

## Glossary

**ABC method** - The sequence of operations required in evaluating whether a patient requires cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A-airway, B-breathing, C-Circulation.

**A-P diameter** - *See chest A-P diameter.*

**access** - To make available or gain entrance to.

**acidosis** - Abnormally low (acid) pH of blood or body fluids.

**acute** - Having a rapid or sudden onset. Sometimes used to mean severe.

**agglutination** - Abnormal clumping or sticking together of red blood cells in large, irregular groups which seriously interfere with adequate blood circulation.

**agonal (ag'-un-ul)** - Of or relating to death.

**agonal respirations** - Rhythmic gasping motions of the lower jaw observed just prior to death.

**AH-MH** - Aluminum Hydroxide and Magnesium Hydroxide in suspension, such as in the antacid Maalox.

**airway** - The passageway for air from the nose and mouth to the gas exchange surfaces of the lungs. Can also mean an artificial airway, such as a nasopharyngeal airway.

**alkaline** - The opposite of acid, i.e., having a basic nature. Refers to a solution with a high concentration of radicals.

**ampule (am'-pyool)** - An all-glass vial for containing medication which must be opened by breaking off the top part or "stem" of the container.

**anaerobe (an'-uh-robe)** - Any organism which does not require the use of oxygen for metabolism.

**anatomical gift** - Donation of organs, body parts, or entire body of a person who is legally dead. *See Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (UAGA).*

**Anectine** - Proprietary name for succinylcholine chloride.

**anoxia (an-ox'-ee-a)** - Absence of oxygen. *See hypoxia.*

**antecubital (an-tee-kube'-it-ul)** - The inner aspect of the arms at the elbow.

**anterior** - The front surface of the body or body part; also, toward the front, as a direction. Opposite of posterior.

**anticoagulants** - Drugs which inhibit clotting of the blood.

**antiembolism stockings** - Stockings which are designed to reduce the risk of blood clot formation in the legs of bedfast patients.

**antihistamine** - A drug which blocks the action of the class of tissue inflammation-causing compounds called histamines.

**anti-inflammatory** - A drug which reduces or inhibits inflammation or swelling of tissue in response to injury or allergic reaction.

**antimetabolite** - A drug which slows or inhibits metabolic activity. Sometimes used to refer to toxic agents which cause cell death by interfering with metabolism and which are used in cancer chemotherapy.

**anuria** (an-your'-ee-a) - Absence of urine formation.

**apnea** - Suspension of breathing.

**armboard** - A flat piece of wood or plastic which is used to protect and stabilize an intravenous catheter by preventing accidental flexion of the arm.

**arrythmia** (a-rith'-mee-a) - Irregular heart rhythm.

**artery** - Any vessel which carries blood away from the heart.

**arytenoid cartilages** (ar-i-tee'-noid) - Part of the larynx posterior to the vocal chords.

**aspiration** - To inhale foreign bodies or material into the lungs, usually vomitus. To withdraw fluid from a cavity by means of suction.

**asystole** (a-sis'-toh-lee) - Cardiac arrest (literally, "absence of contractions").

**atelectasis** (at-e-lek'-ta-sis) - Collapse or incomplete expansion of sections of the lung.

**atherosclerosis** - Build-up of fatty deposits and other material on the inner wall of an artery.

**atrium** - The upper chambers of the heart; specifically the right atrium and the left atrium (referring to the patient's right and left sides). The atria receive and store blood from the main veins of the body for transfer into the ventricles of the heart. The atria are also known as auricles.

**auscultation** - Process of listening with a stethoscope for sounds produced in some of the body cavities, especially the abdomen or chest, in order to judge some abnormal condition.

**AV** - Abbreviation for ArterioVenous.

**axilla** - Armpit.

**backboard** - Flat board which is placed under a patient's back to provide a firm surface during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

**bacteriostatic** - Any agent or process which inhibits the replication of microorganisms.

**Bactrim** - Proprietary name for an antibiotic/antimicrobial mixture of **sulfamethoxazole** and **trimethoprim** which is used in conjunction with **gentamicin** to inhibit microbial overgrowth in suspension patients during transport.

**bag-valve mask** - Adjunct for artificial ventilation consisting of a squeezeable rubber bladder and valving assembly connected to a face mask.

**BCLS**- Basic Cardiac Life Support: the procedures which comprise cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

**Betadine** - Proprietary name for **povidone-iodine**.

**bifurcate** (bye'-fur-kate) - To branch into two sides or segments.

**bilirubin** (bil-i-roo'-bin) - Breakdown product of hemoglobin excreted into the gut by the liver. The blood levels of bilirubin are usually elevated in liver disease or liver injury.

