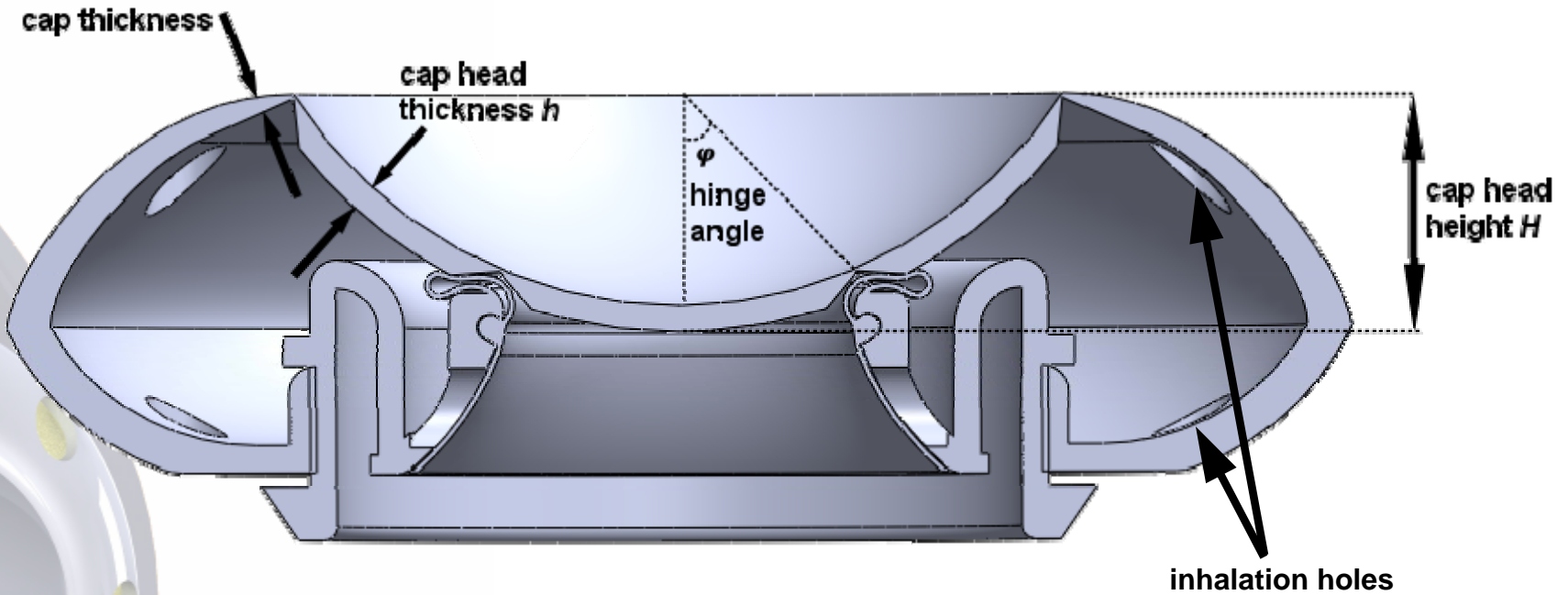


the iValve: inhaling



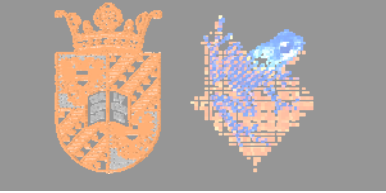


Optimization



Investigate relation between

- closing flow/opening pressure
- and
- cap thickness (different versions)
- number of holes (adjustable)

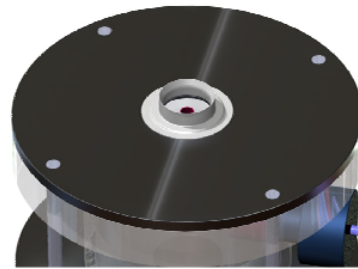
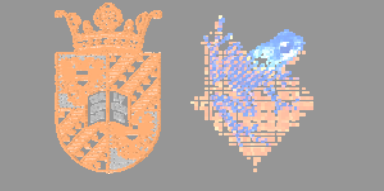


