THE BEST CPR ...

AMIR SAEED, PED. INTENSIVIST

The Best CPR is no CPR: Lessons

Learned from the PC4 Cardiac Arrest Prevention (CAP)Project

AMIR SAEED,
PED. INTENSIVIST

The Challenge

"People die unnecessarily every single day in our hospitals. It is likely that each clinician can provide an example of a patient who, in retrospect, should not have died during their hospitalization."

Institute for Healthcare Improvement

"How-to-Guide: Rapid Response Teams"

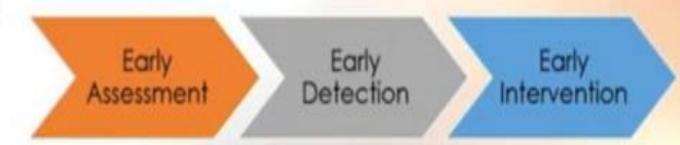


Except for sudden catastrophic events, <u>no patient</u> in a hospital bed should be allowed to deteriorate to the point they stop breathing or their heart stops!

Terri Wells, RN

Additional Findings

- Critical events are preceded by warning signs as much as 6 to 8 hours prior to the actual event.
- 70% of patients who experience circulatory problems demonstrate respiratory issues as much as 8 hours leading up to the event itself.
- 84% of patients who develop cardiac arrest have been unstable within an 8-hour window.
- RRTs are founded on the concept of "failure to rescue."
- So:





Unexpected hospital deaths per day is equal to 33 airplane crashes per day





OLD WAY TO INTERVENE: FOCUS ON CPR



Change Focus to Prevention



Record - Recognize - Report - Respond

Overview

- What is the Rapid Response Team?
 - RRS has several parts, one of them being the Rapid Response Team (RRT)
 - A RRT known by some as the Medical Emergency Team – is a team of clinicians who bring critical care expertise to the patient's bedside or wherever it is needed (IHI, 2007)



Why RRTs?

- To prevent deaths outside the ICU by attending to the patient as soon as the primary care team recognizes the need for the RRT to intervene
- "Help is available around the clock"
- Primary physicians are busy and may not be available
- Not all staff have enough experience to deal with critically ill patients

RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS

IHI recommendations 2004

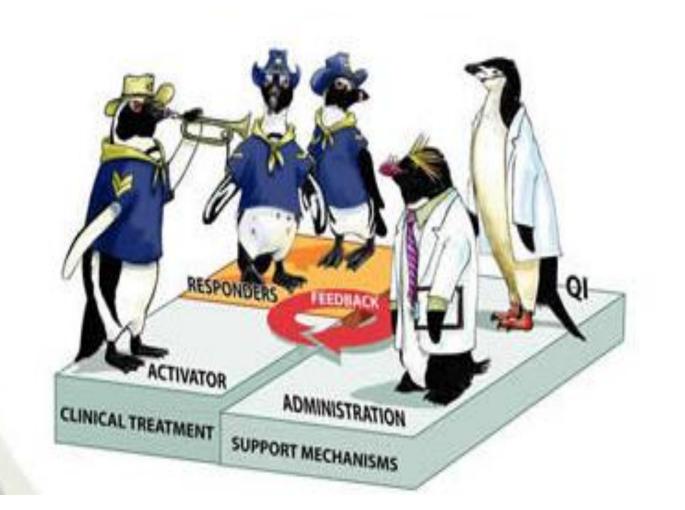
- Institute of Health Care Improvement (IHI) strategy included 6 initiatives in an effort to save 100,000 lives in U.S. Hospitals
- Number one on this list of initiatives was the deployment of a rapid response team.

Purpose of an RRT

- To recognize a deteriorating patient
- Provide immediate, appropriate, evidence-based practice (EBP) intervention.
- Provide education.
- · Provide feedback.
- Follow-ups



RRS Structure



Activators & Responders

- Activator(s) are responsible for calling the Responder(s) if a patient meets the calling criteria
- Responders must reinforce the Activator(s) for calling:

"Why did you call?" vs. "Thank you for calling. What is the situation?"

Remember: There are no "bad calls"!

RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS (RRT) in HOSPITALS



1-Change in Heart Rate

3- Change in Respiratory Rate

5- Signs of Hemorrhage

2- Change in Oxygenation

4- Change in Blood Pressure

6- Decrease in Urine Output

7-Decreased level of consciousness/ Onset of agitation/ Delirium, or Seizures

National Early Warning Score

National Early Warning Score (NEWS)*							
PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Respiration Rate	≤8		9 - 11	12 - 20		21 - 24	≥25
Oxygen Saturations	≤91	92 - 93	94 - 95	≥96			
Any Supplemental Oxygen		Yes		No			
Temperature	≤35.0		35.1 - 36.0	36.1 - 38.0	38.1 - 39.0	≥39.1	
Systolic BP	≤90	91 - 100	101 - 110	111 - 219			≥220
Heart Rate	≤40		41 - 50	51 - 90	91 - 110	111 - 130	≥131
Level of Consciousness				А			V, P, or U

"The NEWS initiative flowed from the Royal College of Physicians' NEWS Development and implementation Group (NEWSDIG) report, and was jointly developed and funded in collaboration with the Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Nursing, National Outreach Forum and NHS Training for Immovation

EARLY WARNING SCORING

MEWS: Physiological changes detected by a number of parameters can provide a more obvious and specific clinical picture of deterioration or instability before any one of them alone could detect this.

	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Heart Rate	Score	<40	41-60	61-90	91-110	111-130	>130
Systolic Blood pressure	< 70	71-80	81-100	101-139	140-169	170-199	>200
Respiration rate		<8		9-14	15-20	21-29	>30
SpO2	<85%	<90%					
Temperature		<35	35.1-36.5	36.6-37.4	37.5		
Level of consciousness		Confused		Alert	Voice	Pain	Uncons.

PEDIATRIC CRITERIA FOR CALLING RRT

Airway threat:

Breathing:

- Apnea
- 2. Hypoxemia:
 - SpO2 < 90%
 - SpO2 < 60% for children with cyanotic heart disease
- Moderate to sever respiratory distress
- Tachypnoea
 - 1. 0 -3 months > 60
 - 3 − 12 months > 50
 - I − 4 years > 40
 - Over 5 years > 30

Circulation:

Heart rate:

- < 1 year 100 180</p>
- 1-4 years 90 160
- 5 12 years 80 140
- 12 years 60 130

Pediatric criteria for calling RRT

2. Hypotension: (systolic BP)

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< 3 months < 50
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$$4 - 12 \text{ months} < 60$$

$$1 - 4 \text{ years } < 70$$

$$5 - 12 \text{ years } < 80$$

4. Neurological:

Acute change in mental status

Seizures

Necessary Teamwork Skills





Costs of RRT

Special remunerations of the RRT members

Costs of staff education





Benefits of RRT

- Improved patient safety and shorter hospital stays
- Fewer code blues and fewer transfers to ICU
- Increased awareness by nurses of signs and symptoms leading to deterioration in a patient's condition
- Decline in hospital mortality and morbidity
- Avoidance of pain and suffering
- Increased satisfaction of patients
- Increased job satisfaction among nurses

Scientific Evidence that RRTs help

- 50% reduction in the occurrence of cardiac arrest outside the ICU
 - (Buist, M.D. et al. Effects of a medical emergency team on reduction of incidence of and mortality from unexpected cardiac arrests in hospital: preliminary study. BMJ 2002;324:1-6)
- 17% decrease in the incidence of cardiopulmonary arrests (6.5 vs 5.4 per 1000 admissions)
 - (DeVita, M.A. et al. Use of medical emergency team responses to reduce hospital cardiopulmonary arrests. Quality and Safety in Health Care 2004;13(4):251-254)
- Severe postoperative adverse events (i.e., respiratory failure, stroke, severe sepsis, acute renal failure) were reduced by 58%, emergency ICU admissions were reduced by 44%, postoperative deaths were reduced by 37%, and mean duration of hospital stay decreased from 23.8 to 19.8 days in surgical patients
 - (Bellomo, R. et al. Prospective controlled trial of effect of medical emergency team on postoperative morbidity and mortality rates. Critical Care Medicine 2004;32:916-921)

Does it Work?

