For intubated patients, endotracheal tube cuff pressure greater than the tracheal mucosal perfusion pressure can cause a variety of injuries relating to damage of the trachea.\textsuperscript{1,2} Therefore, maintaining appropriate endotracheal tube (ETT) intracuff pressure is critical to reducing the risk of tracheal-related injuries.

Pressure inside the cuff and subsequently the pressure exerted on the lateral wall of the trachea can be influenced by many factors. These include cuff design, volume, material and tracheal diameter,\textsuperscript{3,4} which varies with patient’s size and age.\textsuperscript{5}

Covidien examined the relationship between endotracheal tube intracuff pressure and the pressure the cuff applies to the tracheal wall in bench testing using a model trachea. The data demonstrates that the TaperGuard™ cuff exerts a lower mean pressure against the model trachea for intracuff pressures greater than 20 cm H\textsubscript{2}O. In situations where intracuff pressure is higher than 20 cm, the TaperGuard™ cuff may reduce the risk of tracheal injury by exerting a lower mean pressure against the tracheal wall.\textsuperscript{6}