Overview

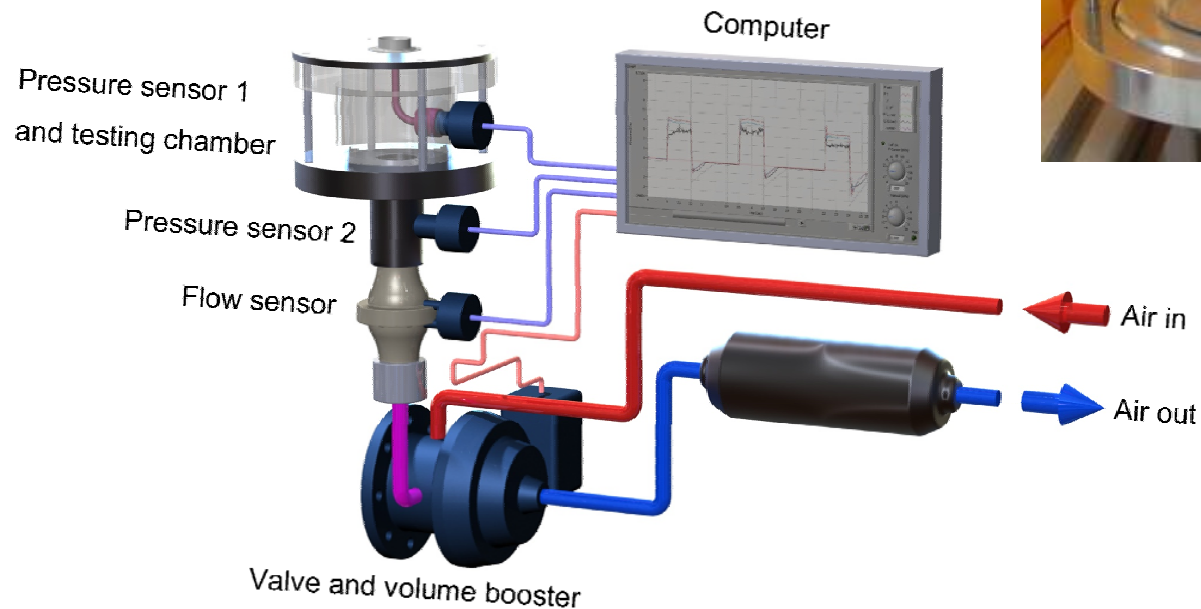
- iValve workings
- *In vitro* validation
- *In vivo* validation
- Conclusions and future development



