



Difficult Airway Case Review

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Financial Disclosures

- None

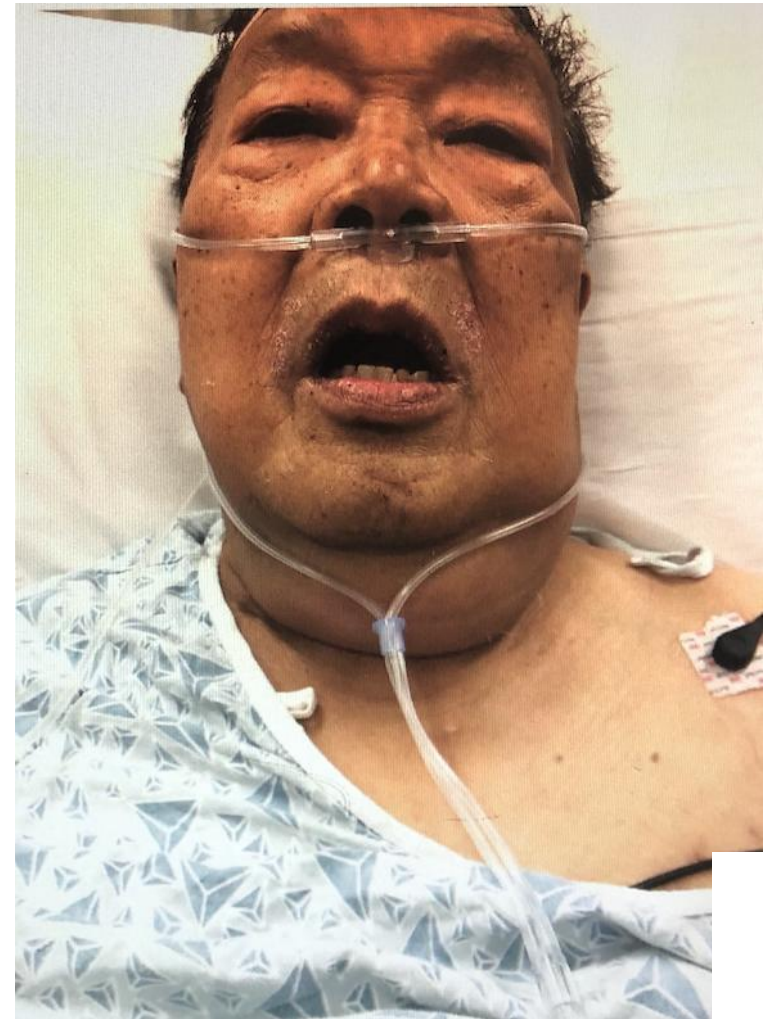
Objectives

- To be facile with the fiberscope
- To be ready to cut for a cricothyroidotomy
- Use SALAD technique for copious secretions

To become more comfortable in predicting a difficult airway and the various methods to secure an airway.

