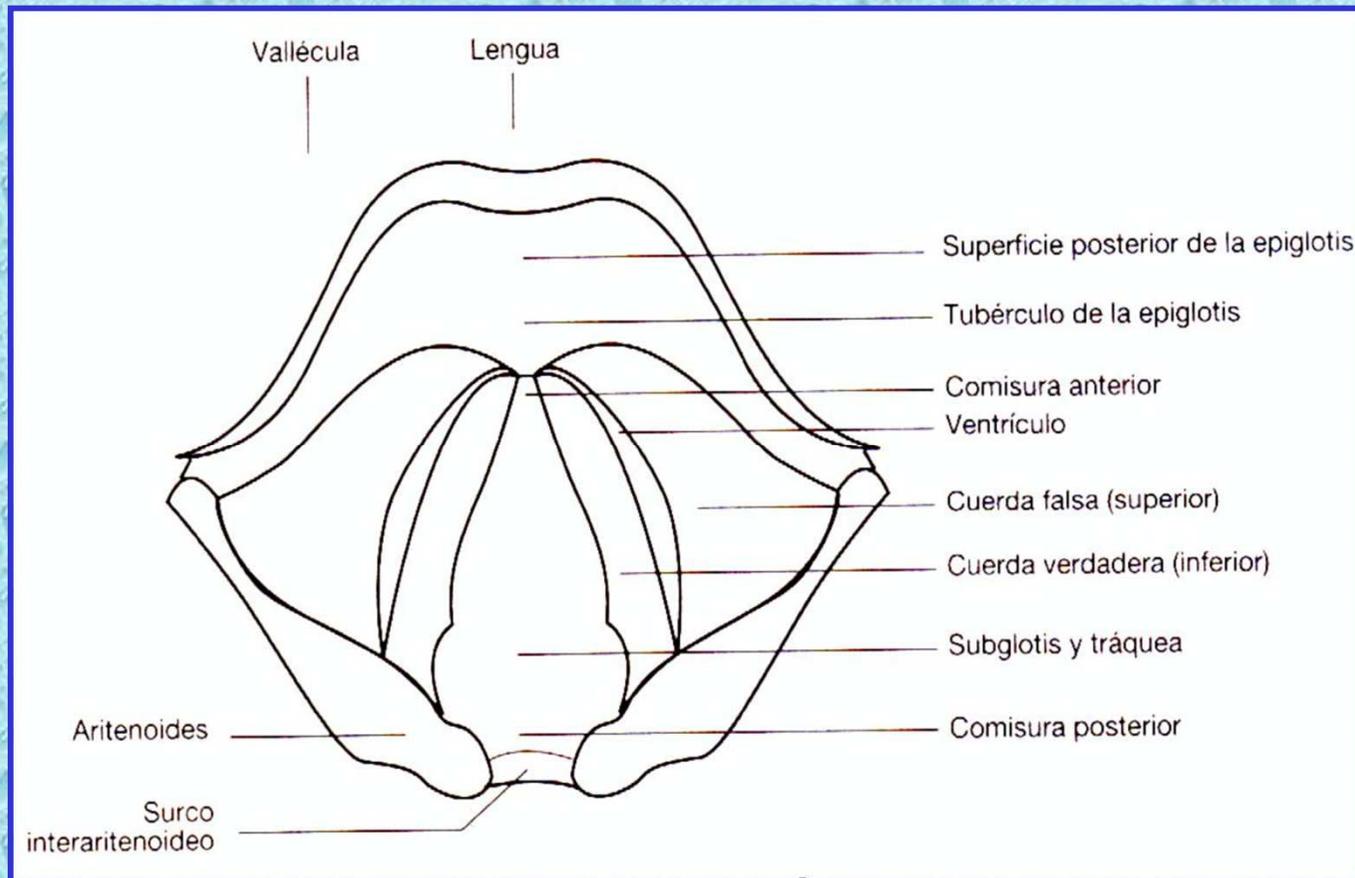


VIA AEREA ARTIFICIAL

Dra. Alba Ruth Cobo A
Cirugia de trauma

Anatomía



Anatomía

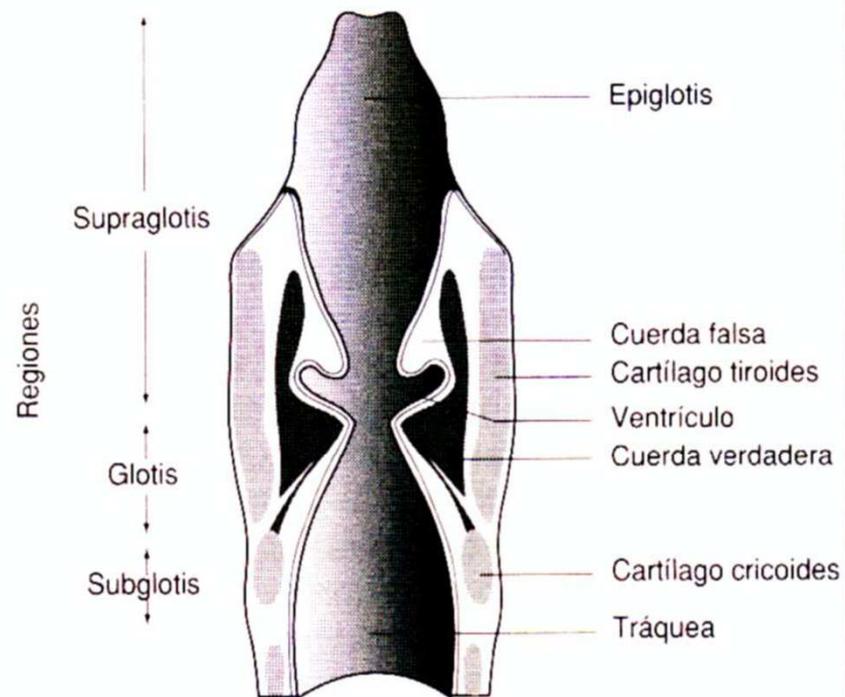
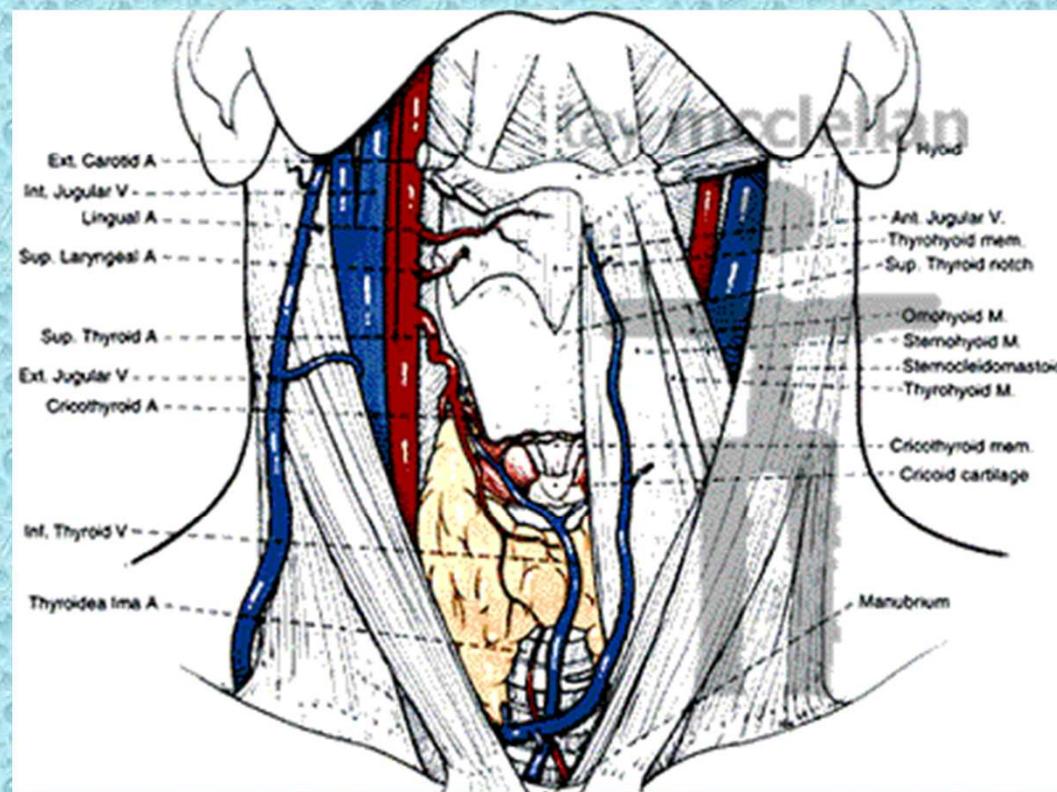


Figura 1-3. Laringe. Corte longitudinal (coronal).

Anatomía



Vía aérea en el paciente politraumatizado

- La no permeabilización es la causa mas frecuente de muerte prevenible en trauma
- Tiene prioridad sobre cualquier otra condición
- Importante el entrenamiento para desarrollar destrezas

Vía aérea en el paciente con trauma

- Oxigenación
- Ventilación
- Evitar la bronco aspiración

Métodos manuales para permeabilizar la vía aérea

- Leve extensión del cuello
- Elevación de la mandíbula
- Apertura oral

Vía aérea en el paciente con trauma

- Paciente inconsciente lengua
- Despejar
- Triple maniobra



Figure 1-1. Triple airway maneuver: the operator stands above the patient's head and, in the absence of possible cervical spine injury, a) extends the neck and maintains extension with his hands on both sides of the mandible; b) elevates the mandible with the fingers of both hands, thus lifting the base of the tongue away from the glottic opening; and c) opening the mouth with the thumbs or forefingers. Reproduced with permission from: Safar P, Bircher NG: Cardiopulmonary Cerebral Resuscitation. Third Edition. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1988, p 28.

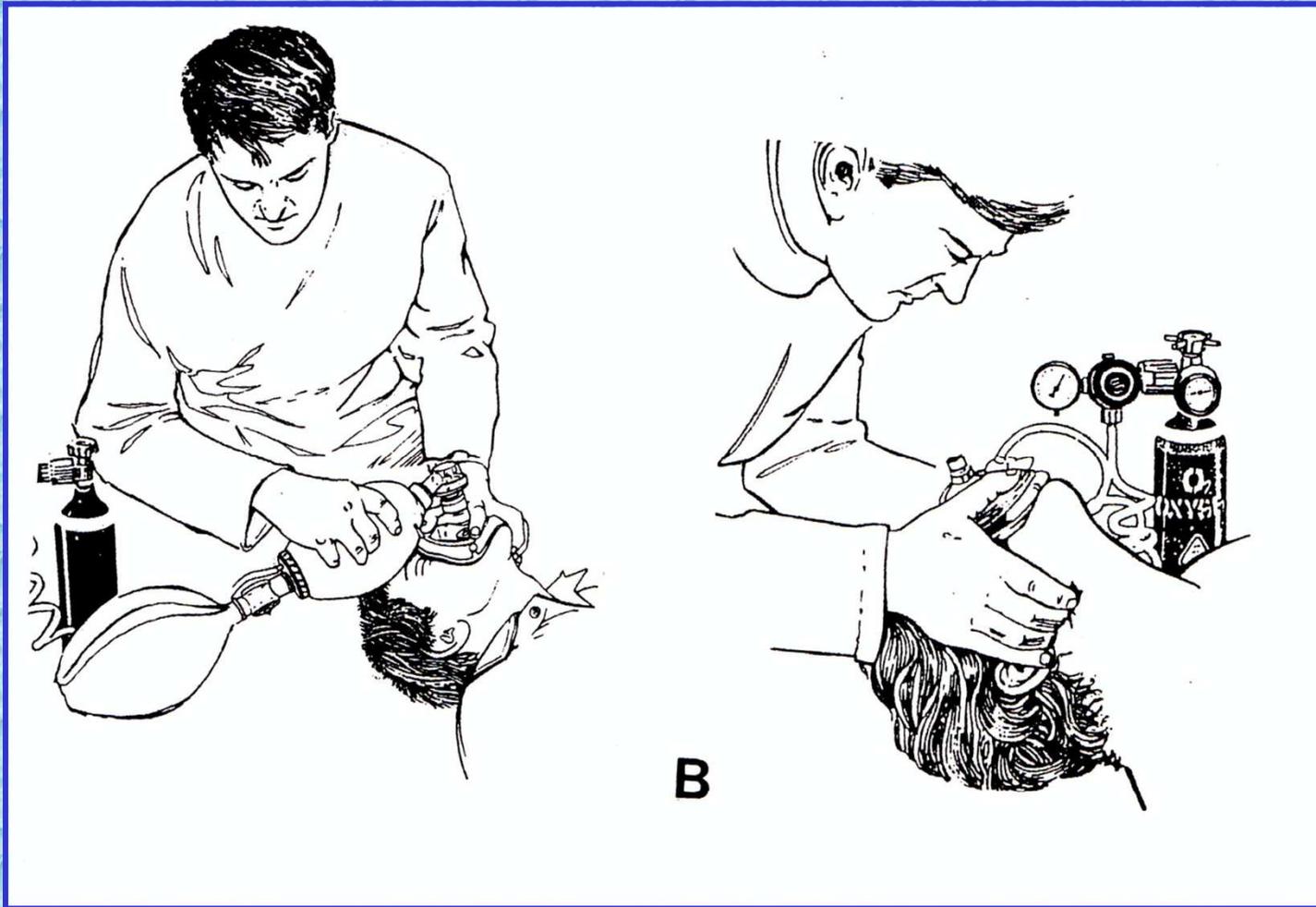
Vía aérea en el paciente con trauma

Uso de cánulas



Ventilación manual

- Paciente apnéico
- Si V_t son muy bajos (respiración superficial)
- Para disminuir el WOB
- Hipoxemia-hipercapnia asociada a ventilación espontánea



