Queensland Paediatric Consensus Statement: Paediatric Intubation Guide during the COVID-19 outbreak

https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/PDF/guidelines/paediatric-intubation-guide-during-COVID-19.pdf

Based on current knowledge, most paediatric patients requiring emergent intubation will not have COVID- 19. Particular measures (in **red**) are essential in minimising staff exposure.

Clinical care should not be compromised by additional measures but staff safety must be a priority.

Edited for teaching purposes for APLS/PLS courses. These are general guidelines only. Practice will be modified by local circumstances and protocols. Please be familiar with your own local guidelines

Approach to Intubation

- 1. Pre-brief team outside room by proceeding through this list take into room.
- 2. Use COVID airway checklist inside room, (Appendix 7)

Planning:

- o Negative Pressure room or single room with closed door
- Senior Clinician Involvement Anaesthetics as early as possible

Prepare:

- Experienced team, 3 staff in room, outside runner/other staff, pre-intubation huddle
- COVID Intubation pack (Appendix 4), COVID airway checklist (Appendix 7)
- o airway staff to familiarise with COVID circuit setup (Appendix 2)
- Video laryngoscope in room plugged in PLUS appropriately sized blade
- Communication method verbalised (whiteboard/speakerphone)

PPE:

- Airborne/contact PPE observed by spotter for those in room
- o Primary airway operator should double glove
- Face shield/goggles
- o Follow local protocols

Pre-oxygenation:

- o Consider head up position
- o Pre-oxygenate with NRB @ 6L/min OR BVM/T-Piece, + viral filter
- Two handed technique to minimise leak
- o Viral filter immediately above face mask in case of disconnection
- No Appropriation

Perform:

- Most experienced operator
- Use Video Laryngoscopy as Plan A where available
- RSI with 1.2-1.5mg/kg Rocuronium and 1-2mg/kg Ketamine.
- Wait full 60 sec post paralysis where able

Post-ETT:

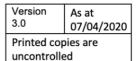
- Inflate cuff prior to initiating ventilation
- Ventilate via complete suction/filter/CO2 circuit with BVM/T-Piece, never directly attached to ETT (Diagram 2/3)
- o Remove outer gloves once position confirmed
- Avoid disconnection where possible
- Consider ongoing paralysis to avoid cough/vent dyssynchrony

Children's Health Queensland Hospital and Health Service Statewide Paediatric Guideline Appendix 7 Queensland Paediatric Team Resus Brief and Airway Checklist COVID **Identify team members Inside Room Outside Room** ☐ Airway Doctor (most experienced available) ☐ Nurse Team Leader and Scribe ☐ Airway Assistant ☐ Runner ☐ Medical Team Leader + Drugs ☐ Drug Nurse Has comprehensive monitoring been applied and working? - Blood pressure (1 minute cycle) - SpO2 - In-circuit EtCO2 - FCG Is the patient's position optimal? - Consider head up position - Bed height Optimised - Consider C-Spine inline immobilisation Is the patient's preoxygenation optimal? - BVM or T-Piece with VIRAL FILTER - Consider two handed mask technique - No Apnoeic Oxygenation Confirm patency of appropriate IV / IO access Is the patient's haemodynamic status optimal? - Consider fluids / inotropes / pressors Is airway equipment available, sized and checked (go through list)? □ Suction □ Video Laryngoscope where □ Adjuncts - NP x 2 ☐ BVM + PEEP Valve able + DL + blades □ Oropharyngeal ☐ ETT x 2 (+/- introducer) ☐ Tube tie/tapes **OR T-Piece** □ LMA ☐ Bougie PLUS VIRAL FILTER ☐ CICO equipment – outside room above mask ☐ Connection circuit as per COVID setup Have the intubation drugs and doses been confirmed? - Drugs (induction / paralytic / pressors / others) and doses - Sedative infusion Team leader to verbalise airway management plans All non-essential staff out of room (aim 3 staff only) Wait full 60 sec post paralytic administration prior to laryngoscopy where able

Team resus brief complete - proceed to intubation

Inflate cuff prior to ventilationInclude difficult airway plan









Paediatric Advanced Life Support

(with COVID-19 considerations)



