

Overview of Management of Patient with Difficult Airways in Emergency Department

¹Abdullah Saeed Alghamdi, ²Abdullatif Abdulqadous Qoqandi, ³Naif Misfer Alzhrany, ⁴Atif Mohammed Hakami, ⁵Adam Mohammed Alatawi

Abstract: The aim of this review was to evaluate the different techniques and outcomes of managing difficult airways in Emergency department, through intubation or other methods that are available with based evidence studies. Electronic databases as; Medline and Embase were searched to find relevant studies to our concerned topic which were published up to August, 2017. The definitive technique of safeguarding the airway of patients in the crash and also emergency department involves positioning of a cuffed endotracheal tube. In many research studies in emergency situation department showing, emergency intubation has a high and also enhancing success rate. The infrequency of these professional occasions needs that proficiency be dealt with continuing education workshops that supply a chance for active experiential understanding and developmental evaluation with responses. Simulation has been utilized to improve difficult airway management abilities in practicing physicians, with improvement being kept for as long as a year.

Keywords: Airway Management, Cuffed Endotracheal Tube.

1. INTRODUCTION

The difficult airway is a challenge to emergency doctors. In the anaesthesia literature, is frequency varieties from 0.4 to 8.5% ^(1,2,3) of optional intubations. In the emergency situation medicine literature, is more typical from 2 to 14.8% however it consists of prehospital intubation and might be performed by doctors or paramedics ^(4,5,6). The meaning of the difficult airway varies in different literature sources. The American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Management of the Difficult Airway specifies it as the scientific situation where a conventionally trained anaesthesiologist experiences difficulty with face mask ventilation of the upper airway, trouble with tracheal intubation or both ⁽⁷⁾. The emergency situation medicine literature usually considers the difficult airway in 3 measurements: difficult mask ventilation, difficult intubation and difficult cricothyroidotomy, by skilled personnel ⁽⁸⁾.

And due to the fact that all these patients are presumed to have a full stomach and are therefore at high threat for goal, neuromuscular blocking representatives (NMBA) are usually utilized, with a quick series intubation (RSI) technique ⁽⁹⁾. More just recently, delayed sequence intubation (DSI) has actually been used to optimize preoxygenation in patients at high danger of desaturation ⁽¹⁰⁾. Before intubation is attempted, it is common practice to perform a difficult airway evaluation to determine if an NMBA can securely be utilized ^(11,12,13). If a difficult airway is forecasted, it is generally advised that an awake intubation be carried out in order to keep spontaneous ventilation and avoid a potentially devastating "cannot intubate in oxygenate situation" ^(12,13). Surprisingly, there is little research study on the management of the difficult airway in the ED ⁽¹⁴⁾. the practice of emergency intubation has been influenced by a range of new devices and strategies. Rates of adoption of these associated results and new techniques relate to quality of care and patient security. Debate has taken place about the merits of new gadgets, principally video laryngoscopes, and the safety and desirability of various induction and neuromuscular-blocking agents ^(4,5,13).

The aim of this review was to evaluate the different techniques and outcomes of managing difficult airways in Emergency department, through intubation or other methods that are available with based evidence studies.

2. METHODOLOGY

Electronic databases as; Medline and Embase were searched to find relevant studies to our concerned topic which were published up to August,2017. During the search following Mesh terms were used: ["intubation", "intratracheal intubation". "rapid sequence induction".mp OR "rapid sequence intubation". "difficult airway". "difficult

intubation”.” emergency department”.” ER”. search was limited to human subject and English language publication. Manual searches of the bibliographies of relevant papers identified as a result of these searches were performed.

3. DISCUSSION

The senior emergency medicine physician on scene successfully managed this difficult case by strictly following a difficult airway management algorithm (DAMA). For each arm (i.e., can not intubate and cannot aerate) of the DAMA (**Figure 1**), the doctor followed evidence-based medical and professional panel's suggestions by utilizing detailed approach to preserve and protect the airway oxygenation ^(15,16,17,18).

Butler et al. ⁽¹⁹⁾ reported in 2001 on existing practice in four English emergency situation medicine training programmes. This 28-day observational research study showed that 74% of decisions to carry out RSI were made by emergency situation doctors and over half the intubations took place after 1600 h. 26% of RSIs were carried out by emergency situation physicians and the remainder by anaesthetists. In two-thirds of cases, the time taken from the decision to perform RSI to effective intubation was greater than twenty minutes. 6 small complications were recorded. These workers concluded that improvements could be made to patient care and that requirements of care need to be agreed for arrangement of RSI in the emergency situation department. Crucially, they also recommended that RSI in the emergency situation department should be examined nationally ⁽¹⁹⁾.