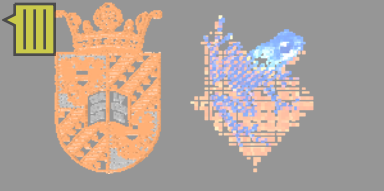
Optimization: the Pneumatics Simulator



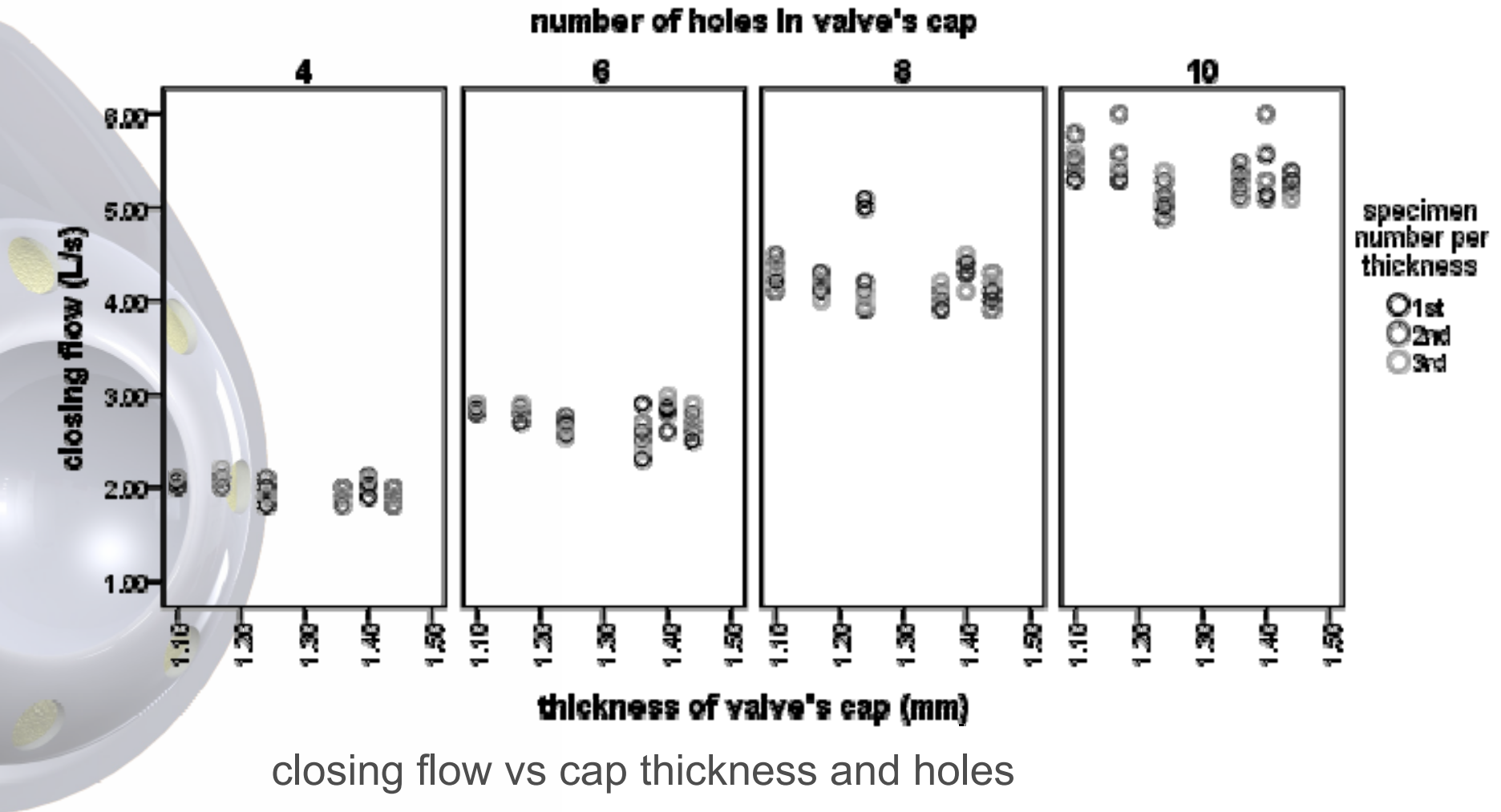
Close up of testing table with Atos connector