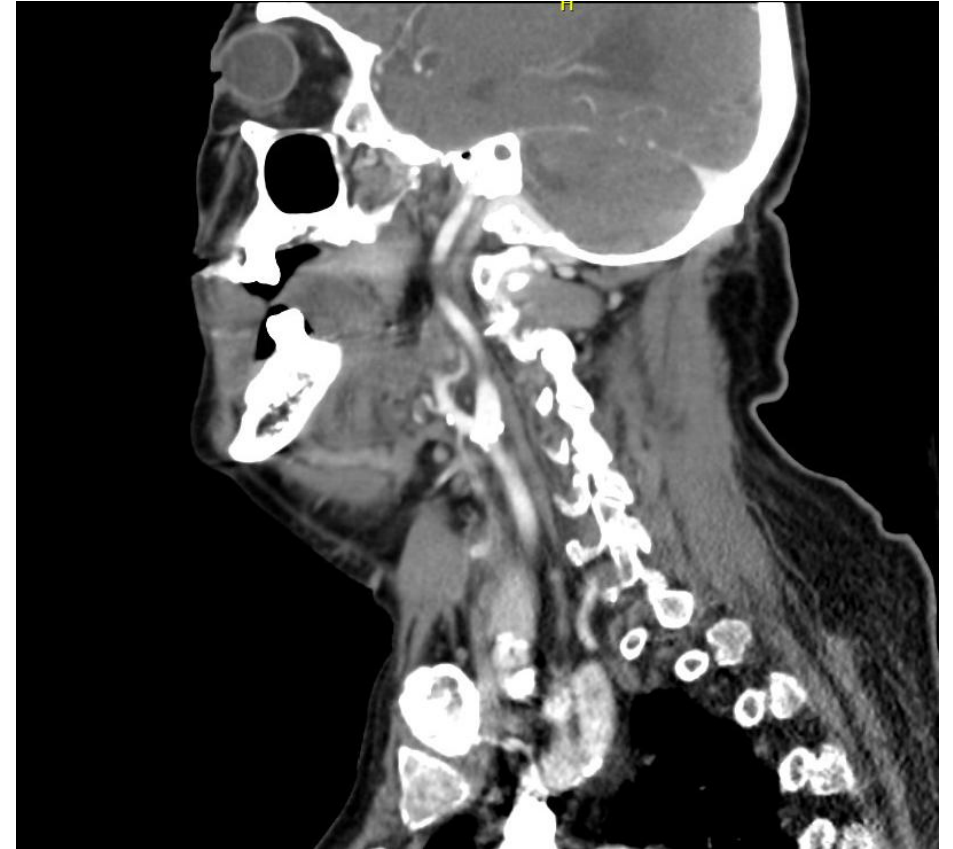
Case 1: Ludwig's Angina/Neck abscess

- 53 yo, PMH HIV/AIDS on ARV, p/w 2-3 days of progressing worsening throat pain and anterior neck swelling. Today patient had difficulty breathing and swallowing so called 911.
- BP: 140/90
- HR: 110
- RR: 28
- O₂ Sat: 97%
- Temp: 39.5 °C



Airway Issues

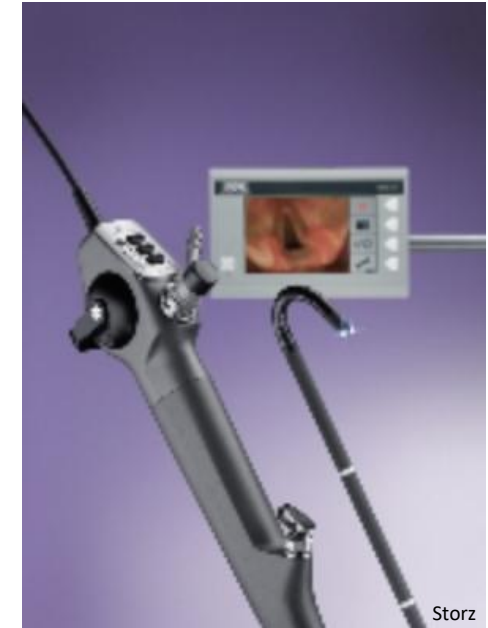
- Distress
- Stridor
- Trismus
- Submandibular/Anterior neck swelling
- Time



WHAT NEXT???

Awake Fiberoptic Intubation

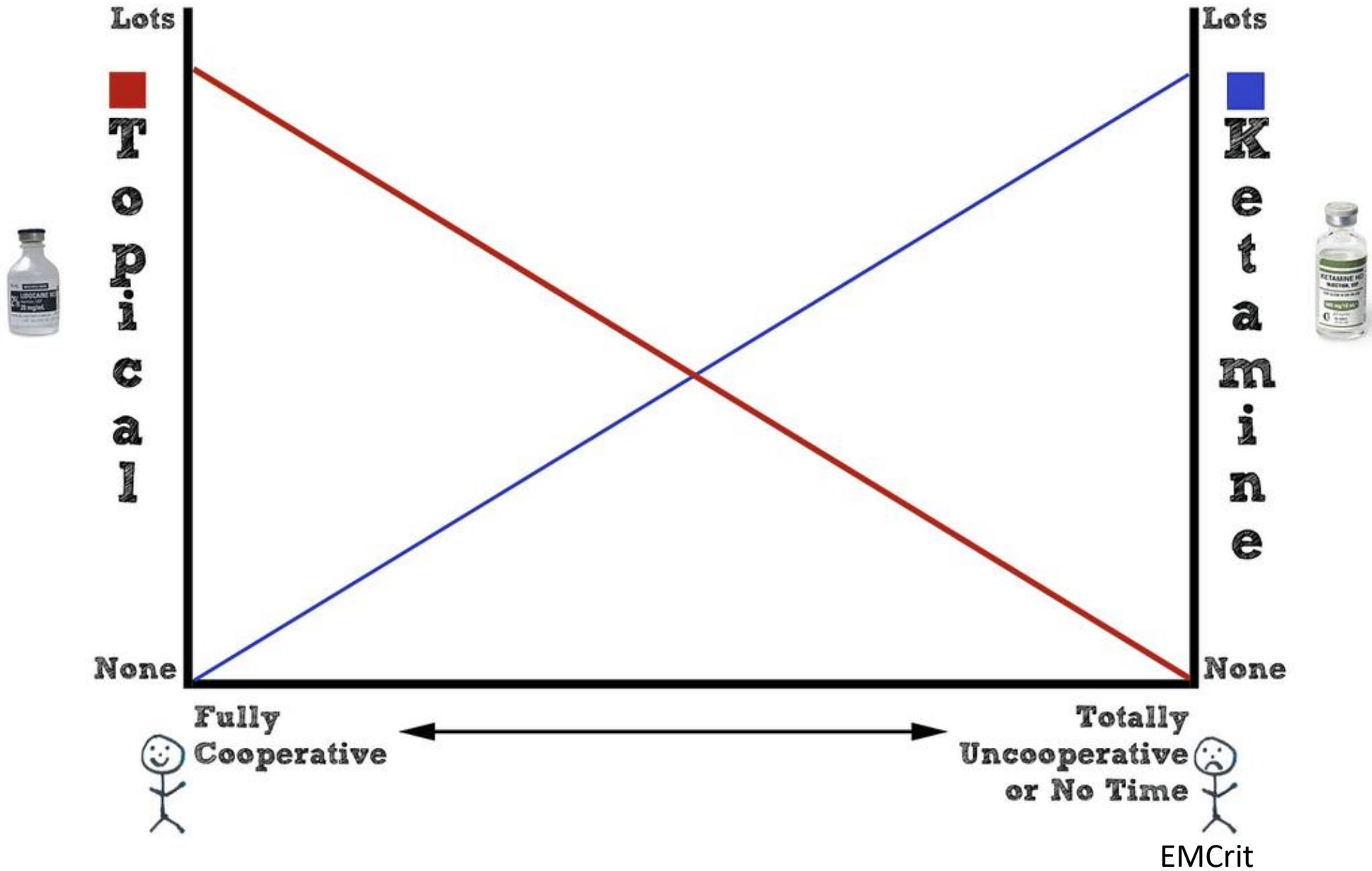
- Indications
 - Known/suspected difficult oral intubation
 - Unstable cervical spine
 - Abnormal anatomy
- Relative Contraindications
 - Severe facial trauma/massive bleeding
 - Obtunded
 - “Crash airway”
- Nasotracheal vs Oral



