



تقنيات اجهزة تخدير الكورس الاول

EMERGENCY AIRWAY



Sawa University
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techniques
Department of Anesthesia

Stage 3

جامعة ساوة
الاهلية
كلية التقنيات الصحية
والطبية
قسم تقنيات التخدير
المرحلة الثالثة

محاضرة رقم 7 الجانب النظري

Lecture No 7 Theoretical

استاذ المادة :م.د سامي رحيم حسن

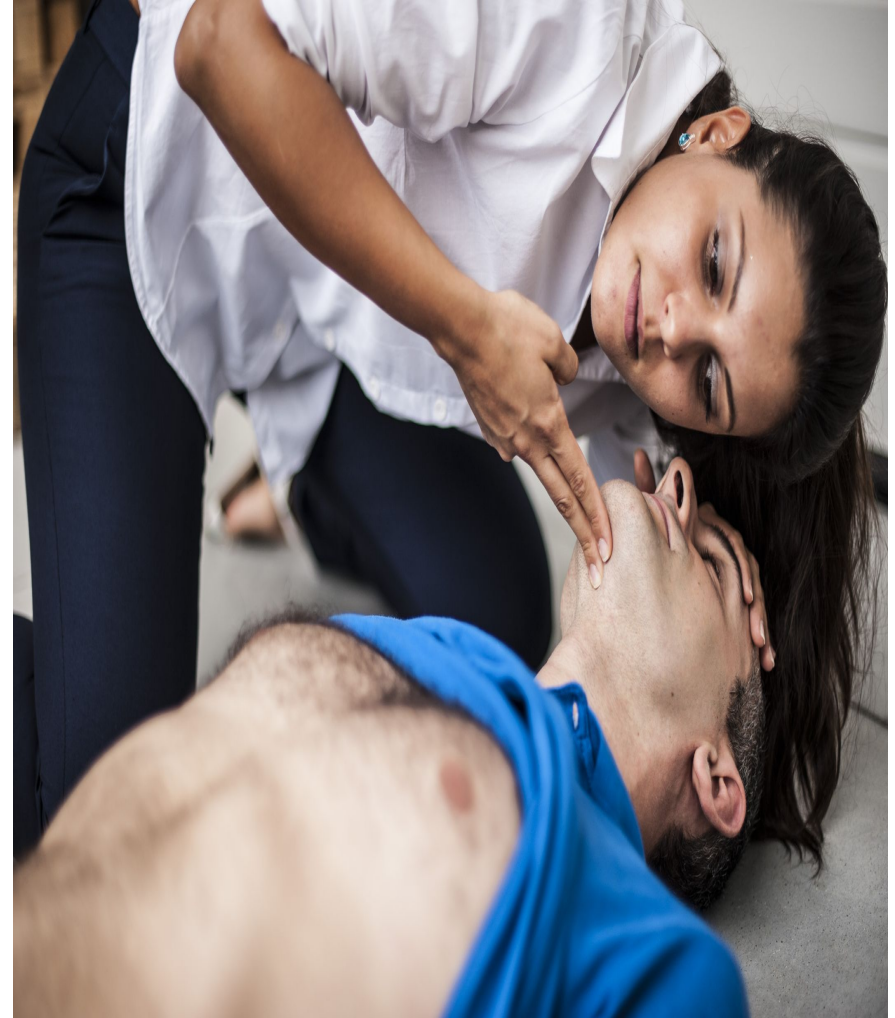
What is Emergency Airway?

- Failure to maintain adequate oxygenation and ventilation.
- Requires rapid recognition and intervention.
- Common in trauma, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure.



