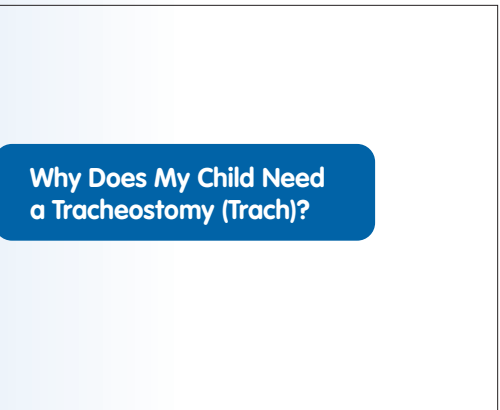




TRACHEOSTOMY EDUCATION



Children's Mercy
KANSAS CITY



**Why Does My Child Need
a Tracheostomy (Trach)?**

**What is a Tracheostomy
(Trach)?**

What is a Tracheostomy (Trach)?

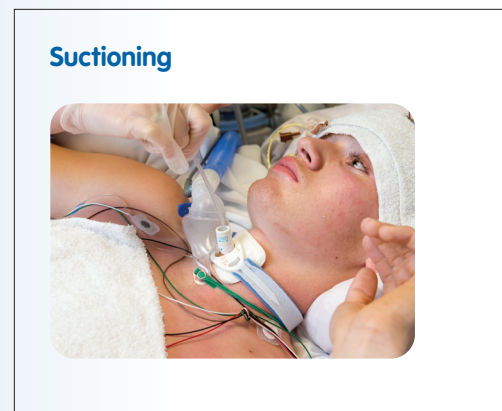
Tracheostomy Tube Features

Tracheostomy Tube Features

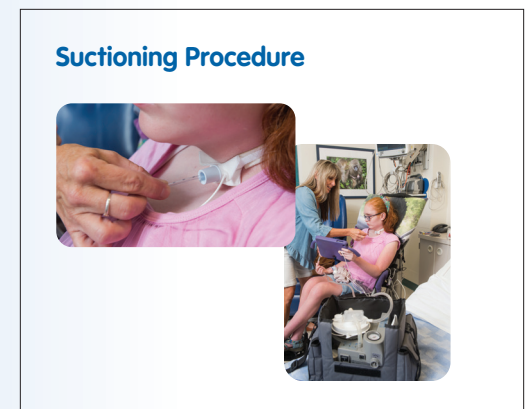
Suctioning

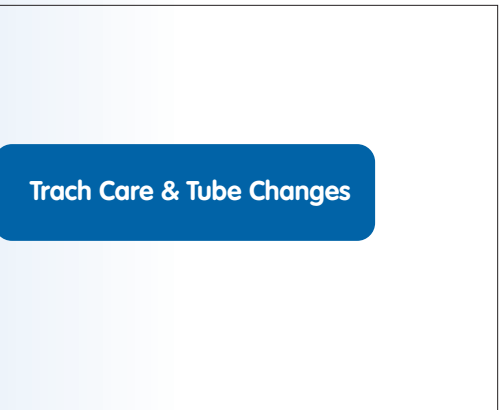
Suctioning

- Some signs the child might need to be suctioned are difficulty breathing, secretions you can see or hear and monitor alarms.
- It is important to keep the airway clean and free of secretions. The tube can plug off if full of secretions, preventing the child from breathing.
- Pay close attention to the odor and color of secretions. Cloudy, white and off-white are usually normal. If the secretions are foul smelling or thick yellow-green, call your child's doctor.
- Streaks of blood in secretions may mean the airway is dry. This can be treated by using the humidified mask more often or putting a few drops of saline into the trach tube before suctioning. If this happens frequently or becomes worse, notify your doctor.
- By suctioning effectively, you will decrease the chance of respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia.



- Equipment:
 - Inline suction or open suction catheter
 - Suction machine and tubing
- Wash hands or put on gloves.
- Do not touch the tip of the catheter that goes into the trach.
- With the suction machine on, the suction catheter connected to the suction tubing, and your thumb off of the suction port, insert the catheter into the hub to the premeasured suction depth.
- Place your thumb over the open suction port or squeeze the inline suction port and slowly remove the catheter in a twisting motion.
 - Do not take longer than 4-6 seconds for each suction pass.





Trach Care & Tube Changes

Trach Care & Tube Changes

Humidification

Equipment for Home

Airway Clearance

Home Ventilator

Home Ventilator

Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

- Fast, noisy, or increased work of breathing
- Restlessness
- Frightened look
- Pale and sweaty skin
- Retractions (the skin on the chest and neck are pulling in with breathing)
- Cyanosis (blue color around nose, mouth and fingertips)
- Monitor alarms for a slowed heart rate (bradycardia), decrease in blood oxygen (desaturation), or loss of normal breathing (apnea).

Signs of Respiratory Distress



Communication

Communication

Going Home

Going Home

Infant Tracheostomy Care and Home Ventilator Program