Airway Preparation

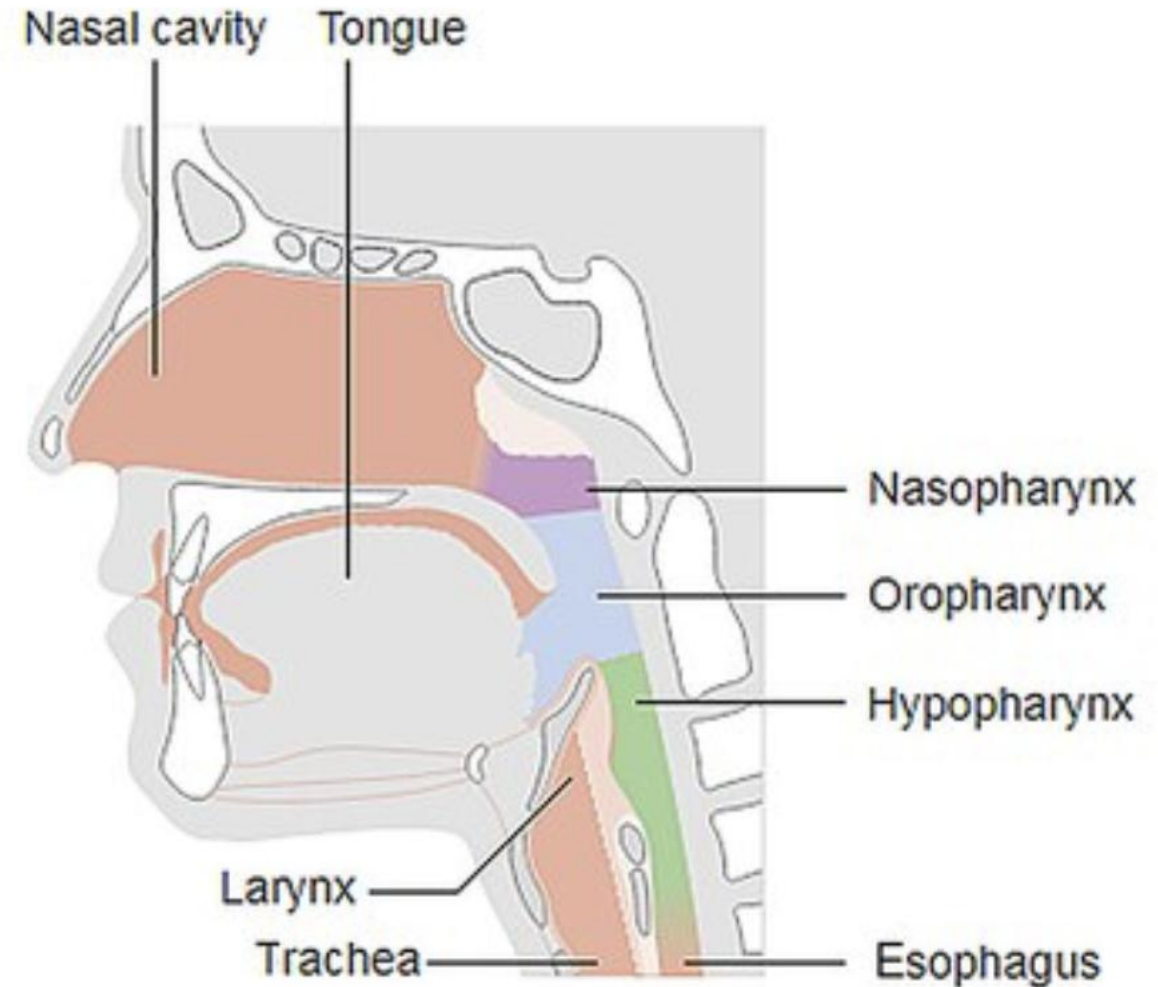
- Pre-oxygenate
- Positioning
- Dry them out, take away their gag
 - Glycopyrrolate 0.2mg IV or atropine 0.1mg/kg
 - Zofran 4mg IV
 - Suction and use gauze to wipe off excess saliva
- Topicalization +/- Sedation





