

Infusion Therapy Service

Anti-infective Therapy: any agent, such as antibiotic, antifungal, or antiviral drug, that is used to combat infection

Hydration Therapy: providing IV fluids to treat dehydration

Chemotherapy: infusion medications to treat cancer

Immunoglobulin Therapy: infusion given to treat immune deficiency

Corticosteroids: synthetically manufactured steroid hormones

Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN): complete nutrition support given through an IV

IV Enzyme Therapy: infusion therapy to replace or supplement enzymes

Inotropic Therapy: an agent that improves heart function

IV Catheter Care: care and treatment of an indwelling central line

Blood Products: replacement of red blood cells or platelets

Aerosolized Medications: medicated “mists” that are inhaled to treat lung disease

Post-Transplant Medications and Monitoring: care monitoring and treatment of patients after organ, bone marrow and/or stem cell transplant

Pharmacokinetics: the study of the metabolism and action of drugs with particular emphasis on the time required for absorption, duration of action, distribution in the body, and method of excretion.

Pharmacy Service

Intravenous Immune Globulin (IVIG): Immunoglobulin therapy administered in a vein

Subcutaneous Immune Globulin (SQIG): Immunoglobulin therapy administered in the tissue

Low Molecular Weight Heparin: treatment for blood clots and/or clotting disorders

EPOGEN[®], PROCRIT[®], ARANESP[®]: treatments to help body make red blood cells

G-CSF (Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor): stimulates production of white blood cells

Monoclonal Antibody Therapy: stimulates the immune system

Respiratory Therapy Service

Ventilator Systems: mechanical breathing unit which can provide either assistance with breathing or total breathing support

BiLevel Systems: a machine that provides both assistance with breathing and maintains open airways

CPAP Systems: a machine that is used to maintain open airways

Heat and Humidity Systems: provides moisture that is lost when the upper airway is bypassed due to placement of a tracheostomy tube

Oxygen Systems: portable and stationary units that provide additional oxygen

Heated Humidified Oxygen Set-ups (both high- and low-flow): provides additional moisture for patients requiring mixed oxygen/air flows via nasal cannula

Cough Assist: airway/secretion clearance device

Suction Machines (portable/stationary): secretion clearance devices

Diagnostic Testing: tests evaluating heart rate, breathing/ventilation, oxygen levels, endtidal carbon dioxide, and/or acid reflux

Cardiopulmonary Monitoring: alarm units that can observe if heart rate, breathing, oxygen levels, and/or endtidal carbon dioxide levels are out of prescribed range



In-Home Asthma Management

Pulmonary Assessment: listening with a stethoscope to breath sounds, counting respiratory rate and heart rate, using a portable O₂ oximeter to measure patients O₂ saturation, spirometry (computerized breathing test)

Educational Intervention: teaching asthma self management skills and recognize early warning signs & prevent episodes

Environmental Assessment: identifying triggers within the home that can contribute to an asthma episode (ie dust mites, water damage, mold, cockroaches, second-hand smoke)

Medication Usage and Compliance: understanding reliever and controller medications; knowing proper dosage, when to take and for how long

Inhaler Technique: proper use of holding chambers, inhalation technique, knowing when your inhaler is empty, proper cleaning

Nebulizer Therapy: understanding use of compressor, proper use of hand held neb kits, cleaning and maintenance

Personal Triggers: allergies and/or irritants that make asthma flare (i.e. viral cold, pets, pollens, mold, second-hand smoke, etc.)

Peak Flow Monitoring: small hand-held device that measures how much air you can exhale, often numbers fall 48 hours before the start of an asthma episode

Asthma Action Plan: three-tiered system normally written by physicians to give parents a plan of action for dealing with asthma on a daily basis and when episodes occur, set up a traffic light with a green, yellow, and red zone

Anaphylaxis, Auto-Injector Usage: a pre-filled auto-injector syringes of epinephrine to be used in the case of anaphylaxis from food allergies, bee stings, latex, etc.

Medical Social Service

Short-term Therapeutic Interventions: various interventions help patients and their caregivers to explore and work through issues impacting health and/or care giving, as well as to increase coping skills

Play Therapy: play provides a way for children to express their experiences and feelings through a natural, self-guided, self-healing process

Nutrition Service

Feeding Regimen Evaluations: evaluating patients' nutritional intake and feeding schedule

Enteral Therapy: primary or supplemental feeding support given through a g-tube

