

GSA-HEMS Emergency Anaesthesia

Currency 3.1 March 2018

Training focus on:

Slow time

Perfecting details

Maximising 1st look success.

COMPETENCY	EXPECTED RESPONSE
<p>SCENE CONSIDERATIONS</p> <p>Q. What is the ideal place for an RSI? (relevant considerations?)</p> <p>Q. What would you take with you on a winch insertion?</p>	<p>360° access to allow maximal simultaneous activity- Considerations: severe weather, crowds etc</p> <p>Packs, O2 – discuss relative merits of winching with Zoll monitor / Medumat 2</p>
<p>ASSESSMENT/MONITORING</p> <p>Q. Please assess patient as you normally would and set up Zoll X-Series for Emergency Anaesthesia</p> <p>Q. How do you record an intubation “event”?</p> <p>Q. Troubleshoot failure to pick up sats trace</p> <p>Q. Can’t read the screen due to glare?</p>	<p>Establish oxygenation then Doc performs 1° survey / 2° survey Paramedic sets up Zoll monitoring – NIBP to 3min, ETCO2</p> <p>Probe positioning, cover probe from light, change probe (list available probes)</p> <p>Contrast button</p>
<p>PRE-OXYGENATION</p> <p>Q. Please explain to an airway assistant how to maintain an airway using BLS manoeuvres, and adjuncts including 2 person BVM procedure.</p> <p>Q. Demonstrate Standard Pre-oxygenation</p> <p>Q Demonstrate Austere Environment</p> <p>Q. How do you use NPs for Preoxygenation and Apnoeic Oxygenation</p> <p>Q. Describe how to correct C –spine over-extension in C-Collar</p>	<p>Demonstrate :Jaw thrust, Guedel sizing and insertion, NP airway insertion, BVM including 2 handed BVM (with 2 alternative hand positions) Discuss CRM around airway team members</p> <p>Role of LMA for pre-oxygenation?</p> <p>2 handed BVM with PEEP and NPs running at 4L/min with ETCO2 monitoring</p> <p>Tight fitting NRB mask +/- NPs</p> <p>NP connected 10/throughout</p> <p>Sam splint or towel under occiput.</p> <p>Demonstrate neutral neck position using a wall.</p>
<p>EQUIPMENT SETUP</p> <p>Q. Where to do kit dump for : Road mission/helo missions/ remote from vehicle</p> <p>Q. Please perform an Emergency Anaesthetic equipment “kit-dump” prior to checklist run through.</p> <p>Q. Who should do laryngoscopy – What factors to be considered?</p> <p>Q. What if the on-scene crew are keen to have a go?</p>	<p>Use of second stretcher / AW139 pt positioning / vehicle use to shade patient, access to suction etc</p> <p>Equipment kit dump – Who does it? Checklist used silently to lay out equipment</p> <p>Predicted difficult airway or poor SaO2 prior to induction or paramedic not current– Doc.</p> <p>Never the on-scene crew – Blame our “protocol”</p>
<p>BRIEFING ASSISTANTS</p> <p>Q. MILS briefing</p>	<p>Assistant for MILS positioned on left of patient and briefings accurate and complete.</p>
<p>PACK CONTENT KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>Q. Where would you find needle for Tx PTX?</p>	<p>Demonstrates accurate knowledge of contents of pack</p>
<p>INDUCTION DRUGS</p> <p>Q. Describe induction and post-induction drug choices and doses. What if BP low?</p> <p>Q. Calculate the doses and sizing for a 4yr old child (can use cheat sheet)</p>	<p>Drug doses chosen – appropriate for adult/paed and hypovolaemic patient.</p> <p>Use of Paed Dose sheet accurate</p>
<p>CHECKLIST PROCEDURE</p> <p>Q. Please run through the challenge response checklist prior to intubation</p> <p>Q. Why do we do it and what can go wrong?</p> <p>Q. When should we omit it?</p> <p>Q. When should we abbreviate it?</p>	<p>Checklist run through – challenge and response. Need clear role delineation and CHALLENGE and RESPONSE just prior to induction.</p> <p>Discuss common errors: Self checking, Missing items</p> <p>In arrested patients- EMERGENT COLD INTUBATION CHECKLIST</p> <p>- NOT because the patient is too “sick”</p>
<p>BOUGIE AND LARYNGOSCOPE USE</p> <p>Q. Give the induction drugs and proceed with</p>	<p>Understanding of 2–person technique with laryngoscopist</p>