- Minimise delays for effective CPR
- Appropriate *PPE for AGPs (including ECC, BVM, SGA, endotracheal intubation)
- . Anticipate & prepare for deterioration, minimise delays in PPE application

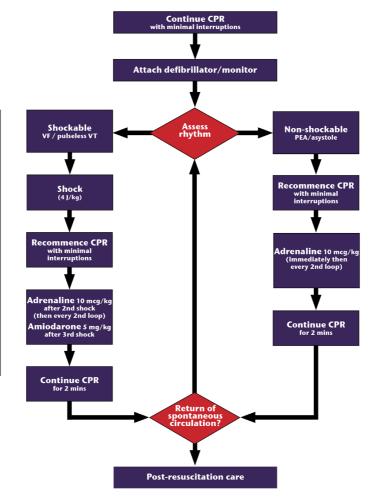
Treatment recommendations for CPR

- Minimise people in room
- PPE in accordance with local guidelines for AGPs Viral filter between airway circuit and face mask,
- Oxygen switched off before circuit disconnected
 Most experienced airway operator, using familian
- airway techniques
 Aerosol generation minimised with following
- airway preferences:

 - 1. ETT, cuffed prefer to 2. SGA (LMA 2nd gen or I-Gel)
 - 3. BVM, two-person technique, OPA, minimise leak

*PPE = personal protective equipment AGP = aerosol-generating procedure ECC = external cardiac compression BVM = bag valve mask ventilation SGA = supra-glottic airway LMA = laryngeal mask airway

OPA = oropharyngeal airway



During CPR

Airway adjuncts (LMA/ETT) Oxygen

Waveform capnography
IV/IO access

Minimise interruptions to CPR

Plan actions before interrupting compressions (e.g. charge manual defibrillator to 4 J/kg)

Consider and correct

Hypoxia

Hypovolaemia

Hyper/hypokalaemia/metabolic disorders Hypothermia/hyperthermia

Tamponade

Thrombosis (pulmonary/coronary

Post-resuscitation care

Re-evaluate ABCDE 12 lead ECG

Treat precipitating causes
Re-evaluate oxygenation and
ventilation

Temperature control (cool)

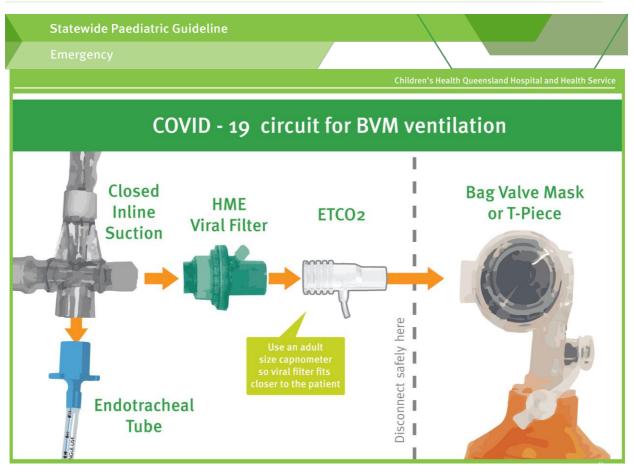


Diagram 2 - COVID-19 Circuit for BVM ventilation (applicable to T-Piece also)

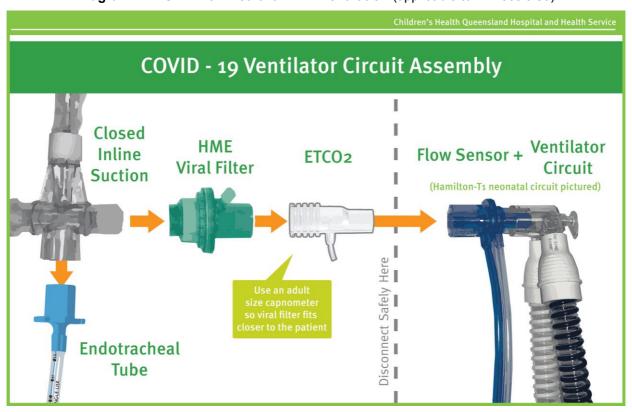


Diagram 3 - COVID-19 Ventilator Circuit Assembly



Version 3.0 As at 07/04/2020

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