Evaluación de la vía aérea

- Nivel de consciencia
- Apnea
- Lesiones de la vía aérea
- Otras lesiones (columna cervical)
- Expansión del tórax
- Signos de dificultad respiratoria
- Ausculte: Total o parcial obstrucción



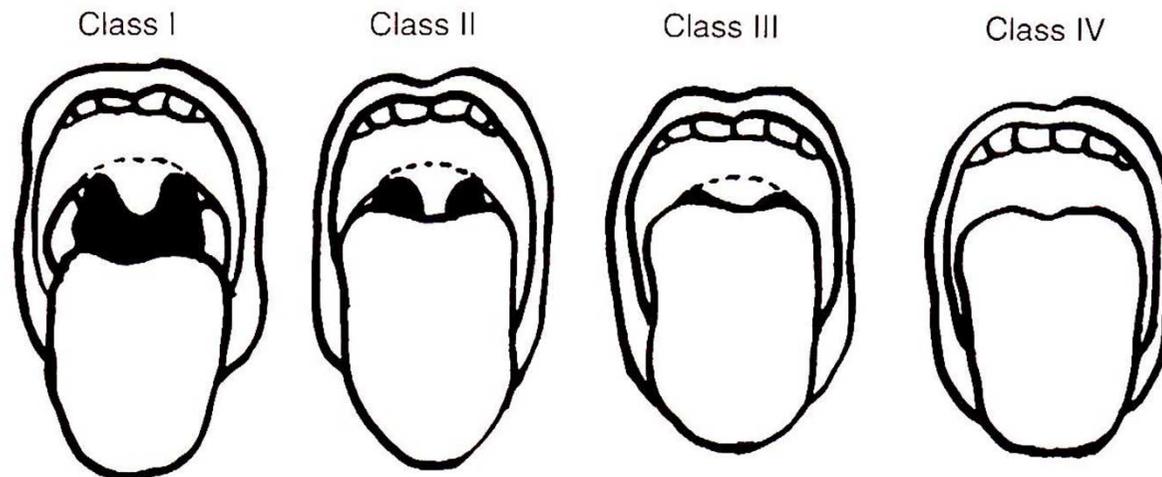
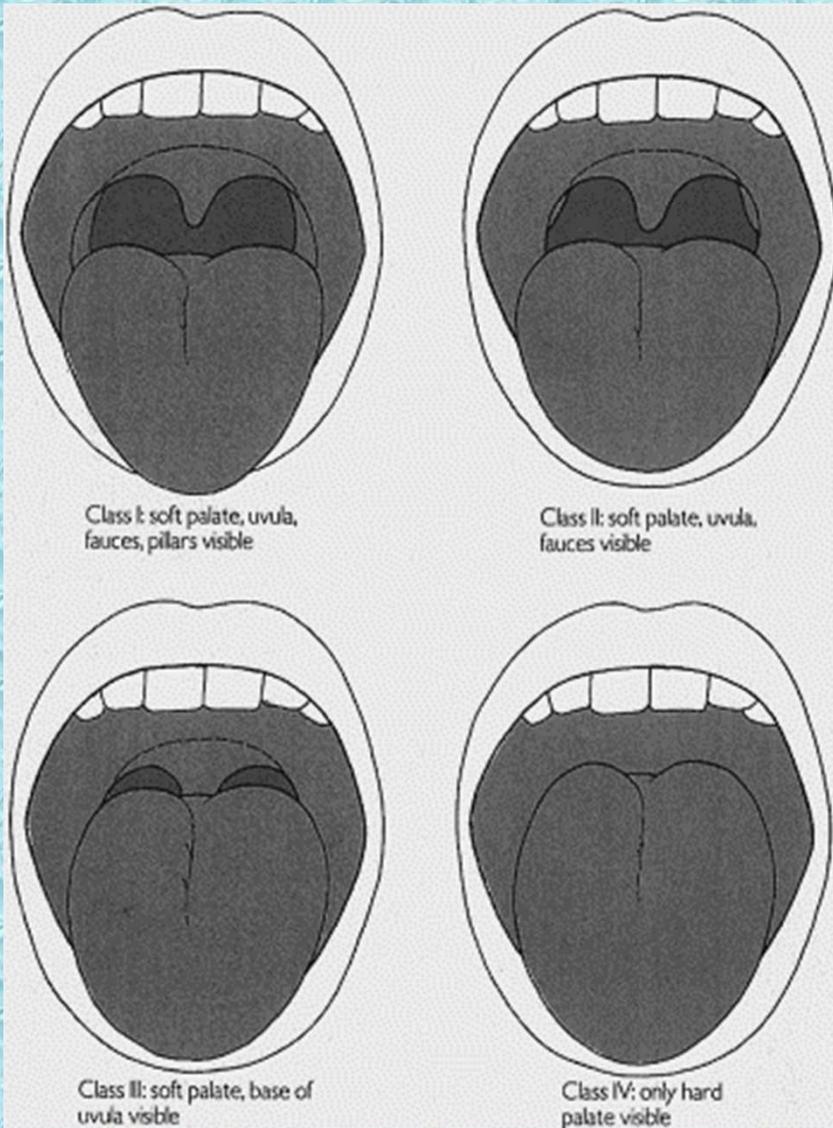


Figure 5. Classification of the upper airway in terms of tongue size and pharyngeal structures visible upon mouth opening. In class I patients, the soft palate fauces, uvula, and anterior and posterior tonsillar pillars can be seen; in class II, all of the above can be seen except the tonsillar pillars, which are hidden by the tongue. In class III patients, just the base of the uvula can be seen; and in class IV, not even the uvula is visualized: tongue meets hard palate. (*From Samssoon GLT, Young JRB: Difficult tracheal intubation: A retrospective study. Anaesthesia 42:487–490, 1987; with permission.*)



Clase I: son visibles el paladar blando, las fauces, la úvula y los pilares amigdalinos anteriores y posteriores.

- **Clase II:** revela el paladar blando, las fauces y la úvula
- **Clase III:** muestra el paladar blando y la base de la úvula.
- **Clase IV:** solamente es visible el paladar duro.

Table 2. RELATIVE RISK OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY AT TRACHEAL INTUBATION*

Risk Factor	Relative Risk (95% confidence intervals)
Mallampati class	
II	3.23 (1.70; 6.13)
III	7.58 (4.07; 14.12)
IV	11.30 (5.03; 25.38)
Short neck	5.01 (2.40; 10.45)
Receding mandible	9.71 (1.91; 49.32)
Protruding maxillary incisors	8.0 (1.50; 42.50)

*In the parturient compared with uncomplicated Mallampati class I.
(Adapted from Roche DA, Murray WB, Rout CC, Gouws E: Relative risk analysis of factors associated with difficult intubation in obstetric anesthesia. *Anesthesiology* 77:67–73, 1992; with permission.)

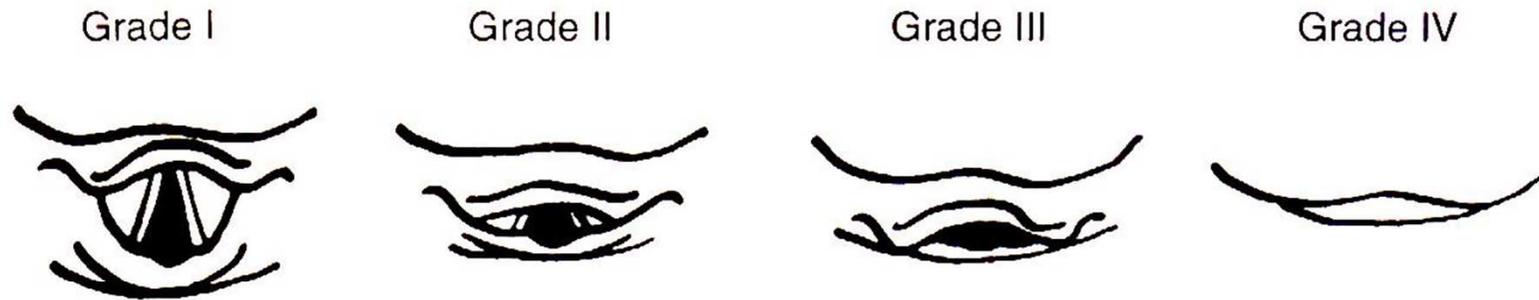


Figure 6. The four grades of laryngoscopic view as defined by Cormack and Lehane. Grade 1 is visualization of the entire laryngeal aperture; grade 2 is visualization of just the posterior portion of the laryngeal aperture; grade 3 is visualization of only the epiglottis; and grade 4 is visualization of just the soft palate. (*From Samsoon GLT, Young JRB: Difficult tracheal intubation: A retrospective study. Anaesthesia 42:487–490, 1987; with permission.*)

- **Grado I: visualización completa de la apertura laríngea**
- **Grado II: visualización de la porción posterior de la glotis**
- **Grado III: visualización solamente de la epiglotis**
- **Grado IV: visualización del paladar blando con imposibilidad de ver la glotis y la epiglotis**

Preparación para la intubación

- Descompresión con sonda gástrica??
- Valoración rápida de la anatomía y función para estimar el grado de dificultad
- Proveer adecuada sedación, amnesia, analgesia y bloqueo neuromuscular

Indicaciones de intubación en paciente con trauma

Paro cardiaco

- Incapacidad de ventilar al paciente inconsciente con métodos convencionales.
 - Ausencia de reflejos protectores.
 - Compromiso evidente o potencial de la vía aérea.
- Quemaduras de la vía aérea tras lesión por inhalación.
 - Fracturas faciales.
- Imposibilidad para mantener la oxigenación de manera óptima

Via aérea dificultosa

- Lesión c3rvical, facial, nasal, oral o sangrado far3ngeo
- Antecedentes de cirug3a en cara o cuello, cicatrizaci3n
- Limitaci3n de la apertura oral
- Micrognatia

Via aérea dificultosa

- maxilar pequeñas
- Cuello corto y/o limitación para la extensión
- Distancia tiro-mental
- Maniobra de sellick

Anestesia

- a. Benzodiacepinas (midazolam, diazepam, lorazepam)
- b. Propofol
- c. Etomidato
- d. Barbitúricos (tiopental sódico)
- e. Ketamina

