

Case Report

Air Q[®] LMA Assisted Fiberoptic Tracheal Tube Intubation in Cervical Spine Fracture: A Rescue Technique

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Abstract

Cervical spine fracture presents a complex challenge for the anesthetist in performing endotracheal intubation especially when cervical collar is used. Conventional Laryngoscopy and intubation usually pose difficulty in such fracture patients requiring Manual-In-Line-Stabilization (MILS) or fixed cervical. Herein, we present a clinical study of 4 cases intubated for cervical spine fracture where an improvised technique of endotracheal tube guided fiberoptic intubation through Air Q[®] as a rescue measure is described. The unique use of tracheal tube curvature as a guide to the fiberscope through Air Q[®] was utilized in obliterated laryngeal axis in case of cervical spine (C1-C2) fracture with minimal atlanto-occipital extension. This technique can effectively deal with the patients of fixed cervical spine, improving the success rate and decreasing the chances of failed intubation.

Keywords: Air Q[®] LMA; Cervical spine fracture; Difficult intubation; Endotracheal tube guided fiberoptic intubation; Tracheal tube curvature

Introduction

Failed or difficult tracheal intubation is an infrequent but an important cause of mortality and morbidity. Incidents of difficult airways that are neither easily identified, nor predicted constitute the single largest class of injury in the American Society of Anesthesiology Closed Claims Study [1]. Tracheal intubation is considered to be the “gold standard” for securing the airway [2] but often it is extremely difficult to provide immediate and/or emergent airway control especially in cases of obliterated airway axis. Conventional Laryngoscopy and intubation has been rarely successful under ideal conditions of Manual-In-Line Stabilization (MILS) or fixed cervical spine (cervical collar) in patients of cervical injury. Fiber-optic endotracheal intubation is useful and usually performed technique of airway management in these cases, but it has a limited role in emergency situations and with the novice health care providers.

Recently, modified supraglottic airway devices tailored to facilitate tracheal intubation, utilized as a conduit to tracheal intubation in the emergency pathway; termed as an Intubating Laryngeal Airways (ILA). Fastrach Intubating LMA, I-Gel, LMA Supreme, AMBU LMA and Air Q ILA are some of the most commonly used intubating supraglottic airway devices. Air-Q[®] intubating laryngeal airway (Cookgas LLC, Mercury Medical) designed primarily for blind tracheal intubation.

Herein, we describe a novel rescue technique of fiberoptic tracheal tube intubation using Air Q[®] in cervical spine fracture. The unique role of Air Q[®] as a health professional's life saving measures to guide the twin assembly of tracheal tube and fiberscope in obliterated laryngeal axis in C1-C2 fracture with minimal atlanto-occipital

extension.

Case Report

A 13 year old, 35 kg male with Atlanto Axial Dislocation with Basilar Invagination having compression myelopathy and inability to walk with bilateral hyper-reflexia since 2 and ½ months, was posted for C1-C2 fusion with dislocation and joint manipulation. He was kept on Modified Garden Well Cervical Traction with hard cervical collar. His X-ray cervical spine (AP/Lateral view) shows exaggerated cervical lordosis with an increase in C2-C3 intervertebral disc space, posterior subluxation of C2 over C3 and lateral subluxation of atlanto occipital joint. His Non Contrast Computerized Tomography (NCCT) cervical spine shows evidence of reduced Clivus canal angle, and the tip of the odontoid process lying approximately 10 mm above the chamberlains. CT image morphology demonstrated features of cord compression and lateral subluxation of atlanto-occipital joint (Figures 1a&1b).

Fiberoptic intubation was planned under sedation; airway was topicalized with nebulization and spray of lignocaine. Premedication was done with glycopyrrolate 0.01 mg^{kg}, ondansetron 0.08 mg^{kg}, midazolam 0.03 mg^{kg} and fentanyl 1µg^{kg} intravenously. After preoxygenation with 100% O₂ for 3 minutes, propofol 1 mg^{kg} was given intravenously and repeated in incremental doses to ease fiberoptic intubation. Fiberoptic laryngoscopy was attempted, but found to be grade-4 (Table 1) due to hard cervical collar, large floppy epiglottis, and atlanto-occipital assimilation. Jaw thrust was not possible as the patient was on cervical collar. The lingual traction was applied hoping for some improvement, but even that did not make a difference. After checking the adequacy of bag mask ventilation injection rocuronium was given to ease the fiberscope advancement beyond epiglottis