In 2003, Graham et al. ⁽²⁰⁾ reported on the Scottish RSI Project a multicentre observational research study that ran for 2 years in 7 Scottish metropolitan teaching hospitals, created to catch data on every patient on whom intubation was tried. Prospectively gathered data were collected on 1631 patients, of whom 735 had RSI. The research study showed that anaesthetists had a greater initial intubation success rate and acquired much better views at laryngoscopy than emergency situation doctors. Patients intubated by emergency doctors had a rather higher proportion of patients who experienced instant issues, though this did not reach analytical significance. Their rate of all problems was considerably greater, though similar to that in another study of intubation in the seriously ill ⁽²¹⁾. Part of this distinction might be discussed by the truth that the emergency situation physicians and anaesthetists were dealing with different sorts of patients. Emergency doctors performed RSI on more patients with physiological compromise and a higher proportion of these were intubated within fifteen minutes of arrival in the department. Patients in this classification were probably so unwell that instant intervention was required by the emergency situation physician in an effort to conserve life ^(20,21).

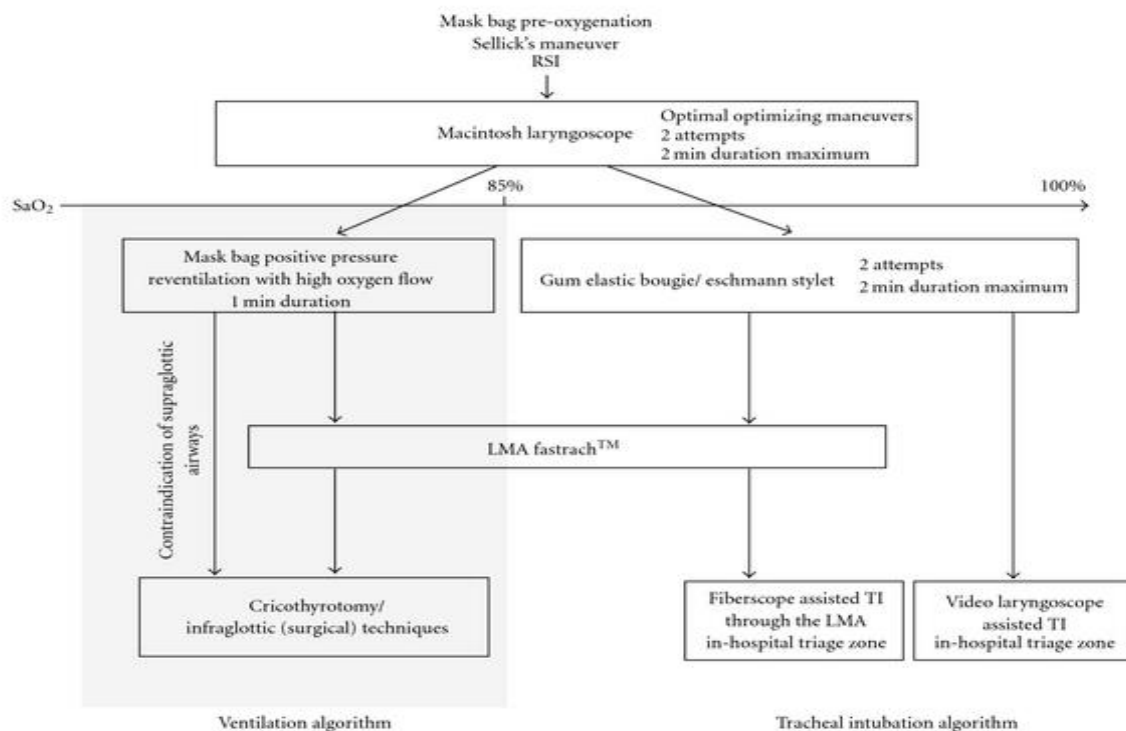


Figure1: Difficult Airway Management Algorithm.

Both these observational research studies showed that UK emergency doctors safely administer drugs for airway management and carry out RSI with an acceptable rate of issues-- although there is plainly space for enhancement. Like Butler et al., Graham et al. ^(19,20) felt that there were functions for both emergency situation physicians and anaesthetists in the management of the severe airway and required close collaboration for training and service shipment ⁽²⁰⁾.