	Before	After
No. of cardiac arrests	63	22
Deaths from cardiac arrest	37	16
No. of days in ICU post arrest	163	33
No. of days in hospital after arrest	1363	159
Inpatient deaths	302	222

Bellomo R, Goldsmith D, Uchino S, et al. A prospective before-and-after trial of a medical emergency team. Medical Journal of Australia. 2003;179(6):283-287.

Cardiac Arrest Prevention

Quality Improvement Project From the Pediatric Cardiac Critical Care Consortium (PC4)

Research in Progress

Jeffrey Alten, Darren Klugman, David Cooper, Tia Raymond, Shari Wooton, Jeff Anderson, Katie Clarke-Myers, Michael Gaies on behalf of the PC⁴ CAP Investigators

-COHORT INCLUDED 36,723

-45% DECREASE IN CARDIAC ARREST RATE FROM 5.1 TO 2.8/1000 CICU DAYS

OTC RRT









لينك ورود به وبينار: http://www.s.ac.ir/namum

14-1+: cielu

زمان: ۹۹/۹/۱٦

بأرال الكنات واحد أجوال شمع فنحد مركز أجواش مرطان فعالا وبالاستارى متبريت ويطاره أحتاره أتاس



شرايط فعال سازى RRT

هر موقع تکران بد حالی بیمار هستید،



تغییسز حیاد در ضربیان قلب بیمیار پیم گفتسر از ۵۰ یا بیشتو از ۱۲۰ بار در دقیقه



فیت حادہ فلسار خبون پید گفتنو از ۱۰۰ میلیں۔ متر جبوہ



نعیسر حیاد در وضعیت تنفسس : کمتسر از ۸ با بیشتر از ۲۸ بار در دقیقه



کاهشتی SPO بند کشتر از ۱۹۰۰ علیر فیر در پاللت کسیزن



عبر ماد در وضعیت هونساری بیمار



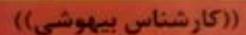
((پرستار ICU))

برسی نبض بیمار

اندازه گیری علائم حیاتی

بررسي وضعيت هوشياري

اطمينان ازبرقراري راه وريدي



ارزیابی راه هوایی

شمارش تعداد تتفس

برقراري تهويه مناسب

اندازه گیری اشباع خون شریانی

هر موقع نگران بد حالی بیمار هستید.

تغییر حاد در ضربان قلب بیمار: کمتر از ۵۰ یا بیشتر از

۱۲۰ بار در دقیقه

افت حاد فشار خون به کمتر از 90میلی متر جیوه

تغییر حاد در وضعیت تنفسی: کمتر از ۸ یا بیشتر از ۲۸

بار در دقيقه

کاهش SPO به کمتر از ۹۰ درصد علیرغم دریافت

اكسيزن

تغییر حاد در وضعیت هوشیاری بیمار

شماره تماس:



شرح وظايف تيم RRT

((يوستار ICU))

بررسي نبض بيمار

اندازه کیری علائم حیاتی

بررسي وضعيت هوشياري

اطمینان از برقراری راه وریدی

((کارشناس بیهوشی))

ارز یابی هوایی

شمارش تعداد تنفس

پر قراری تهویه مناسب

اندازه کیری اشباع خون شریانی

چک لیست مراقبت های پس از لوله گذاری تراشه در مرکز آموزشی درمانی نمازی

ناين	گردش خون:	تنفس:	راه هوایی:	
جهت جلوگیری از آسپیراسیون احتیاطات الازم اجراشده است؟ قرار دادن سر تخت در زاویه ۲۰ درجه NG Tube / OG Tube است؟ داروی ضد درد انتخابی: Fentanyl 0.5 - 1 mag/kg push + gtt 25 mag/hr uptitrate by 25 mag/hr PRN داروی آرامبخش: (اجتناب از تجویز بنزودیازیین ها) Propofol 5mag/kg/min bolus (for 5 min) + gtt at 5-50 mag/kg/min	ملائم حیاتی چک شده است؟ PRN Comparison Comparison	العليمات ونتيلاتور انجام شده است؟ المهت حفاظت از ربه هاى بيمار:	بالن بر شده است؟ عمق لوله تراشه ثبت شده است؟ لوله تراشه با بالد یا چسب فیکس شده است؟ مداهای تنفسی دو طرفه ریه چک شده است؟ محل لوله تراشه با کاپنوگرافی تاییدشده است؟ کورمورت نیاز همق لوله تراشه اصلاح گردیده است؟	
		تثظیم پارامترهای ونتیلانور بر طبق وضعیت بیمار انجام شده است؟		

چک لیست لوله گذاری تراشه در مرکز آموزشی درمانی نمازی

بیمار را آماده کنید

وسایل را آماده کنید

نيمرا مهياكتيد

- برای لوله کذاری مشکل آماده شوید
 - در صورت برخور د با لوله گذاری مشکل مرحله بعدی مشخص است ا⊓
 - استفاده از ایروی و تهویه با آمبو و ماسک
 - استفاده از لارینژیال
 ماسک □
 - استفاده از
 کریکوتایروتومی □

- اکسیژناسیون ۱۰۰ ٪به مدت ۳ تا ۵ دقیقه اتجام شده ؟□
- آیا وضعیت قرار گرفتن بیمار برای لوله گذاری تراشه مناسب است؟□
- آیا میتوان وضعیت بیمار قبل از لوله گذاری را بهبود داد؟□
- آیا ورید محیطی و یا مرکزی مناسب و کار آمد وجود دارد؟□

- آیا مانیتورینگ شامل
 نوار قلب فشار خون،
 پالس اکسیمتری به بیمار
 وصل شده است ؟□
- آیا وسایل زیر چک شده
 و آماده است؟
 - آمبو وماسک به همراه
 - شلنگ اکسیژن □
- ساكشن سالم وأماده 🗆
 - ميز ائتوباسيون □
 - دستگاه تنفسی ست شده و آماده□
- آیا داروهای بیهوشی شامل کتامین و شل کننده عضلاتی و افدرین آماده است؟□

- نقش افرادرا مشخص کنید □
 - رهبر تيم 🗆
- فردی که لوله گذاری - - - -
 - میکند
 - نفر دوم جهت لوله گذاری□
- فردی که کریکوییدرا
 - فشار ميدهد 🗆
- فردی که دارو تزریق
 - میکند 🗆
- در صورت برخور د با لوله
 گذاری مشکل چگونگی
 جلب کمک مشخص
 - است؟ 🗆