Topicalize

- Afrin
- 4% lidocaine nasal atomizer- 1-2 mL
- Gargle viscous lidocaine
- 4% lidocaine with Mucosal Atomizer Device for epiglottis/top of cords- 1-2 mL
- Optional: 4% lidocaine down the cords- **3 mL max**



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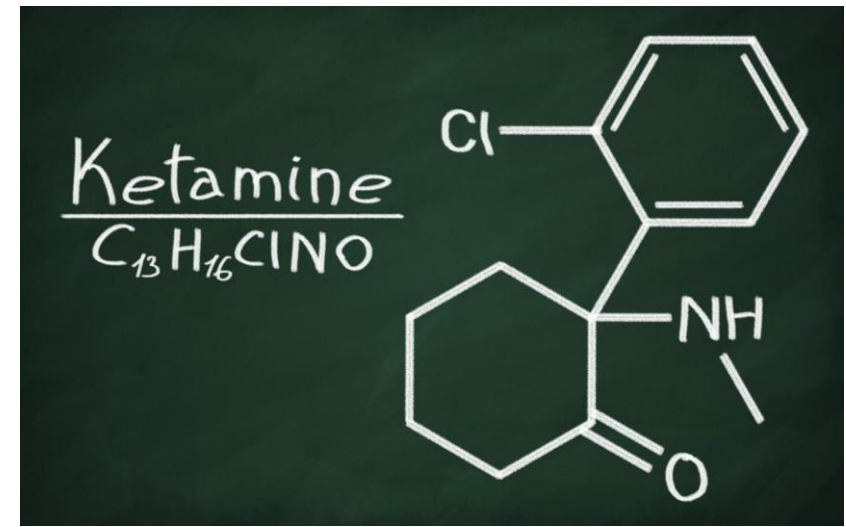
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Sedate/Dissociate

- Ketamine
 - 1-1.5mg/kg dose range for full induction
 - Give small bolus (20-30mg) then 10mg every minute
- Propofol
- Etomidate
- Versed/Fentanyl







Back to our Case

- Patient topicalized
- Anesthesia for back-up
- Ketamine 20mg IV slow pushes prn
- Nasal approach with visualization of the cords and epiglottis
 - Moderate aryepiglottic, cord and epiglottic swelling seen
- Once we saw this, and had scope through the cords, we gave more ketamine for full induction, pushed paralytics and secured the tube



Case 2: Anaphylaxis vs Angioedema

- 35 yo, PMH HTN, p/w tongue and lip swelling and difficulty breathing.
- BP: 160/90
- HR: 110
- RR: 30
- O₂ Sat: 94%
- Temp: AF