**blocker** - Any drug or therapeutic agent which works by blocking the binding, uptake, or transport of a naturally occurring substance.

**bolus** - Literally, a chewed mass of food: used in IV therapy to refer to rapid administration of a discrete dose or unit of medication.

**brachial** - The inner aspect of the upper arm.

**bradycardia** - Abnormally slow heart rate. Heart rate under 60 in an adult or under 70 in a child.

**bronchopneumonia** - Infection inflammation of the bronchial passages of the lungs secondary to a bacterial or viral infection.

**bronchus** - The portion of the airway connecting the trachea to the lungs.

**CAT** - Computerized axial tomography. Now generally referred to as **CT**.

**cannula** - A hollow tube which can be inserted into a body cavity or blood vessel to allow for fluid administration or drainage.

**cannulation** - Insertion of a tube into any blood vessel or cavity of the body for withdrawal of blood or fluid, or for the administration of medication.

**capillaries** - Smallest vessels in the body, with walls one cell layer thick. Exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and wastes between blood and body cells occurs almost exclusively across the capillary membranes.

**capnography** - Measurement of the carbon dioxide concentration in the patient's expired air; this is usually achieved with a spectrograph.

**cardio** - Of or referring to the heart.

**cardiopulmonary** - Of or referring to the heart and lungs.

**cardiopulmonary resuscitation** - Heart-lung resuscitation where there is a combined effort to restore breathing and circulation. (CPR).

**cardiopulmonary support** - Restoration of circulation and breathing in cryonic suspension patients by CPR or pump-oxygenator bypass following pronouncement of legal death.

**cardioversion** - Conversion of an abnormal electrical heart rhythm to a normal or more normal one usually by means of electric shock. **Defibrillation** is one type.

**carina** (ka-rye'-na) - A ridge at the lower end of the trachea separating the openings of the two bronchi.

**cardiac** - Pertaining to the heart.

**cardiac arrest** - Cessation of heart beat with disappearance of arterial blood pressure.

**cardiac output** - Amount of blood, expressed in liters per minute, which is pumped by the heart through the ascending aorta to supply the body with oxygenated blood.

**carotid artery** (ka-rot'-id) - The principal artery of the neck (one lies on either side of the larynx) which supplies blood to the brain and head.

**cartilage** - A type of dense, semi-opaque connective tissue with a bluish-white or gray color.

**catheter** - Any tube or cannula which is inserted into a vessel, duct, or cavity of the body.

**catheter hub** - The end of the catheter which is designed to mate or connect to a drainage line or fluid administration set.

**cc** - Cubic centimeter, same as milliliter (ml).

**C-CPR** - (see **closed-chest CPR**).

**central catheter** - Catheter inserted into the vena cava or right heart for administration of large quantities of fluids/medications or administration of medications which would be toxic or sclerotic to peripheral veins.

**central venous pressure (CVP)** - The pressure within the superior vena cava. It represents the pressure under which the blood is returned to the heart from the veins.

**cephalic** (se-fal'-ik) - Of or referring to the head.

**cephalosporins** (sef-a-loh-spor'-inz) - A class of broad spectrum synthetic antibiotics.

**cerebral** (sair'-e-bral or se-ree'-bral) - Pertaining to the cerebrum, the part of the brain associated with consciousness, memory, and intelligence.

**chelate** (kee'-late) - To chemically inactivate a metal ion by reacting it with a compound that wraps around it and shields it from interaction with other compounds.

**chemotherapeutic** - Medicinal compound or drug, especially those used to treat cancer.

**Chemstrip bG** - Reagent test strip for measuring the level of glucose in whole blood.

**chest A-P diameter** - Anterior-Posterior dimension of the chest. The thickness of the chest over the breastbone measured front to back.

**Cheyne-Stokes respiration** - An irregular or cyclic type of arrhythmic breathing occurring in certain acute diseases of the central nervous system, heart, and lungs and in intoxications.

At first breathing is slow and shallow, then it increases in rapidity and depth until it reaches a maximum. Then it decreases gradually until it stops for 10 to 20 seconds, then repeating in the same manner. It may occur in heart failure, intracranial pressure, cerebral disease, drug sensitivity or as a result of agonal hypoxia or hypoperfusion; all of which interfere with blood oxygen supply to the centers in the brain which control respiration.

**chronic** - The opposite of acute: long, drawn-out and/or recurring.

**chlorpromazine** - membrane-stabilizing drug administered to protect against cold ischemic injury. Commonly used in clinical medicine as an antipsychotic and major tranquilizer.

**cimetidine** (si-met'-i-dyne) - The generic name for Tagamet, an H3 antihistamine which inhibits the secretion of hydrochloric acid by the parietal cells of the gastric mucosa.