چک لیست مراحل خارج کردن لوله تراشه در مرکز آموزشی درمانی نمازی

	۱. داشتن دستور مربوطه از طرف اتندینگ بخش
	NDO 15
	۲. بیمار حداقل به مدت ۴ ساعت NPO باشد
<u> </u>	
3	۳. میز لوله گذاری تراشه بر بالین بیمار آماده باش
ز داده شود	۴. مراحل خارج کردن لوله تراشه به بیمار توضیح
باده باشد	۵. وسایل مربوط به ساکشن لوله تراشه و دهان آه
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
، کانول بینی برحسب نیاز آماده و وصل به فلومتر باشد	۶. وسایل اکسیژن درمانی شامل ماسک اکسیژن
	THE L. AND P.
سیژن درجریان باشد	٧. فلومتر اكسيژن داراي آب بوده به قدر لازم اك
-	10.11
حداقل سه دقیقه اکسیژن ۱۰۰ ٪دریافت کند	۸. بیمار در وضعیت نشسته قرار گیرد و به مدت
¥	ALERS THE LOCAL SECTION ASSESSMENT
	۹. NGT بیمار ساکشن شود
· ·	CONTRACTOR NO. V. DOS No.
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	West of the second
به توسط سرنگ ۱۰سی سی بطور کامل خالی شود	۱۱. باند لوله تراشه باز شده و هوای کاف لوله تراش
4	The Atlanta Park
بود .	۱۲. تست نشت هوا از اطرافت لوله تراشه انجام گ
دا ساکشن شود	۱۳. لوله تراشه را خارج کرده و فضای دهان مجد
نور په حالت stand byبر ګر ده	۱۴. اکسیژن روی صورت بیمار قرار گیرد و ونتیلا
The second secon	
ده و پس از نیم ساعت ABG انجام گیرد و حداقل تا ۴ ساعت NPO باشد	۱۵. بیمار تانیم ساعت Close Observe شا
4	
رده	۱۶. سیرمراحل انجام شده در پرونده بیمار ثبت گ

تقسیم بندی بخش ها

مراقبت های ویژه جراحی توزادان

		•
بخش های فرمز	بخش های زرد	بخش های سبز
درمان حاد ۱	ترباز	جراحى استخوان
يونيت	فصت	جراحی کلیه
پوئیت T	درمان حاد دو	ويتكاورى
بونيت	اورزانس جراحى	داخلی خون۳
مونست ۴	مراقبت قلبيءا	مرافيت هاي تشتج
بونست	مر افيت فليسT	يبوئد مقز استخوان
Printer	T celes	جراحى كودكان
Vonin		جراحی مغز و اعماب گودگان
	جراحي يلاستيك	اورزائس ئوزادان
يونيت ٨	داخلی مغز و اعصاب ۱	اکو کاردیو کراش بزر کسالان
داخلي!	داخلی مغز و اعصاب ۲	يور وديناميك
مراقبت های ویژه کویدا	داخلی خون ۱	افدوستكويس
مرافيت هاي ويزه كويد ٢	داخلی خون ۲	مراقبت های پس از اندوسکویی
کوید ۱	كوارش يزركسالان	آئز ہو کر افی قلب
T Sept	داخلی کلیدا	آنز يوکراڻي عنوعي
جراحي بنغز و اعتماب	داخلی کلیه ۲	مرافيت هاي ويزه اورزائس
کویند کو دکان	همومی کودکان	مراقبت های ویژه عمومی
	داخلی کودکان۱	مراقبت های ویژه مرکزی
and the second s		مراقبت های ویژه داخلی!
بخش رادیولوژی (سی ئی اسکن، سونوکرافی و 	داخلی کودکانT	مراقبت های ویژه داخلی ۲
ام آر آی و)	ەاخلى كودكان؟	مرافيت هاي ويزه جراحي
	گوارش گودگان	مراقبت های ویژه جراحی مغر و اعصاب!
	ایمنولوزی و آلرزی	مراقبت های ویژه جراحی مفز و اعصاب۳
	مرافیت های پس از آنژیوگرافی	مراقبت های ویژه داخلی کودکان ا مراقبت های ویژه داخلی کودکان ۲
	عادران پر خطر	
	اورزانس کودکان	مرافیت های ویژه چراحی کودکان د. افغان های دیاه داخل شیادان ا
		مراقبت های ویژه داخلی نوزادان ۱ بدافت های مداد داخلی ایراندان ۲
		مراقبت های ویژه داخلی نوزادان T
		مراقبت های ویژه داخلی نوزادان۳

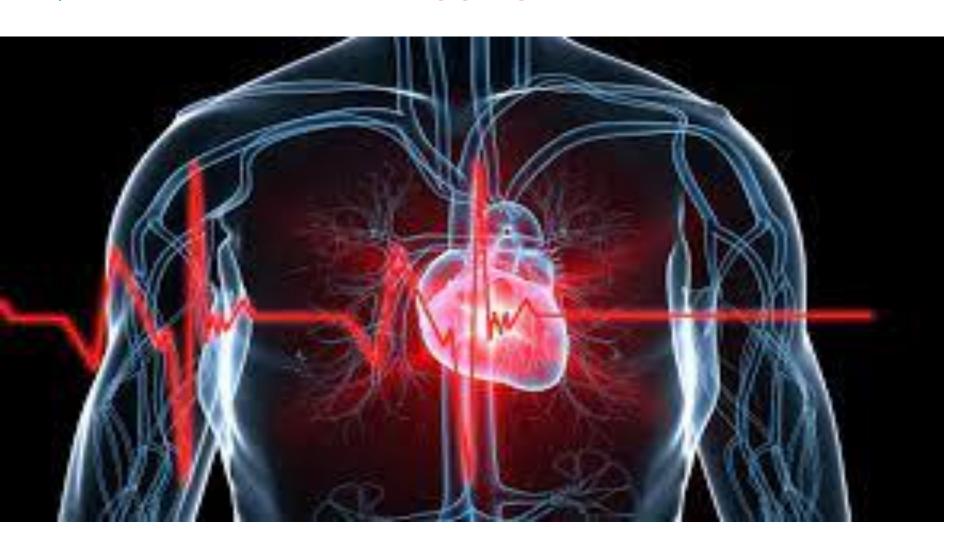
DOCUMENTATION



√گزارش عملکرد تیم RRT زمستان ۹۹

اسقند	يهمن	۱۳دی	aLo	
7794	A-Y-	Y**	زیت انجام شده	تعداد وي
*9.	۵۲۹	F-Y	خلات انجام شده	تعداد مدا
هماتو ۱ و ۳ و ۳	نورولوژی ۱ و ۲- جراحی ۱	داخلی معومی ۱- حاد ۱	ای راند شده	يخشي
يورو	جراحی ۳- نفرولوژی ۱	یونیتهای اورژانس معومی		
داخلی عمومی ۱	نفرولوژی ۲- گوارنش	همودياليز(عصر)		
داخلی ۳	جراحى يلاستيك	جراحی مغز و اعصاب ۱		
يونيتهاى اورژانس عمومى	يونيتهاى اورژانس عمومي			
همودياليز(عصر)	همودياليز(عصر)			
	AA	_	تعداد بيماران	بیماران انتقالی از
ا ۳ شیفت	از زمان انتقال تا	-	تعداد شيفتهاي	⊸, icu
			راند هر بیمار	يخش
	٣		تعداد بيماران	های
	*		انتقال مجدد به ICU	بسترى
(PTE R\O	۱ (مسعود مجیدی		تعداد بیماران فوتی	
_	-	١٣٢	CF دی ماه در	تعدا 🗷
		^	راند شده توسط	بخشهاي
		آذر ۱۶۳	RRT	
_	1-4	_	CP يهمن ماه	Russ
	^		ن راند شده توسط	در بخشهاء
	دی ۱۳۷		RRT	
A۶	_	_	CP اسفند ماه	تعدا 🗷
^			ن راند تنده توسط	
بهمن ۹۴			RRT	

CARDIAC ARREST PREVENTION PROJECT





EMCrit Call/Response Intubation Checklist

Plan

HOp Killers-Hemodynamics, Ox. pH RSI · Awake · DSI · RSA · ICP/Vascular Induction Agent/Muscle Relaxant Push-Dose Pressors Failed Airway Plan Verbalized Cric-Con Evaluation (± Mark/Inject) Post-Intubation Sedation