<p>laryngoscopy</p> <p>Q. Demonstrate use of bougie – Adult and paed Q. Stylet use – When might they be used? Q. Assess Laryngoscopy grip and arm position</p>	<p>focusing ONLY on laryngoscopy and assistant handing equipment as needed. DL using CMAC Bougie used naked- appropriate “patter” to assistant Sizing of tubes over bougies Adult – large epiglottis or in Paeds – tube size <5 Laryngoscope held close to blade with elbow tucked in Laryngoscopist keeps eyes on glottis</p>
<p>30 SECOND DRILLS</p> <p>Q. Describe your immediate actions if unable to obtain an adequate view? Including Grade IV, III</p> <p>Q. What is ELM and how do we do it best?</p> <p>Q. What are the troubleshooting of CMAC turning off?</p> <p>Q. Video Recording from CMAC</p>	<p>Apply ELM Change patient position ?small pad under the head Better suction ? Insert laryngoscope deeply and slowly withdraw? Change to VL with CMAC Change laryngoscope blade size or type? Consider changing operator Discuss finer points of ELM – Laryngoscopist themselves holding the thyroid cartilage and moving to improve view. Different from Cricoid or BURP. 20% of time assistant needed to hold position Turn CMAC back-on by fully closing then opening screen</p> <p>How to remember to press and hold button. Discuss whether staff know how to upload video to AirMaestro</p>
<p>BOUGIE USE</p> <p>Q. If you pass the bougie but can't pass the TT what would be your actions? Q. What if the bougie is in, can't pass an 8.0 and the sats are falling?</p>	<p>Appropriate use of bougie – esp holding tip Change to smaller pre-prepared tube (Don't pull out and bag patient reflexively if bougie is in trachea)</p>
<p>POST INTUBATION CHECKS</p> <p>Q. Demonstrate how to secure a tube in a paed patient. Q. Any other considerations in paed patients</p> <p>Q. Post intubation patient SaO2 falls. Management?</p>	<p>Taping technique- Pros and Cons of taping vs tying in adult vs paed OG tube esp if BVM ventilation, ventilation settings, tube migration, kinking of tube, cuff pressure etc Troubleshoots desaturation- Patient, Circuit, O2 / DOPE etc</p>
<p>FAILED INTUBATION DRILLS</p> <p>Q. If you are unable to intubate describe your next steps in order Q. If still unable to ventilate? Q. What other uses of an LMA ? Q. Failure to ventilate with LMA? Q. When might a surgical airway be considered as a primary procedure? Q. When to do needle cricothyroidotomy?</p>	<p>Ventilate – 2 person BVM with adjuncts and neutral position if needed LMA insertion technique Pre-oxygenation, Trapped patients etc Describe Surgical Airway procedure Severely entrapped patient, limited mouth opening (eg burns) Paeds (?<8yrs old)</p>
<p>SURGICAL AIRWAY</p> <p>Q. Demonstrate Scalpel/Finger/Bougie/Tube technique</p>	<p>Discuss indications – Primary or following failed oxygenation Technique including neck positioning, anatomy and 2 types of incisions using mannequin</p>
<p>Post Intubation</p> <p>What is the predeparture checklist ?</p> <p>How do you set up the Medumat II?</p>	<p>What is the pre-departure checklist ? What are the adv of mech vent post intubation? Set up the Medumat II Ventilator for typical ventilation – TV 500 RR 12 PEEP 5.</p>