**clinical death** - Cessation of heartbeat and respiration.

**closed-chest CPR (C-CPR)** - External cardiac compression and positive pressure ventilation of the lungs; conventional CPR (manual or with an HLR).

**clot** - Gelled or solidified blood.

**clumping** - Gathering or grouping together. Sticking together, usually abnormally.

**cm** - Centimeter.

**coagulation** - The process of clotting in the blood.

**coagulopathy** - Defect in the normal clotting mechanisms of the blood, resulting in abnormal occurrence of prolonged bleeding or of blood clotting within the circulatory system.

**codicil** - An addition or addendum to a legal document.

**cold anaerobe** - A non-oxygen-using organism which can proliferate in the cold.

**colloid** - A compound made up of very large molecules such as proteins, starches, or polymers of sugar which acts to hold fluid within the circulatory system (e.g., Dextran-40).

**coma** - State of unconsciousness.

**compliance** - Expansion of the lungs during positive pressure ventilation.

**condyle** - A rounded protuberance at the end of a bone forming an articulation.

**congestive heart failure** - Disease state associated with lung conditions or diseases (e.g., COPD) and/or heart disease. Excessive fluid build-up occurs in the lungs and/or body tissues. The heart fails in its efforts to properly circulate blood and the lungs fail in their effort to properly exchange gases.

**contraindication** - A reason *not* to use a device, technique, or medication.

**coolant** - Refrigerating material or agent.

**COPD** - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. A group of diseases and conditions in which the lungs decline in their ability to exchange gases. Examples of COPD are emphysema, chronic bronchitis, silicosis, and coal miner's black lung.

**core temperature** - Body temperature measured at some central point such as in the rectum or esophagus.

**coupling** - Device for uniting two pieces of equipment, plumbing, or tubing.

**CPR** - see CardioPulmonary Resuscitation.

**cryonics** - The procedure of placing human beings in a state of arrested metabolic and biochemical activity through the use of very low temperatures after the pronouncement of legal death, in the hopeful anticipation of future medical progress which will allow restoration of life and health.

**cryoprotectant** - A chemical compound or drug which reduces or eliminates freezing- or cooling-associated damage in biological systems.

**cryoprotective** - Referring to any agent or procedure which protects against or minimizes freezing- or cooling-associated damage.

**crystalloid** - A substance which forms a true solution and which is capable of being crystallized. This includes therapeutic agents such as electrolytes and sugars (as opposed to colloids).

**CT** - Computerized Tomography. A noninvasive X-ray technique utilizing computer-generated 3-dimensional images of an organ or body part. Sometimes called CAT.

**cutdown** - Procedure whereby an artery or vein is exposed through an incision in the skin so that a cannula may be inserted for sample taking, fluid administration, or monitoring.

**CVP** - see Central Venous Pressure.

**cyanosis** (sy-an-oh'-sis) - Slightly blueish, slate-like, or dark purple discoloration of the skin due to the presence of abnormal amounts of reduced (carbon dioxide saturated) hemoglobin in the blood which occurs as a result of hypoxia, asphyxia, or ischemia.

**D5W** - Solution of 5% dextrose (glucose) in water for IV administration to support blood glucose during transport.

**D50** - Solution of 50% dextrose (glucose) in water for IV administration to acutely adjust blood sugar.

**deanimation** - Loss of viability or function in an organism by current criteria, without loss of structural information sufficient to infer the former viable or functional state from the existing nonfunctional one.

**death** - *Irreversible* loss of the critical structural information which encodes memory and personality.

**death rattle** - gurgling sound heard in the throat of the dying.

**decompress** - To relieve or take the pressure off of.

**deferoxamine HCl (Desferal)** - A potent iron-chelating agent which is administered to chelate free iron (delocalized as a result of ischemia) and thus reduce iron-mediated free radical injury.

**defibrillation** - The stopping of the fibrillation of the heart by externally or internally applied electric shock. One type of **cardioversion**.

**Demerol** - A potent synthetic pain reliever which is an opium derivative.

**denature** - To change the structure or function of an agent in such a way as to inactivate it or render it nonfunctional.

**derange** - To disturb the operation or function of.

**Desferal** - Proprietary name for **deferoxamine HCl**.

**dextran** - A polymer of sugar which is a product of bacterial metabolism and which is used as an oncotic support agent (blood volume or plasma expander).

**Dextran-1 (Promit)** - Used as an allergy-blocking agent to prevent a possible anaphylactic reaction to **Dextran-40**.

**Dextran-40 (Gentran, Rheomacrodex)** - A solution used as a plasma expander and inhibitor of cold agglutination.

**dextrose** - Another name for **glucose**. It is generally called "dextrose" when in a product, as in: "We add *dextrose* to raise blood *glucose* levels."