Awake Intubation

o Glycopyrrolate 0.2 mg IV & Ondensetron 4mg IV (Sensetyment

o Atomized Lidoceine 4% 3ml sprayed into posterior propherynx

o Sodate with aliquots of Ketamina (10-20 mg) or 1-2 ml Ketamina-

o Viscous Lidoceine Iollipop 2%, place on langue depressor

Heavy Ketofol (75 mg Ketamine, 25 mg propofol in the same syrings)

o Atomicad Lidocaine 4% 3ml sprayed through cords

o intubate awake or place bougie, then sedate/paralyse

Patient Prep

Denitrogenation Oxygenated (Consider CPAP) Look in Mouth · Dentures Positioning (Pace Parallel, Ears/Notch, 20" Head-Up, Collar Plan) Monitors (Pulse Ox Visible) Reliable Access Nasal Prongs for ApOx ± Gastric Tube

Equipment

BVM (± PEEP Valve) on Oxygen Waveform Capnograph on BVM & Tested Video Larvngoscope Intubation Equipment (Tube, 2:Send Stylet, 2 Syringes, Sack-Up Laryngoscope, CPA, Tube-Securing Device) Failed Airway Equipment at Bedside

> (At minimum: Bougle, SGA, Scalpel) Suction x 2

Team

Roles Assigned for Each Stage of Failed Airway Plan Pulse Ox Watcher/Reoxygenation Role Assigned ELM/Head Elev. Assistant Briefed Team is all in PPE

by Weingert S, Nickson C, Rabinovich J, Strayer R. version 2015-02-06

o Suction mouth and then pad dry with gause

o Nabulized Lidocaine 4% 5ml @ 6 lom

o Switch to nesal cannula at 15 lpm

o Prooxygonate o Position

o Restrain arms

Pretreatment

5-5 minutes prior to intubation

Cric-Con

o DM, but Stable: Mark/Kit to Sedalde/US (4)

o Diff. & Hypoxemic: Inject / Prep / Open Kit /

All Alivanya: Discuss/Feel/See Kit (5)

Scalpel in Hand (2)

o Lidocaine 1.5 mg/kg for High-ICP/Vescular with clevated SP

o Pentanyl S mcg/kg for High-ICP/Vascular with elevated SP (alternatively Remifentanil 5 mcg/kg) o Scopolamina 0.4 mg for amnosia in hypotensive pt intubation

Info

Co to emerit.org/ **eirwe**s

Initial Post-Intubation Analgo-Sedation

Pold and use only this side during Checklist Procedure

- o Fentanyl 2 mcg/kg bolus then 1 mcg/kg/hr
- o Hydromorphone 0.5-1 mg bolus than repeat a 10 minutes until

- o Midazolam 0.05 mg/kg bolus then 0.025 mg/kg/hr
- o Propofol 0.5 mg/kg bolus then 20 mcg/kg/min
- o Ketamine 1 mg/kg bolus then 0.5 mg/kg/hr

Titrate to calm, spantaneously-breathing patient

Intubation Meds

Drug	Normotensive Dose	Normotensive Dose (70 kg Pt)	Hypotensive Dose
Ketamine	2 mg/kg	140 mg	0.5 mg/kg
Ketofol (100 mg ketamine, 100 mg propofol to make 20 ml)	0.2 ml/kg	14 ml	
Etomidate	0.2 mg/kg	20 mg	10 mg
Propotol	1.5-2 mg/kg	150 mg	15 mg
Succinylchaline	1.5-2 mg/kg	140 mg	2 mg/kg
Rocuronium	1.2 mg/kg	20 mg	1.6 mg/kg
Vecuronium	0.2 mg/kg	20 mg	

Sux Contra

o Shake Syringe Hard

Push-Dose Epi

Cardiac-Arrest (1:10000) Epinaphrine

o In a 10 ml syringe, add 9 ml NS

o Into this syrings draw up 1 ml of

o Label "Epinophrine 10 mcg/ml"

o Dosc 0.5-2 ml (5-20 mcg) o 1-5 min

o Throw away at end of shift if unused

- o Malignant Hyporthormia History o Strokes with hemiperesis > 72 hours old o ICU Stay > 2 weeks o Surna/trauma > 72 hours old o NMJ Discaso
- o Myopethics/Muscular Dystrochics o Procxisting Hyporkelomie or Strong suspicon o Guillein-Serro

Initial Vent o Assist Control/Volume Mode

- o Vt 5 ml/kg ISW
- o RR 16 (10 in esthme/copd) o JES 60 l/min
- o PEEP 5 (0 in asthma/cood) o FiOZ 40%

Low pH Tube

- o Place on Vent (SIMV-Volume, Vt 550, FID2 100N, IFR 20 (pm, PS 10, PEEP 5, RR 0)
- o Place on STCO2 o RSA or Vent as Sag (Change RR to 16)
- o Change Vent to (IFR 60 lpm, RR 50, VT 8 ml/kg, rioz 40%) o Confirm same ETCO2 and send ASG

o Females: 3.5, 7.5 ET Max, inflate 4 ml, 18 cm to tip o Malos: 4.5, 8.5 ET Max, inflate 5 ml, 20 cm to tip

This checklist is for informational purposes only. ALL information must be vetted with your clinical judgment, pharmacy, and hospital committees/regulations:

Plan

HOp Killers-Hemodynamics, Ox, pH
RSI · Awake · DSI · RSA · ICP/Vascular
Induction Agent/Muscle Relaxant
Push-Dose Pressors
Failed Airway Plan Verbalized
Cric-Con Evaluation (± Mark/Inject)
Post-Intubation Sedation

Patient Prep

Denitrogenation
Oxygenated (Consider CPAP)
Look in Mouth · Dentures
Positioning
(Rose Parallel, Bare, Notes, 20' Head-Up, Collar Plan)
Monitors (Pulse Ox Visible)
Reliable Access
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Equipment

Table
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Waveform Capnograph on BVM & Tester
Video Laryngoscope
Intubation Equipment
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Team is all in PPE

By Weingart S, Nickson C, Rabinovich J, Strayer R. Sersion 2015-02-08

Fold and use only this side during Checklist Proced

Awake Intubation

- o Glycopyrrolate 0.2 mg IV & Ondansetron 4mg IV (give as cardy as possible)
- o Suction mouth and then pad dry with gauze
- o Nebulized Lidocaine 4% 5ml @ 6 lpm
- o Atomized Lidocaine 4% 3ml sprayed into posterior oropharynx
- o Viscous Lidocaine Iollipop 2%, place on tongue depressor
- o Preoxygenate
- o Position
- o Restrain arms
- o Switch to nasal cannula at 15 lpm
- o Sedate with aliquots of Ketamine (10-20 mg) or 1-2 ml Ketamine-Heavy Ketofol (75 mg Ketamine, 25 mg propofol in the same syringe)
- o Atomized Lidocaine 4% 3ml sprayed through cords
- o Intubate awake or place bougie, then sedate/paralyze

Pretreatment

- 3-5 minutes prior to intubation
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- o Fentanyl 3 mcg/kg for High-ICP/Vascular with elevated BP (alternatively Remifentanil 3 mcg/kg)
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Go to emcrit.org/ airway



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o Shake Syringe Hard

- o Malignant Hyperthermia History
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- o Burns/trauma > 72 hours old
- o NMJ Disease
- o Myopathies/Muscular Dystrophies
- Preexisting Hyperkalemia or Strong suspicon
- o Guillain-Barre

Initial Vent

analgesia

- o Assist Control/Volume Mode
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2964 patients from 197 sites across 29 countries from October 2018 to July 2019