Airway Issues

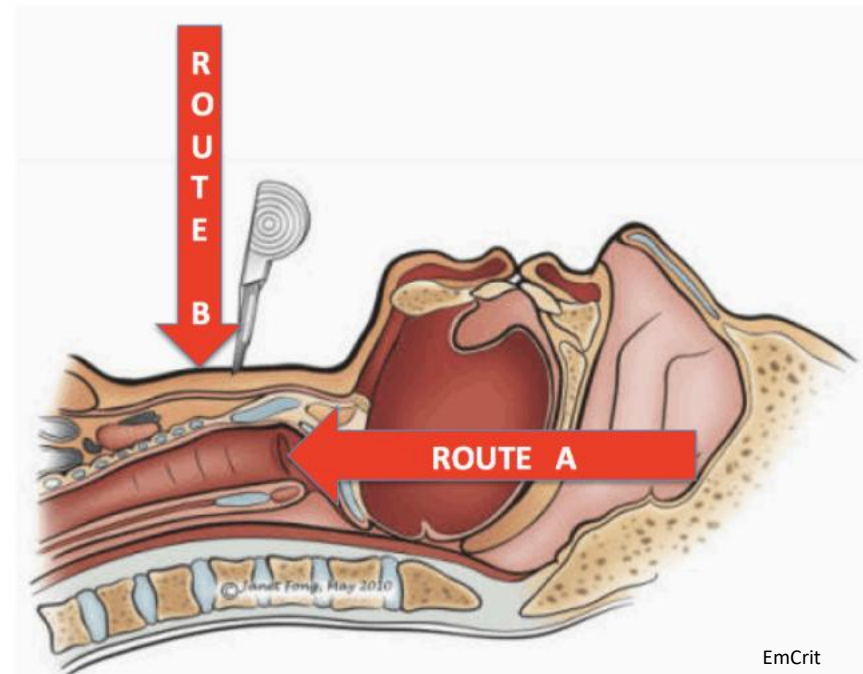
- Hemodynamics
- Obstruction
- Lung vs Airway vs both?
- Time?



WHAT NEXT???

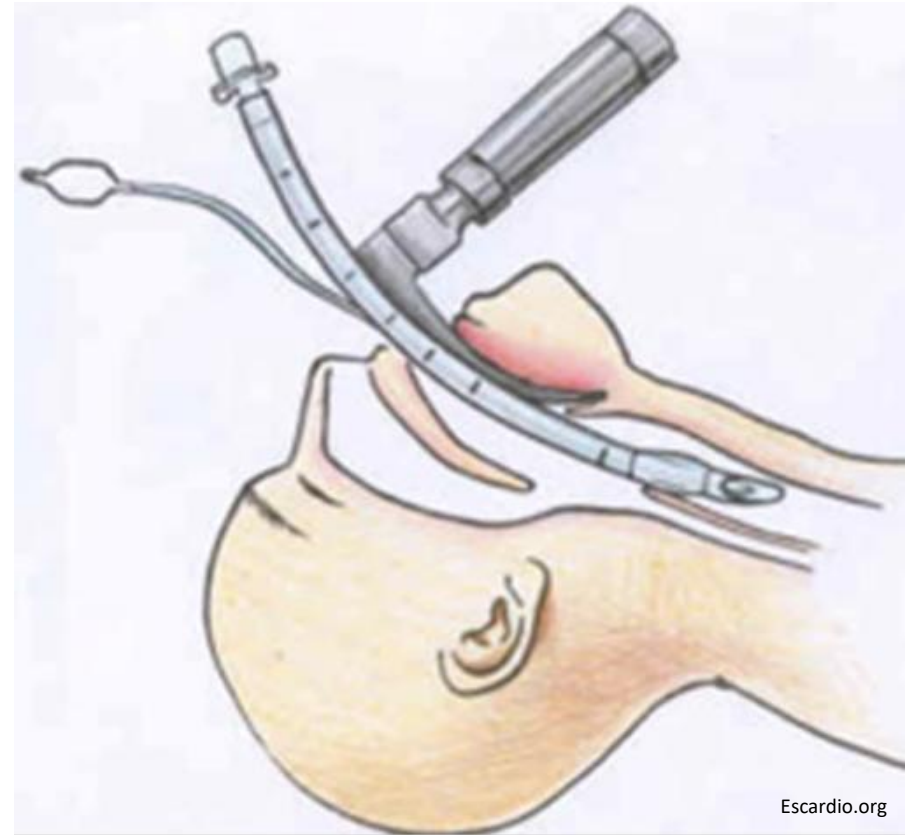
Securing the Airway: Double Prep Set-up

- Prep for both oral intubation and cricothyrotomy
- Pre-oxygenation
- Optimize and stabilize patient



