

Amputation	Removal of all or part of a limb from the body.
Analgesia	The relief of pain without loss of consciousness.
Antibiotic	A medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys germs that can cause infection.
C-spine stabilization	Minimization of movement of the neck to prevent injury to the spinal cord when trauma has made the spinal column in the neck unstable.
Casualty	A person who has been injured and needs medical treatment.
Cerebrospinal fluid	A clear fluid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord. It's primary function is to protect the brain and spinal cord by absorbing the shock of a fall or a blow to the head. It also circulate nutrients within the central nervous system and removes waste.
Chest seal	A flexible, waterproof dressing with adhesive backing that forms an airtight seal when applied over a chest wound.
Closed fracture	A bone fracture with no associated soft tissue injury extending outward through the skin.
Compressible hemorrhage	Bleeding that can be controlled by applying pressure to the wound or to blood vessels proximal to the wound.
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. An emergency procedure in which the heart and lungs are made to work by compressing the chest overlying the heart and forcing air into the lungs.
Distal	Situated at a point on or in a limb farther away from the torso.
Expiration	The process of releasing air from the lungs through the nose or mouth. Exhalation.
Expiration	The part of the breathing cycle during which air is exhaled from the lungs.
External hemorrhage	Escape of blood from disrupted blood vessels through the wound tract to the outside of the body.
Extremity	A limb of the body.
Femoral	Associated with the femur or thigh bone. The femoral artery and vein are large blood vessels located in the groin area close to the thigh bone.
Fluid resuscitation	Replenishing blood loss from the circulatory system by giving a fluid like whole blood or Hextend via the intravenous or intraosseous route.
Fracture	A break in a bone usually caused by mechanical trauma.
Hemorrhage	Escape of blood from disrupted blood vessels.
Hemorrhagic shock	A life threatening condition of reduced tissue perfusion, resulting in the inadequate delivery of oxygen and nutrients that are necessary for cellular function. It is caused by loss of blood.

Hemostasis	The stoppage of bleeding.
Hemostatic dressing	A wound dressing that contains an agent that actively promotes hemostasis.
HPMK	Hypothermia Prevention and Management Kit. A pre-packaged combination of a Ready-Heat Blanket and a Heat Reflective Shell used to prevent or arrest hypothermia in combat casualties.
Hypotensive resuscitation	Fluid resuscitation for hemorrhagic shock with the goal of maintaining a blood pressure just high enough to assure survival that is lower than normal blood pressure. A lower blood pressure has less chance of blowing off clots that have formed at bleeding sites.
Hypothermia	The condition of having an abnormally low body temperature.
IM	Intramuscular, i.e. - into or by way of a muscle.
Internal hemorrhage	Escape of blood from disrupted blood vessels into tissues or spaces inside the body.
IO	Intraosseous, i.e. - into or by way of a bone.
IV	Intravenous, i.e. - into or by way of a vein.
Junctional hemorrhage	Bleeding from a wound to the body where a limb or the neck joins the torso.
Limb tourniquet	A device for controlling bleeding by stopping the flow of blood through arteries and veins proximal to the bleeding site, typically by compressing the limb with a flexible strap that can be mechanically tightened.
Maxillofacial	Of or relating to the jaws and face.
Mental status	The degree of intellectual, emotional, psychological, and personality functioning as compared to normal. In other words, how well a person's mind is working.
Nasal septum	A thin structure composed of bone, cartilage, and membranes that runs down the middle of the nose, separating the two nasal cavities, each of which ends in a nostril.
Nasopharyngeal airway	A tube designed to be inserted into the nasal passageway to secure an open airway.
Nerve palsy	Abnormal motor function, usually weakness or paralysis, of the muscles served by the affected nerve.
Non-compressible hemorrhage	Bleeding that cannot be reduced or stopped by the application of pressure either to the wound or to blood vessels proximal to the wound.
Open fracture	A bone fracture with an associated soft tissue injury that extends outward through the skin.
Peripheral pulse	A pulse in a limb. The radial pulse at the thumb side of the wrist is an example.
Pleural space	The space between the inside of the rib cage and the outer surface of the lungs that is normally filled only by a very thin layer of fluid.

Pneumothorax	The presence of air between the outer surface of a lung and the inner surface of the rib cage, causing collapse of the lung.
Prehospital	Relating to the care provided prior to the casualty's arrival at a medical treatment facility.
Prehospital	Occurring before or during transport to a medical treatment facility.
Pressure dressing	A dressing that exerts pressure on the area it covers to control bleeding or to keep a hemostatic dressing in firm contact with the wound so the hemostatic dressing can control bleeding.
Proximal	Situated at a point on or in a limb closer to the torso.
Pulse	A rhythmic throbbing of an artery caused by the cyclic pumping of the heart. This can be felt where the artery is near to the skin.
Pulse character	The strength of the pulse estimated by touch.
Radial pulse	The pulse detected in the radial artery at the thumb side of the wrist.
Respiratory distress	Physically labored breathing or inability to adequately inhale and exhale.
Rigid eye shield	An inflexible device placed over the eye without touching it to protect the eye from any pressure or environmental hazard.
Shock	A life threatening condition resulting from the inadequate delivery to body tissues of oxygen and nutrients that are necessary for cellular function.
Sternum	The breastbone.
Sucking chest wound	A hole in the chest wall through which air goes into the space between the collapsed lung and the rib cage as the casualty inhales, and exits from that space as the casualty exhales. This prevents normal inflation and deflation of the collapsed lung since air is no longer passing through the airways either into or out of that lung as it would with normal breathing. This condition requires a hole the size of a nickel or larger.
Tension pneumothorax	The presence of air under pressure between the outer surface of a lung and the inner surface of the rib cage, compressing the collapsed lung, the heart, and the opposite lung.
Thermal injury	Trauma caused by heat.
Torso	The trunk of the human body. In other words, the chest, back, abdomen and pelvis.
Toxic injury	Trauma caused by a toxic substance.
Trachea	The windpipe. The large membranous tube that extends from the back of the throat to the lungs and serves to convey air into and out of the lungs.
Trauma	Injury.

Ventilation	The movement of air into and out of the lungs via inhalation and exhalation.
Visual acuity	How well a person can see.