Analgesia

Opiáceos

- a. Fentanyl
- b. Alfentanyl
- c. Remifentanyl
- d. Morfina

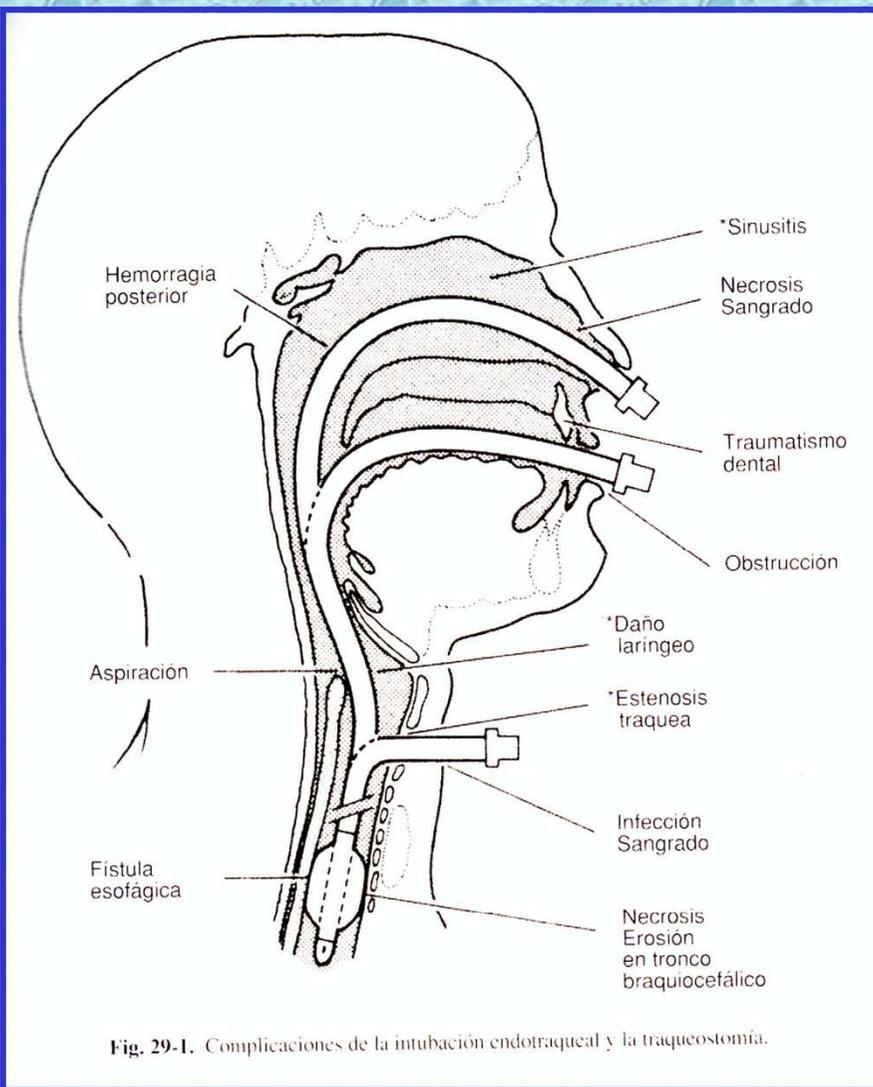
Relajantes musculares

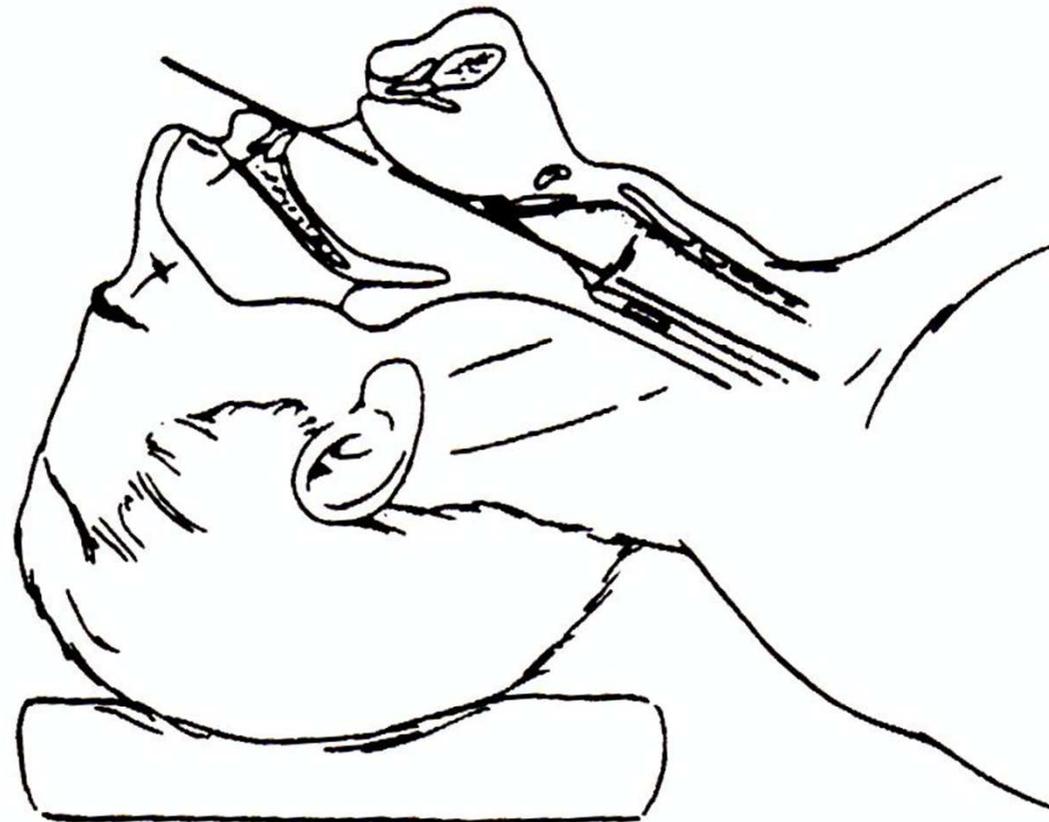
Despolarizantes:

Succinil colina

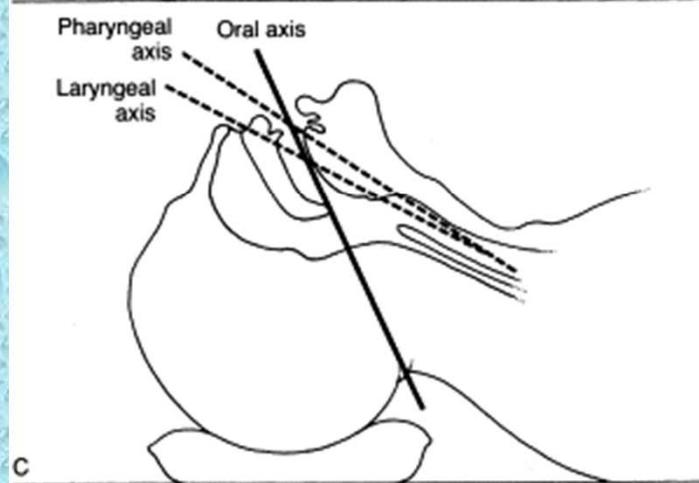
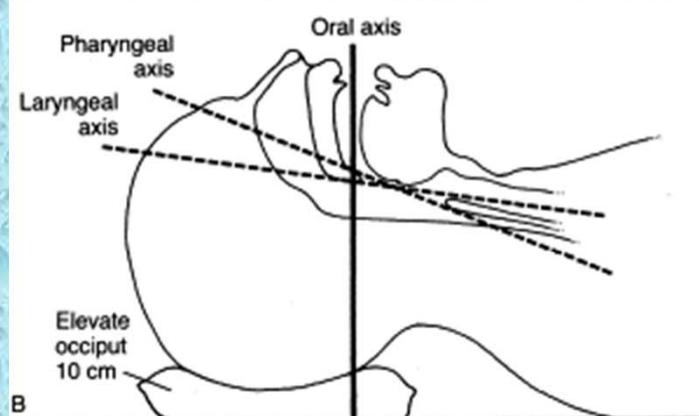
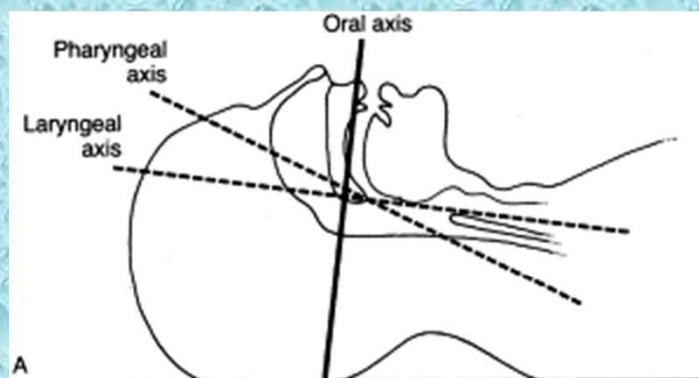
No despolarizantes

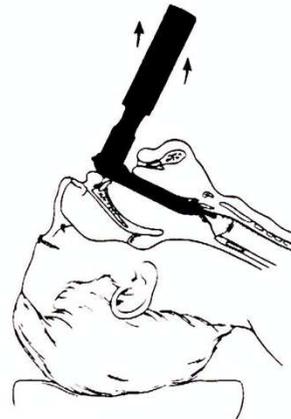
Rocuronio, atracuronio, vecuronio,
pancuronio

