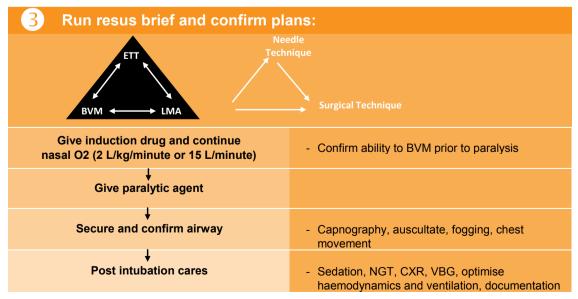
Queensland Paediatric Airway Management Algorithm

Guides						
Age	Cuffed ETT Size	ETT Depth	ГМА	Laryngoscope	NGT size	
0	3 3.5	10 12			6-8	
1			1	1	8	
2	4	13				
3						
4	4.5	14			10	
5			2	2		
6	5	15			10- 12	
7					12	
8	5.5	16				
9			3		12	
10	6	18		3		
11						
12			4			
13	6.5	19		4	12- 14	
14						
15	Adult Sizes					
16						

① Optimise:	
Patient Location	 Resus, OT Call for help - ED Consultant / anaesthetics / critical care
Respiratory function	 Airway open, 20 degree head up, consider NGT High flow nasal cannulae
Patient position	- Ear-sternal notch, face parallel to ceiling, midline, bed height
Pre-oxygenation	- NRBM, Consider NIV / Hi-flow / BVM / T-piece
Haemodynamics	- Beware hypotension, consider fluid / Adrenaline
 Is difficult intubation expected? 	AnatomyPathology (burns, anaphylaxis, epiglotitis)Physiology (critical illness)

2 Designate and Identify:								
PEC	PLE	EQI	JIPMENT	МО	NITORING	DRI	JGS (DEFAULT)	
	Intubator		Self inflating bag		Capnography		Induction -	Ketamine
	Second Intubator		Suction		SpO2			1-2 mg/kg
	Airway Nurse		NPA/OPA		ECG		Paralysis -	Rocuronium
	Drugs		ETT + alt sizes		BP			1.2 mg/kg
	Scribe		Laryngoscope x 2				□ Prepare fluid bolus,	
	C-spine (PRN)		Bougie			Adrenaline, Atropine		tropine
			LMA					
			Difficult Airway Kit					
			Tape+syringe					







Queensland Paediatric Checklist

Emergency

Queensland Paediatric Team Resus Brief and Airway Checklist

Identify team me	embers							
	g team leader al team leader itubator	☐ Airway assistant☐ Second intubator☐ Drugs	□ Runner □ Scribe					
Has comprehen	Has comprehensive monitoring been applied and working?							
- SpO2	uit EtCO2	- Blood pressure (1 minute cycle - ECG	e) [
Is the patient's p	position optimal?							
- Needs	neck inline immobilisationeight OK?	n?						
le the nationt's r	oreoxygenation optima	al?						
- Apnoe - Hi-flow - NIV?	ic O2?	ar:						
Confirm natono	y of appropriate IV / IO) acces	Г	1				
Commin pateric	y or appropriate iv / io	access	_					
Is the patient's haemodynamics optimal? - Consider fluids / inotropes / pressors								
ls airway equinr	nent available, sized a	and checked (go through list)?	Г	1				
☐ Suction☐ BVM (: with Pl and/or		☐ Laryngoscope x 2 ☐ ETT x 2 (+/- introducer) ☐ Bougie ☐ LMA x 2	☐ Adjuncts - NP x 2☐ Oropharyngeal x 2☐ Tube tie					
- Drugs	tion drugs and doses (induction / paralytic / pre ve infusion	been confirmed? essors / others) and doses						
Team leader to	verbalise airway mana	igement plans						
- Include	e difficult airway plan ise specific anticipated co]				

Team resus brief complete - proceed to intubation





Emergency Intubation



USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH BASIC LIFE SUPPORT GUIDELINES. SEE RCH AIRWAY MANAGEMENT CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES.

