Mechanical Ventilators

Mechanical ventilators can assist with or replace spontaneous breathing in patients who are having difficulty breathing entirely on their own. This can be done either noninvasively (via a face mask) or invasively (via an endotracheal tube or tracheostomy tube). A ventilator, or vent, can be set to various modes to deliver breaths or simply assist with spontaneous breathing. The vent settings are set specific to each patient’s needs for mechanical support.

Gaylord’s clinical team works to decrease the patients reliance on the vent so the patient can be weaned from the ventilator and breathe on their own again.

Portable Ventilators

Gaylord provides increased mobility and improved rehabilitation through the use of high-end portable ventilators. These light-weight, compact ventilators allow vent-dependent patients the chance for early mobilization, benefiting movement and exercise, increasing the chances of successful weaning and allowing patients greater mobility. The portable vents have most of the same modes, settings, and capabilities as our standard bedside vents and patients who are stable enough to be outside their rooms can use them for transport, or to travel outside of their room with a respiratory therapist present.

Passy-Muir Valve

The Passy-Muir® Valve (PMV) is a simple medical device which redirects air flow through the vocal folds, mouth and nose, enabling improved communication. Evidence-based research has shown that the PMV helps with communication, swallowing, secretion management, and oxygenation. PMVs allow patients to adjust to a more normal breathing pattern and help wean patients from the ventilator. Additionally, the PMV can improve the sense of smell, leading to an increase in taste, and thereby appetite, which helps in a faster recovery.

Gaylord is a Passy-Muir Valve Center of Excellence.
Percussion Vests

A monitor set to specific patient needs rapidly fill and deflate an inflatable garment, gently compressing and releasing the chest wall up to 25 times per second. This process, called High-Frequency Chest Wall Oscillation (HFCWO), creates mini-coughs that dislodge mucus from the bronchial walls, increase mobilization, and move it along toward central airways. The action also works to thin thick secretions, making them easier to clear. Once the mucus has moved from the smaller to larger airways, it can be easily removed by coughing or suctioning.

Apple iPad

The Apple iPad® is used to provide assistance with communication or to learn to use time and energy saving applications. Our staff helps patients to use the best apps to maximize their time and effort. With this technology patients can Skype™ and keep in touch with family and friends.