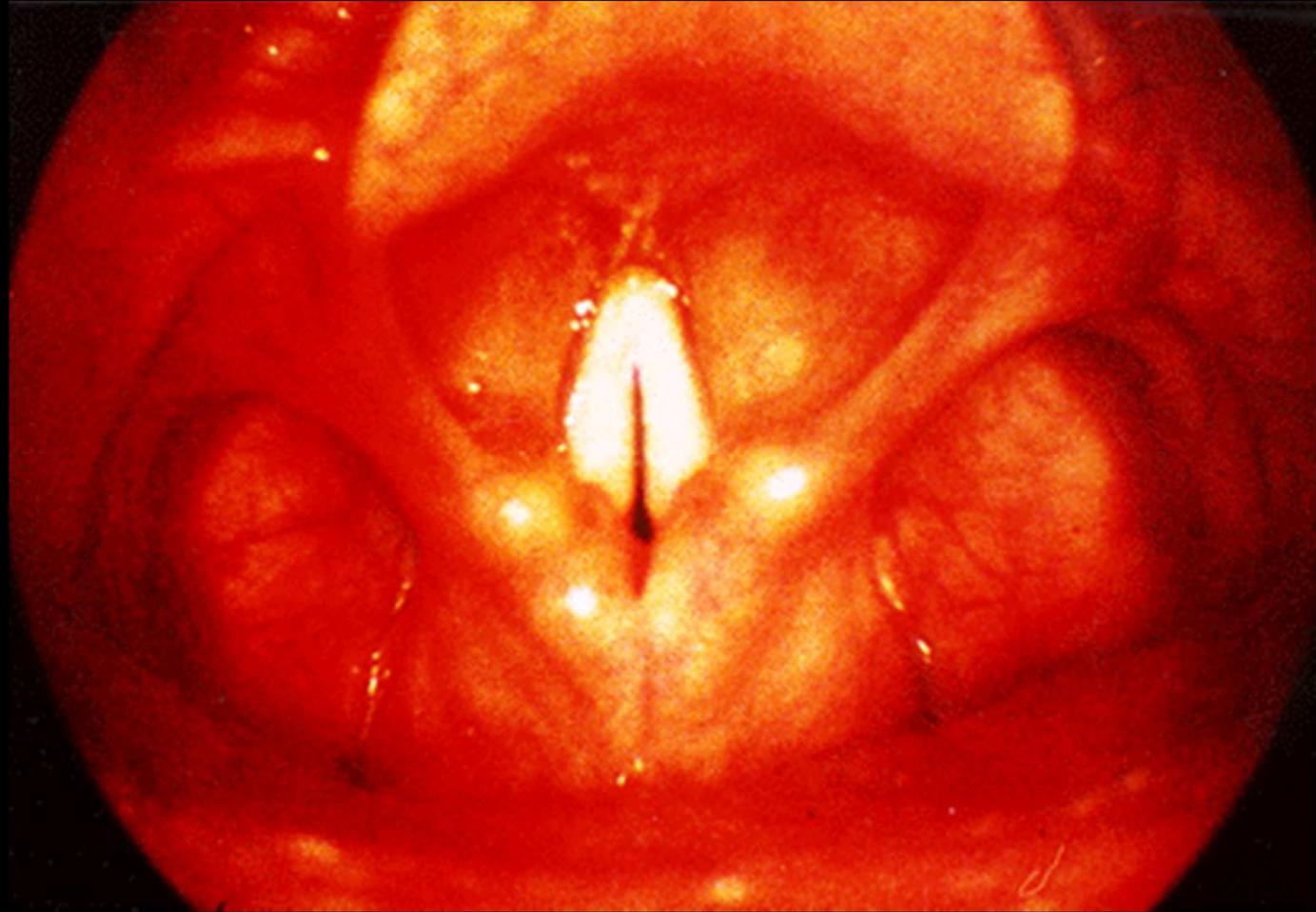


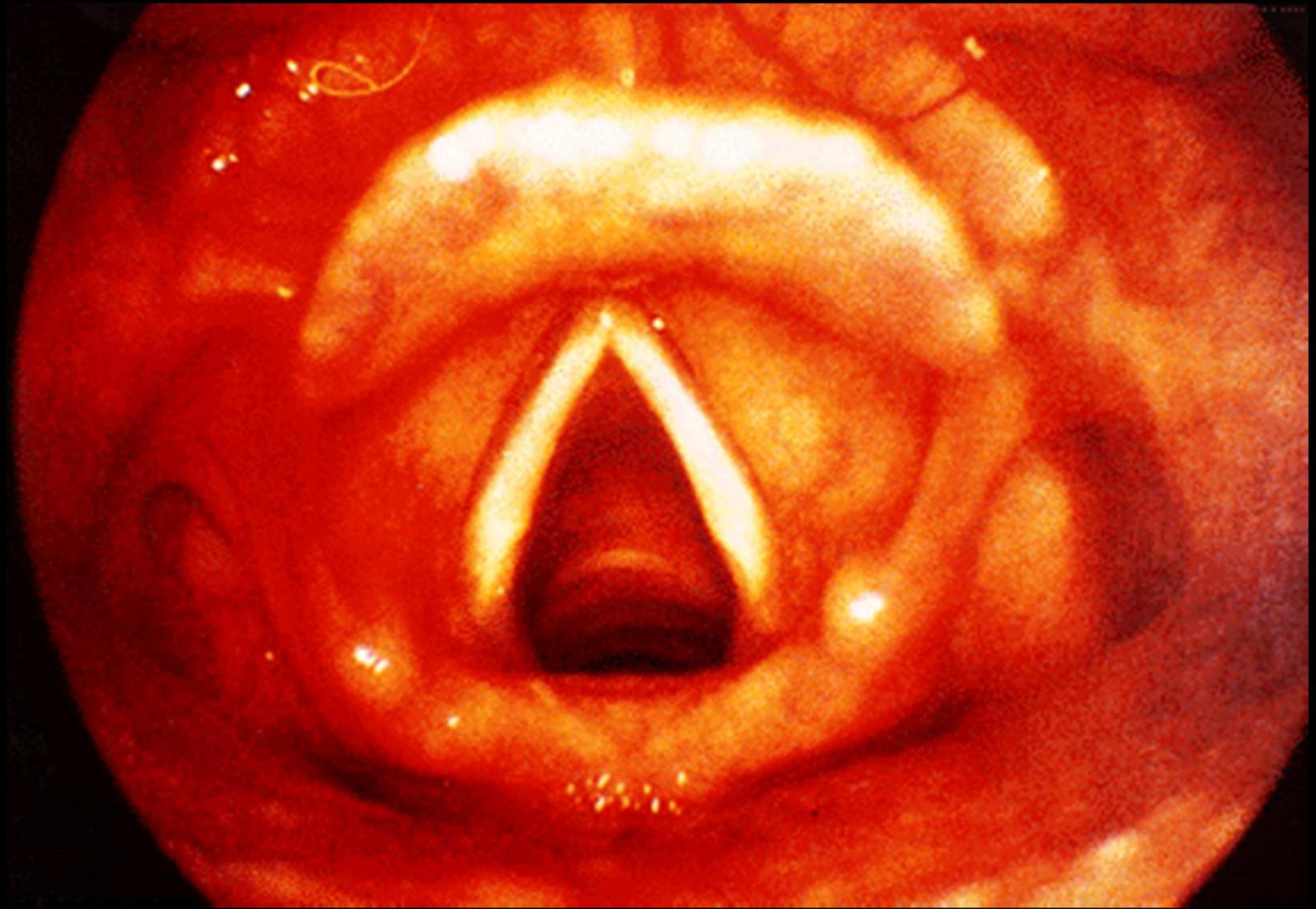


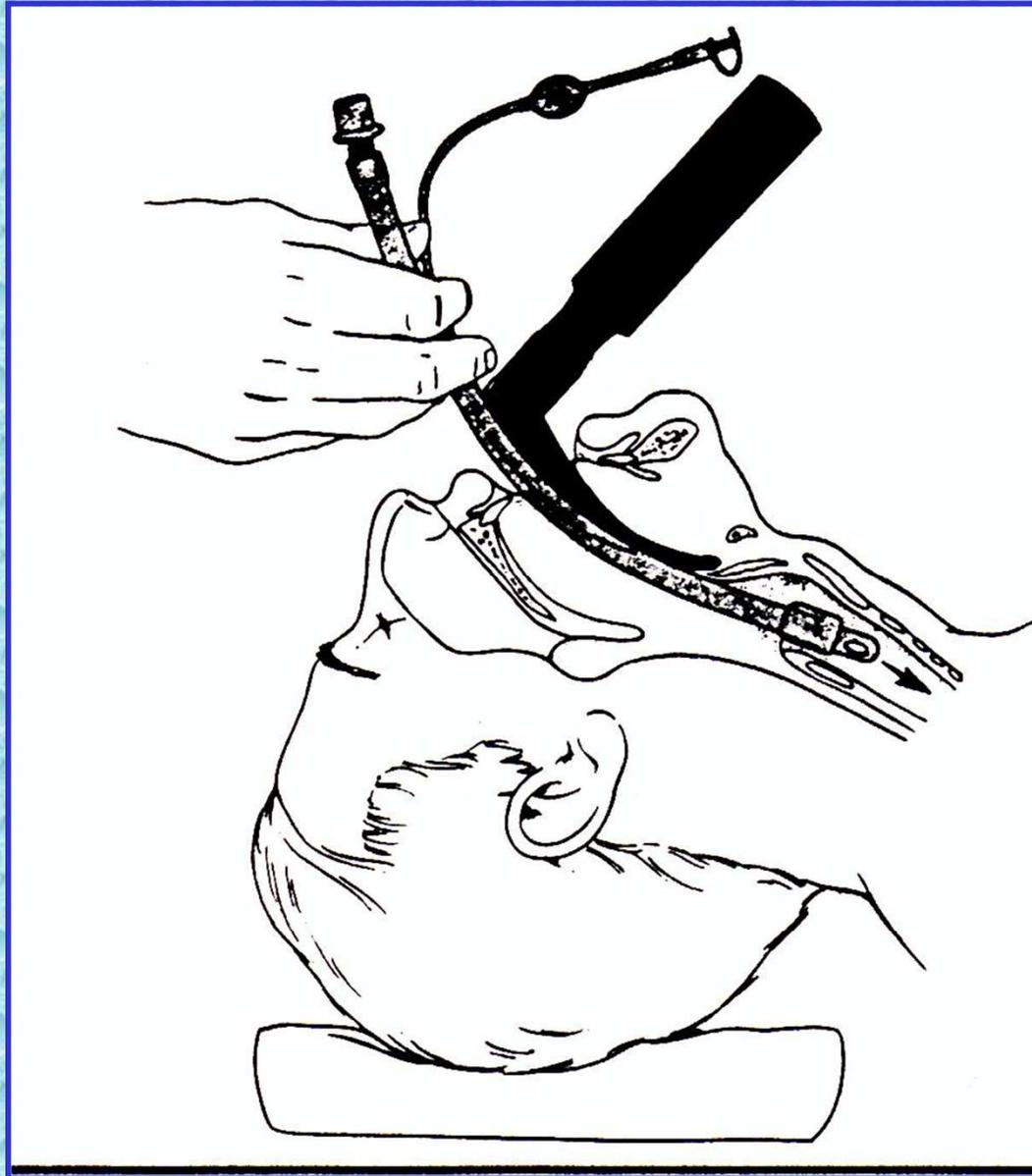
Correct positioning

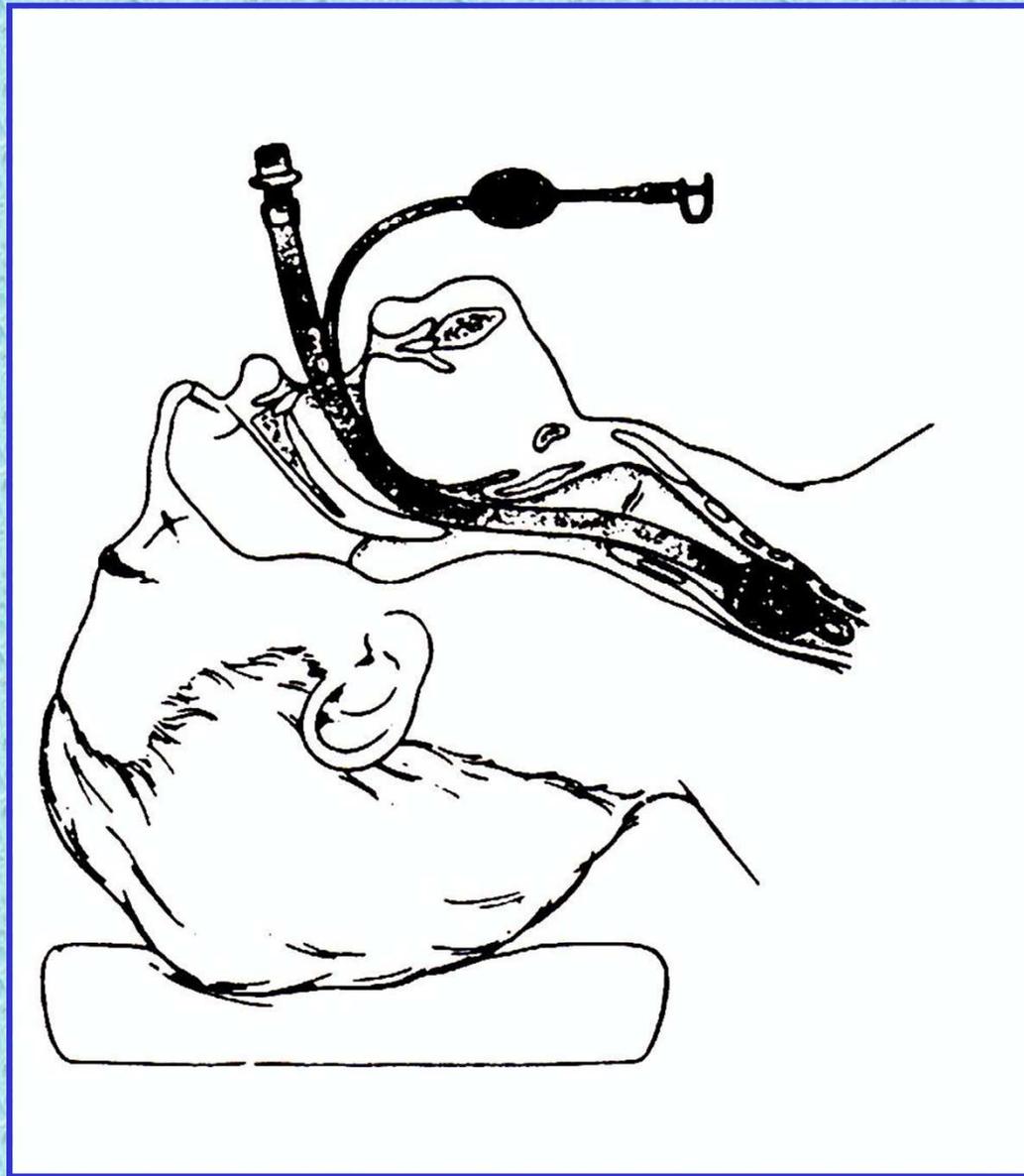












Comprobación

- Clínico: Auscultación 5 puntos
- Equipos:
CO2 espirado (capnógrafo)
Sonidos
- Radiológico