Different techniques for intubation in ED:

It has been recommended that inadequate mask ventilation could be more difficult to recognize compared to its total absence ⁽²²⁾. Numerous meanings relating to troubles with mask ventilation have actually been recommended, convenience of mask ventilation is finest explained as a continuum from no problem to difficult. Difficult face mask ventilation might be symbolized by controls needed for its assistance, including adjustments of the head and also neck, using adjuvants (e.g., a nasal or oral airway), use of exaggerated jaw lift, two-handed face mask application, and also the support of a second driver ^(23,24,25).

Laryngeal exposure utilizing DL is generally evaluated making use of the Cormack-Lehane grade or among its adjustments ^(26,27,28). Most authorities agree that grade 1 as well as 2 views, where most or some section of the glottis is seen, represent simple DL, while grade 3 and 4 views represent difficult and stopped working DL, respectively, even if tracheal intubation itself prospers. The same classification can be used when indirect strategies, such as video clip laryngoscopy, are utilized. No matter the strategy utilized (DL or indirect laryngoscopy), the details tool ought to always be defined along with the view obtained, the number of efforts, and the secondary maneuvers required to accomplish the result ^(26,27,28).

External laryngeal stress is effective at improving the view throughout DL ^(29,30,31). This maneuver stands out from cricoid pressure, related to the cricoid cartilage to help stop easy regurgitation of gastric components. In studies, ^(32,33,34,35) cricoid stress led to no improvement or a worse view with DL; for this reason, a referral can be made against its usage for the sole function of boosting the sight throughout DL if utilized as opposed to laryngeal pressure. Exterior laryngeal pressure and also head lift can be performed sequentially during the first effort at DL.

The tracheal tube introducer has actually been thoroughly examined as an accessory to DL. It is a reliable aid to tracheal intubation faced with a limited sight during DL and also might also serve with some video clip laryngoscopes. If a limited sight obtained during DL lingers after optimization maneuvers such as outside laryngeal stress or extra head lift, use a tracheal tube introducer must be thought about. The C-CAFV advises prompt schedule of a tracheal tube introducer in all airway administration areas ^(36,37,38).

When standard laryngoscopes fail, video laryngoscope (VLS) permit much better imaging of throat. The C-MACVLS features basic Macintosh blade creates with an external light and also a tiny digital cam at the distal third of the blade that encompass a video display screen ⁽³⁹⁾. With VLS having acute angulated blades such as D-blade of C-MAC, it is possible to have an indirect sight of the glottis in the display with the help of a small video camera at the tip of the blades. Researches have actually shown that the limited laryngeal sight enhanced with using C-MAC adhering to straight laryngoscopy ^(39,40).

Effective applications of a C-MAC in expected difficult laryngoscopy settings have been reported however there is not enough expertise on the efficacy as well as possible complications of C-MAC use in emergencies such as unanticipated stopped working intubation. This case is an instance of the use of C-MAC as a tertiary emergency situation airway tool in case of an unforeseen "fell short intubation." A potential study performed in the ED showed a higher success rate in second-attempt-intubation using C-MAC compared to 2nd direct laryngoscopy (82.3% vs. 61.7%). This recommends C-MAC make use of as a rescue device after initial fell short intubation effort in ED ⁽⁴¹⁾.

Use of a flexible stylet improves the settlement of the endotracheal tube (ETT) and also appears to reduce the time to intubation as well as boosts the success price ^(42,43). The medical cases formerly reported prove that GlideScope integrated with FII allowed effective intubation of the patients with unexpected or possible difficult airway ⁽⁴⁴⁾. The FII is a periodontal elastic bougie which in combination with C-MAC VLS conquers some of the restrictions of VLS while providing numerous benefits; its 30 ° anteriorly angulated atraumatic distal idea boosts the endotracheal insertion of the device ⁽⁴⁵⁾. Additionally, RapiFit adaptor offered with FII enables oxygenation. The FII may conquer a usual limitation of the readily available VLS, viz., the limited room available for the control and also insertion of the ETT ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

○ **In case of Failure of primary approach to tracheal intubation and alternative approach:**

An attempt at tracheal intubation could be not successful despite enhanced problems as well as strategy. In the induced/unconscious patient, this will certainly most often be followed by face mask ventilation or, additionally, positioning of a SGD. The success of oxygenation by face mask or SGD ventilation in this context dictates subsequent activities (**Figure 2**)⁽⁴⁷⁾. As long as oxygenation is non-problematic, the situation is stable, and if considered appropriate, time exists for additional cautious attempts at tracheal intubation. On the other hand, the failure of face mask ventilation or a SGD to keep sufficient oxygenation after an unsuccessful effort at tracheal intubation shows an unsuccessful oxygenation/CICO circumstance⁽⁴⁷⁾.

