

Tutor Guide – unanticipated DA + eFONA

Thank you very much for helping with the airway mastery learning program. Attached is the pre-course material which trainees should read and complete before attending. It includes a checklist and you should use this when assessing them. A pass mark is included for eFONA (though not for unDA which we think may be more discussion based), and this should very much be regarded as formative rather than summative. Ideally the programme should be delivered as described here, but we recognise that not every department will be able to achieve this.

- Teaching takes up to 60 minutes depending on the trainee.
- There should ideally only be up to two trainees per tutor at a time.
- Ideally the trainee should also have had an opportunity to practice with the equipment on the manikin prior to the session.
- It is very important to create a safe space and non-threatening environment for the learner.

Stages of the process are:

1. Trainee reads pre-course material and watches video before attending.
2. Participant performs procedure on the manikin as a formative assessment.
3. Tutor gives specific feedback about the performance.
4. Trainee repeats procedure until you are happy they do it properly (this may need more than one session).

Skills to assess as part of formative assessment (use checklist):

1. Awareness of DAS algorithm for the unanticipated difficult airway.
2. Decision-making during failing airway management and plan transition (A-D).
3. Effective Scalpel eFONA.

Equipment:

- a manikin/ airway head
- a cricothyrotomy (neck) manikin
- an Airway Rescue Trolley
- DAS algorithm for the unanticipated difficult airway

Things to stress are:

- Decision-making – transition down the DAS algorithm + importance of *best attempt* at FM, SGA and ETT (with adjuncts).
- Preparation – equipment, staff (as for any routine GA).
- Demonstration of effective head positioning for plans A-C and then changing for Plan D.
- Demonstration of scalpel-bougie-tube eFONA.
- Confirmation of effective ventilation.
- Non-technical skills – help request; the team; transitioning at appropriate times, communication; prioritising oxygenation throughout.

Trainees should repeat the procedure until you are happy that they are doing it properly (see checklist).

Unanticipated Difficult Airway Checklist

Date:

Trainee name:

Tutor:

Step			1 st attempt	2 nd attempt	
Pre-procedure					
Assessment of patient and airway					
Ensure trained assistant and senior supervision					
Confirm airway plan with anaesthetic assistant					
Perform WHO sign in					
Full monitoring including capnography					
Ensure patent IV access					
Procedure					
Plan A			1st attempt	2nd attempt	
Optimise head and neck position					
Preoxygenate					
Adequate neuromuscular blockade					
Laryngoscopy & intubation (Max 3 + 1 attempts)					
Calls for help					
Tries to improve view between attempts (BURP, GEB, changes laryngoscope)					
Maintain oxygenation and anaesthesia					
Plan A – SUCCEED			1st Att.	2nd Att.	Plan A – Failure
Confirms tracheal intubation with capnography					Declares "failed intubation"
Suggests proceeding with surgery or waking patient					Moves to Plan B
Plan B – SAD Insertion			1st attempt	2nd attempt	
Attempt insertion of second-generation SAD (Max 3 attempts)					
Plan A – SUCCEED			1st Att.	2nd Att.	Plan A – Failure
Confirm ventilation with capnography					Declares "failed SAD ventilation"
Wake the patient					Moves to Plan C
Suggests intubation via SAD					
Proceed without intubation					
Plan C – Face mask Ventilation			1st attempt	2nd attempt	
Attempts face mask ventilation					
Ensures adequate paralysis					
Uses 2-person technique					
Plan A – SUCCEED			1st Att.	2nd Att.	Plan A – Failure
					1st Att.

Confirms ventilation			Declares “can’t intubate can’t oxygenate		
Wakes the patient up			Moves to Plan D		
Plan D – eFONA			1st attempt	2nd attempt	
Locates cricothyroid membrane					
Scalpel – makes transverse incision and twists scalpel					
Bougie – inserts GEB					
Tube – railroads well lubricated size 6.0 mm ETT					
Confirms ventilation with capnography					
Post-procedure					
Formulates immediate airway management plan					
Monitors for complications					
Suggests completing airway alert form					
Suggests explaining to patient in person & writing once awake					
Suggests writing to GP					
Throughout					
Demonstrates effective leadership and communication					
Recognises a deteriorating situation early					
Demonstrates good decision making					

<p>Comments:</p>

eFONA Checklist:

Date:

Trainee name:

Tutor:

Step	1 st attempt	2 nd attempt
Pre-procedure		
Attempts at rescue oxygenation via upper airway		
Declares CICO		
Ensure neuromuscular blockade		
Stand on patients left hand side if you are right handed (reverse if left handed)		
Ensure the patients head is extended		
Procedure		
Performs a laryngeal handshake to identify the laryngeal anatomy		
Stabilises larynx and identifies cricothyroid		
Scalpel – makes a transverse incision		
Twists scalpel 90 degrees and applies traction towards them		
Swaps scalpel to opposite hand		
Bougie – inserts down side of scalpel, advances 10cm towards patients feet		
Removes scalpel		
Tube – railroads a lubricated size 6.0 mm over the bougie		
Removes the bougie		
Inflates the cuff and confirms ventilation with capnography		
Secures the tube		
Post-procedure		
Postpones surgery unless immediately life threatening		
Organises urgent surgical review of cricothyroidotomy site		
Documentation of airway management		
Throughout		
Appropriate communication with assistant/team		
Aware of CICO scenario and the need to restore oxygenation promptly		

Pass mark: 19/21

Comments: