









Common Equipment in the ICU

	What is it?	What it is used for?
<p>Arterial Line</p> 	<p>A thin tube placed into an artery (usually in the arm or foot). It is joined to a monitor (TV screen).</p>	<p>Tracks Blood Pressure and we can take blood samples from the tubing to measure important levels like oxygen, carbon dioxide, etc.</p>
<p>Heart and Breathing Monitor</p> 	<p>TV screen that is linked to the child's chest via a thin wire ending with 3 round electrodes, which stick to the chest like bandaids.</p>	<p>Gives us a picture of how well the heart is working and how well the child is breathing.</p>
<p>Intravenous Line (IV)</p> 	<p>Small tube placed into a vein and connected to a larger tubing.</p>	<p>Fluid, nourishment and medications can be given through the larger tubing, usually using special pumps.</p>
<p>Endotracheal Tube (ET tube)</p> 	<p>Tube passed through the mouth or nose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube passes between the child's vocal cords. Therefore, the child cannot cry or speak until it is removed. • Tube must be taped to the face to 	<p>Used to deliver oxygen to the lungs.</p>

	<p>keep it in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapes are changed every day or two. • Most children will try to take the tube out and to prevent this, we sometimes tie the child's hands and feet. <p>Placing an endotracheal tube is called Intubation and a child with an endotracheal tube is Intubated.</p> <p>*Note: When the tube is in place, it is more difficult for the child to cough up mucus from the lungs --> The nurse will clear the mucus out of the tube by putting a thinner tube into it and applying suction - called suctioning. Suctioning may make the child cough.</p> <p>When the child no longer needs it, the ET tube will be removed. This is called extubation.</p>	
<p>Ventilator</p> 	<p>Machine attached to the Endotracheal Tube</p>	<p>Delivers air, with the right amount of oxygen, through the endotracheal tube into the lungs. One way to improve ventilation is by attaching the tube to a special bag used to give breaths by handbagging or squeezing oxygen and air into the tube; this is usually done during suctioning.</p>

<p>BiPAP</p> 	<p>Breathing machine that is attached to a mask via a plastic hose.</p>	<p>Delivers air similarly to a ventilator.</p>
<p>Saturation monitor/Pulse Oximeter</p> 	<p>Special light probe placed on a toe, foot or finger.</p>	<p>Measures the amount of oxygen in the child's blood.</p>
<p>Oxygen mask/hood/prongs</p> 		<p>Ways of giving oxygen to the lungs without intubation.</p>
<p>Chest Tubes</p> 	<p>Plastic tubes that are attached to chest drains.</p>	<p>Drain air, blood or fluid from the area around the lungs. To prevent the tubes from blocking, the nurse milks or squeezes the tubing.</p>
<p>Nasogastric Tube (NG Tube)</p>	<p>Tube passed through a nostril or mouth into the</p>	<p>Drains air and fluid that might cause vomiting. Can</p>



stomach.

also be used to feed or give medicine.

Central Line (Central Venous Catheter or CVC)



Tube placed in a major vein in the neck or groin.

Allows us to give medicine and fluids directly into the large blood vessels. Lines can also be joined to a machine that measures the amount of blood flowing into the heart.

Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC)



Tube placed in the forearm that leads to a major vein in the neck or groin.

Same function as the CVC above.

Urinary Catheter



Thin tube gently pushed through the urinary opening into the bladder.

Urine from the bladder empties into a plastic bag.