

Financial Disclosures

• None

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Objectives

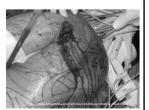
- 1. Troubleshooting the difficult trauma airway
- 2. Airway adjuncts to help with the difficult trauma airway
- 3. Delayed Sequence intubation for the altered trauma patient
- 4. Troubleshooting the hyperangulated blade

Main objective is to help you feel comfortable in managing ANY trauma airway that comes into your ED!

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Case 1: GSW to chest/back

- 23 yo M s/p several GSW to chest/back.
- CPR in progress
- Being bagged



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Airway Issues

- CPR in progress
- Significant blood loss
- Uncertain path of GSW/injuries
- Blood and secretions in airway



WHAT NEXT???

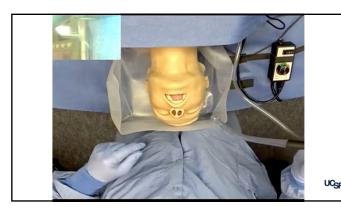
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Attempted VL From Above

- Induction/Paralytic meds
- VL with standard Yankauer catheter
- Suction Assisted Laryngoscopy Airway Decontamination (SALAD) technique



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Back to our case

- VL from above successful with SALAD technique
- Blood in the airway slowed with pauses in MTP
- ED thoracotomy with no cardiac, aortic or tracheal injury noted
- Heart noted to be empty with no filling despite MTP
- Pt given multiple rounds of blood, FFP, platelets however unable to be resuscitated

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Case # 2: Found Down

- 65 yo M, unknown PMH, found down in pool of blood with signs of head trauma and burns to lower extremities.
- Given Narcan in field
- Tachycardic, tachypneic, hypoxic, borderline
- In 4-point restraints, yelling, unable to follow commands



Airway Issues

- Potentially life-threatening injuries
- Hypoxic
- Altered Mental Status
- Time



WHAT NEXT???

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ORIGINAL CLINICAL RESEARCH REPORT

Peri-Intubation Hypoxia After Delayed Versus Rapid Sequence Intubation in Critically Injured Patients on **Arrival to Trauma Triage: A Randomized Controlled Trial**

Anjishnujit Bandyopadhyay, DM, Pankaj Kumar, MD, Anudeep Jafra, MD, Haneesh Thakur, MD, Laxmi Narayana Yaddanapudi, MD, and Kajal Jain, MD

- Is DSI associated with better O2 sats while intubating delirious/agitated trauma patients?
- 200 patients randomized to DSI vs RSI
 - Peri-intubation hypoxia 8% DSI vs 35% RSI
 - 1st attempt 83% DSI vs 69% RSI

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Delayed Sequence Intubation

- Procedural sedation to help facilitate pre-oxygenation
- Breaks up RSI sequence:
 - 1st induce- keep patient breathing
 - 2nd paralyze- only push paralytics when ready
- Helps to:
 - Denitrogenate the lungs
 - Pre-oxygenation
 - Time for gastric emptying
 - · Control of the room



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Delayed Sequence Intubation

- Ketamine 1mg/kg IV then 0.5mg/kg as needed; 3-4mg/kg IM then establish access
- 3 minutes to allow for pre-oxygenation and denitrogenation
 - NC
 - NRB
 BiPAP

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- Paralyze and intubate
- DSI also allows time to control the room & establish access, etc



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DSI gone wrong

- Peri-procedural emesis
- Affects on intracranial pressure and cardiovascular stability ?
- What happens if the patient goes apneic?
 - Has not been reported unless push ketamine fast and only lasts 15-30 seconds
 - If happens and get into a bind, push paralytic and RSI- same position you were in previously

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Back to our Case

- 250mg IM ketamine given
- 3-minute timer started
 - NC in place at 15L
 - IV access established x2
 - Lung US done to access for PTX prior to intubation
 - Equipment setup (including back-up bougie, LMA, cric kit)
- Video Larnygoscopy



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Case 3: Fall from stairs

- 85 yo F s/p fall down 12 stairs, GCS 5, agonal breathing
- BP: 180/100
- HR: 100
- RR: being bagged, agonal breathing
- O2 Sat: 90%
- Temp: AF



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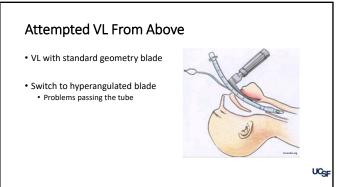
Airway Issues

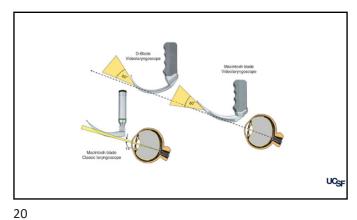
- GCS
- Neurologic Exam
- Cervical spine immobilization
- · Agonal breathing



WHAT NEXT???

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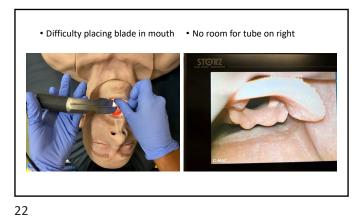




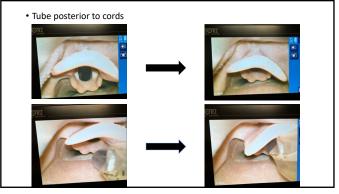
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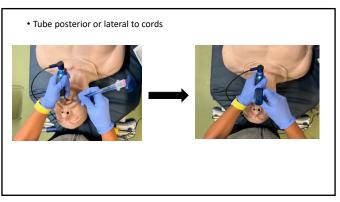
Common problems encountered

- Cannot get blade in mouth
- Not enough room in mouth for ETT
- Tube continues to go posterior or lateral to the cords
- Can't advance tube once through the cords



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Passing the tube

- Try insertion at 9 o'clock and then rotate to noon
- Try insertion of blade a little left to midline
- MUST be in vallecular space
- · Restrict your view
- Glide along the underside of the epiglottis
- Line up tube to mirror blade instead of entering at an angle
- Advance tube by pushing stylet out with your thumb towards the patients' feet and advancing tube down with wrist rotation

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Back to our case

- Attempt from above unsuccessful with standard geometry blade
- Hyperangulated blade used with successful passing of tube
- CT scan revealed intra-cranial bleed and cervical spine injury

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Conclusion

- SALAD technique to improve view when obstructed
- Control the situation with DSI
- Using the hyperangulated blade is helpful when you know how to troubleshoot passing the tube

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 uptodate

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Questions?