simulate exhalation/inhalation in any pattern

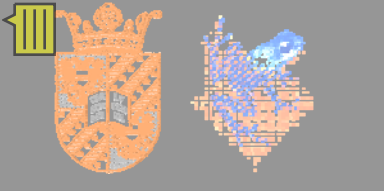


Optimization

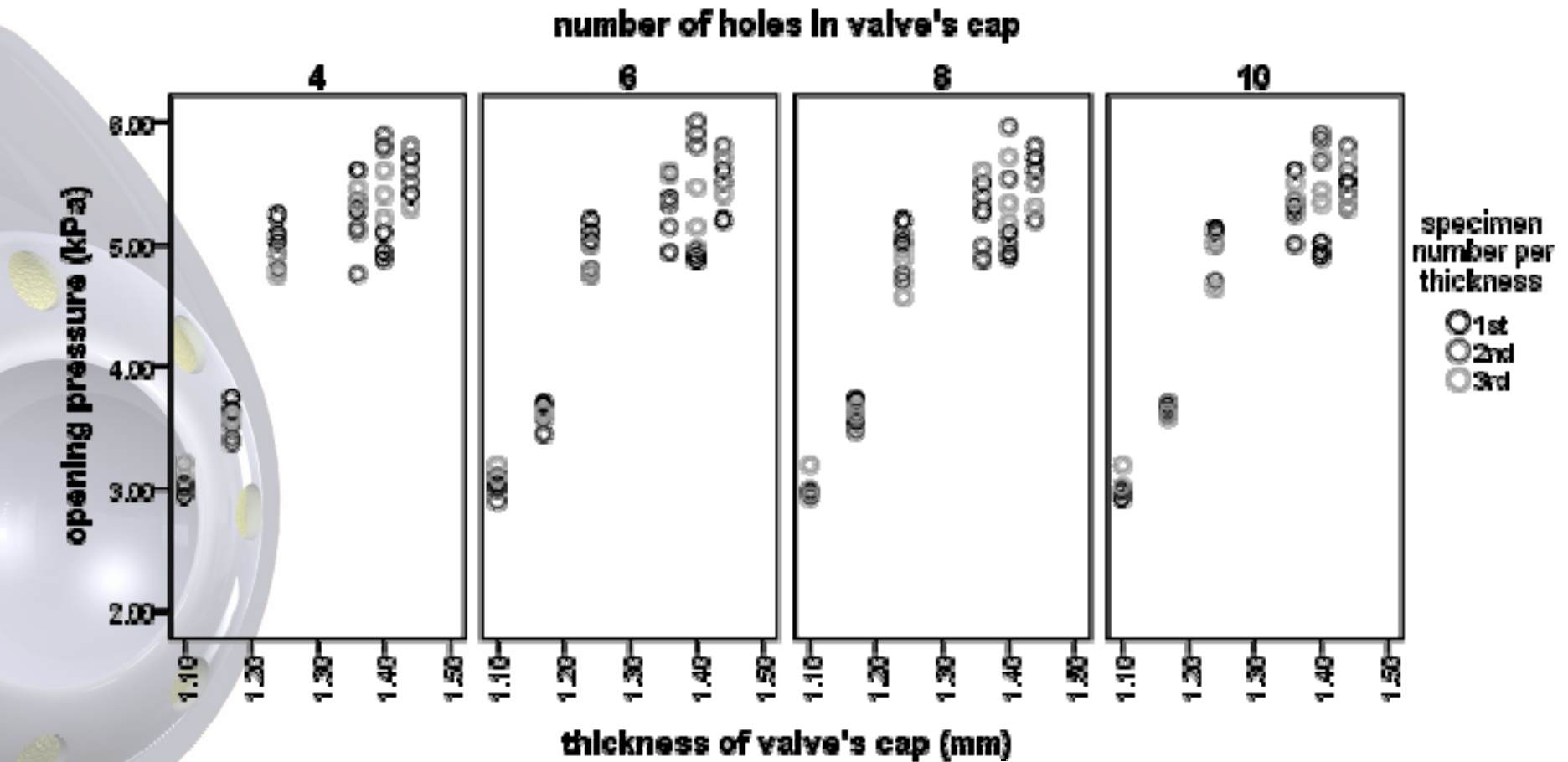


closing flow vs cap thickness and holes

mixed effect analysis: relation significant in linear model

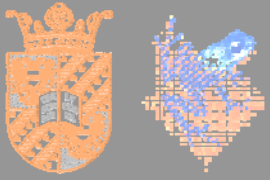


Optimization

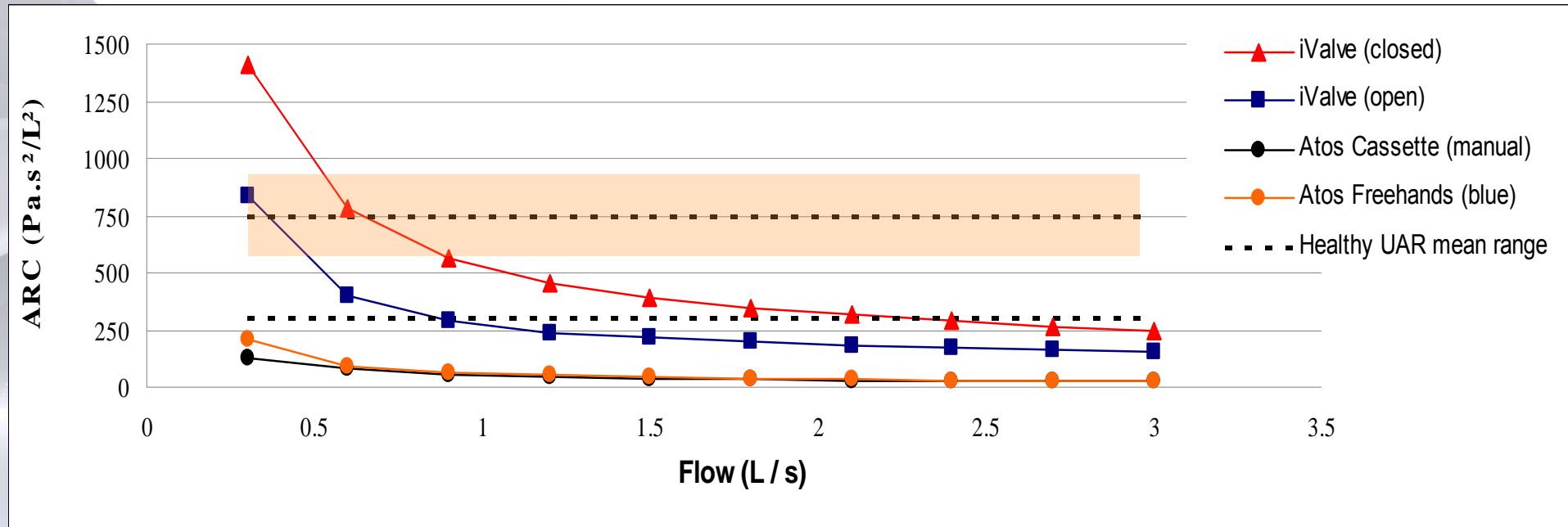
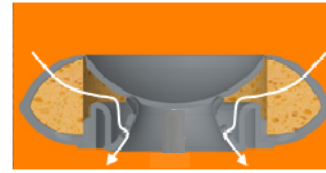
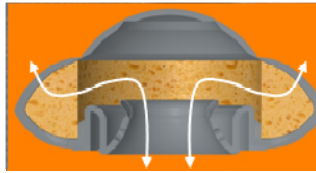


