

# Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children

## Pulmonary and Sleep Medicine

Definitions:



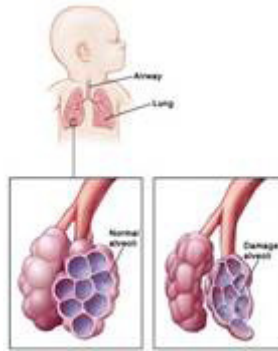
Apnea of Prematurity (AOP) – a stop in the breathing of a premature infant lasting for more than 20 seconds. May or may not be accompanied by hypoxia or bradycardia.

- Hypoxia – deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues.
- Bradycardia – abnormally slow heart rate (beat).

Asthma – a chronic disease of the airways (windpipes). Breathing becomes difficult when parts of a child’s airway become swollen and inflamed, and may be clogged with thick mucus.

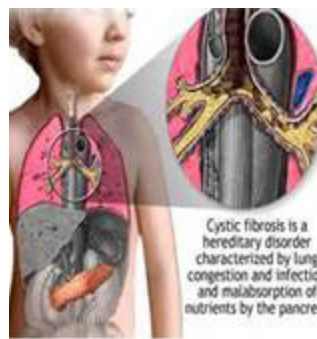


Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD) – a chronic lung condition that affects newborn babies who were either put on a breathing machine (ventilator) or prolonged use of oxygen after birth or were born very early (prematurely).



Chronic Cough – usually defined as a cough lasting more than 3 weeks.

Cystic Fibrosis (CF) – an inherited disease that affects the lungs, digestive system, sweat glands, and male fertility. CF affects the body’s ability to move salt and water in and out of cells. This defect causes the lungs and pancreas to secrete abnormally thick mucus that block passageways and prevents proper function. It is secondary to an abnormal cell receptor called CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator).



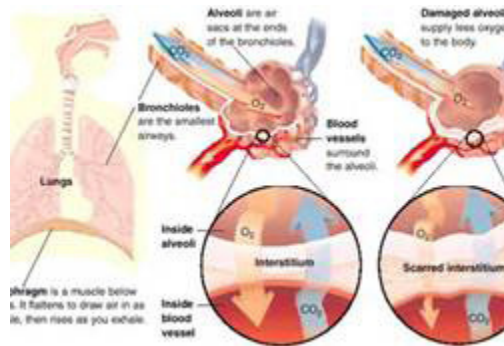
Synagis Prophylaxis – Synagis is an antibody that reduces hospitalization due to RSV infection among children at high risk. It is given in monthly intramuscular injections during the RSV season, which generally lasts from October through March.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) – a virus that can cause severe lower respiratory infections (bronchiolitis and pneumonia) in children under the age of 2.

Sleep Disorders – a group of syndromes characterized by disturbance in the amount, quality or timing of sleep, or in behaviors or physiological conditions associated with sleep.

Restrictive Lung Disease – a chronic disorder that causes a decrease in the ability to expand the lung. This sometimes makes it harder to get enough oxygen to meet the body’s needs.

Interstitial Lung Disease – describes a large group of disorders, most of which cause progressive scarring of lung tissue. The scarring eventually affects the ability to breathe and get enough oxygen to the blood stream.

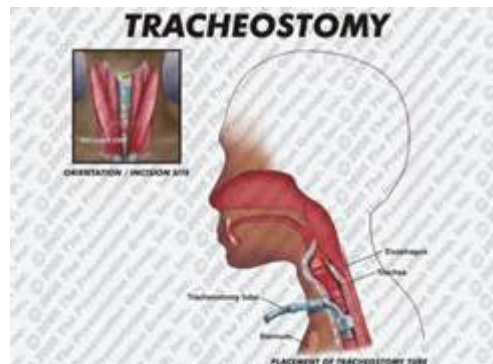


Chronic Respiratory Insufficiency – a condition in which respiratory function cannot meet the body’s needs when increased activity places extra demands on it.

Ventilator Dependency – occurs when a person must rely on a ventilator for survival, whether it is for a short time, intermittent or constant.

- Ventilator – a machine that keeps air moving in and out of the lungs of a patient who cannot breathe unaided.

Tracheostomy – the surgical formation of an opening into the trachea through the neck to allow the passage of air.



## Treatments

- Pulmonary Function Test (PFT)
- Sleep Studies
- Bronchoscopy