Intubation Practices and Adverse Peri-Intubation Events

in Critically III Patients From 29 Countries

major clinical event occurred after intubation in 45.2% of patients cardiovascular instability in 42.6%, severe hypoxemia in 9.3%,

and cardiac arrest in 3.1%

HON KILLONS

emodynamics Oxygenation Low pH

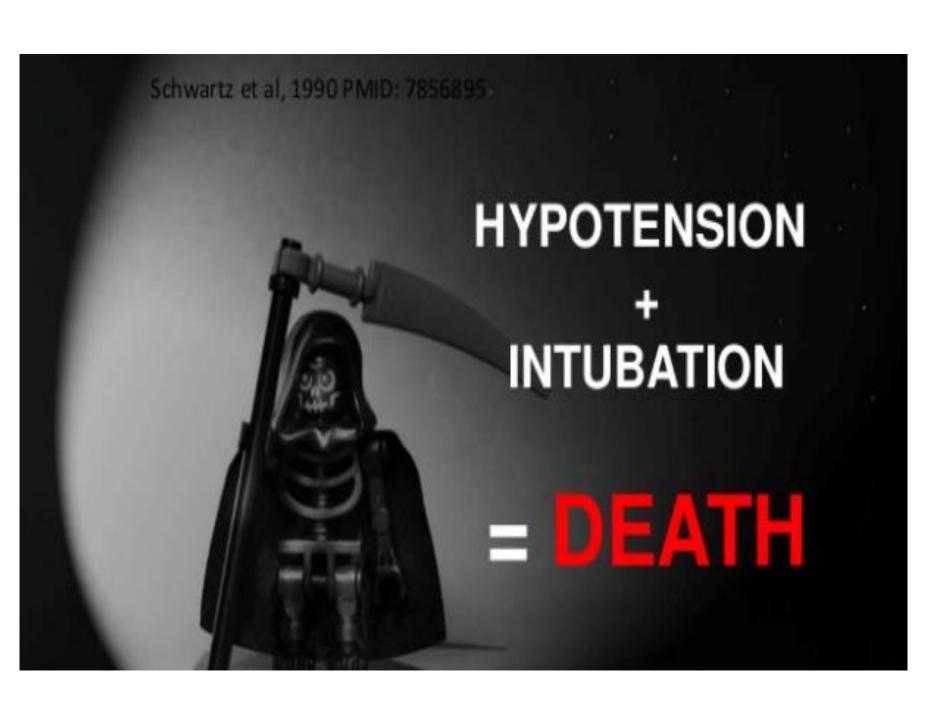


sBP < 90 mmHg



Cardiac Arrest

RESUSCITATION BEFORE INTUBATION



FLUID resuscition

Vasopressor

AIM for "higher-than-normal" BP

PUSH DOSE PRESSORS

from the EMCrit Podcast (blog.emcrit.org) and EM:RAP

EPINEPHRINE

Has alpha and beta 1/2 effects so it is an inopressor Do not give cardiac arrest doses (1 mg) to patients with a pulse

Mixing Instructions:

- Take a 10 ml syringe with 9 ml of normal saline
- Into this syringe, draw up 1 ml of epinephrine from the cardiac amp (Cardiac amp contains Epinephrine 100 mcg/ml)
- · Now you have 10 mls of Epinephrine 10 mcg/ml

Onset-1 minute

Duration-5-10 minutes

Dose-0.5-2 ml every 2-5 minutes (5-20 mcg)



-Pediatric dose:

- * Dilute the patient's individualized code dose of epi (0.01 mg/kg) to a total volume of 10cc with saline.
- * Give 1cc of epi spritzer IV up to every 2 minutes as needed.

Hemodynamics

Oxygenation Low pH

$SpO_2 < 93 - 95\%$

> 95 %

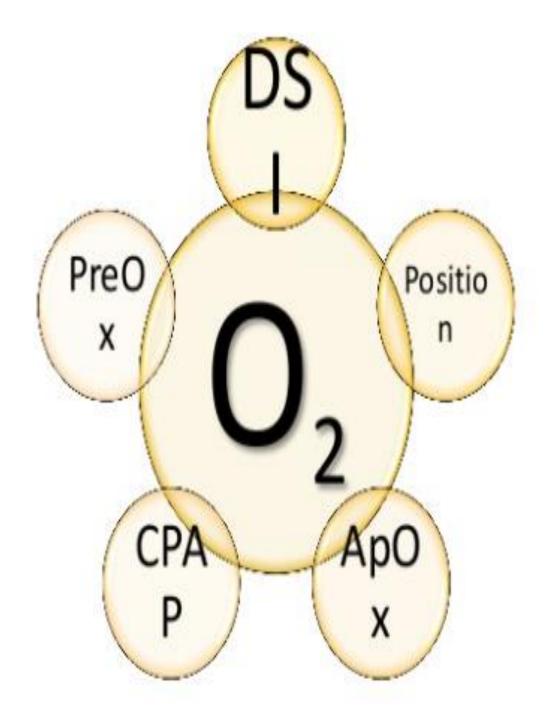
91-95%

 $\binom{1}{2}$

 $SpO_2 < 70\%$

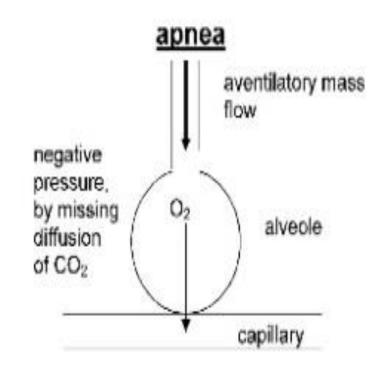
< 91 %

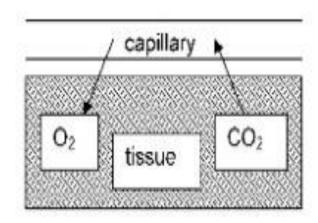
Pre-induction Induction Apnea Intubation stimulus Post-intubation