Attempted VL From Above

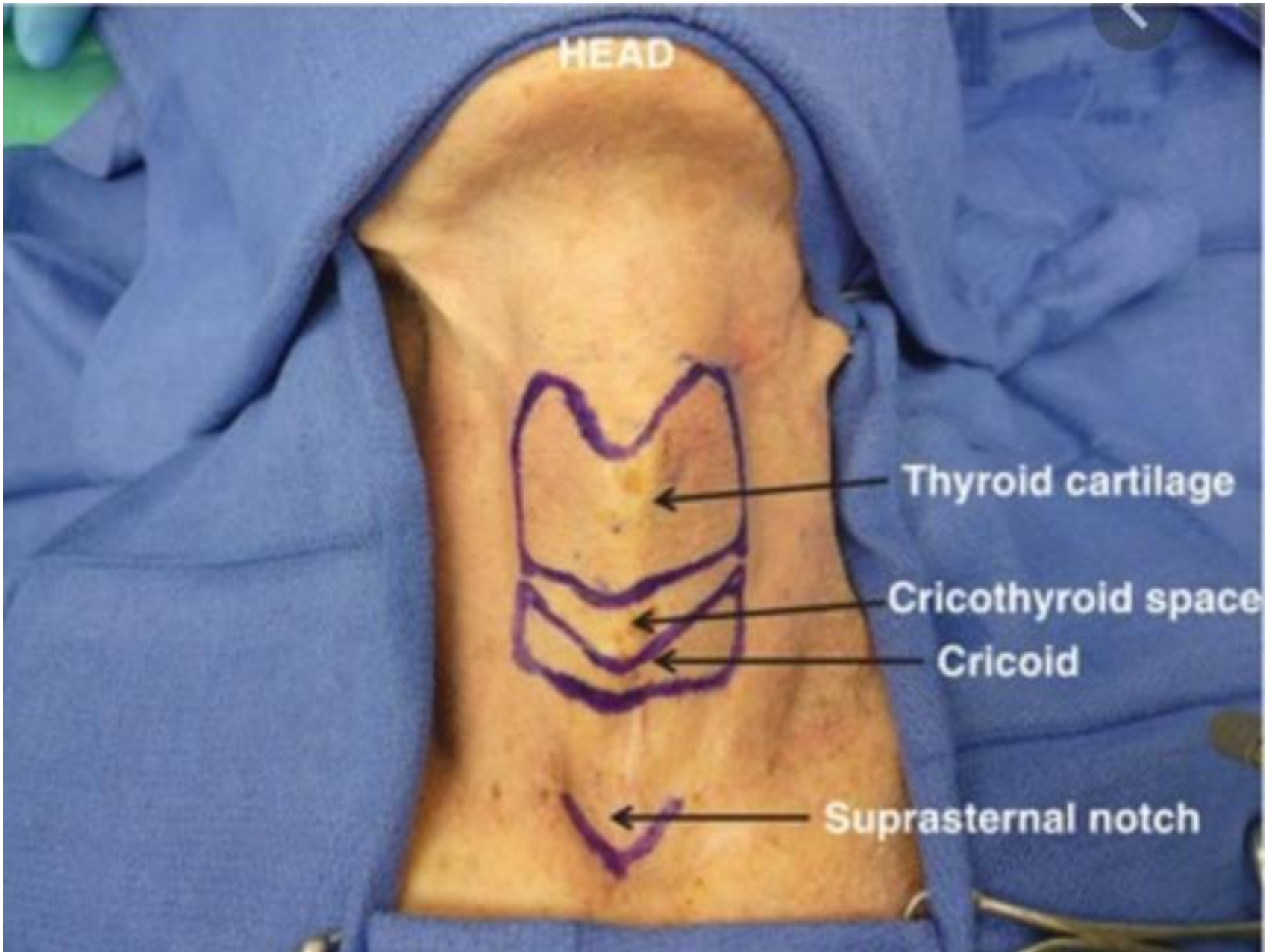
- Induction/paralytic meds
- VL attempted



Cricothyroidotomy

- Needle versus surgical technique
- Indications
 - Can't intubate, can't oxygenate/ventilate
- Contraindications
 - Tracheal injury
 - Pediatrics (< 10 yo) - do a needle cric