**Diabutol** - Proprietary name for **sodium pentobarbital**.

**diaphragm** - Dome-shaped muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity and which is the major muscle of respiration.

**diastole (dy-as'-toh-lee)** - The period of relaxation of the ventricles of the heart. During this period the blood enters the heart from the veins.

**diastolic (dy-as-tah'-lik)** - Pressure exerted on the internal walls of the arteries when the heart is relaxing; the point of least pressure in the arterial vascular system. Also, the number on the *bottom* in a blood pressure reading.

**diener (dee'-ner)** - The individual responsible for handling and preparation of bodies in the morgue. Dieners often do the actual opening of the body cavities in preparation for examination by the pathologist during an autopsy.

**dilation** - To enlarge or expand in diameter.

**diltiazem** (dil-ty'-a-zem) - Cardiospecific calcium channel blocker of use in mitigating reperfusion injury to the brain and other organ systems.

**diluent** (dil'-yoo-went) - A diluting agent. Something with which to reduce the concentration of a drug or therapeutic agent before administration.

**DISS fitting** - Hexagonal, swivel-nut fitting for screw connection of oxygen-conductive lines to regulators, HLRs, or other medical devices.

**distal** - Farthest from the center; away from.

**distention** - The process of enlarging from internal pressure; to expand from within.

**dopamine** - Immediate precursor in the formation of noradrenaline. Used to increase blood pressure during the treatment of shock.

**dorsum** - The back side of.

**dummy backboard** - HLR backboard (shoulder lift) which does not contain the mechanical components of the HLR and which may thus be safely submerged in water.

**edema** (e-deem'-a) - Swelling due to abnormal accumulation of fluid in the tissue. The fluid accumulation may be either intracellular, extracellular, or interstitial. In other words inside, outside, or between the cells.

**EGTA** Esophageal Gastric Tube Airway. A device which closes off the esophagus from the airway and prevents air from filling the stomach during positive pressure ventilation, and which also allows for passage of a gastric tube for decompression of the stomach or administration of medication.

**electrolytes** - Ionized salts in blood, tissue fluids, and cells, including salts of sodium, potassium, and chlorine.

**embolism** - The movement and the lodgment of a blood clot, foreign body, or air inside a blood vessel. The moving body is called an embolus. (See also thrombus).

**endotracheal tube** - Adjunct for artificial ventilation consisting of a curved rubber or plastic tube for insertion into the trachea to assure delivery of oxygen to the lungs and protect the airway from contamination. "ET tube."

**end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>** - Measurement of the carbon dioxide concentration in the air exhaled by the patient.

**enzyme** - Chemical compound which assembles or disassembles molecules which comprise cells.

**epigastric** - The area of the abdomen just below the lower (distal) tip of the breastbone.

**epigastrium** - The upper middle portion of the abdomen over or in front of the stomach.

**epiglottis** - Flap of tissue which acts as a valve to cover the vocal chords and close off the trachea during swallowing.



**erythromycin** - A naturally occurring antibiotic which is administered during transport to prevent microbial overgrowth and which does not cause cold agglutination.

**esophageal** (ee-sof-uh-jee'-al) - Pertaining to the esophagus.

**esophagus** - The muscular tube which conducts food and liquid from the pharynx to the stomach.

**exacerbate** - To make worse.

**plasma expander** - Any agent or compound which increases the circulating blood volume.

**extracellular** - Outside the cells. Of, or pertaining to, the outside of cells.

**extracorporeal** - Of, or pertaining to, any procedure or technique where artificial circulation is achieved by use of external mechanical pumps or devices.

**febrile** (feb'-ryle or feeb'-ril) - Abnormally elevated body temperature; any body temperature greater than 37.5°C (99.6°F).

**femoral** (fem'-or-al) - Of, or relating to, the femur or thigh.

**femoral artery** - The principal artery of the leg.

**fibrillation** - Uncoordinated, spontaneous contraction of the individual muscle fibers of the heart, which is ineffective at pumping blood. May occur in either the auricles, the ventricles, or both.

**flowmeter** - Device for measuring the flow rate of a liquid or gas.

**Foley catheter** - Rubber appliance which is used to drain or irrigate the urinary bladder, with an inflatable balloon on one end for anchoring.

**fossa** - An anatomical pit or depression.

**friable** - Fragile or delicate.

**gas exchange** - The exchange of carbon dioxide in the blood for oxygen in inspired air which occurs in the tiny sacks (alveoli) of the lungs.

