A Nick in time saves nine

By Dr. Karthik Nair, JR1, Dept. of Emergency Medicine Moderator : Dr. Varsha S. Shinde, Professor & HOD, Dept. of Emergency Medicine

•65 y/o M,

Presenting Complaints
Acute onset of breathlessness since 2 hours

ON ARRIVAL:

- AIRWAY: patent
- **BREATHING**: *Tachypneic, Sp02* → 78% in RA, b/l rhonchi and wheeze
- CIRCULATION: 110 bpm, 130/90 mmHg
- GCS: E4 V5 M6, Pupils: b/l Reactive, equal
- Adjuncts: ECG/ABG/CXR/BSL



W:42761-3040

Dr. D. Y. Patil Medical College and Hospital

3480 X 4248

Ches

CHEST AP 09:15:03 ZOOM: 0.19x



Differentials:

Infective exacerbation of OAD

• Viral Pneumonia

 In spite of treatment → Still s/o increased work of breathing, severe tachypnea

Patient placed on NIV

- While on NIV, patient showed no signs of improvement
- He was becoming drowsy
- Respiratory efforts began to diminish
- Patient was taken up for intubation



EMERGENCY CRICOTHYROIDOTOMY



History of Presenting Illness

h/o seizure episode around 4 hours prior to ED arrival

- During post ictal state relatives give h/o 2 episodes of emesis.
- Approximately 2 hours later \rightarrow sudden onset of SoB

• AMPLE history

- No allergic history
- h/o CVA and seizure disorder.
- GTCS 4 hours ago

• ON EXAMINATION:

- **RS**: b/l equal air entry with minimal wheeze + rhonchi
- CVS : S1 S2 +, no added sounds murmurs
- **P/A**: soft/ no guarding/rigidity/BS +
- NS: HMF intact/no FNDS

• Workup:

• **Blood Investigations**: CBC/SERUM ELECTROLYTES/ RFT/LFT/BLOOD CS/URM

• Covid 19 RAT

•Treatment:

- Antimicrobial Cover
- Antiepileptics
- IV Fluids

DISCUSSION

EMERGENCY CRICOTHYRODOTOMY

INTRODUCTION

• Establishment of secure airway is of prime importance to Emergency Physician

• Physician using drug assisted intubation should be knowledgeable and skilled in performing a cricothyroidotomy

BRIEF HISTORY



DR. CHEVALIER JACKSON

DR. OTTO C. BRANTIGAN



Emergency Cricothyrodotomy:

• Indication: failure to intubate

The advantages...

- Cricothyroidotomy has numerous advantages.
 - faster, and safer to perform.
 - can be performed in less than 2 minutes
 - Bedside procedure.
 - Superficial, easily seen, and easily palpated.

• Technique: Scalpel finger bougie technique



COMPLICATIONS:

Complications to be wary of

- Bleeding
- Tissue injury



Always be prepared!

Thank you