Complicaciones

Intubación:

Trauma

Aspiración

Hipóxia

Epistaxis

Complicaciones

Tubo colocado

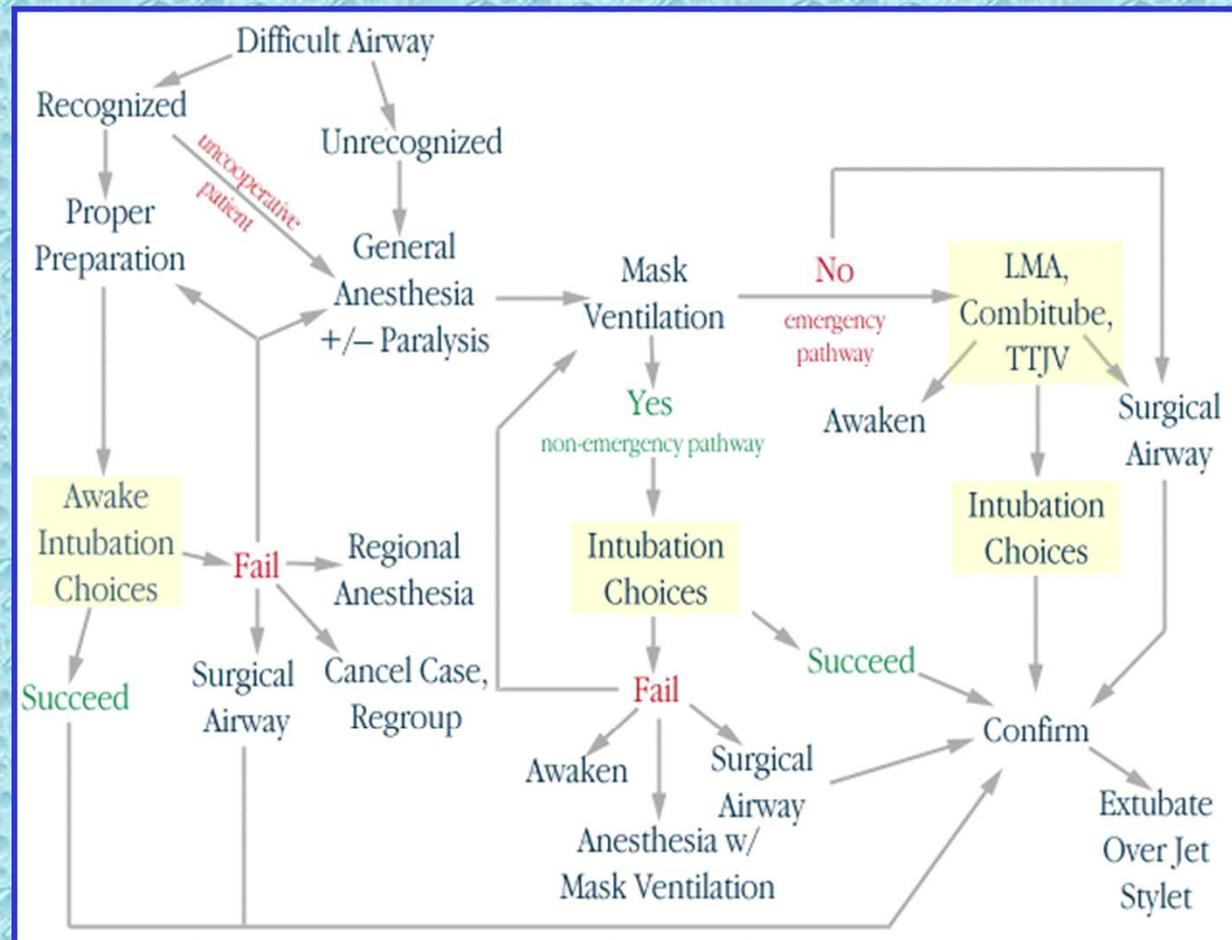
Sinusitis

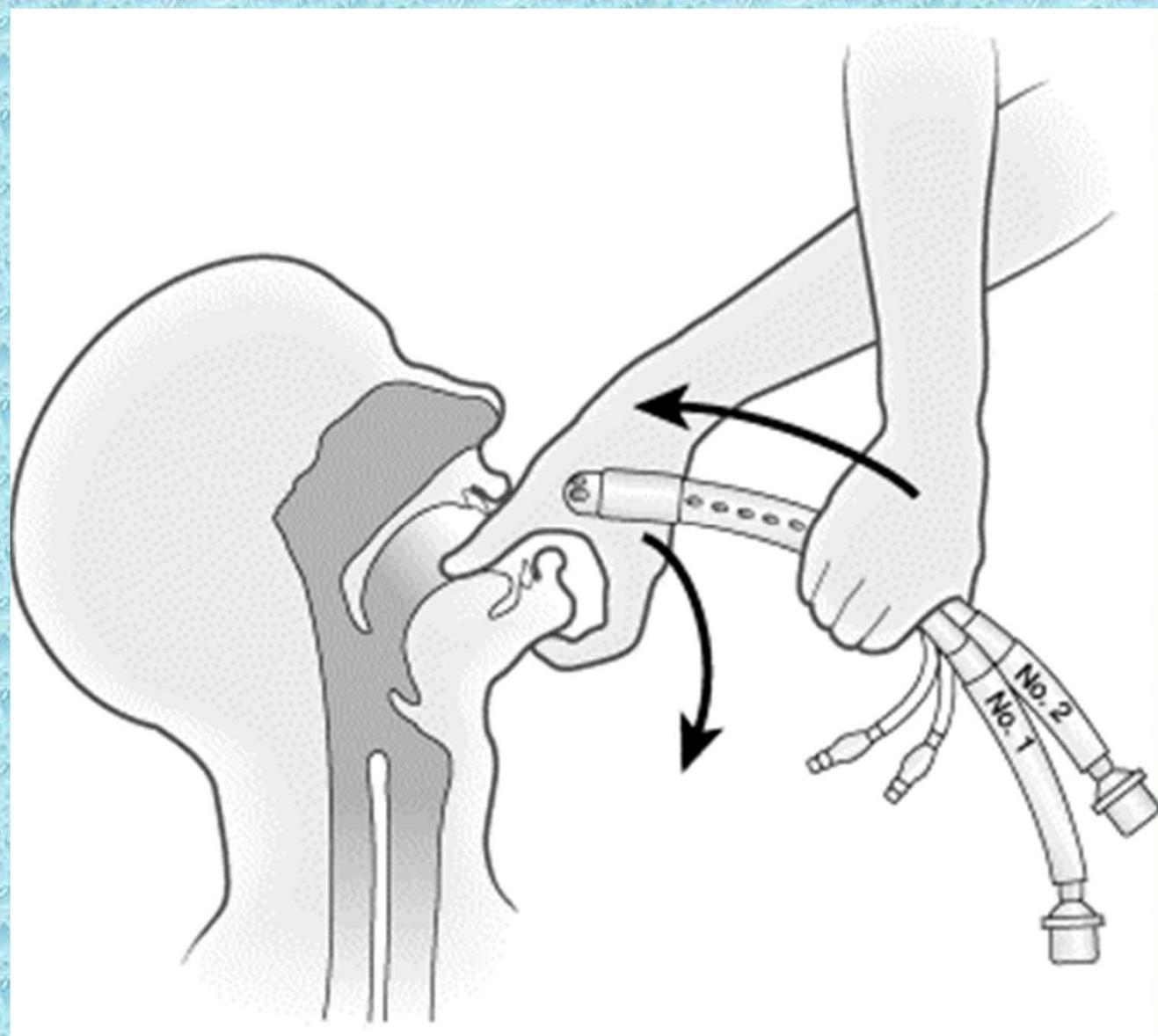
Retención de secreciones

Obstrucción del tubo

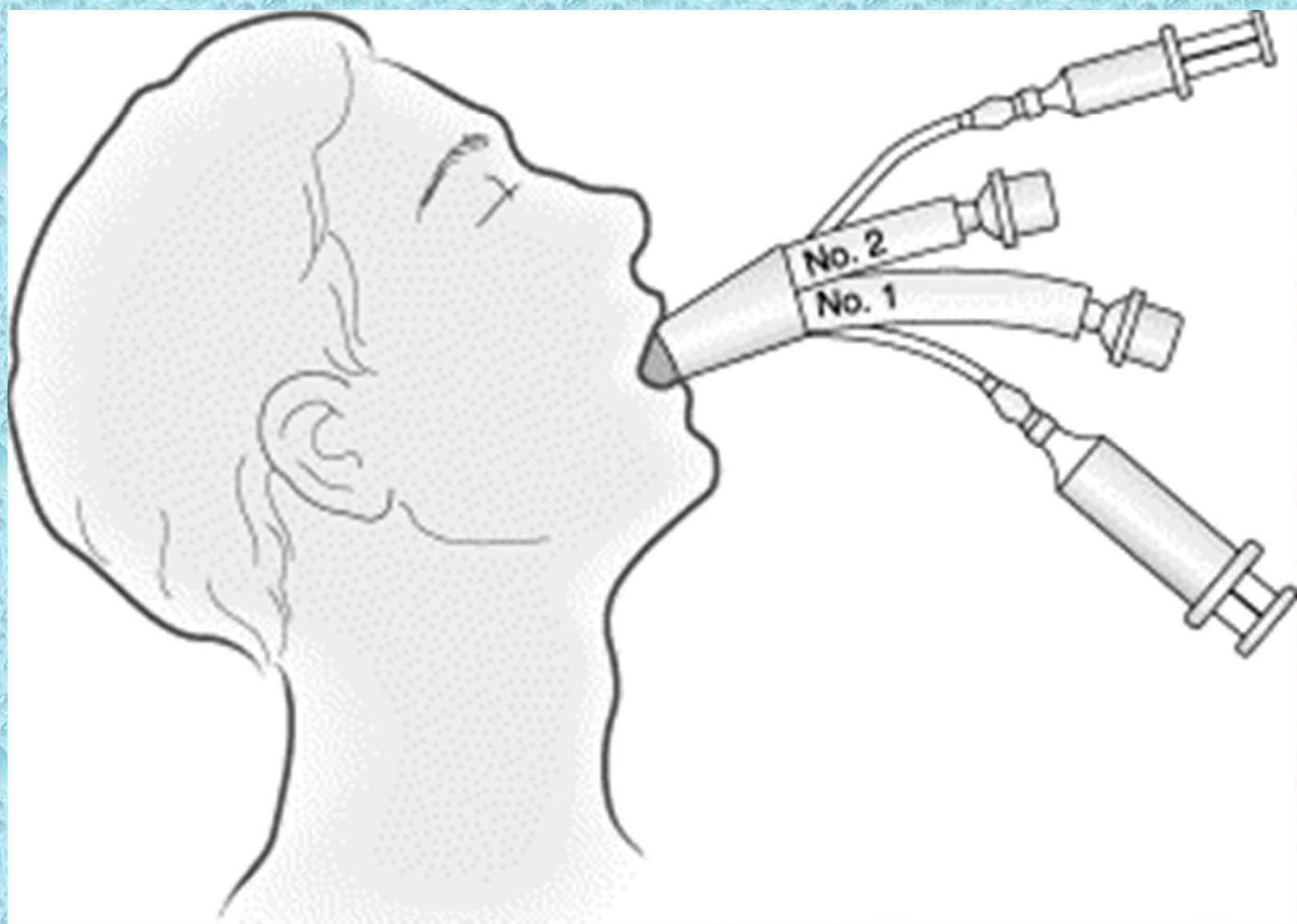
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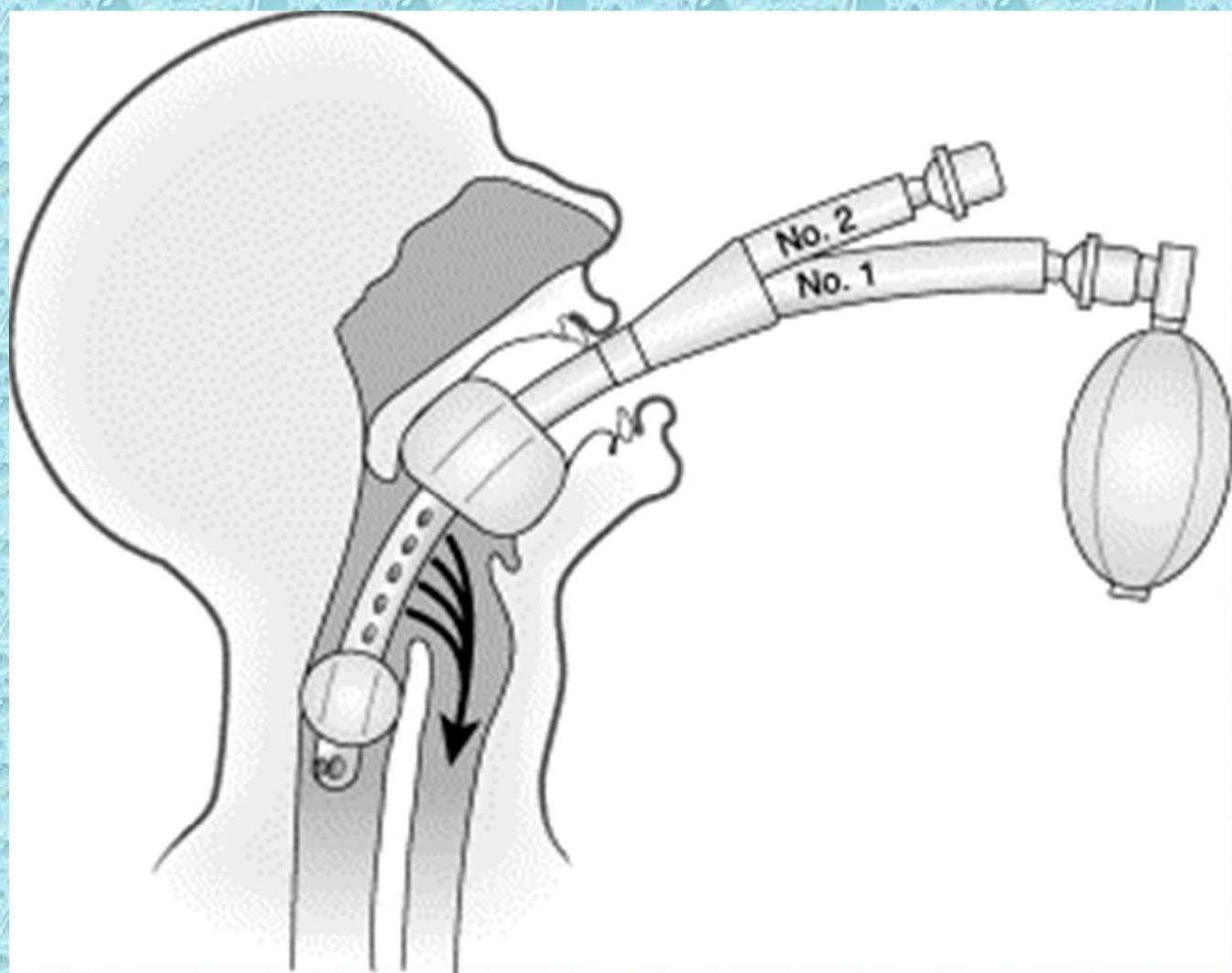
ALGORITMO A.S.A. VIA AEREA DIFICIL