opening pressure vs cap thickness and holes

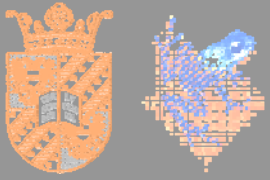
mixed effect analysis: relation significant in linear model



Optimization



Air Flow Resistance Coefficient (ARC^2)



Conclusions

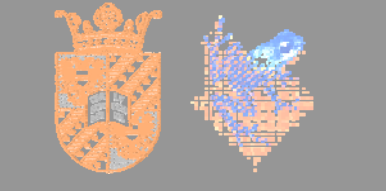
The iValve can be optimally adjusted:

- Opening pressure and closing flow are independent
- Opening pressure: 3-6 kPa (cap thickness versions)
- Closing flow: 2-6 L/s (close/open holes)

this is within physiological ranges

- ARC higher than Atos but closer to natural Healthy UAR

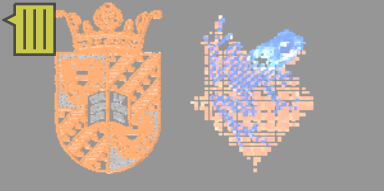




Overview

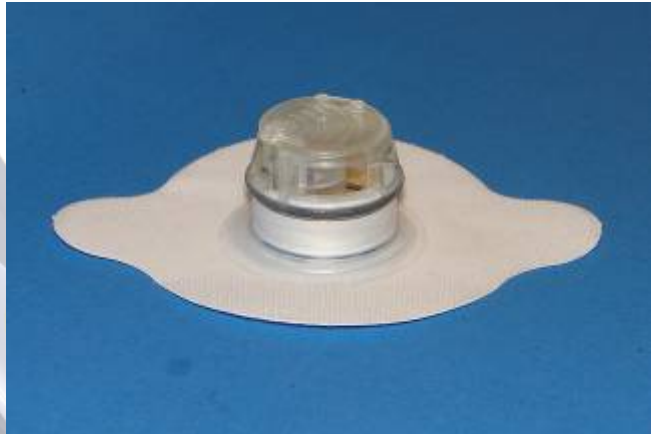
- iValve workings
- *In vitro* validation
- *In vivo* validation
- Conclusions and future development