**gastric hemorrhage** - bleeding from the blood vessels in the stomach wall.

**Gelfoam** - Proprietary name for product made from gelatin which is used to inhibit bleeding.

**gentamicin** (Garamycin) - Aminoglycoside antibiotic used in conjunction with **Bactrim** to prevent microbial overgrowth in the patient during transport.

**Gentran** - Proprietary name for **Dextran-40**.

**glucose** (also called **dextrose**) - The sugar used for metabolic activity by most tissues of the body.

**gurney** - Wheeled litter or patient transport cart.

**hematocrit** - A percentage measure of the concentration of red cells present in the blood.

**hematoma** - Blood-filled pocket in a tissue surrounding a punctured or ruptured blood vessel.

**hemoconcentration** - Abnormal concentration of blood components by removal of water.

**hemolysis** (hee-mol'-i-sis) - Breakdown or disintegration of red cells.

**hemorrhage** - Abnormal external or internal bleeding.

**hemostasis** - Arrest of bleeding.

**hemostat** - A tool for clamping a blood vessel.

**hemostatic** - An agent for arresting blood flow.

**heparin** (sodium heparin) - An anticoagulant used to prevent blood clotting and clumping in cryonic suspension patients.

**heparinization** - Administration of heparin to delay or eliminate blood clotting.

**Hickman catheter** - A soft, silicone rubber catheter which is implanted chronically by insertion into the subclavian vein and which is commonly used for extended intravenous nutrition or administration of cancer chemotherapeutic agents.

**high impulse CPR** (HI-CPR) - CPR employing a mechanical *heart-lung resuscitator* which uses a "shaped wave" of force applied to the patient's chest in order to maximize cardiac output and minimize the high intra-thoracic pressures associated with conventional CPR. High impulse CPR may generate two to three times the cardiac output of conventional CPR.

**HI-CPR** - See **high impulse CPR**.

**HLR** - Heart-Lung Resuscitator.

**homeostatic** - Pertaining to the state of equilibrium of the inner environment of the body.

**hyperextend** - To stretch or extend beyond the normal range or limits.

**hypertonic** - Having a higher osmotic pressure than that normally present in the cells. See **hyperosmotic**.

**hyperosmotic** - Having a concentration of dissolved materials present in solution which exerts a greater pressure than that present inside the cells, resulting in loss of cell water and in cell shrinkage.

**hypertension** - High blood pressure; in general, a systolic pressure over 140 and/or a diastolic pressure above 90.

**hyperventilation** - Greater than normal or excessive breathing or ventilation.

**hypoosmotic** (hy'-poh-oz-mo'-tik) - Having a concentration of dissolved materials present in solution which exert less pressure than that present inside the cells, resulting in uptake of water by the cell and cell swelling.

**hypoperfusion** - Level of blood or perfusate circulation which is inadequate to meet the metabolic demands of the tissue or to introduce desired compounds into the tissues (such as cryoprotective agents).

**hypotension** - Abnormally low blood pressure.

**hypothermia** - Reduced body temperature, i.e., body temperature below 37°C (98.6°F). If body temperature is below 30°C it is called "deep hypothermia".

**hypotonic** - Having a lower osmotic pressure than that normally present in the cells.

**hypoxia** - Inadequate oxygenation of tissues.

**ICU** - Intensive Care Unit

**IM** - see **intramuscular**.

**impair** - To reduce the effectiveness or proper function of.

**indwelling catheter** - Refers to a catheter or cannula which is left in place in a vessel or body cavity for an extended period of time.

**infiltration** - Fluid-filled pocket in tissue; or tissue distended with fluid which has leaked or seeped from an IV puncture.

**inguinal (ing'-gwi-nal)** - The region of the groin.

**interstitial (in-ter-stish'-al)** - Between the cells, or pertaining to the space between the cells.

**intracellular** - Inside the cells, or pertaining to the inside of cells.

**intramuscular** - (IM) Within a muscle; to administer a medication by injection into a muscle.

**intrapulmonary** - Within the lungs.

**intrathoracic** - Within the chest or rib cage.

**intravenous (IV)** - Within the venous system, inside of a vein.

**intubate** - To place a tube within the larynx or trachea as an adjunct to artificial ventilation.

**invasive** - A procedure which involves piercing the skin or entering a body cavity or tissue with an instrument or medical device.

**irritant** - Any agent which causes tissue inflammation.

**ischemia (is-kee'-mee-a)** - Absence of blood flow.

**Isoptin** - Proprietary name for verapamil, a slow calcium channel blocker.

**isoosmotic** (eye'-soh-oz-mo'-tik) - Having a concentration of dissolved materials present in solution which exerts the same osmotic pressure as that present inside the cells. Isoosmotic solutions cause no change in cell volume.