Indications for Emergency Airway

1. Respiratory arrest
2. Airway obstruction
3. Failure to protect the airway
4. Severe hypoxia



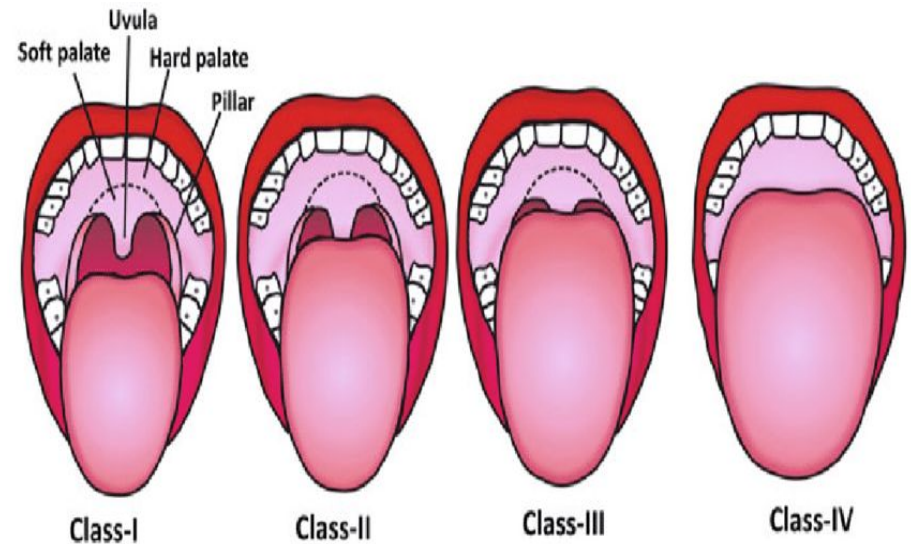
Causes of Difficult Airway

1. Anatomical variations
2. Trauma or swelling
3. Obesity
4. Airway tumors or infections
5. Limited neck mobility



Airway Assessment

- Look externally
- Evaluate 3-3-2 rule
- Mallampati classification
- Obstruction signs
- Neck mobility check



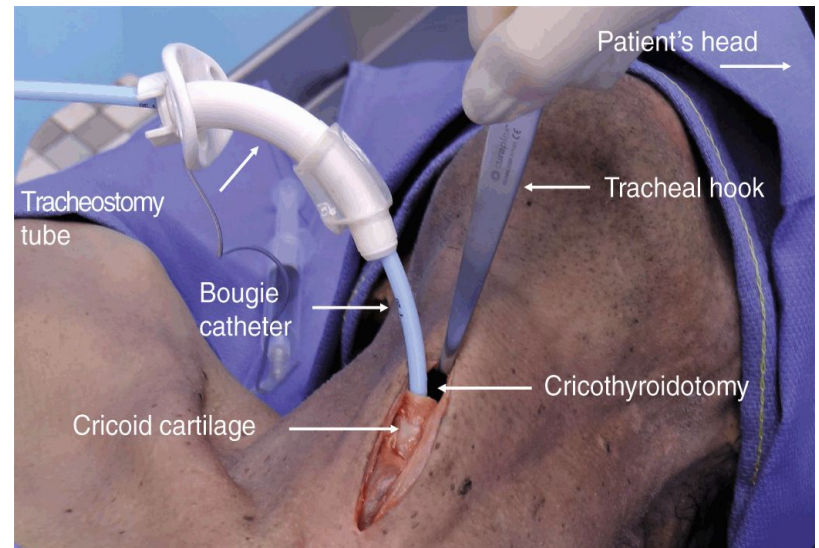
Basic Airway Devices

1. Oropharyngeal airway (OPA)
2. Nasopharyngeal airway (NPA)
3. Bag-Valve-Mask (BVM)
4. Simple face mask
5. Non-rebreather mask



Advanced Airway Devices

1. Laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
2. Endotracheal tube (ETT)
3. Video laryngoscope
4. Bougie/stylet
5. Cricothyrotomy kit



Steps of Rapid Sequence Intubation (RSI)

1. Preparation
2. Pre-oxygenation
3. Induction and paralysis
4. Intubation
5. Confirmation of placement



Confirmation of ETT Placement

1. Chest rise and bilateral breath sounds
2. No gastric sounds
3. Capnography (Gold Standard)
4. Chest X-ray to confirm depth



Complications

1. Hypoxia
2. Aspiration
3. Esophageal intubation
4. Dental trauma
5. Laryngeal edema