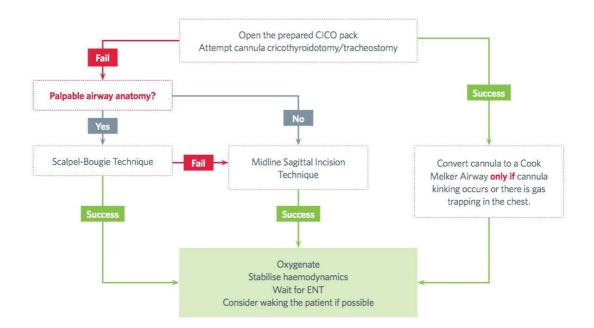
Anaesthesia, PICU, NICU, and Emergency

Plan D: RESCUE CRICOTHYROIDOTOMY/TRACHEOSTOMY

CAN'T INTUBATE, CAN'T OXYGENATE

Perform IF:

- 1. Child anaesthetised/unconscious with GCS < 8
- 2. Unable to intubate patient
- 3. Unable to oxygenate/ventilate patient with either a guedel airway, a laryngeal mask airway, or a two person ventilation technique
- 4. Oxygen saturation is <80% (< 50% with cyanotic heart disease) with bradycardia
- 5. No reversible cause (e.g. laryngospasm) and cricoid pressure has been removed
- 6. Child cannot be woken up



Airway Group

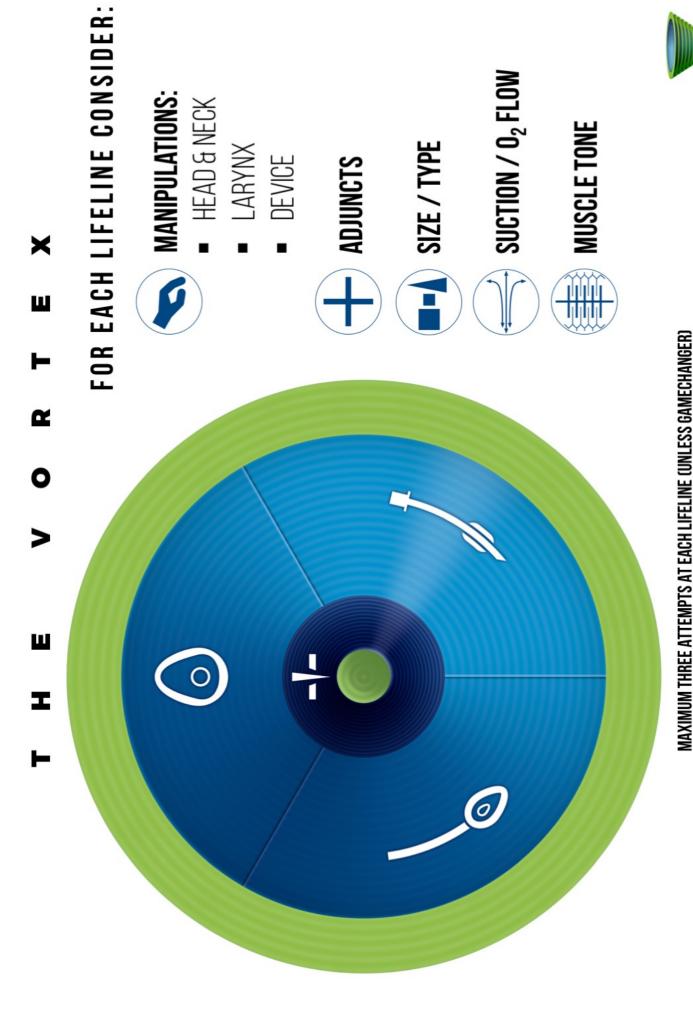
The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne 50 Flemington Road Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia EMAIL airway@rch.org.au www.rch.org.au







