

GLOSSARY

ALPHABETICAL

NAME	EXPLANATION
Dead space	Part of the airways not involved in gaseous exchange
Decannulation	Procedure of weaning and subsequent permanent removal of a tracheostomy tube from the trachea
Dilatation	generally means an expansion
Dilatation tracheostoma	A tracheostoma after dilatation with a dilator
Dilators	Medical instruments used for dilatation of tissue/body orifices
Dysphagia	Difficulty in swallowing; occurs when one of the structures involved in the act of swallowing is impaired in its function or its interaction
Electrocardiogram	Records activity of the heart
Endotracheal tube	Tube-shaped medical device used for ventilation, which is inserted into the trachea during oral or nasal intubation; a cuff is located at the lower tracheal end
Epithelialisation	A process in which a skin defect is covered or closed by newly developing epithelial tissue (tissue cells)
Epithesis	Compensation "prostheses" for body defects, e.g. in the tracheostoma area, with different fixation solutions
Expiration:	Process of exhaling
Extubation	Removal of the endotracheal tube
Feeding tube	Plastic tube which extends through the nose directly into the stomach to administer food and fluids
Fenestration	Fenestration - in distinction to sieving - of a tracheostomy tube; refers to the creation of an - usually oval - opening; one also speaks of a fenestrated tracheostomy tube
Fingertip	Adapter with opening (permanently attached to the suction catheter or individually), which continues the suction process (production of suction) or stops it by closing/releasing with the finger
Fistula	Tubular duct which originates from a hollow organ or a (possibly pathological) cavity and exits from the surface of the body or only passes inside the body
Funnel tracheostoma	deep, funnel-shaped stoma, which may make it difficult to provide medical aids
Granuloma	Nodular tissue neoplasms - differing causes
Hagen-Poiseuille Law	The flow resistance of a defined fluid depends on its viscosity, the length and the radius of a pipe. This is given by an equation.
High pressure cuff	Spherical cuff which fits tightly against the tracheostomy tube. The smaller contact area results in higher pressure at the same pressure as with a low-pressure cuff
High pressure/ Low pressure cuff	Short name for high pressure/low pressure cuff
HME	Abbreviation for: Heat and Moisture Exchanger/"artificial nose"; this is an aid for heat and moisture exchange

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Hydrotherapy device	Medical aid which enables laryngectomised and tracheotomised persons to perform movement therapies in water and also therapeutic swimming (e.g. Larchel®)
Hydrotherapy Officer	Specially trained person, usually a tracheotomist/laryngectomist or therapist, who conducts the active instruction for a hydrotherapy device (e.g. Larchel®) and instructs inexperienced patients in water within the context of special courses
Hypopharynx	the lower throat area
Inhaling	Inhalation of gaseous substances for therapeutic purposes
Initial-care-package	Compilation of the most important aids for the initial care of laryngectomised and tracheotomised patients; the initial care set is generally provided before discharge from hospital
Inspiration	Process of inhaling
Intervention	Procedure, which can be therapeutically or medically justified
Intubation	Insertion of a tube (hollow probe, tube, etc.) into a trachea to ventilate the patient
laryngectomy	Removal of the larynx
Larynx	Larynx
Low pressure cuff	Cuffs with cylindrical contact surface are mainly used for long-term ventilation
Luer system	standardised connection system for the combined use of, for example, syringes and cannulas
Lumen	Diameter of a cavity or tubular body
Macerations	Softening or swelling of tissue due to prolonged contact with liquids, such as saliva
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	Diagnostic imaging method for visualising soft tissue using magnetic resonance measurements
Medical aids	are medical devices which are used to compensate for an illness or disability
Medical device consultant	informs customers professionally and instructs them in the proper handling of the medical devices
Medical Devices Act (MPG)	The purpose is to regulate the placing on the market of medical devices and thereby ensuring the safety, suitability and performance of medical devices as well as the health and necessary protection of patients, users and third parties
Metastasis	Subsequent tumour of a malignant tumour
Name	Explanation
nasal	through the nose
Neck dissection	surgical evacuation of the neck's lateral soft tissues
Neck mask	Plastic mask which is held onto the tracheostoma and thus enables a targeted and concentrated supply of respiratory air, e.g. as part of emergency ventilation