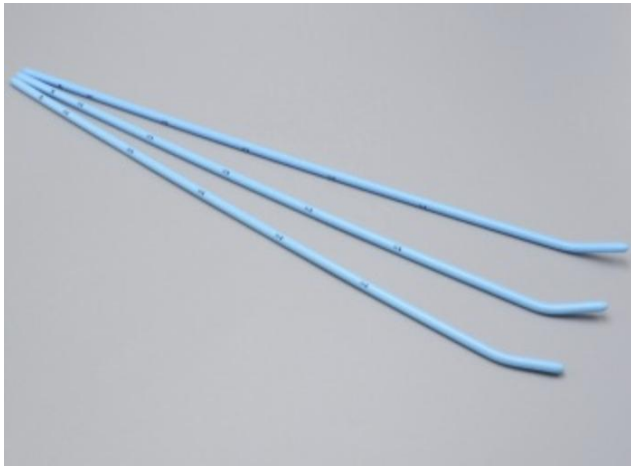






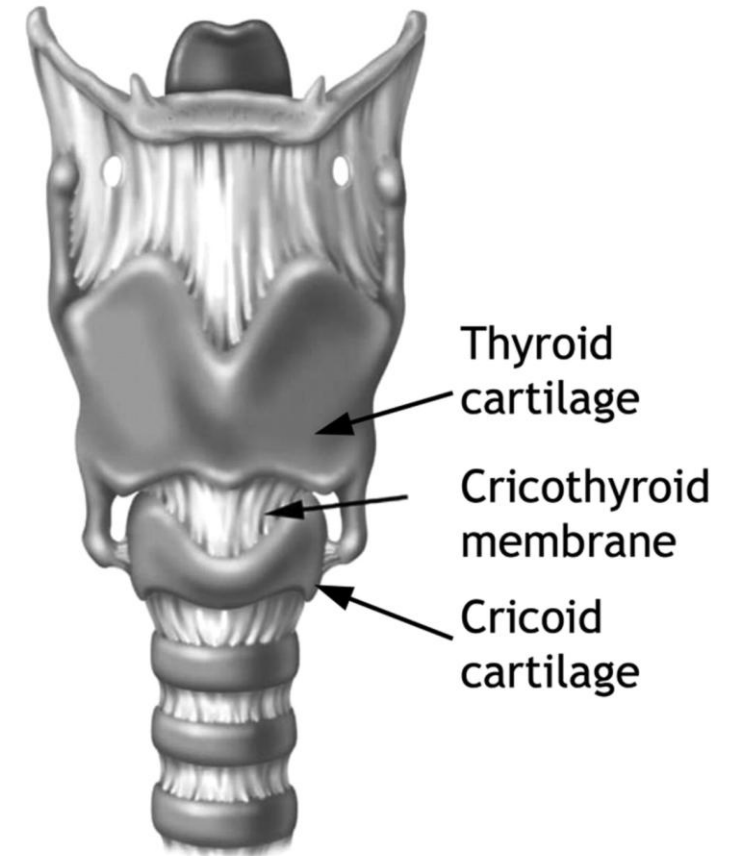
Surgical Cricothyroidotomy

- Crash airway
- Assemble equipment
 - Scalpel, bougie, ETT
 - Optional: +/- lidocaine with epi, tracheal hook, trousseau dilator, 6.0 cuffed tracheostomy tube



Back to our case

- Attempt by ED at cricothyrotomy unsuccessful
- ENT/Surgery arrive and after multiple other attempts, cric successful.
- Pt achieves ROSC and is sent to ICU
- Noted in OR that initial attempts were too lateral with ligation of superior thyroid artery
- Pt with anoxic brain injury and died



Case 3: GSW to chest/back

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



Airway Issues

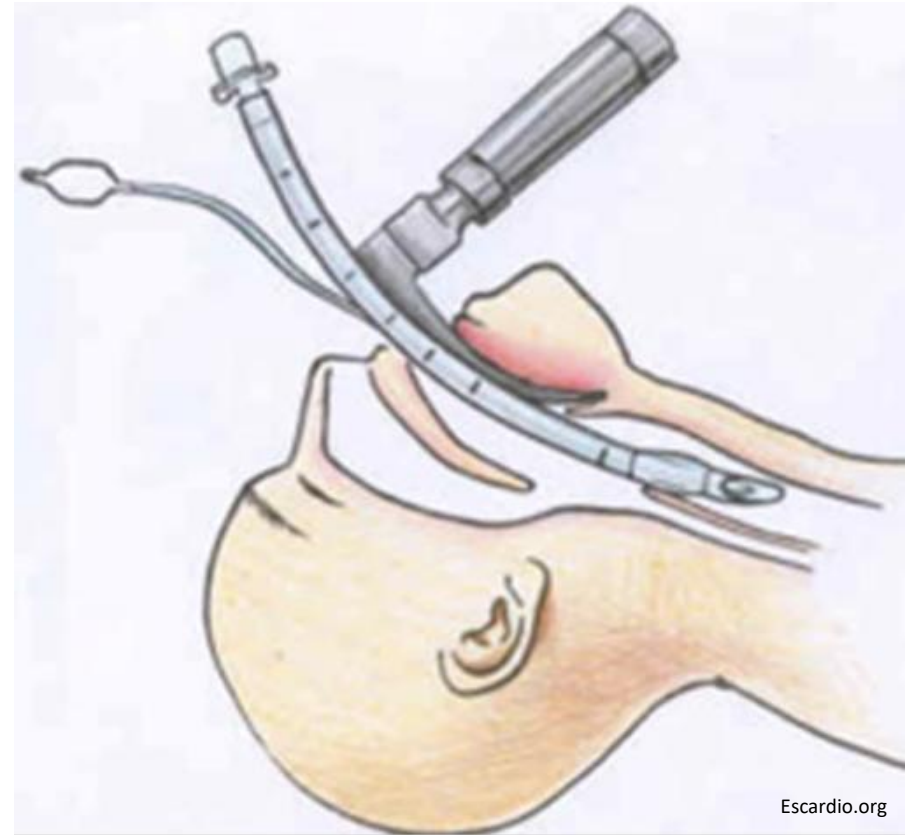
- CPR in progress
- Significant blood loss
- Uncertain path of GSW/injuries
- Blood and secretions in airway