In vivo comparative test

TJ van Kalker, WAME Schrijver, EB van der Houwen



Atos FreeHands

Versus

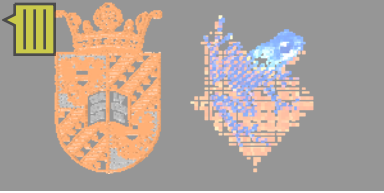


iValve

$N_{\text{total}} = 14$ patients

7pts first Atos then iValve

7pts first iValve then Atos



In vivo comparative test

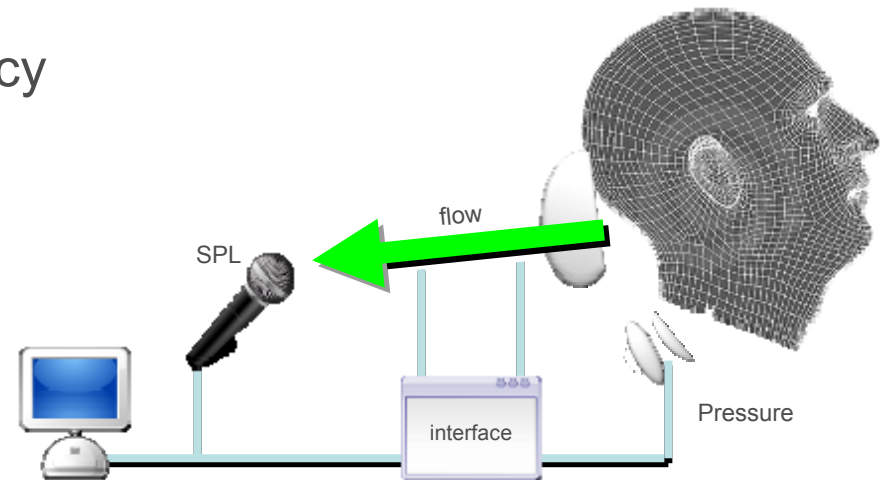
TJ van Kalker, WAME Schrijver, EB van der Houwen

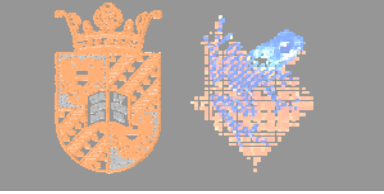
Measured variables:

- Pressures and flow
- SPL and fundamental frequency
- Phonation time
- Questionnaire/observations

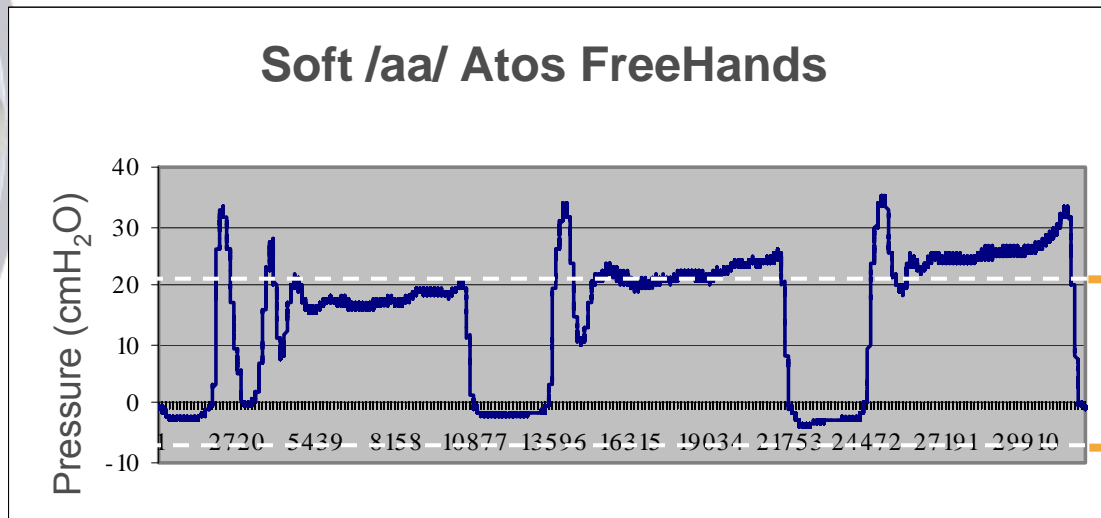
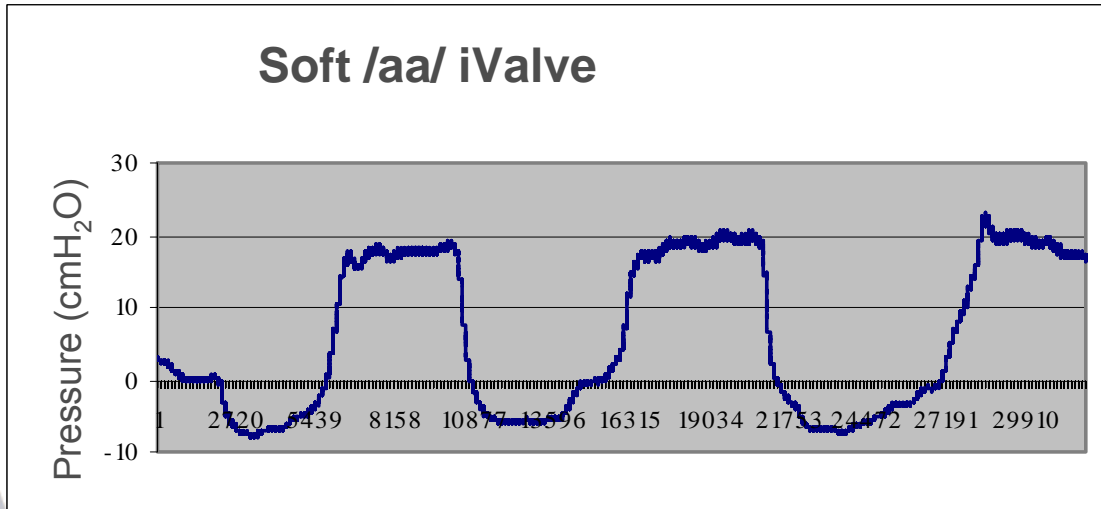
Hypotheses: iValve provides,