With non-problematic oxygenation, a second effort at tracheal intubation could take place utilizing the key method, however only if it is reasonable to presume that the factors contributing to the preliminary not successful attempt can be attended to throughout the succeeding effort. For example, an unsuccessful key attempt at intubation utilizing video clip laryngoscopy could yield info regarding the ideal curvature of a tracheal tube with preloaded stylet required momentarily attempt⁽⁴⁷⁾.

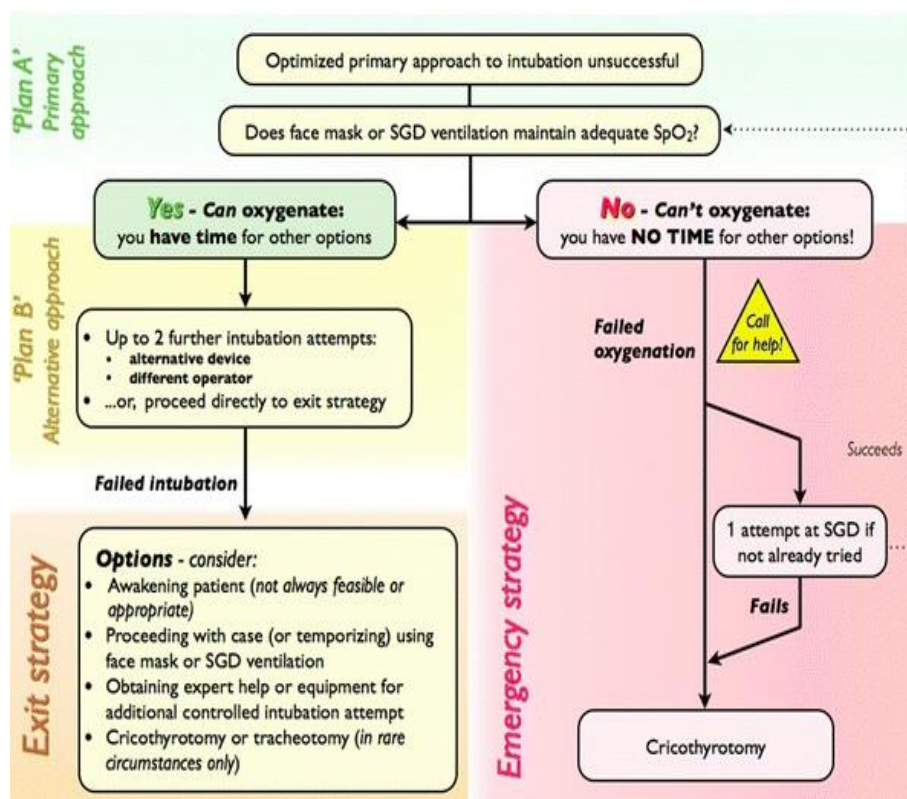


Figure 2: Flow diagram: difficult tracheal intubation encountered in the unconscious patient. SGD = supraglottic device

An alternative approach to tracheal intubation should be utilized if the primary method is unsuccessful, if oxygenation continues to be non-problematic, as well as if further intubation efforts are planned. Experienced companies will frequently proceed to the different technique after only a solitary failed effort with the main tool, recognizing the low step-by-step chance of successful intubation with a 2nd effort utilizing the same tool. In general, the alternate approach should be used after no greater than two failed efforts at tracheal intubation making use of the main approach and should use a different tool or driver⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Various options to DL, made use of alone or in combination, have actually been verified effective in getting an improved view of the larynx and/or allowing effective tracheal intubation when DL is unsuccessful^(47,48). Although various other strategies are likewise effective in knowledgeable hands. Similarly, there is additionally some evidence that DL-facilitated intubation could do well should primary use of several of these exact same choices stop working. Thus, a disagreement can be made that these different tools need to complement and also not necessarily replace DL currently. Regardless of the technique chosen, efficiency demands elective experience in human topics^(49,50).

4. CONCLUSION

The definitive technique of safeguarding the airway of patients in the crash and also emergency department involves positioning of a cuffed endotracheal tube. In many research studies in emergency situation department showing, emergency intubation has a high and also enhancing success rate. The infrequency of these professional occasions needs that proficiency be dealt with continuing education workshops that supply a chance for active experiential understanding and developmental evaluation with responses. Simulation has been utilized to improve difficult airway management abilities in practicing physicians, with improvement being kept for as long as a year.

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