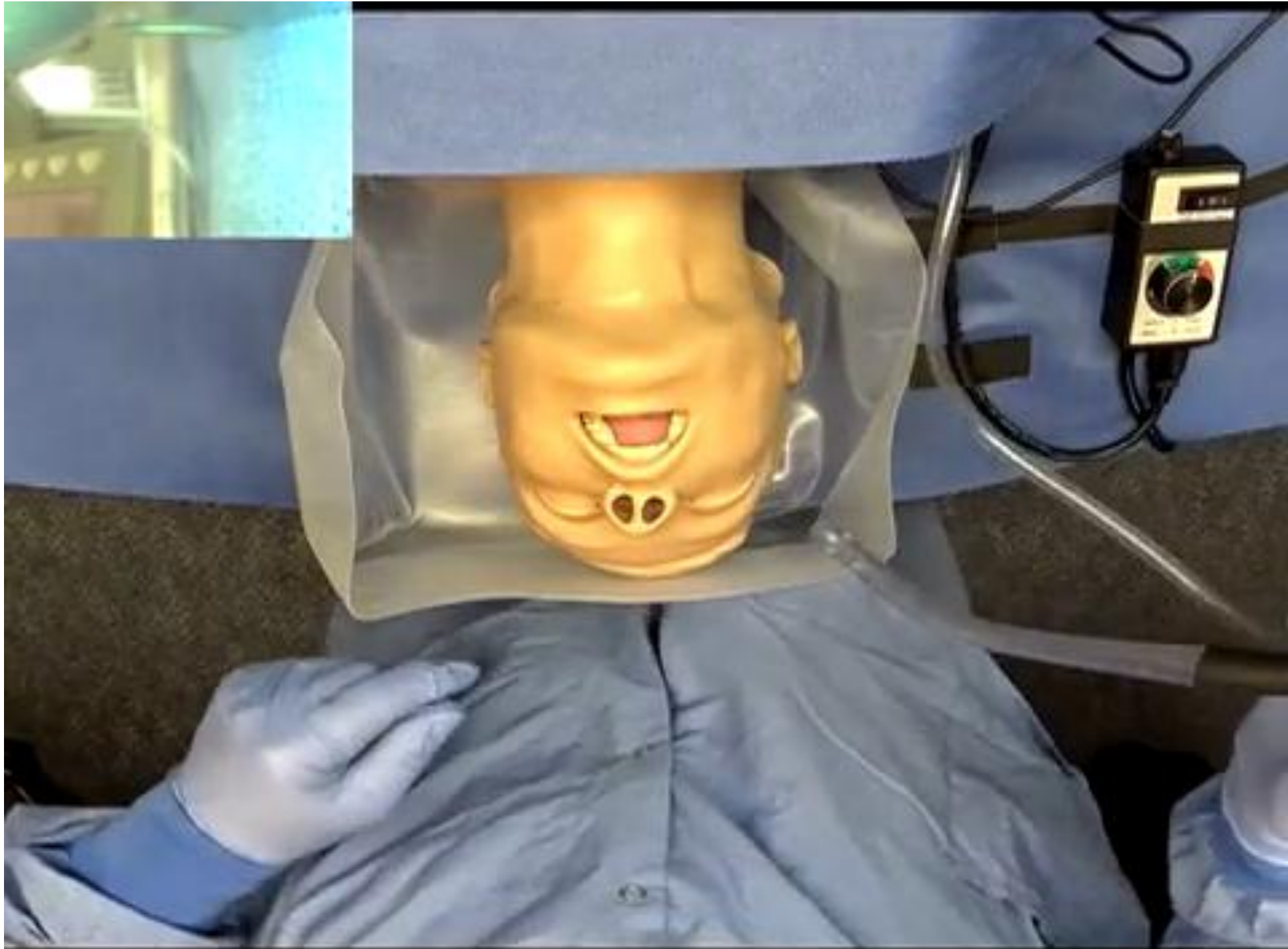


WHAT NEXT???

Attempted VL From Above

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





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

Take Away's

- Use the fiberscope when you have time- it's a proactive approach
- Thorough topicalization will decrease the need for systemic sedation
- Double prep if there is any concern that you might progress to a cricothyroidotomy
- Laryngeal handshake and NEVER let go
- Use the SALAD technique for copious secretions that obstruct your view

A tropical beach scene at sunset. The sky is a mix of blue, orange, and yellow, with some clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow. In the foreground, there are palm trees and other tropical vegetation. The ocean is visible in the middle ground, and a sandy beach is in the foreground.

Questions?

Thank you!

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