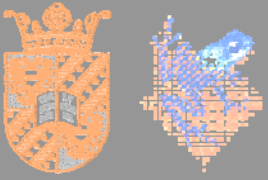
- Louder and longer phonation
- Lower intratracheal pressure and flow
- Continuous speech





Intratracheal pressure strain on the patch





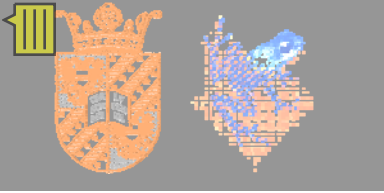
Results Questionnaire

- 85.7% hands-free speech makes life more easy
- 100% would use handsfree if good
- 33.3% iValve more difficult than manual occlusion

- 57% iValve easier to use than Atos FreeHands
- 23.8% generally (speech, use) preferred the iValve
- 33.3% generally preferred the Atos FreeHands

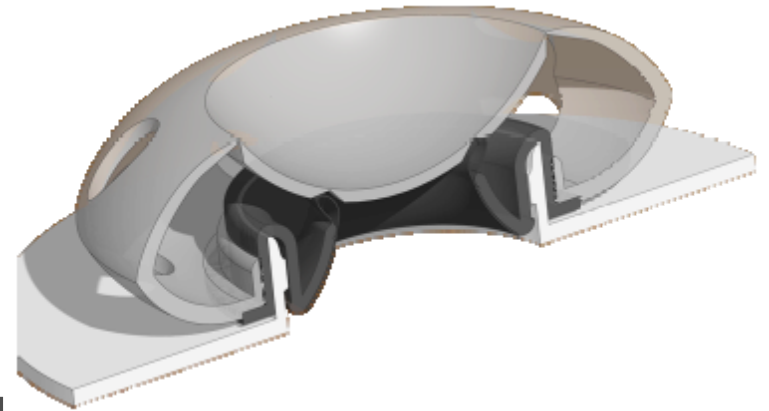
- 81% inhalation iValve still too heavy
- 54.5% iValve still too noisy



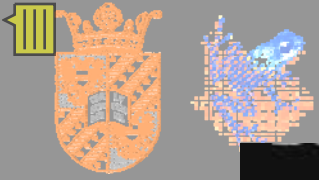


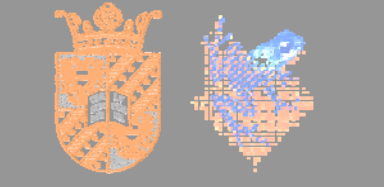
Conclusions

- + Whispering possible
- + Continuous speech possible (inhaling works)
- + Easier to talk
- + Loudness/pressure/time: no significant difference
- Inhalation difficult
- Noisy
- Too big

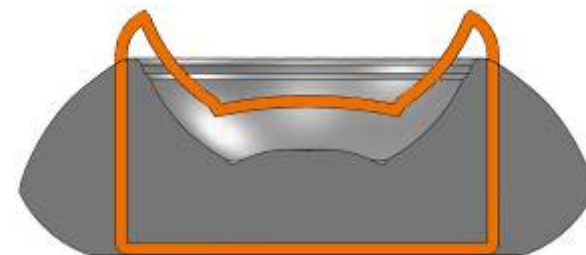


The tested iValve is a prototype!