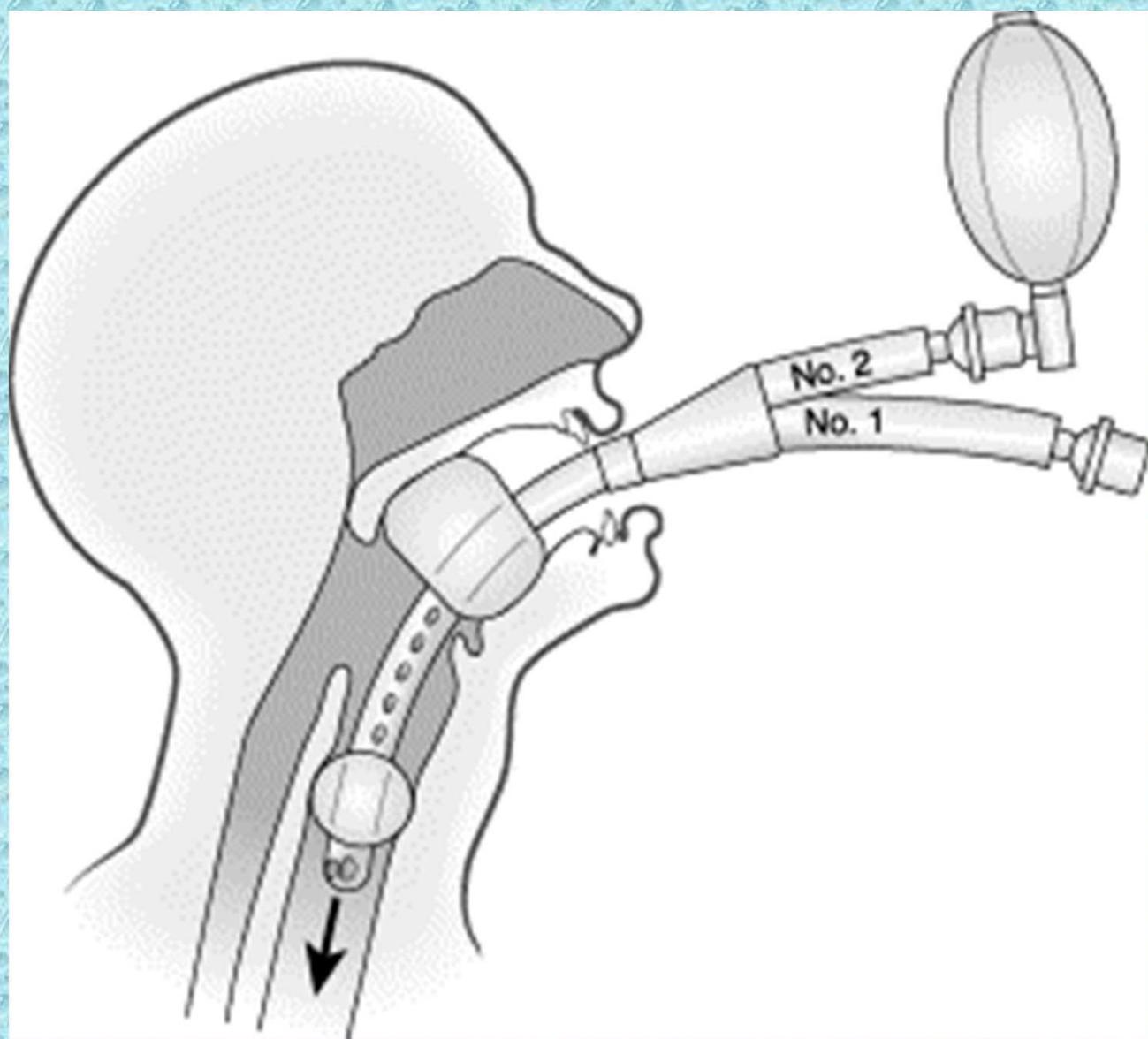


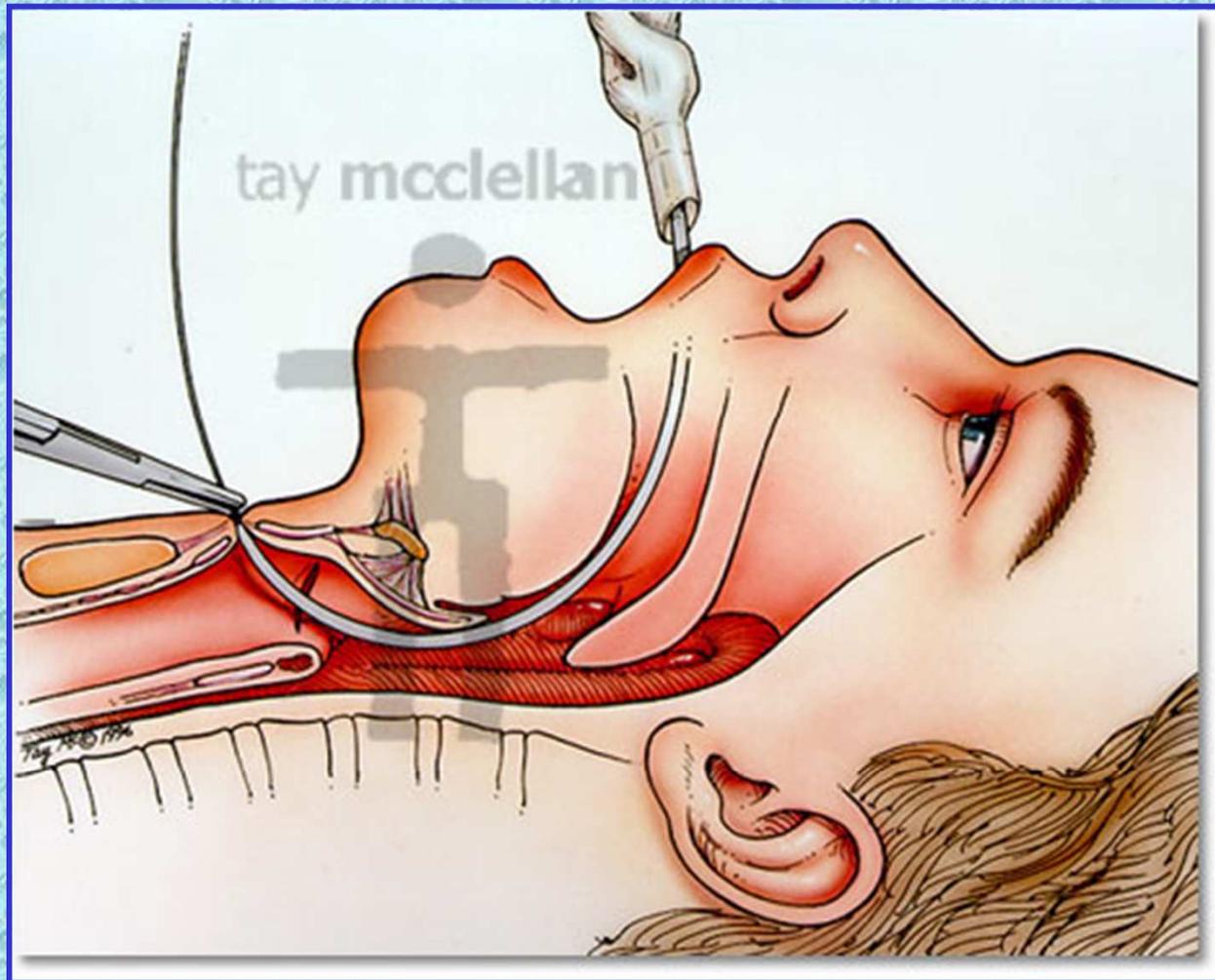


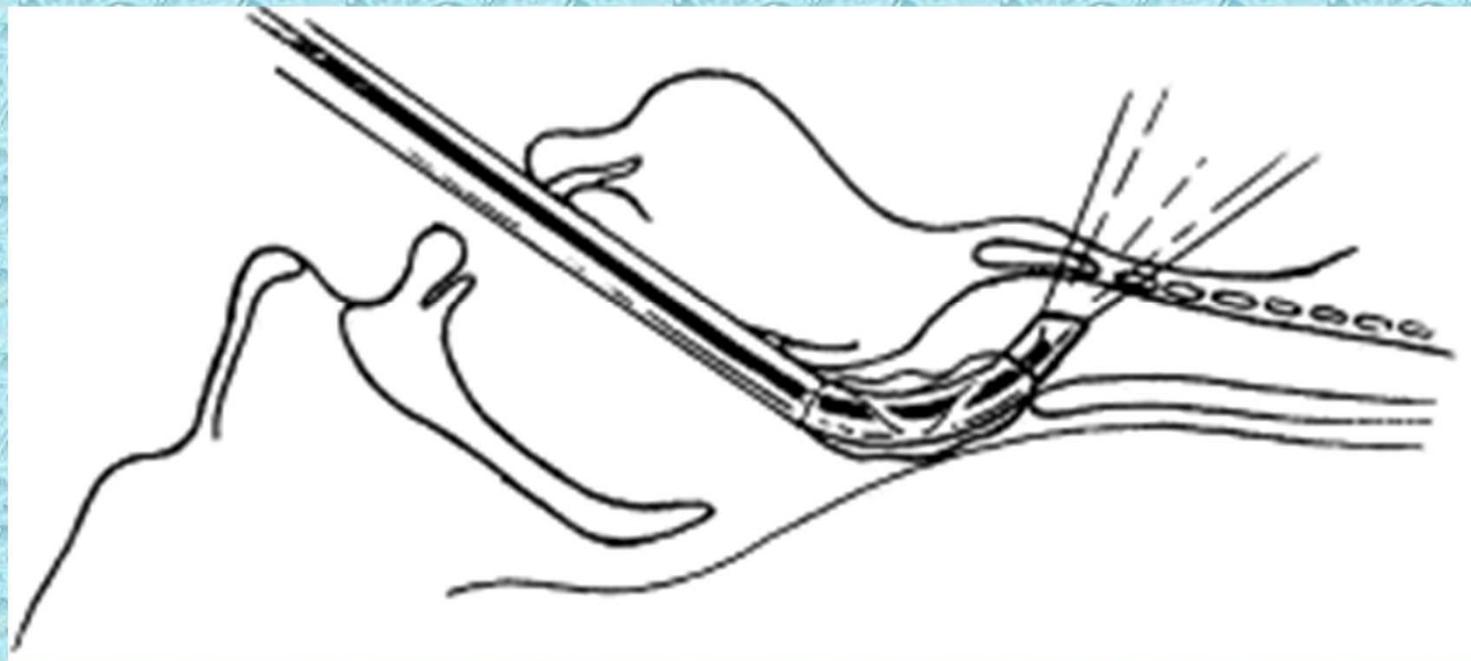


