

Airway Maintenance A-01A

Prepare the patient
See next page

First, administer a **Sedative/Anxiolytic**:

P	Etomidate [Amidate] 20 mg IV/IO <small>(30 mg for morbidly obese)</small>	or	Versed [midazolam] 10 mg IV/IO	or	Ketamine 200 mg IV/IO
	Peds/WB: 0.3 mg/kg		Peds/WB: 0.1 mg/kg		Peds/WB: 2 mg/kg
	Repeat: every 5 min		Repeat: every 10 min		Repeat: every 10 min

THEN administer **Paralytic**:

P	Rocuronium 100 mg IV/IO	or	Succinylcholine 100 mg IV/IO <small>(150 mg for morbidly obese)</small>	or	Vecuronium 10 mg IV/IO
	Peds/WB: 1 mg/kg		Peds/WB: 1-2 mg/kg		Peds/WB: 0.1 mg/kg
	Repeat: per Med Control		Repeat: @ 5 min if needed		Repeat: per Med Control

Endotracheal Intubation	A-PA4
Sedation Protocol	RX-03

NOTE:

- Once tube is secure, repeat sedation medication ASAP.
- May redose RSI medication, or use an alternative.

If available, the use of a Video Laryngoscope is MANDATORY on ALL endotracheal intubation attempts, and a BOUGIE is mandatory on the second and all subsequent attempts.

A-04
DRUG-ASSISTED
INTUBATION/RSI

RSI/DAI may ONLY be performed with written documentation of training and competency from the medical director.



INDICATIONS

- Patients that are unable to adequately control their own airway (or as prophylaxis for airway burns/inhalation injuries).
 - Severe difficulty breathing with inability to adequately oxygenate and/or ventilate patients
- AND**
- **All** non-invasive measures to establish adequate airway/breathing per the Airway/O₂ Maintenance protocol [A-01] have failed.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known allergy to agents
- Succinylcholine contraindications: Malignant hyperthermia, hyperkalemia (dialysis patient), severe burns/crush injury >12 hours old

Precautions

- Pregnancy
- Dehydration/Sepsis
- Respiratory or Cardiac disease
- Neuromuscular disease
- Facial fractures/instability

PREPARE THE PATIENT

- Provide **c-spine stabilization** as needed, and consider removing the anterior portion of the collar.
- **Position** the patient for optimal visualization
- **Preoxygenate** with high flow O₂ for 2 or more minutes if possible → utilize method appropriate to patient condition. (This establishes an oxygen reserve which will allow for several minutes of apnea.)
- **Assist with a manual resuscitator only if spontaneous ventilation is inadequate/absent.** Avoid positive pressure ventilation if possible to prevent gastric insufflation.
- Establish IV access, and if potentially/currently hypotensive provide fluids and observe for deterioration.
- Attach cardiac monitor and pulse oximetry, and end-tidal CO₂ if available.

NOTES:

- Rapid Sequence Induction/Intubation (RSI) or Drug-Assisted Intubation (DAI) is a procedure used to optimize the airway to maximize the success of endotracheal intubation.
- While intubation may be attempted with only a sedative medication, using a paralytic is generally recommended, and is safe as long as ventilation can be effectively performed with a BVM.
- Sedation (re-medicating) should be one of the main priorities as soon as possible after intubation.
 - Improves patient comfort/experience.
 - Allows for maximal benefit from assisted ventilation/oxygenation.
 - If the patient begins to awaken (with or without concurrent use of paralytics), the fight-or-flight response can create a situation where it will become very difficult to re-sedate them.

QI Review Parameters:

1. {Pending}