

ingly expands and collapses. The simulated pulse is felt by a student with a finger on the bag 72.

It will be understood that while the embodiment contains only cardiac and pulse systems in addition to the pulmonary/flushing system, a pulmonary/flushing system could be effectively used in any manikin using any different or additional systems. Indeed, the more complexly a manikin is designed, the greater the advantage of such a simple, self-contained flushing system.

In order that the manikin be as lifelike as possible to the touch, it is provided with a soft flexible plastic body and a rib 74 and skull 76 made resilient and firm to simulate bone. The face is closely modeled on a human face so that there will be a tight mouth seal when the student's mouth is positioned properly. In addition, the hollow manikin is filled with a gel G to simulate faithfully the weight and feel of a human body. The use of a gel to simulate the weight of a baby is made practicable by the self-contained design of the flushing system and by having the pneumatic switches outside the body, where the gel cannot interfere with their function.

Thus, the trainees have a lifelike manikin. The first gives chest presses, in accordance with accepted resuscitation practice, making the blue and white lights flash, until he/she can do this without the error light and alarm coming on. The trainee then practices MMR by breathing into the manikin's nose and mouth, until he/she can produce consecutive flashes of the green light without error. The trainee then combines cardiac compressions and respiratory ventilations in a rhythm authorized by accepted CPR resuscitation standards.

I claim:

1. A training manikin for teaching cardiopulmonary resuscitation, which comprises

- (a) a hollow body in human form, with a chest having a sternum and two nostril orifices and a mouth orifice, and an air passage extending from the nostril and mouth orifice, whereby the air passage is readily flushable through the introduction of a flushing fluid into the air passage through any one of the orifices,
- (b) a pressure indicating system including a pressure sensing means located in the thoracic cavity sub-sternally and centered at the nipple line on the mid-sternum and signal carrying means leading from the sensing means out of the body,
- (c) compression indicating system including compression sensing means located in the thoracic cavity sub-sternally and centered at the nipple line on the mid-sternum and a conduit leading from the sensing means out of the body,
- (d) air flow sensing means removably connected to the flushing orifice,
- (e) pumping means connected to an inflatable envelope located on the outside surface of the body.

2. A training manikin according to claim 1, wherein the pressure indicating system further comprises:

- (a) a finger position switch located in the thoracic cavity sub-sternally at the nipple line on the mid-sternum normally open and capable of being closed by pressure applied on the chest directly over the switch,
 - (b) electrical wiring connecting to the switch forming a complete circuit when the switch is closed,
 - (c) indicator means connected to the circuit to indicate when the circuit is complete.
3. A training manikin according to claim 2, wherein the compression sensing means comprises:
- (a) a deformable hollow bulb located in the thoracic cavity sub-sternally and centered directly beneath the finger position switch,
 - (b) a flexible conduit connected to and leading from the bulb out of the body,
 - (c) air flow measuring means connected to the conduit outside the body,
 - (d) an electrical circuit connected to the measuring means forming a complete circuit when the measuring means measures the air flow as exceeding a critical, predetermined amount,
 - (e) indicator means connected to the circuit to indicate when the circuit is complete.
4. A training manikin according to claim 1, wherein the air passage comprises:
- (a) a manifold,
 - (b) first flexible conduits leading from the manifold to the nostril and mouth orifices,
 - (c) a collapsible hollow lung connected to the manifold,
 - (d) a second flexible conduit leading from the lung entirely through the interior of the body to the flushing orifice.
5. A training manikin according to claim 4, wherein the air flow sensing means comprises:
- (a) air flow measuring means removably connected to the flushing orifice,
 - (b) an electrical circuit connected to the measuring means forming a complete circuit when the measuring means measures the air flow as exceeding a critical, predetermined amount,
 - (c) indicator means connected to the second circuit to indicate when the circuit is complete.
6. A training manikin according to claim 1, wherein the body has the size and shape of a newborn baby.
7. A training manikin according to claim 6 having
- (a) a plastic body having the softness and resiliency of the skin of a newborn baby, and filled with fluid,
 - (b) a cranial section of the head having the shape and resiliency of a newborn baby's skull,
 - (c) a ribcage section of the chest having the shape and resiliency of a newborn baby's ribcage.
8. A training manikin according to claim 1, wherein the air passage further comprises a hollow deformable fluid-filled bag removably connected to the flushing orifice outside the body.

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