

Definitions

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Bradycardia: Slowness of the heartbeat, as evidenced by slowing of the pulse rate to less than 60

Bronchospasm: Difficulty in breathing due to a contraction of smooth muscle in the walls of the bronchi and bronchioles

Cardiac Arrhythmia: An irregular heartbeat

Cytotoxic: Of, relating to, or producing a toxic effect on cells

Debride: To remove necrotic tissue or foreign matter (from a wound or the like)

Edema: An excessive accumulation of serum in tissue spaces or a body cavity

Erythema: Redness of the skin due to congestion of the capillaries

Genotoxic: Damaging to DNA

Glycolysis: The cellular degradation of the simple sugar glucose to yield pyruvic acid, and ATP as an energy source

Hypocalcemia: A low blood calcium level, it occurs when the concentration of free calcium ions in the blood falls below 4.0 mg/dL (dL = one tenth of a liter). The normal concentration of free calcium ions in the blood serum is 4.0-6.0 mg/dL

Hyperkalemia: The condition of having an abnormally high concentration of potassium ions in the blood; hyperkalemia refers to serum or plasma levels of potassium ions above 5.0 mEq/L

Hypomagnesemia: The condition of having an abnormally low concentration of magnesium ions in the blood; normal values range from 1.5 to 2.5 mEq/L

Laryngeal Edema: The accumulation of fluid in the larynx

Laryngospasm: An uncontrolled, spasmodic closure of the larynx

Lavage: To wash a hollow organ

Morgan Lens: Consisting of a molded lens with directional fins, attached tubing and adaptor, the Morgan Lens provides lavage to the cornea and conjunctiva, instantly and effectively treating chemical and thermal burns or helping to remove non-embedded foreign materials in the eye

Necrosis: The morphological changes indicative of cell death caused by progressive enzymatic degradation

Opacification: The action of making something opaque or cloudy

Oropharyngeal Mucosa: The mucous membrane epithelium of the mouth

Pulmonary Auscultation: Auscultation—listening for sounds produced within the body—of both sides of the chest with the objective of ascertaining the state of the lungs and air passages

Pulmonary Edema: The accumulation of fluid in the tissue of the lungs

Pulmonary Hemodynamics: The circulation and movement of blood in the lungs, and the forces involved therein

Pulmonary Vascular Resistance: Resistance offered by the circulatory system of the lungs

Systemic: Spread throughout the body; affecting many or all body systems or organs; not localized in one spot or area

Systemic Capacitance Vessels: Veins and venules (small veins) are capacitance vessels of the body—i.e., the sites where most of the blood volume is found and where regional blood volume is regulated

Tracheostomy: A surgical procedure in which an incision is made into the trachea, through the neck, and a tube inserted so as to make an artificial opening in order to assist breathing

Ulceration: The formation or development of an ulcer, a patch of tissue that is discontinuous with the surrounding tissue because the tissue within the ulcer has decayed or died and been swept away

Vasodilating: Causing dilation of the blood vessels

Ventricular Arrhythmia: An abnormal, usually rapid, heart rhythm that arises in a ventricle

Ventricular Fibrillation: The very rapid, uncoordinated, ineffective series of contractions throughout the lower chambers of the heart