# AIDAA 2016 Guidelines for the Management of **Unanticipated Difficult Tracheal Intubation in Paediatrics**



# STEP 1: Laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation

#### Unable to intubate during first attempt at direct/video laryngoscopy

- Continue nasal oxygen
- One more attempt at intubation (only if SpO, ≥ 95%)
- · Final attempt only by an anaesthesiologist with paediatric experience
- Mask ventilation between attempts
- Optimise position, use external laryngeal manipulation, use bougie/stylet if required
- Consider changing device/ technique/ operator between attempts
- Maintain depth of anaesthesia

Failed Intubation



Resume Mask Ventilation with 100% O,

# STEP 2: Insert SAD to maintain oxygenation

- Continue nasal oxygen
- Preferably use second generation SAD
- Maximum two attempts (only if SpO, ≥ 95%)
- Mask ventilation between attempts
- Consider changing size or type of SAD
- Maintain depth of anaesthesia

Failed Ventilation through SAD



## STEP 3: Rescue face mask ventilation

- Continue nasal oxygen
- Ensure neuromuscular blockade
- Final attempt at face mask ventilation using optimal technique and oral/nasal airways
- Consider insertion of a gastric tube

Succeed

Succeed

Succeed

Wake up the child

Confirm tracheal intubation

using capnography

Consider one of the following

3. Intubate through the SAD using a FOB only,

2. Continue anaesthesia using SAD

provided expertise is available

options:

1. Wake up the child

4. Tracheostomy

if considered safe



# Complete Ventilation Failure



CALL FOR ADDITIONAL HELP

# STEP 4: Emergency surgical airway access

- Continue nasal oxygen and efforts at rescue face mask ventilation
- Perform one of the following techniques

#### Child < 8 years

- Surgical help available: Tracheostomy
- Surgical help unavailable :
  - < 5 years -Transtracheal needle puncture</p>
  - 5 to 7 years needle cricothyroidotomy

# Child ≥ 8 years

 Needle cricothyroidotomy (use pressure regulated jet ventilation and attempt to keep the upper airway patent)

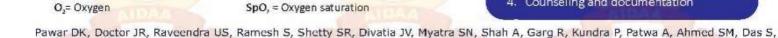
## This flow chart should be used in conjunction with the text

FOB = Fibreoptic bronchoscope

SAD = Supraglottic airway device

## Post-procedure plan

- 1. Further airway management plan
- 2. Treat airway oedema if suspected
- Monitor for complications
- Counseling and documentation



Ramkumar V.All India Difficult Airway Association 2016 guidelines for the management of unanticipated difficult tracheal intubation in Paediatrics.