**isotonic** - Same as isoosmotic.

**IV** - IntraVenous fluid administration.

**kg** - Kilogram.

**kelly clamp** - Hinged and locking forcep with serrated blades which is used to clamp blood vessels, plastic tubing.

**Largactal** - Proprietary name for chlorpromazine.

**laryngoscope** (lar-in'-goh-scope) - A device consisting of a handle and a lightbulb-tipped blade used for visualizing the larynx and vocal cords during endotracheal intubation.

**larynx** (lar'-inks) - The organ of voice; the voice box.

**lateral** - Of or pertaining to the sides.

**legal death** - Pronouncement of death by a physician who is licensed and legally authorized to sign a death certificate.

**Liquahemin** - Proprietary name for sodium heparin.

**logarithmic** - A function which is the inverse of an exponential function.

**lpm** - Liters per minute.

**luer** (loo'-er) - Tapered male/female friction connector commonly used on hypodermic, intravenous, and fluid conducting pathways on medical products.

**lumen** - The space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube.

**lyophilized** (lye-off'-a-lyzed) - Freeze-dried.

**Maalox** - Proprietary name for an antacid preparation consisting of a suspension of aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide.

**mannitol** (Osmitol)- A sugar used in transport as a hyperosmotic agent to reduce the risk of cerebral edema (brain swelling).

**mcg** - Microgram. Also abbreviated as " $\mu$ g."

**medial** - Pertaining to or moving toward the "midline" of the body, i.e., the line which divides the body into right and left halves.

**medicolegal** - A medical and legal procedure to establish the cause of death or criminal or civil culpability in the cause of death or injury.

**methylprednisolone** (meth-il-pred'-ni-soh-lohn) (Solu-Medrol) - Generic name for a synthetic steroid which is a potent anti-inflammatory agent and membrane stabilizer used during transport.

**metocurine iodide (Metubine)** - A synthetic derivative of curare which inhibits the action of voluntary muscles and which is used to prevent shivering during transport.

**Metubine** - Proprietary name for **metocurine iodide**.

**ml** - Milliliter. Same as cubic centimeter (cc).

**mm** - Millimeter.

**mmHg** - Millimeters of mercury, a measure of pressure.

**MRI** - See **NMR**.

**multisystem** - Involving more than one organ system.

**myocardium** - The muscle of the heart.

**nailed** - The visible tissue under the fingernails.

**negative pressure** - "Sucking" pressure.

**Nembutal** - Proprietary name for sodium pentobarbital, an injectable general anesthetic.

**Neo-Synephrine (nee'-oh-sin-ef'-rin)** - Proprietary name for **phenylephrine HCL**.

**nimodipine (nim-oh'-di-peen)** - Calcium-channel blocker used to minimize ischemic brain injury.

**NMR -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance:** a noninvasive imaging technique which allows for very fine resolution of tissue structures without the use of X-rays. Also the same as **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**.

**noninvasive** - Any procedure or diagnostic technique which does not involve breaking the skin or entering a body cavity.

**normothermia** - Normal body temperature, i.e., 37°C (98.6°F).

**obturator** - A device or tool for closing off a passageway or cavity, for instance, as part of an EGTA.

**occiput (ahk'-si-put)** - The back of the head.

**occlude** - To close off.

**OC-CPR** - See **open chest CPR**.

**oliguric (ol-i-gyur'-ic)** - Having a diminished urine output.

**oncotic pressure** - The pressure created by blood plasma; it causes a balance which prevents uncontrolled fluid movement in and out of the bloodstream.

**opiate** - Pertaining to opium or compounds derived from opium.

**open chest CPR (OC-CPR)** - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation carried out by direct squeezing of the heart with the operator's hand, after first surgically opening the chest.

**organelle** - Any of several specialized subunits of a cell.

**oropharyngeal** (or'-oh-far-in-jee'-al) - Pertaining to the mouth and throat.

**osmotic** - The pressure which develops when two solutions of different concentrations are separated by a semipermeable membrane, such as a cell membrane.

**Osmitrol** - Proprietary name for a 20% solution of **mannitol**.

**overgrowth** - Proliferation, usually in reference to microorganisms.

**oxygenate** - To add oxygen to.

**oxygenator** - Device for addition of oxygen to, and the removal of carbon dioxide from, blood or perfusate.

**palpation** - To evaluate by feel or touch.

**patent** (pay'-tent or pa'tent) - Intactness or openness in reference to a catheter or vessel.

**pathology** - Illness or disease. The branch of science which studies the nature and cause of diseases which involve changes in the structure of the body.

**penicillins** - A class of naturally-occurring broad spectrum antibiotics especially effective at inhibiting the replication of aerobic microorganisms.