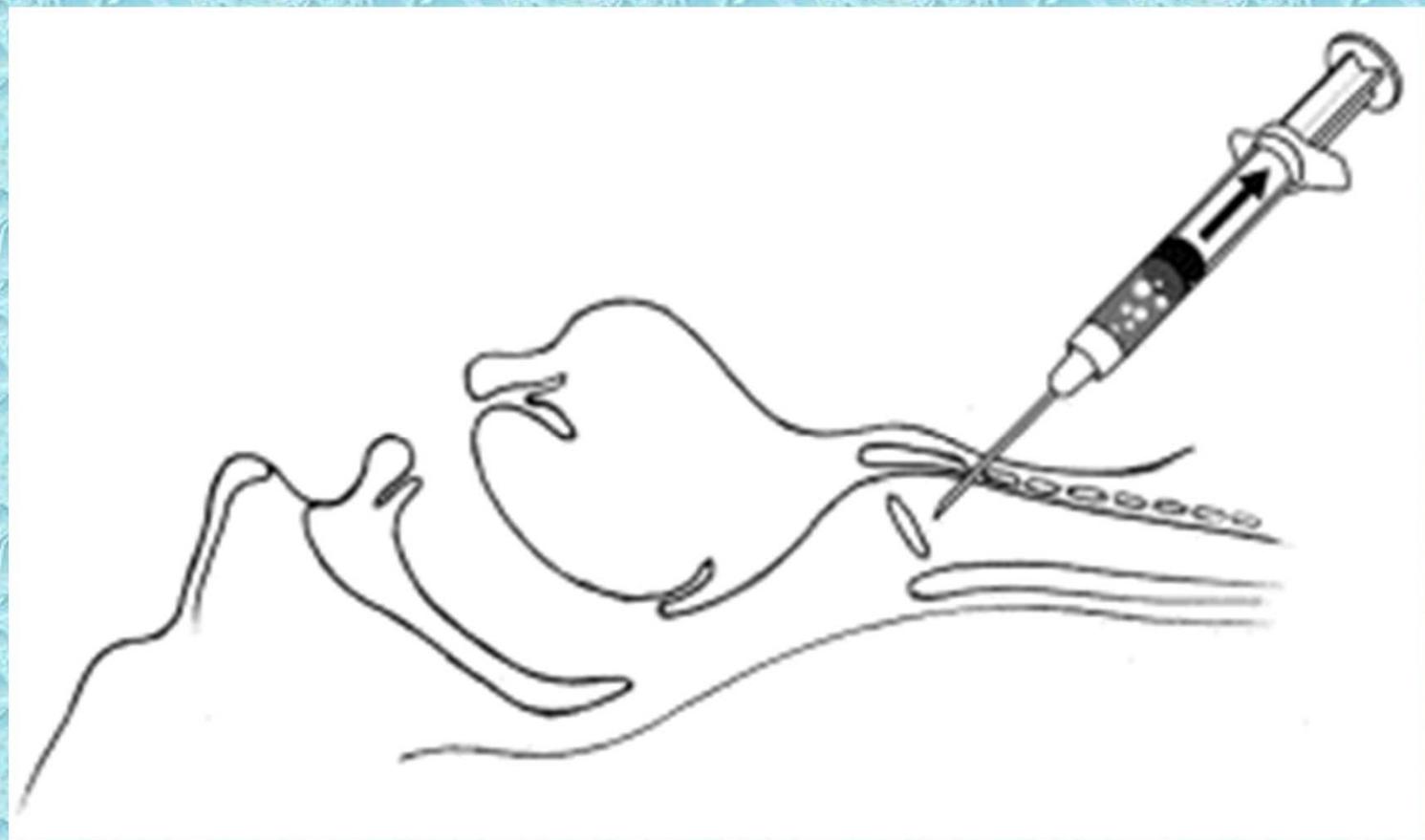


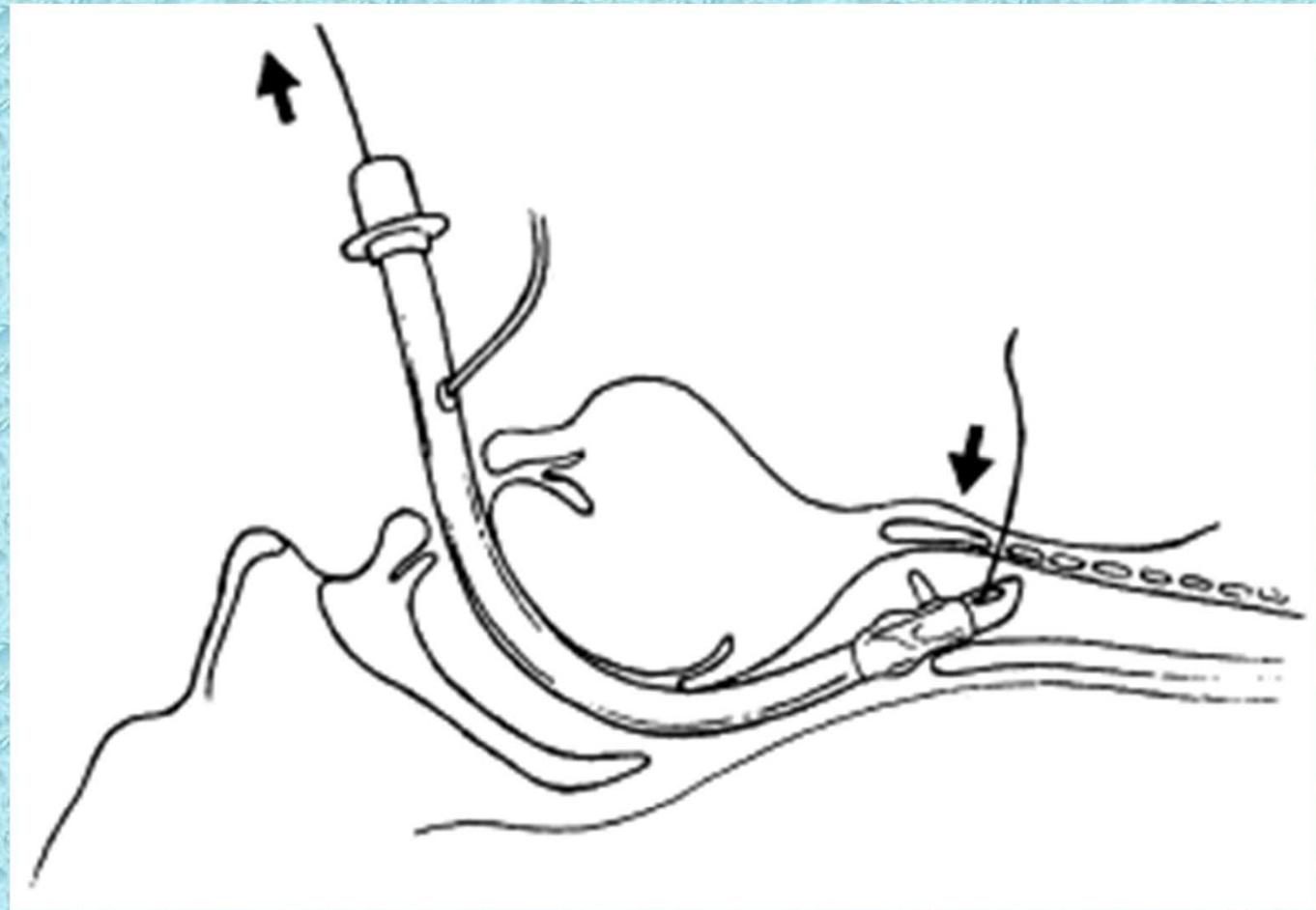




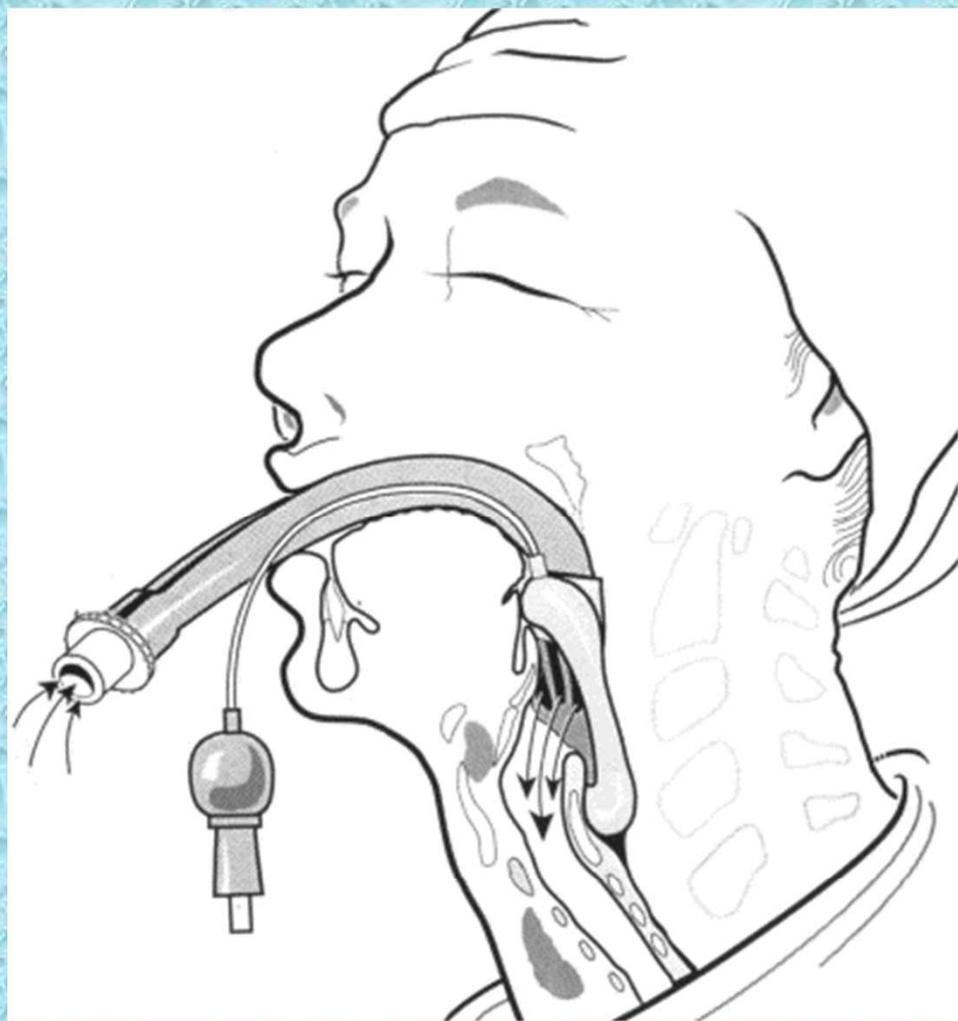




