

Expiry date: March

2026

Airway - Unanticipated Difficult Airway - Full Clinical Guideline

Reference no.: CG-ANAES/2017/009

Objective/s

To improve the management of patients with an unexpected difficult airway problem

Rationale

The Royal College of Anaesthetists has suggested that each anaesthetic department should display guidelines for the management of the difficult airway. The department of anaesthesia has decided to formally adopt the guidelines written by the Difficult Airway Society for adults.

Recommendations

Prevention of unanticipated difficulties should be allowed by;

- 1. Routine assessment of all patients for airway issues prior to starting anaesthesia. This assessment must be noted on the front of the anaesthetic chart.
- 2. Previous anaesthetic charts must be checked for information about ease of bag & mask ventilation, intubation grade, devices used to aid intubation and any complications of intubation
- 3. Documentation of any significant unanticipated difficulty within the "Alerts" section of the EPMA system.

When unanticipated difficulty occurs;

- 1. Send for help early and consider waking patient up.
- 2. Adhere to the DAS algorithms (below) in any further airway manipulations.
- 3. Follow DAS guidelines for subsequent extubation of a difficult airway.
- 4. Communicate to recovery staff.
- 5. Plan for emergency reintubation and prepare drugs and equipment.
- 6. Observe closely for complications of traumatic intubation.
- 7. Consider period of ventilation in ITU if traumatic intubation.

Post operative follow up

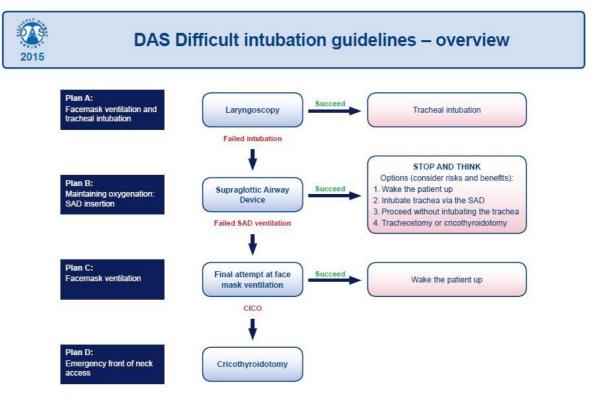
- 1. Check for any intubation associated trauma.
- 2. Explain incident to patient and apologise for any morbidity
- 3. Ask patient to contact anaesthetic department if any symptoms persist.
- 4. Explain need to inform next anaesthetist of airway difficulty.
- 5. Make comprehensive notes on anaesthetic record and in hospital notes.
- 6. Give a copy of "Airway Management Alert Information" sheet to the patient to take home and upload the letter onto the EPMA system.



Expiry date: March

2026

Summary of the guideline--

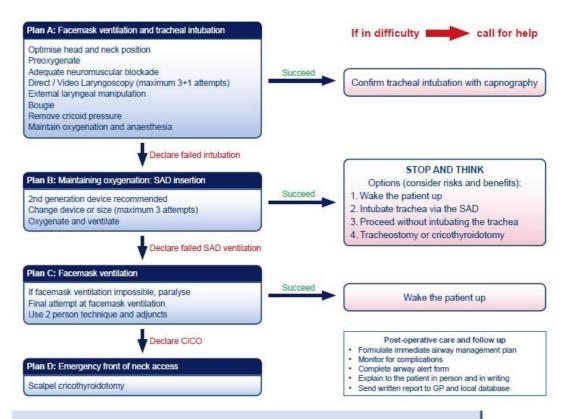


Management of unanticipated difficult tracheal intubation in adults



Expiry date: March

2026



Failed intubation, failed oxygenation in the paralysed, anaesthetised patient



CALL FOR HELP

Continue 100% O₂
Declare CICO

Plan D: Emergency front of neck access

Continue to give oxygen via upper airway Ensure neuromuscular blockade Position patient to extend neck

Scalpel cricothyroidotomy

Equipment: 1. Scalpel (number 10 blade)

2. Bougie

3. Tube (cuffed 6.0mm ID)

Laryngeal handshake to identify cricothyroid membrane

Palpable cricothyroid membrane

Transverse stab incision through cricothyroid membrane

Turn blade through 90° (sharp edge caudally)

Slide coude tip of bougie along blade into trachea

Railroad lubricated 6.0mm cuffed tracheal tube into trachea

Ventilate, inflate cuff and confirm position with capnography

Secure tube

Impalpable cricothyroid membrane

Make an 8-10cm vertical skin incision, caudad to cephalad
Use blunt dissection with fingers of both hands to separate tissues

Identify and stabilise the larynx

Proceed with technique for palpable cricothyroid membrane as above

Post-operative care and follow up

- · Postpone surgery unless immediately life threatening
- · Urgent surgical review of cricothyroidotomy site
- · Document and follow up as in main flow chart

Expiry date: March

2026

Documentation Controls

Development of Guideline:	Dr Anjum Ahmed-Nusrath, Consultant Anaesthetist
Consultation with:	
Approved By:	Anaesthetics – 2023 Surgical Division -March 2023
Review Date:	March 2026
Key Contact:	Dr Stefan Valdinger, Consultant Anaesthetist and Airway Lead

AIRWAY ALERT FORMS

Check List

- If you are a trainee, involve a senior colleague
- Record events on the anaesthetic chart and notes
- Fill in this form
 - 1 for patient
 - 1 for patient notes
 - o 1 for GP
- Please file one form in the notes with the corresponding anaesthetic chart. The letter and form will provide other hospitals with useful information. Reassure the patient that they should not be worried.

AIRWAY MANAGEMENT ALERT INFORMATION Royal Derby Hospital



Affix patient label here

PATIENT LETTER
Department of Anaesthetics
Royal Derby Hospital
Uttoxeter Road
Derby
DE22 3NE

	Date: / /
Dear,	
Your Anaesthetic Doctor came to see you today to explain an in encountered after you were anaesthetised for your operation.	nportant difficulty
It was difficult to place a breathing tube into your windpipe/ track as a difficult intubation.	nea, which is known
We wish to emphasize that this difficulty has no lasting effects n doctors need to know what happened to make further operation possible.	
The enclosed form tells future doctors the details of this difficulty recommend that you inform your close relatives or friends in the to provide this information on your behalf.	•
Please show this form to any doctors if you have further hospital result in having either an operation or an anaesthetic for any real	
Yours Sincerely	
SignPrint	
GMC:	

Reference no.: CG-ANAES/2017/009

AIRWAY MANAGEMENT ALERT INFORMATION

Royal Derby Hospital, Derby

Affix patient label here

Department of Anaesthetics Royal Derby Hospital Uttoxeter Road Derby DE22 3NE

Date: /
To whom it may concern. This patient had an unanticipated difficult intubation at Royal Derby Hospital.
Procedure/Surgery
Difficulty was: ☐ Unpredicted ☐ Predicted due to
Laryngoscopy Grade:
Reasons for difficulty included: Reduced neck mobility Anterior larynx Reduced mouth opening Immobile epiglottis Other:
Bag/mask ventilation was: □ Easy □ Difficult
The patient's airway was ultimately secured: Awake Asleep Could not be secured Using: Laryngoscope: Videolaryngoscope: Fibrescope Tracheostomy/Cricothyrotomy Other
My recommendation to secure the airway for any further operations is: □ Awake fibreoptic intubation □ Other:
Further comments about this case:
Sign Grade

Reference no.: CG-ANAES/2017/009