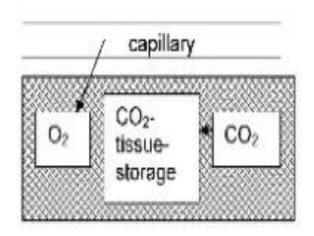




no change in pressure O_2 CO_2 alveole capillary







DOSE SINART

Anaesthetics

- LOW

Paralytics

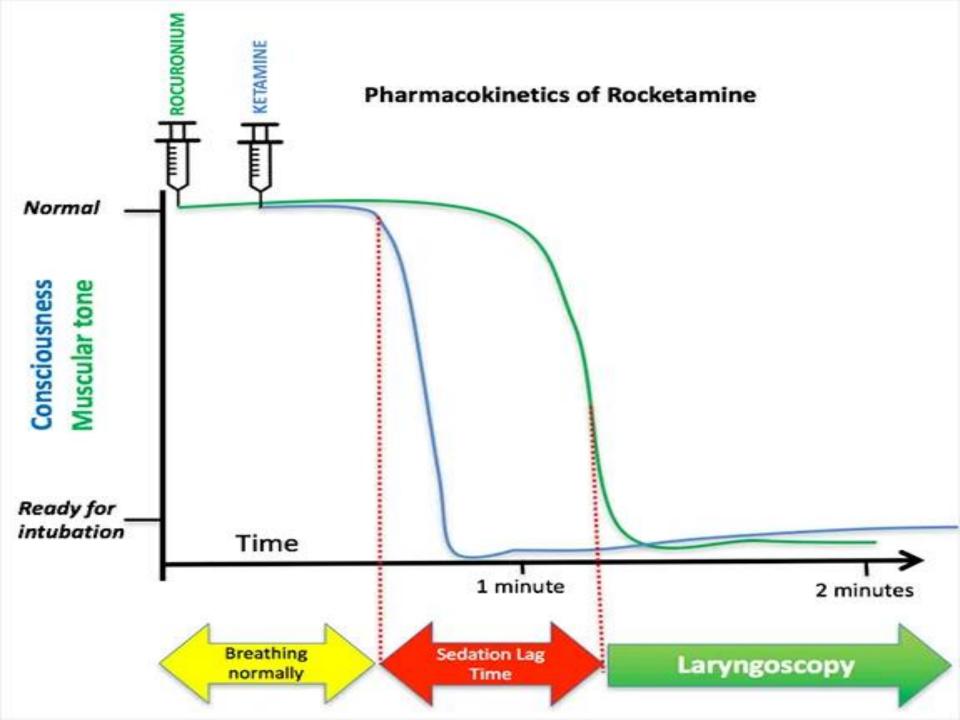
- HIGH

Vasopressor

- INFUSION + PUSH

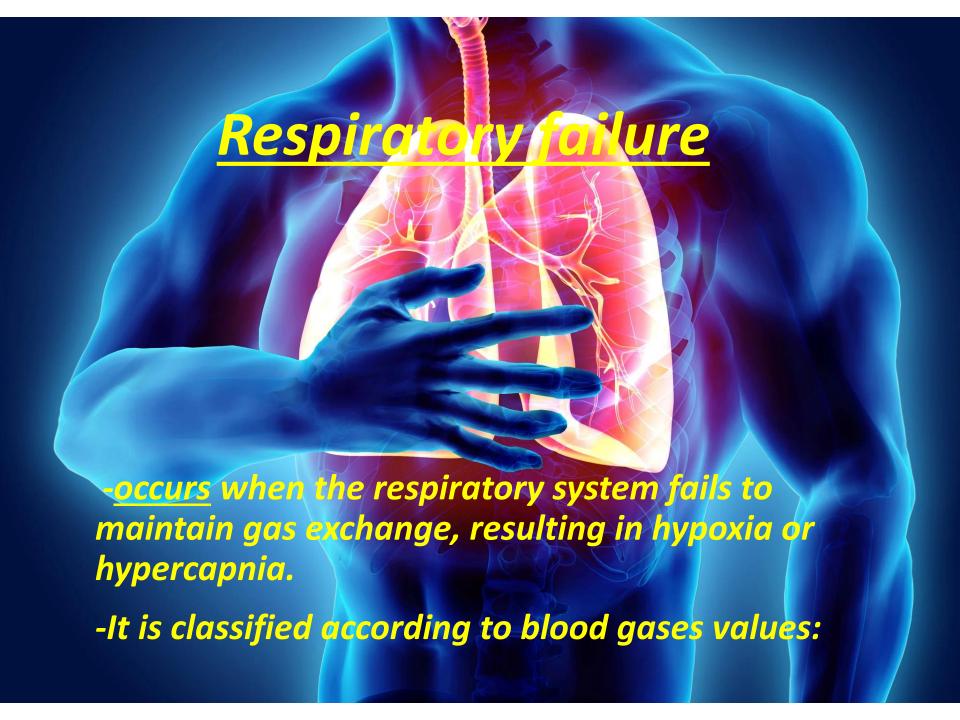
Local anaesthetics - READY





- No benzodiazepine for pre-treatment.
- •Induction with high-dose rocuronium (e.g. 1.2-1.4 mg/kg) followed by ketamine.
- Adequate preoxygenation & apneic oxygenation.
- Voluntary hyperventilation before induction (if possible).
- •In select high-risk patients, BiPAP with a backup rate may be used to provide positive pressure and gentle, controlled ventilation throughout this entire time period (VAPOX).





Classification of RF

■ Type 1

- Hypoxemic RF **
- PaO2 < 60 mmHg with normal or ↓ PaCO2
- Associated with acute diseases of the lung
- □ Pulmonary edema (Cardiogenic, noncardiogenic (ARDS), pneumonia, pulmonary hemorrhage, and collapse

Type 2

- Hypercapnic RF
- PaCO2 > 50 mmHg
- Hypoxemia is common
- Drug overdose, neuromuscular disease, chest wall deformity, COPD, and Bronchial asthma



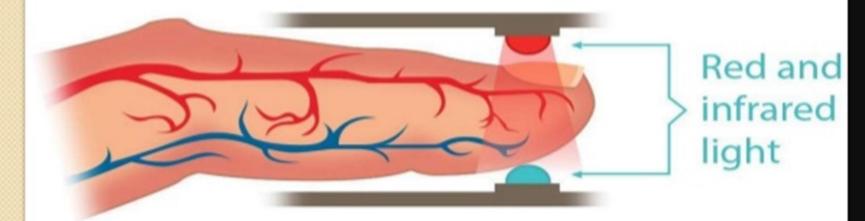
INTRODUCTION

Non-invasive method of monitoring the % of haemoglobin (Hb) saturated with oxygen.





PRINCIPLES



Errors



Poor tissue perfusion

Cold hands

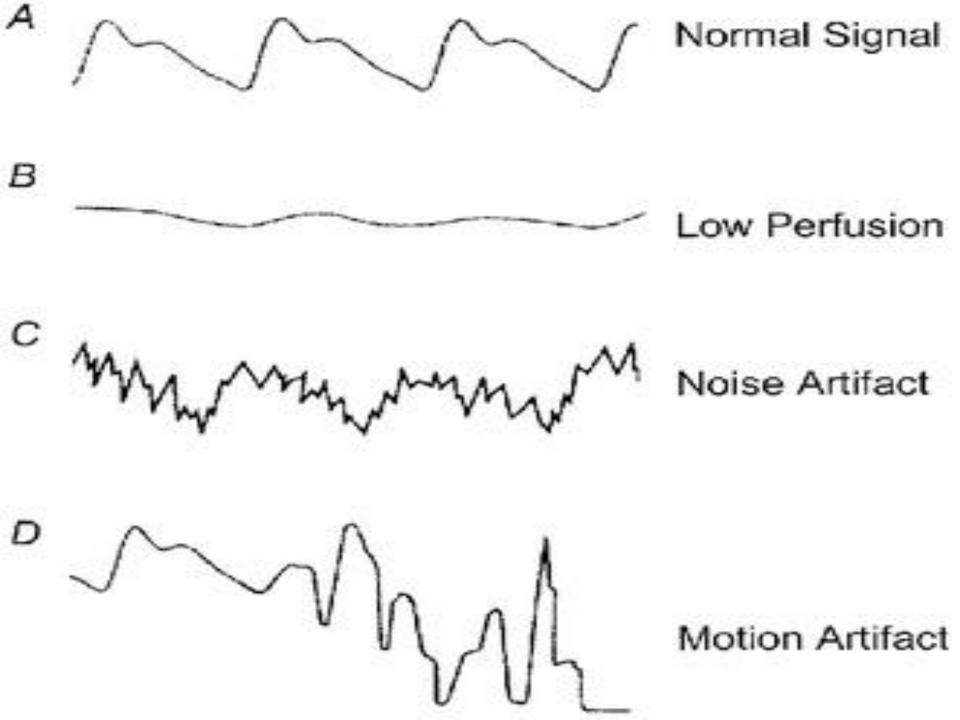
Nail polish on nails

Intravascular dyes

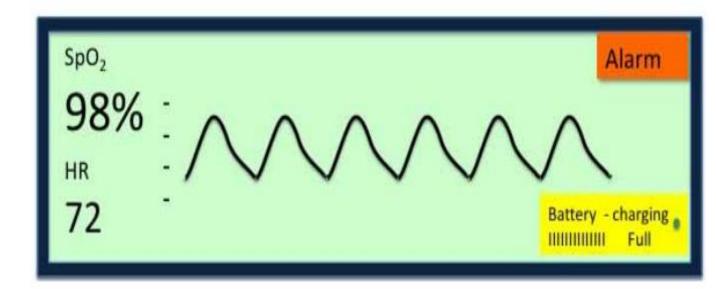
Cell necrosis

Table 1 Causes and mechanisms of unreliable SpO₂ readings.

