“BiPAP” – a special form of noninvasive positive pressure ventilation that uses a mechanical ventilator but does not require an endotracheal or tracheostomy tube. Ventilation is delivered by a small mask that fits tightly over the patient’s nose.

**BROVIAC™ catheter** – a type of central venous catheter flushed every day with heparin, can place a clamp on the catheter.

**button** – another name for a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG)

**cannula** – a flexible tube

**catheter** – a flexible tube used for the passage of fluids

**central venous catheter** – a type of catheter used for administering fluids or medications directly into a central vein, usually found in the chest region

“C-PAP”- continuous positive airway pressure throughout the respiratory cycle with no positive pressure breaths being given to the patient.

**decannulation plug** – a plug located in the outer cannula of a fenestrated tracheostomy tube that blocks airflow through the stoma

**feeding pump** – a mechanical device that administers liquids for nutritional needs

**fenestrated** – having an opening

**gastrostomy** – a surgical opening into the stomach

**gastrostomy tube (GT)** – a tube that runs through the skin and into the stomach, used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**GROSHONG™ catheter** – a type of central venous catheter flushed with saline weekly, no clamp should be placed on the catheter

**HICKMAN™ catheter** – a type of central venous catheter flushed daily with heparin, can place a clamp on the catheter

**infus-a-port** – another name for a medi-port

**jejunostomy tube (JT)** – a tube that runs through the skin and into the small intestine, used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**mechanical ventilator** – a machine to assist breathing

**mediport** – a totally implanted metal or plastic device that consist of a self-sealing injection port with pre-connected or attachable catheter used for administering fluids or medications directly into a central vein
**nasogastric tube (NGT)** – a tube that runs through the nose and into the stomach, used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**nasoduodenal tube (NDT)** – a tube that runs through the nose into the small intestine (duodenum) used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**nasojugal tube (NJT)** – a tube that runs through the nose and into the small intestine (jejunum) used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**obturator** – hard plastic stylet inserted into a tracheostomy tube to make it rigid to insert

**orogastric tube (OGT)** – a tube that runs through the mouth and into the stomach, used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**orojejunal tube (OJT)** – a tube that runs through the mouth and into the small intestine, used for administering liquid nutrients or medications

**pacemaker** – electronic device used to stimulate or stabilize heartbeat or diaphragm

**percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG)** – a capped tube that runs through the skin into the stomach place to receive digestive waste matter

**portacath** – another name for a medi-port

**total parenteral nutrition (TPN)** – another term for hyperalimentation

**tracheostomy** – a surgical opening into the windpipe

**tracheostomy tube** – a tube that runs through the skin of the neck into the windpipe

**ventilator** – a device to assist breathing

**ventricular shunt** – a surgically inserted tube for draining cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) from the ventricles: CSF may be drained into the peritoneum(VP) or right atrium(VA); a valve controls the amount of drainage

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**Adapted from the TRIPP Curriculum (1998) Cynthia Wright-Johnson, MSN, RNC**

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