**pentobarbital** - see **sodium pentobarbital**.

**percutaneous** - Through the skin, piercing the skin.

**perfusate** - Solution capable of acting as a blood or blood plasma substitute during artificial circulation.

**perfuse** - To circulate through the tissues.

**perfusion** - Circulation of blood or other fluid through the tissues via the circulatory system.

**permeability** - Penetrability or porosity.

**pCO<sub>2</sub>** - A measurement of carbon dioxide concentration in blood; the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in a gas phase in equilibrium with blood.

**pO<sub>2</sub>** - A measurement of the oxygen concentration in blood; the partial pressure of oxygen in a gas phase in blood.

**pH** - A measure of a solution's acidity or alkalinity. A pH below 7.0 is considered acidic; one above 7.0 is considered alkaline.

**pharmacology** - The branch of medicine which studies the mechanisms and actions of drugs.

**pharyngeal** (far-in-jee'-al) - Of or pertaining to the throat.

**pharynx** (far'-inks) - The oral cavity from the base of the skull extending to the esophagus. The throat.

**phenylephrine HCL** (fen-il-ef'-rin) (Neo-Synephrine) - A drug which stimulates epinephrine production and increases blood pressure.

**PIB** - *See Portable Ice Bath.*

**piggyback** - To add-on or administer intravenous medication to an existing IV line.

**plasma** - The liquid part of the blood, which carries the corpuscles and platelets.

**platelets** - The part of the blood which causes coagulation.

**pneumatic** - Air driven, air powered, or air controlled.

**portable ice bath (PIB)** - Portable tank used to rapidly induce hypothermia by external cooling with an ice or ice/water bath.

**positive pressure** - "Blowing" pressure.

**posterior** - Toward the back; opposite of **anterior**.

**post-mortem** - After death.

**potassium chloride (KCl)** - An electrolyte used to reduce metabolic demand.

**povidone-iodine (Betadine)** - A topical, water-soluble, nonstaining, antimicrobial compound of iodine and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

**precipitate** - To come out of solution. To cause or initiate.

**prep** - Prepare or make ready; usually in reference to preparation of a site of the body for insertion of a cannula or a surgical incision.

**pressor** - A drug which increases the activity of a function, such as increasing blood pressure.

**Promit** - Proprietary name for **Dextran-1**.

**prone** - Lying face down (opposite of **supine**).

**proximal** - Closest to the center, near to.

**protocol** - Procedure.

**pulmonary** - Of or having to do with the lungs.

**pulmonary edema** - Fluid accumulation in the tissues of the lungs.

**puncture** - To pierce or stab with a sharp instrument.

**radiological** - Of or relating to the use of radiation.

**rales** - An abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the chest; includes rattling, crackling, or musical sounds.

**reperfusion injury** - Ischemia-induced injury which occurs as a result of restoration of metabolic substrates and reoxygenation of the tissue after an ischemic interval.

**regurgitation** - Vomiting.

**rehydrate** - To add water to.

**reperfuse** - To begin perfusion after a period of absent or reduced blood flow.

**respirator** - Any mechanical device for administering artificial ventilation.

**resuscitator** - Device used to restore circulation and/or breathing.

**retract** - To pull back or to pull out of the way.

**reverse Trendelenburg position** - Patient supine, with head raised a few inches above the feet.

**Rheomacrodex** - Proprietary name for Dextran-40.

**Sagatal** - Proprietary name for sodium pentobarbital.

**sclerose** - To be or to cause pathological hardening of tissue.

**SCV-CPR** - *See simultaneous-compression-ventilation-CPR.*

**sealer casket** - A coffin or casket for burial of human remains which is both air and fluid tight.

**Sellick maneuver** - Application of pressure to the adam's apple to close off the esophagus and prevent aspiration of stomach contents during endotracheal intubation.

**serum** - The liquid fraction of the blood remaining after the blood has clotted.

**shock** - Inadequate total body perfusion resulting from acute peripheral circulatory failure.

**simultaneous-compression-ventilation-CPR (SCV-CPR)** - Type of CPR which combines chest compressions with high pressure ventilations of the lungs in order to deliver more blood flow to the patient's brain and organs outside the chest. SCV-CPR results in very poor cardiac blood flows and must not be used where cardiac resuscitation is the objective.

**sloughing** - Peeling off or loss of dead tissue. Pronounced "sluffing."

**slow death** - Slow, steady decline of all systems toward death, rather than a sudden system failure.

**sludging** - Reduced flow through the capillaries due to increased blood viscosity.

**sodium citrate** - calcium-chelating drug which is used to inactivate calcium and reduce/prevent calcium-mediated ischemic cellular injury.