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Obturator	Insertion aid for a tracheostomy tube
Oedemas	Accumulation of aqueous fluid in body tissues, resulting in swelling of the affected tissues - this may be limited to certain parts of the body or spread over the entire body
Oesophageal voice	Substitute voice with which patients relearn speaking after removal of the larynx (laryngectomy)
Oesophagus	Oesophagus
oral	through the mouth
Outer bend	Outer bend of the cannula tube of a tracheostomy tube
Paresis of the vocal cord	Unilateral or bilateral paralysis of the vocal cords
Percutaneous Dilatation Tracheotomy (PDT)	special type of tracheostoma, which is often applied in intensive care units
persisting	continuing or permanent
Pharynx	Mouth/throat cavity; joint respiratory and feeding pathway
Phonation	Formation of the primary tone in the larynx (through respiratory air and phonation movement of the vocal cords)
Phonation ructus voice	See oesophageal voice
Pneumothorax	Accumulation of air in the interpulmonary space with cancellation of the negative pressure that normally prevails there - this leads to partial or complete collapse of the affected lung and the associated loss of function
Probing	Insertion of a probe, e.g. a feeding tube, or administration of food, fluids and medication via the feeding tube.
Prophylaxis	Prevention
Reflux	Return flow of fluids, e.g. when swallowing
Rehabilitation	the best possible restoration of general well-being after surgery and the best possible restoration of lost or disturbed physical functions and mental calmness
Reintubation	Re-intubation of a patient after intentional or unintentional removal of an endotracheal tube
Retention of secretion	Retention of certain substances or liquids in the airways
Scintigraphy	Imaging procedure in nuclear medicine using radioactive substances which are as short-lived as possible and are administered to the body, e.g. orally or through the vein
Sedation	Calming effect induced by special medication
Shaft	e.g. outer tube of a tracheostomy tube
Shunt	Surgically created connection between the trachea and oesophagus (see also fistula), to accommodate/insert a shunt valve (voice prosthesis)
Shunt valve/voice prosthesis	Voice prosthesis; valve made of silicone for voice rehabilitation
Sieving	Holes located on the outer curve of the tracheostomy tube, which guide the air upwards towards the larynx during exhalation sieved tracheostomy tube

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Silver cannula	Tracheostomy tube made of sterling silver
Sono-Abdomen	Ultrasound examination of the abdomen
Sonography	Ultrasound examination
Speculum	Funnel-, tube-, channel- or spatula-shaped instrument for dilating natural body orifices
Speech therapy	Therapeutic specialty for rehabilitation of voice, speech, speaking and swallowing functions
Spontaneous breathing	Patient's breathing without the support of a ventilator
Stenosis	Any form of constriction of a tubular part of the body in medicine
Stoma	Artificially created hollow organ outlet, orifice to the body surface (Greek: mouth, pharynx)
subglottic	The opening between the vocal folds (glottis)
Subglottic stenosis	Constriction is located below the vocal cords and can have various causes
Suction device	Electrical apparatus/medical pump used to aspirate secretions/body fluids
Therapy	Treatment
Thorax	Chest
Trachea	Trachea
Tracheal compress	Absorbs secretion and serves as a cushion between the skin and the cannula
Tracheal dilator	Instrument used to dilate a tracheostoma to facilitate the insertion of a cannula or to temporarily secure the airways
Tracheal stenosis	Narrowing of the trachea - the cause can be acquired or congenital
Tracheitis	Inflammation of the trachea - this affects the mucous membrane of the trachea
Tracheomalacia	Disease, which can be congenital or acquired, in which there is a softening of tracheal cartilage rings, for example. This is characterised by a slackening of the trachea
Tracheostoma	surgically created opening of the trachea to the outside
Tracheotomy	Incision of the trachea
transnasal	through the nose or via the nose
Ultrasonic nebulizer	Converts water into microfine mist (aerosol) by high-frequency vibrations, which reach and humidify the deepest areas of the lungs
Unblocked cannula	Tracheostomy tube with unfilled cuff
Voice rehabilitation	Improving voice formation and quality
Weaning	Tracheotomised person is gradually weaned off a ventilator