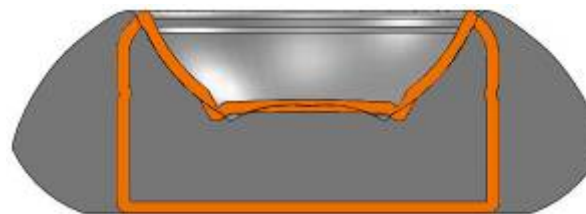
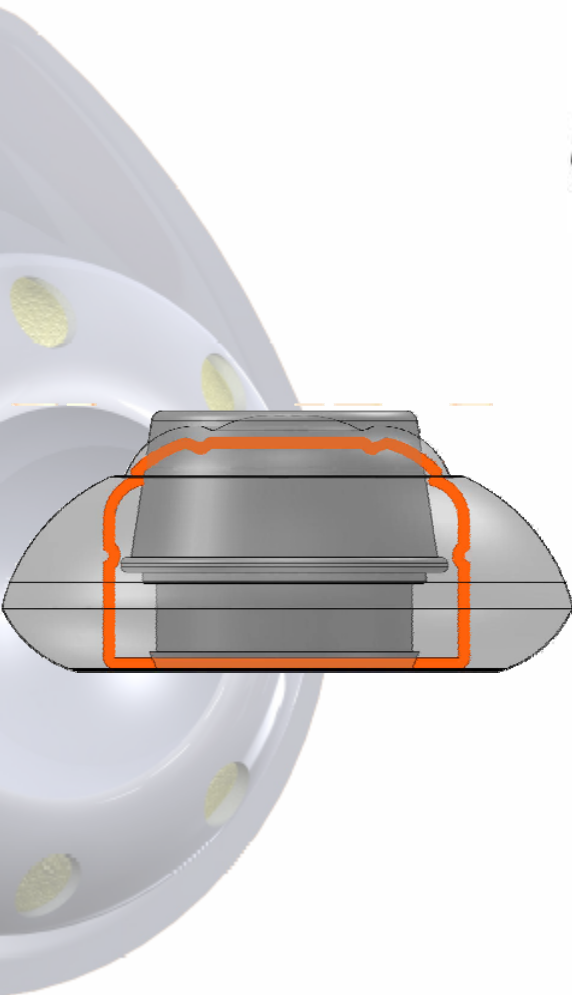


In development



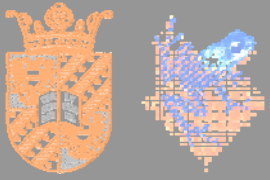
iValve v2.0. Tested and working.

- Smaller diameter
- Lower ARC at low flows
- Less parts
- “Standard” HME-filter (cassette)



iValve v2.1. In the making

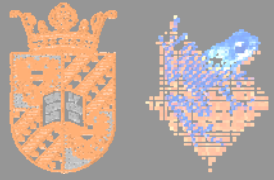
- Even smaller diameter and height



The iValve prototype works, the patients can't wait!



Teleac 2010 “Het Academisch Ziekenhuis” National Public Broadcasting
For more info: vdhouwen@gmail.com



Small part of a

TEAM!



Current team:

Tjanne Fleckerius
Árpád Szabó
Pablo Serna
Sanchez
Dionne Haanstra
Mayke van Dort
Lützen Kuiper
Derk-Jan Alberts
Mattyj Szűcs
Lise de Jonge
Agnes Uijtewaal

...
Tjouwke van Kalkereren

Arjan Wachtmeester
Linda Keijzer
Tom Oude Hengel

Rolf Eleveld

...
Robert Kroes
Nienke Krop
Rada Moerman
Sara Panahkhahi
Steffan Slood
Jan Swartjes
Marcel Timmer
Freerk Venhuizen
Frederik Robijns
Felix Wittemann
Charissa Roossien
Marcel Schouten
Bob Giesberts
Gábor Koska
Jason Pauëlsen
Ward Sikkema
Rolf Eleveld
Tom Oude Hengel