- Causes of intermittent drop-outs or inability to read SpO₂
 - · Poor perfusion due to a number of causes, e.g., hypovolemia, vasoconstriction, etc
- Causes of falsely normal or elevated SpO₂
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - Sickle cell anemia vasoocclusive crises (overestimation of FO₂Hb and underestimation of SaO₂)
- Causes of falsely low SpO₂
 - Venous pulsations
 - Excessive movement
 - · Intravenous pigmented dyes
 - · Inherited forms of abnormal hemoglobin
 - Fingernail polish
 - Severe anemia (with concomitant hypoxemia)
- 4. Causes of falsely low or high SpO2
 - · Methemoglobinemia
 - · Sulfhemoglobinemia
 - · Poor probe positioning
 - · Sepsis and septic shock
- 5. Causes of falsely low FO2Hb as measured by a co-oximeter
 - · Severe hyperbilirubinemia
 - · Fetal Hb (HbF)



Movement

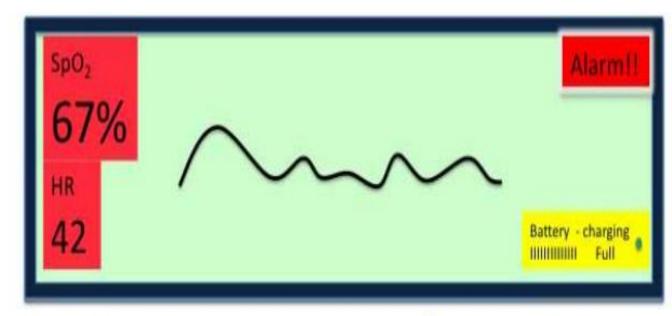


Here is an oximeter attached to a patient. The SpO₂ is 98% and pulse 72bpm.

The trace shows a waveform with a regular pulse.

What is the difference with this trace and the next picture?





Notice the pulse waveform is erratic and not being well detected.

This is the same patient but has now started shivering which can result in an abnormal reading and cause confusion.

Hold the hand steady or wait until the patient has stopped shaking and recheck.

TABLE 3: CLASSIFICATION OF HYPOXEMIA

PaO, (mmhg) Classification

Normal

Mild hypoxemia

Moderate hypoxemia

Severe hypoxemia

80-100 60-79 40-59

<40

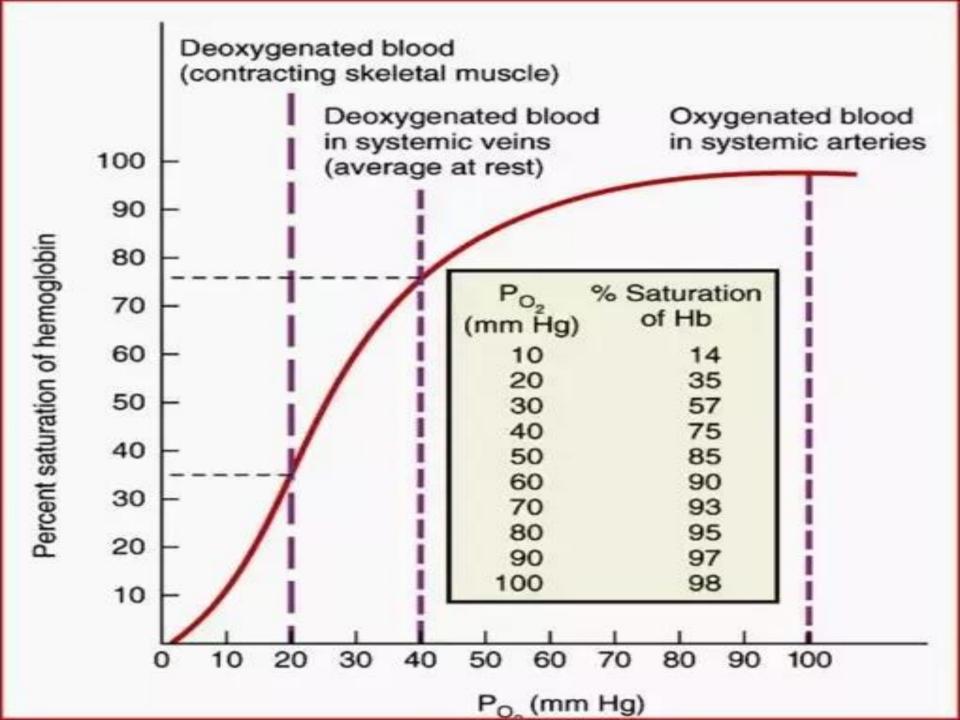
90-94 75-89

SaO,

(%)

>95

<75



Clinical assessment of hypoxia

mild to moderate

CNS: restlessness

disorientation

lassitude

headache

Cardiac: tachycardia

mild hypertension

peripheral vasoconst.

Respiratory: dyspnea

tachypnea

shallow &

laboured breathing

Skin: paleness, cold, clammy

severe

somnolence, confusion

impaired judgement

loss of coordination

obtunded mental status

bradycardia, arrhythmia

hypotension

increasing dyspnoea,

tachypnoea, possible

bradypnoea

cyanosis

HOW TO USE OXYGEN AND HOW MUCH?



Alle Dinge sind Gift, und nichts ist ohne Gift; allein die Dosis machts, dass ein Ding kein Gift sei.



Paracelsus

Classification of Oxygen Delivery ems

Low flow systems

- Contribute partially to inspired gas client breathes
- Ex: nasal cannula, simple mask, non-re breather mask, Partial rebreather mask

High flow systems

- deliver specific and constant percent of oxygen independent of client's breathing
 - Ex: Venturi mask,, trach collar, T-piece

Low flow system

- The gas flow is insufficient to meet patient's peak inspiratory and minute ventilatory requirement
- O₂ provided is always diluted with air
- FiO₂ varies with the patient's ventilatory pattern
- □ Deliver low and variable FiO₂ → Variable performance device

High flow system

- The gas flow is sufficient to meet patient's peak inspiratory and minute ventilatory requirement.
- FiO₂ is independent of the the patient's ventilatory pattern
- Deliver low- moderate and fixed FiO₂ →
 Fixed performance device

Nasal cannula

- It is a disposable.
- Plastic devise with two protruding prongs for insertion into the nostrils, connected to an oxygen source.

Used for low-medium concentrations of Oxygen (24-44%).

Method	Amount Delivered F1o2 (Fraction Inspired)Oxygen	Priority Nursing Interventions	Advantages	Disadvantages
Nasal	Low flow % 24-44 L\min=24% 1 L\min=28% 2 L\min=32% 3 L\min=36% 4 L\min=40% 5 L\min=44% 6	Check frequently that both prongs are in clients nares Never deliver more than 2-3 L\min to client with chronic lung disease	Client able to talk and eat with oxygen in place Easily used in home setting	 ➤ may cause irritation to the nasal and pharyngeal mucosa ➤ if oxygen flow rates are above 6 liters/minute Variable FIO2

Face mask

- The simple Oxygen mask
- The partial rebreather mask:
- > The non rebreather mask:
- The venturi mask:



SIMPLE FACE MASK

Merits

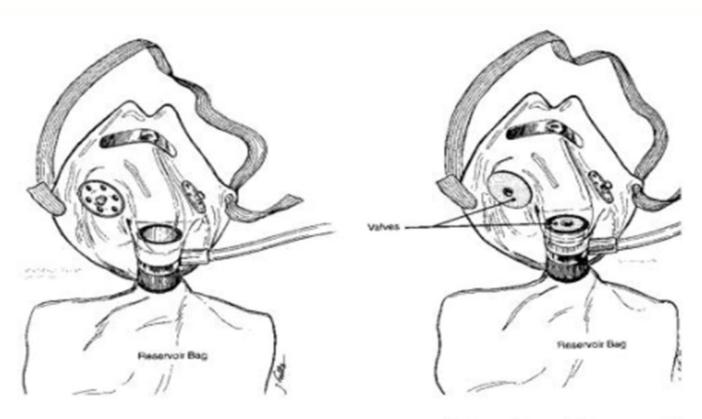
- Moderate but variable FiO2.
- Good for patients with blocked nasal passages and mouth breathers
- Easy to apply