**sodium pentobarbital** (Diabutol, Nebutal, Sagatal) - An injectable general anesthetic.

**Solu-Medrol** - Proprietary name for **methylprednisolone**.

**sternum** - The breast bone.

**streptokinase** (strep-toh-kye'-nays) - Enzyme which may reverse blood clotting.

**succinylcholine chloride** (Anectine) - Neuromuscular-blocking drug; prevents shivering and other muscle movements. Alternate for **metocurine iodide**.

**sulfamethoxazole** (sul'-fa-meth-oks'-a-zole) - Sulfa antibiotic supplied in combination with **trimethoprim** as **Bactrim**. Used with **gentamicin** to inhibit microbial overgrowth in suspension patients during transport.

**superficial** - On, of, or near the surface.

**supine** - Lying on the back.

**suprasternal notch** - The notch at the top of the breast bone.

**swab** - An applicator or section of absorbent material saturated with antiseptic solution which is used to cleanse and disinfect a surface.

**systole** (sis'-toh-lee) - The period of contraction of the ventricles of the heart; also the contraction itself; the point of greatest pressure in the arterial venous system. During this period the blood is expelled from the heart.

**systolic** (sis-tol'-ik) - Pressure exerted on the internal walls of the arteries when the heart is contracting. Also, the number on *top* in a blood pressure reading.

**tachycardia** (tak'-ee-kar'-dee-a) - Abnormally rapid heart rate (i.e., above 100 beats per minute in adults).

**tachypnea** (tak-ip'-nee-a) - Abnormal rapidity of respiration: respiratory rate of 40 or more per minute.

**Tagamet** - Proprietary name for **cimetidine**.

**TBW** -Total Body Washout: displacement of blood from the circulatory system and its replacement with perfusate.

**tension pneumothorax** - A collection of air or gas in the pleural cavity surrounding the lung which increases pressure on the lung and collapses it. This is a very serious condition.

**THAM** - Proprietary name for **tromethamine**.

**therapy** - The treatment of disease.

**thermistor** - A sensor for the remote electronic measurement of temperature.

**Thorazine** - Proprietary name for **chlorpromazine**.

**thrombose** - To clot off or become occluded with a blood clot. If the clot stays where it was formed, it is called a **thrombus**. If it moves through the bloodstream, it is called an **embolus**.

**Thumper** - Proprietary (Michigan Instruments, Inc.) name for a heart-lung resuscitator.

**TKO** -To Keep Open; administration of a slow, continuous drip of IV solution to prevent blood clot formation in a needle or IV catheter.

**tourniquet** - Rubber or elastic device for applying mild external compression to a limb to distend veins in order to facilitate venipuncture.

**trachea** - Windpipe. The tube that connects the larynx to the bronchial tree.

**tracheal tube** - Same as **endotracheal tube**.

**traction** - Pulling force.

**trauma** - Wound or injury.

**traumatize** - To wound or injure.

**traverse** - To cross.

**Trendelenburg position** -- Patient is supine, with feet elevated a few inches above the head.

**trimethoprim** (try-meth'-oh-prim) - Chemotherapeutic agent supplied in combination with **sulfamethoxazole** as **Bactrim**. Used in conjunction with **gentamicin** to inhibit microbial overgrowth in suspension patients during transport.

**tromethamine** (THAM) (troh-meth'-a-meen) - A powerful organic buffer used to normalize pH during transport.

**UAGA** (Uniform Anatomical Gift Act) - A statute, uniform in all fifty states, which allows an individual to make a gift of his or her organs or human remains after the individual's legal death. Used by cryonics organizations to facilitate transfer of the suspension patient into Alcor's custody.

**Vacutainer** - A rubber-stoppered, evacuated glass container used for the collection of blood.

**vallecula** (val-ek'-yu-la) - Space in back of the tongue between the tongue and the epiglottis.

**vascular** - Of or pertaining to the circulatory system.

**vein** - vessel which returns blood to the heart.

**venipuncture** - Entry into a vein with a needle.

**ventilation** - Inflation of the lungs.

**ventral** - The front surface.

**ventricles** - The lower chambers of the heart, which contract to force blood through the arteries of the body. They are specifically designated as right and left (referring to the the patient's right and left sides). They receive blood from the atria or auricles of the heart.

**verapamil** (vair-ap'-a-mil) - Slow calcium channel blocker administered during transport.

**viable** - Capable of living.

**vial** - Container, usually of glass, which holds medication.

**vital signs** - Basic signs which allow the evaluation of a patient. They include blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate.

**vomit** - Regurgitated stomach contents.

**washout** - Replacement of blood with cell free perfusate.

**xiphoid process** (zye'-foid) - The lower tip of the sternum or breastbone.

**Ziegler case** - A metal container with a sealing rubber gasket used for air shipment of human remains.