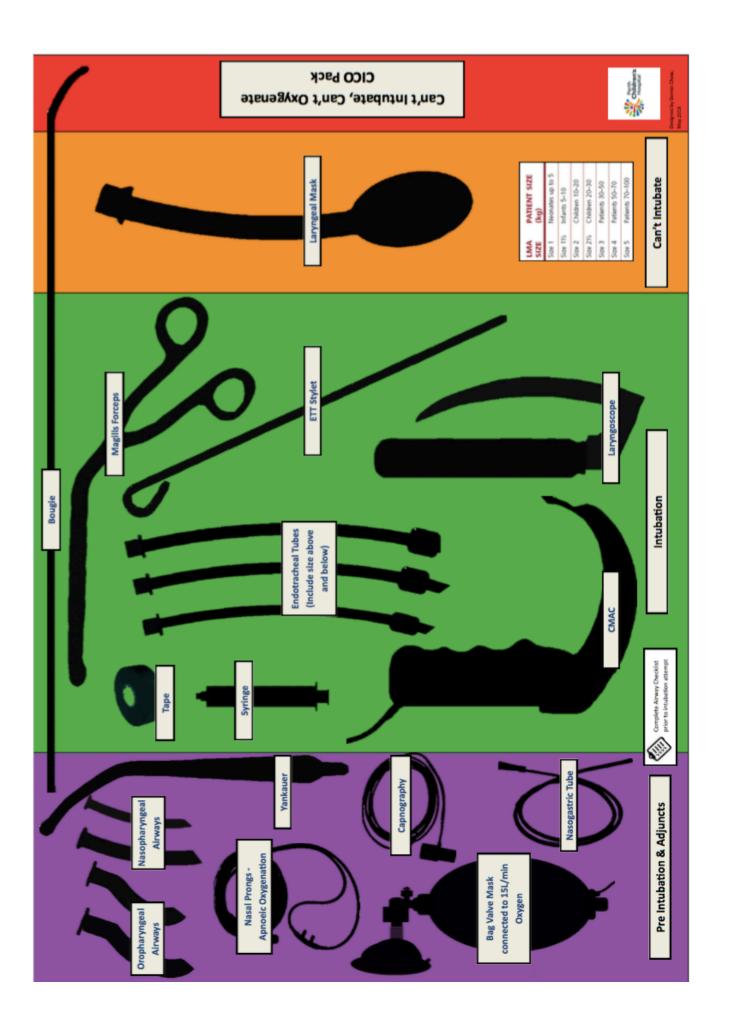












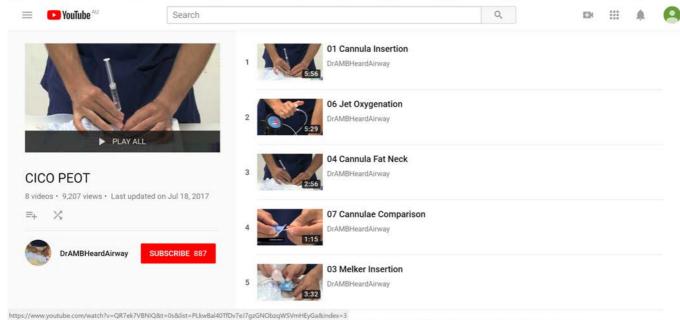
Can't Intubate Can't Oxygenate Resources