Demerits

- Uncomfortable
- Interfere with further airway care
- Proper fitting is required
- Risk of aspiration in unconscious pt
- Rebreathing (if input flow is less than 5 L/min)

O ₂ <u>Flowrate</u> (L/min)	Fi O ₂
5-6	0.4
6-7	0.5
7-8	0.6

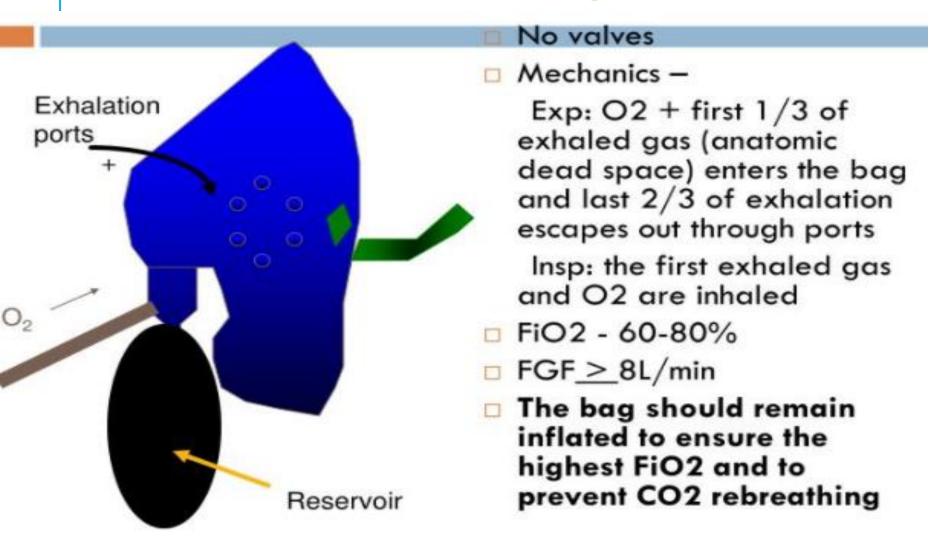
Reservoir mask



Partial rebreathing mask

Nonrebreathing mask

Partial rebreathing mask



The non rebreather mask

This mask provides the highest concentration of

oxygen (95-100%) at a flow rate6-15 L/min.

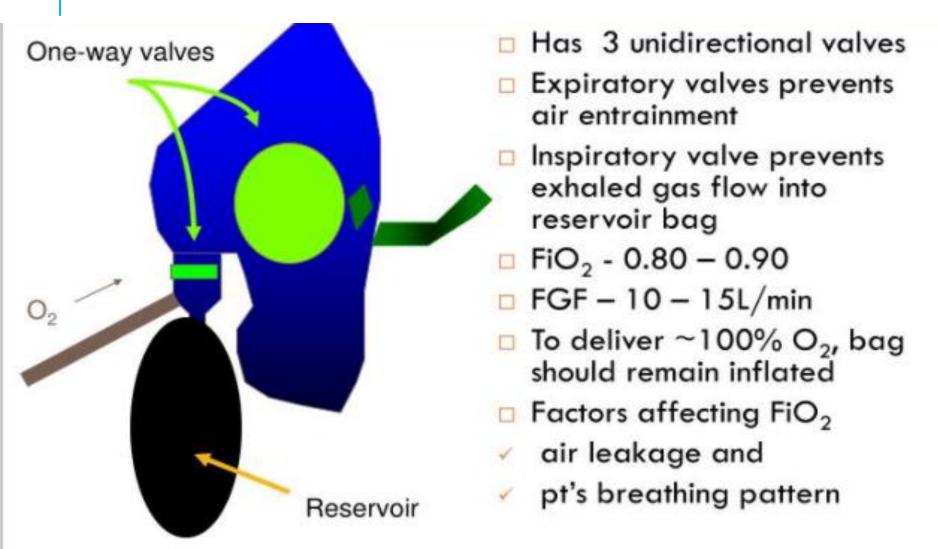
It is similar to the partial rebreather mask

except two one-way valves prevent conservation of exhaled



The bag is an oxygen reservoir

Non-rebreathing mask



Method	Amount Delivere d F1o2	Priority Nursing Interventions	Advantages	Disadvantages
Non rebreather MASK	Flow 6-15 L min 80%- 100%	Maintain flow rate so reservoir bag collapses only slightly during inspiration Check that valves and rubber flaps are function properly (open during expiration) Monitor SaO2 with pulse oximeter	Delivers the highest possible oxygen concentration Suitable for pt breathing spontaneous with sever hypoxemia	Impractical for long term Therapy Malfunction can cause CO2 buildup Suffocation Expensive Feeling of suffocation Uncomfortable Costly



T piece



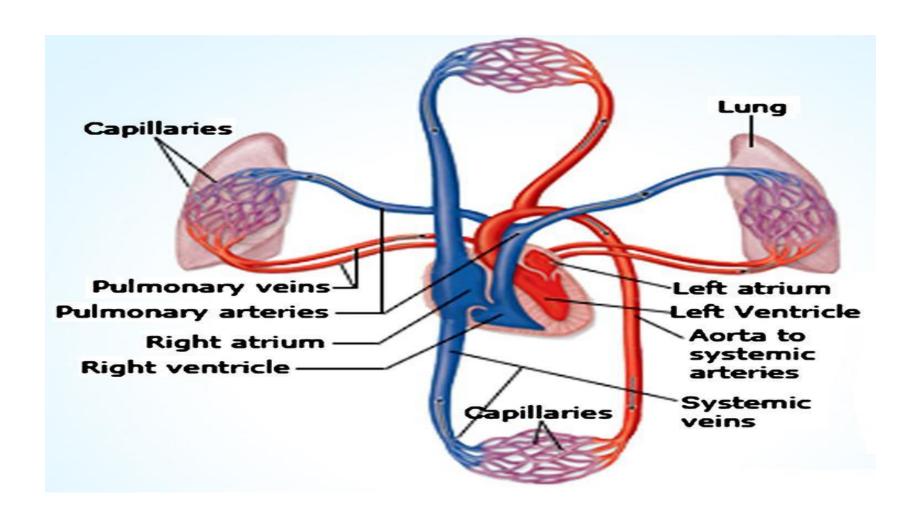
Color	FiO2	O2 Flow
Blue	24%	2 L/min
White	28%	4 L/min
Orange	31%	6 L/min
	35%	8 L/min
Red	40%	10 L/min
Green	60%	15 L/min

O2 DELIVERY DEVICES

EQUIPMENT	FLOW	FIO2	SPECIAL NOTES
NASAL CANNULA	1/2 - 6 L/M	.24 – 44	6 L/M MAX.
SIMPLE O2 MASK (WITHOUT BAG)	6 - 10 L/M	.35 – 55	USE 5 L/M MINIMUM
RESERVOIR MASK (MASK WITH BAG)	10-15 L/M	.60 -80	PAGE RT IF USED (BAG TO NOT COLLAPSE)
VENTI MASK	3 L/M 6 L/M	.24, 26, 31, .35, .40, .50	READ ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS
NEBULIZER	8 L/M OR >	.28, .30, .35 .40, .50, 70	MIST MUST BE VISIBLE
*** SHOWS THAT F, VT, INSPIRA	FIO2 VARIES V TORY FLOW R		

Keys to approach decreasing o2 saturation

CIRCULATION



Hemodynamics Oxygenation Low pH

Severe metabolic acidosis



pH over 7,X?