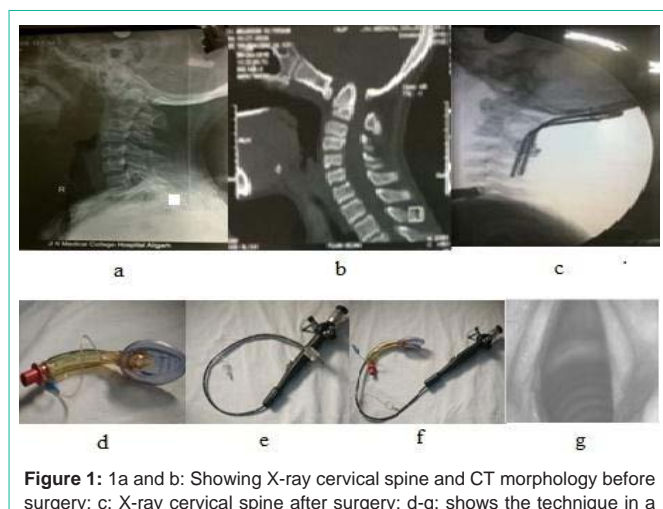


Figure 1: 1a and b: Showing X-ray cervical spine and CT morphology before surgery; c: X-ray cervical spine after surgery; d-g: shows the technique in a situation of obliterated laryngeal axis as described. Step1: Proper Placement & confirmation of ventilation and oxygenation via the Air Q[®] as a rescue device. Step 2: preloaded Endotracheal Tube (ETT) was railroaded over the tip of fibroscope till the bevel end of tracheal tube (Figure 1e & 1f). Step 3: The twin assembly (scope & tube) were advanced through the Air Q[®], and the endotracheal tube passed easily under vision through vocal cord in the first attempt (Figure 1f & 1g). Step4: Correct placement of tracheal intubation was further confirmed by EtCO₂ tracing. Air Q[®] was removed and ETT was secured.

but failed. Finally, as a rescue measure Air Q[®] laryngeal airway was inserted and adequate ventilation was assured with square wave pattern on capnograph. Because, the endotracheal intubation was a mandatory requirement of the surgical procedure, the fibroscope was advanced through the Air Q[®] again, but it was obstructed and could not be advanced further. We wanted to explore the site of airway obstruction to the fibroscope and laryngeal alignment in relation to the distorted laryngeal anatomy secondary to cervical fracture and hence, blind tracheal intubation through Air Q[®] was not attempted.

We, passed the appropriate size lubricated, cuffed tracheal tube preloaded with fibroscope through Air Q[®]. Here the fibroscope was utilized as a lighted stylet and preloaded Endotracheal Tube (ETT) was railroaded over the tip of fibroscope till the bevel end of tracheal tube. We took the advantage of the natural curvature of tracheal tube. The twin assembly (scope & tube) was advanced through Air Q[®], and endotracheal tube passed easily under vision through vocal cord in first attempt (Figures 1d,1e,1f,&1g). Correct placement of tracheal intubation was further confirmed by EtCO₂ tracing. Air Q[®] was removed and ETT was secured. The surgery was completed successfully with proper fixation of cervical spine (Figure 1c) and patient regained full motor power thereafter. The analogous technique was utilized in four similar cases of cervical spine fracture (Table1), where we took the advantage of the natural curvature of ETT to guide fiber scope with the assistance of Air Q[®] as a conduit to tracheal tube.

Discussion

Sometime, preplanned anticipated difficult airway may create a crisis [3]. Difficult airway should always be considered in patients presenting for surgery of the cervical spine. Laryngeal Mask Airways (LMA) is very useful in these situations especially the Intubating Laryngeal Mask Airway (I-LMA). The use of Air Q[®]-ILA guided tracheal intubation is found to have high success rate [4] particularly

Table 1: Fiberoptic Tracheal Tube Intubation Using Air Q[®] In Cervical Spine Fracture.

variable	Case No. 1	Case No. 2	Case No. 3	Case No.4
Age	45	35	45	60
Sex	M	M	F	M
Weight (Kg)	62	70	50	65
Height (cm)	162.5	170	130	160
Diagnosis	C6-C7 subluxation	C5-C6	C5-C6	C5-C6
Size of air-Q	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.5
Number of attempts for placement	1	1	1	2
Time for successful placement (sec)	25	20	22	35
Fiberoptic grade of view	5	2	2	4

Fiberoptic grade of view: 1, larynx only seen; 2, larynx and epiglottis posterior surface seen; 3, larynx and epiglottis tip of anterior surface seen, < 50% visual obstruction of epiglottis to larynx; 4, epiglottis downfolded and its anterior surface seen, > 50% visual obstruction of epiglottis to larynx; 5, epiglottis downfolded and larynx cannot be seen directly.

in patients with limited cervical spine mobility or minimal atlanto-occipital extension [5,6].

The unique features in Air Q[®] (Figure 1d) LMA are the elevation ramp in airway outlet, which better approximates the airway anatomy for easy insertion; facilitates intubation and directs the tracheal tube towards the laryngeal inlet. Keyhole-shaped airway outlet elevates the epiglottis to provide unobstructed access to laryngeal inlet. Recessed mask tip approximates the shape of posterior pharynx which helps in easier positioning and improved airway alignment. An auxiliary hole improves airway flow in the event of partial airway obstruction by the epiglottis [7,8].

However, this technique further requires the guidance of tracheal tube curvature for intubation under direct vision by fibroscope. The technique reported here to is to create awareness among the anesthesiologist to modify the techniques of intubation according to clinical scenario. A similar technique was used in four other cases of cervical spine fracture with cervical (Table 1) without any difficulty in a safe and effective manner. Therefore, this technique can effectively deal with the patients of fixed cervical spine, improving the success rate and decreasing the chances of failed intubation.

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