https://www.youtube.com/user/DrAMBHeardAirway/feed

Percutaneous Emergency Oxygenation Techniques

CICO PEOT

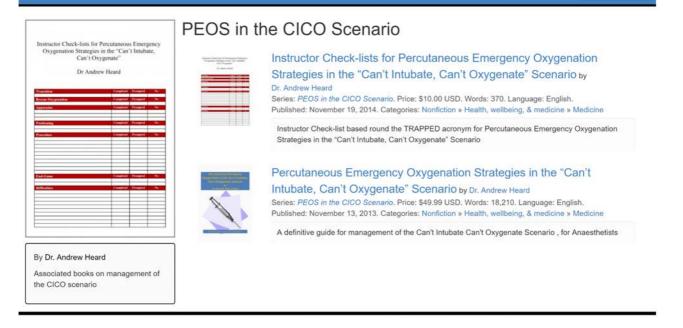




Percutaneous Emergency Oxygenation Strategies

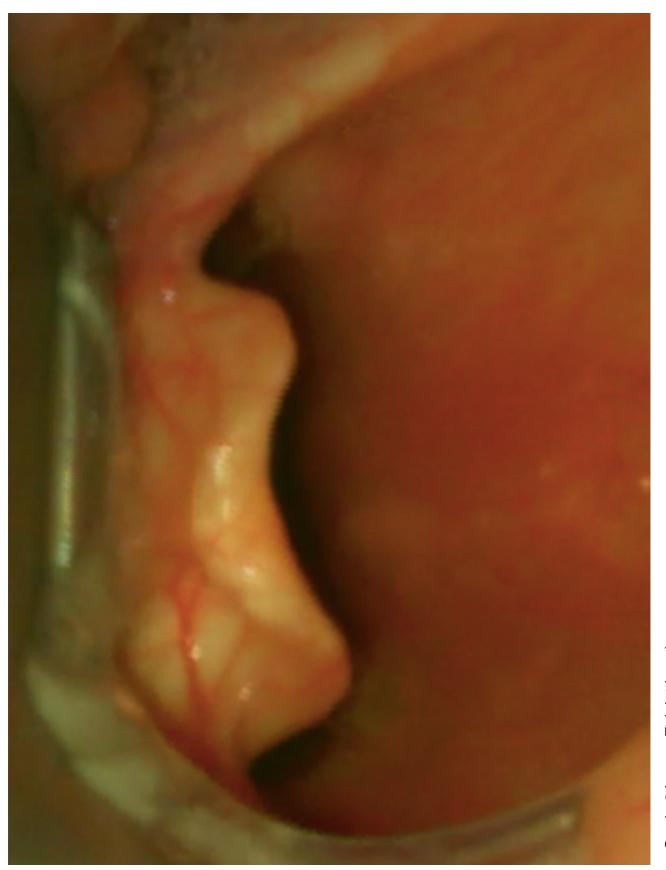
PEOS in the CICO Scenario

https://www.smashwords.com/books/byseries/18074

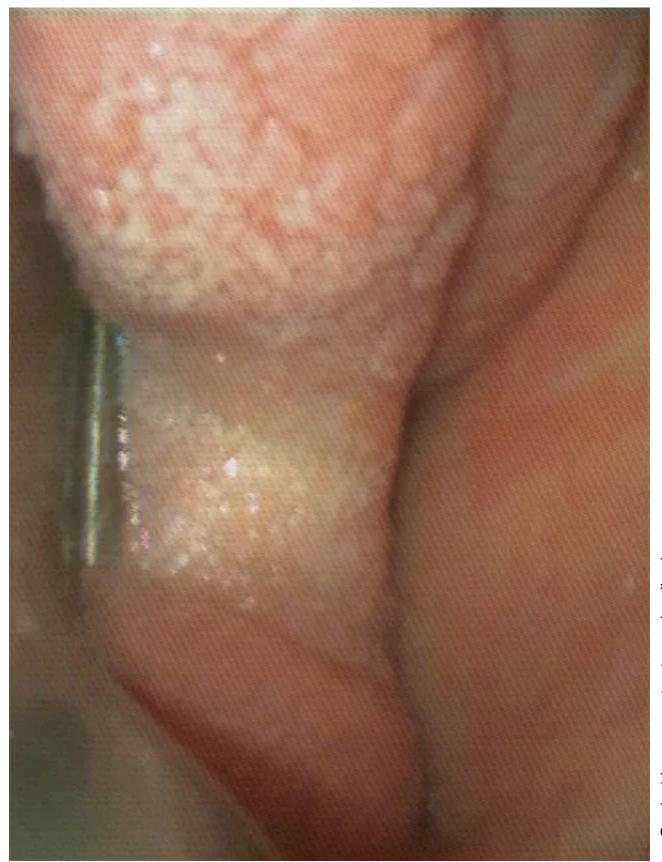








Grade 3 larynx, Epiglottis only



Grade 4 larynx, no structures visualized