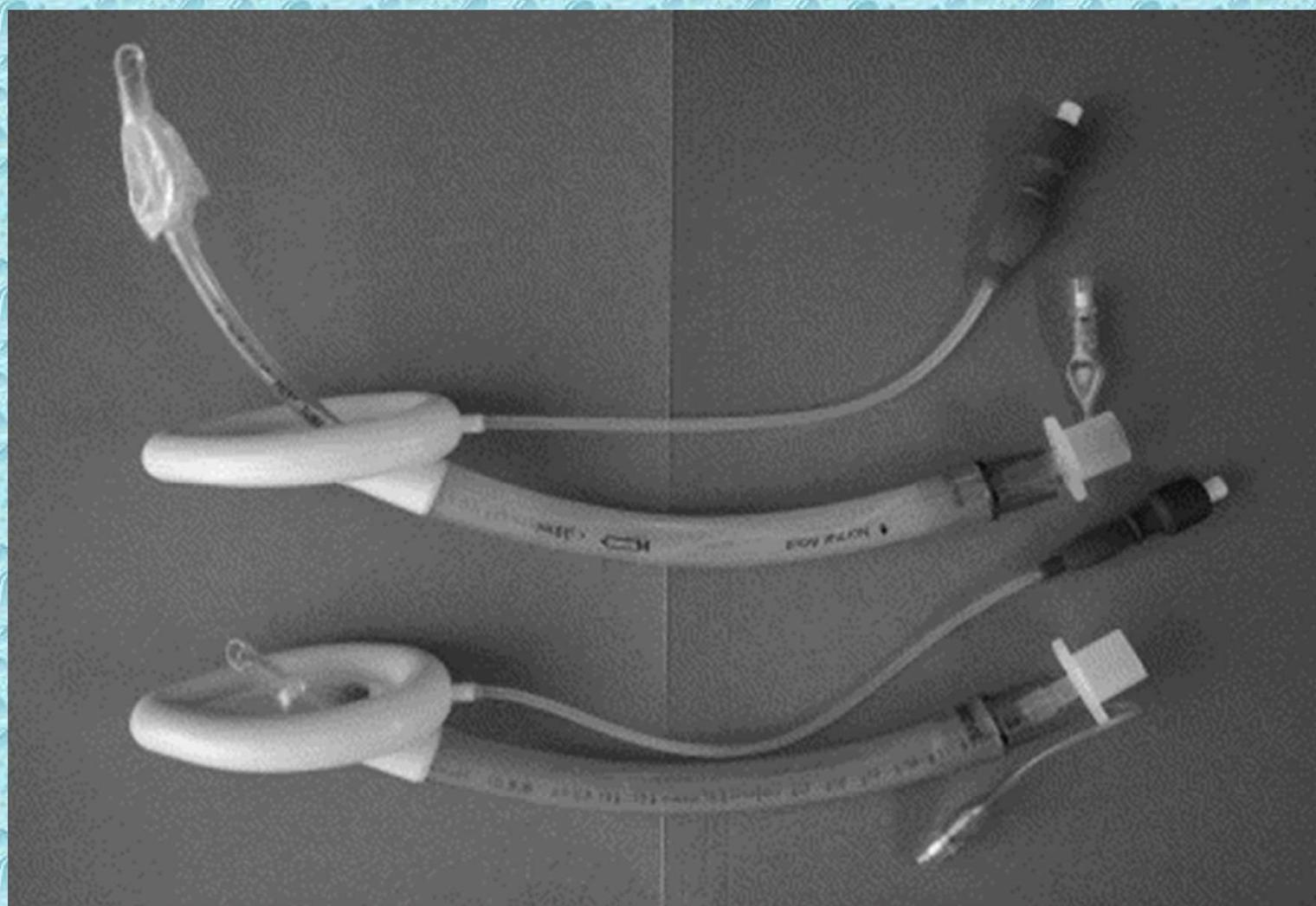


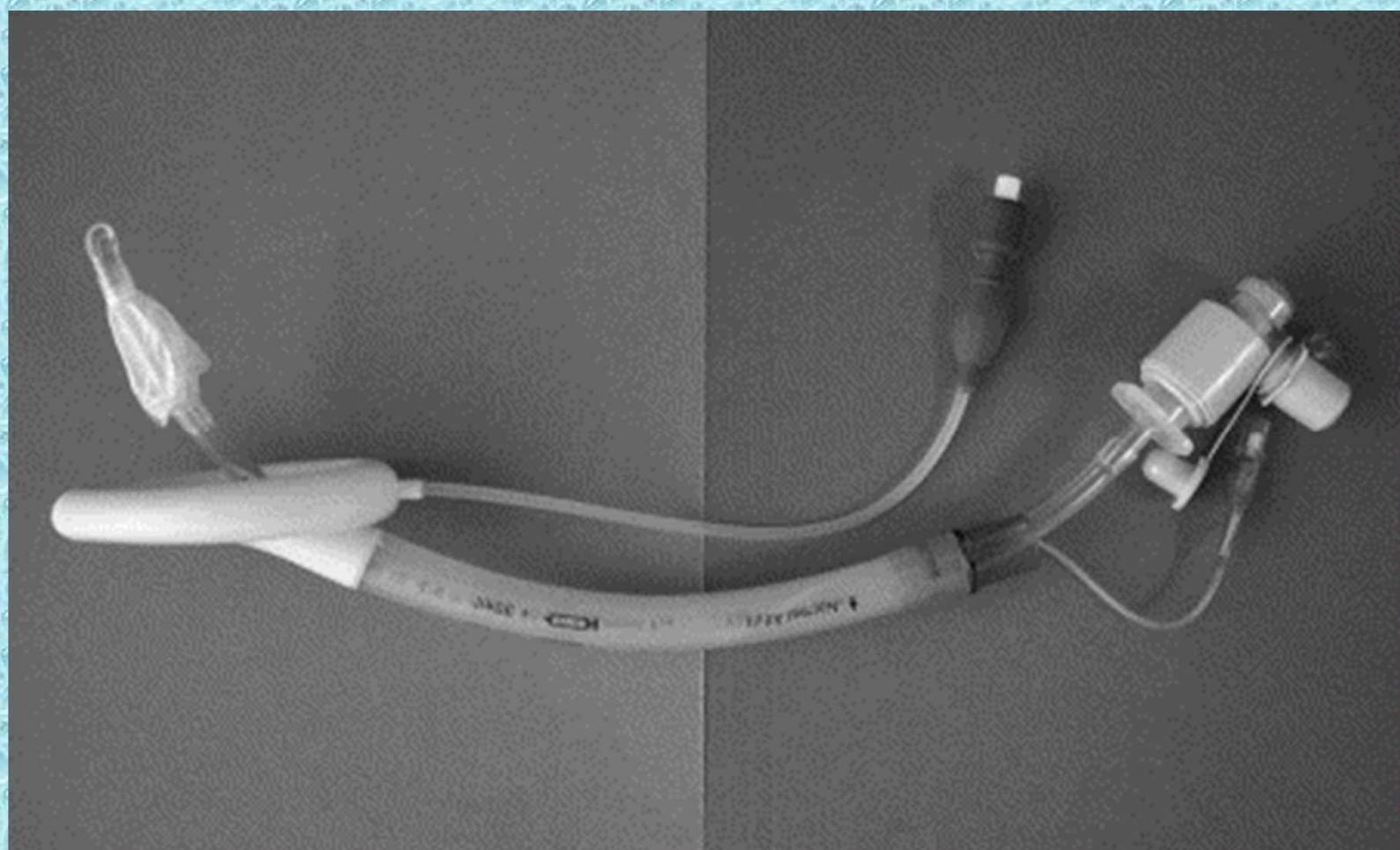


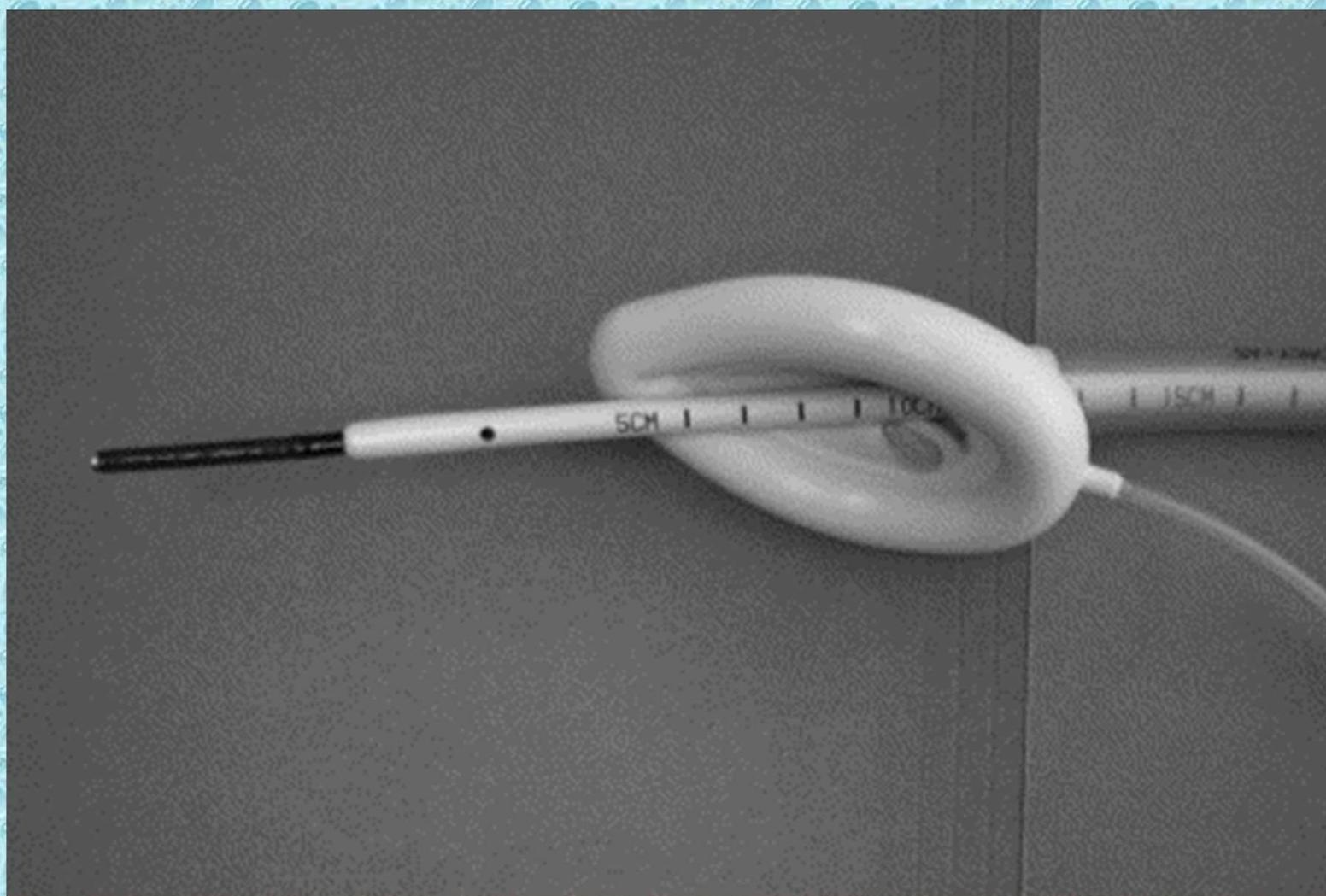


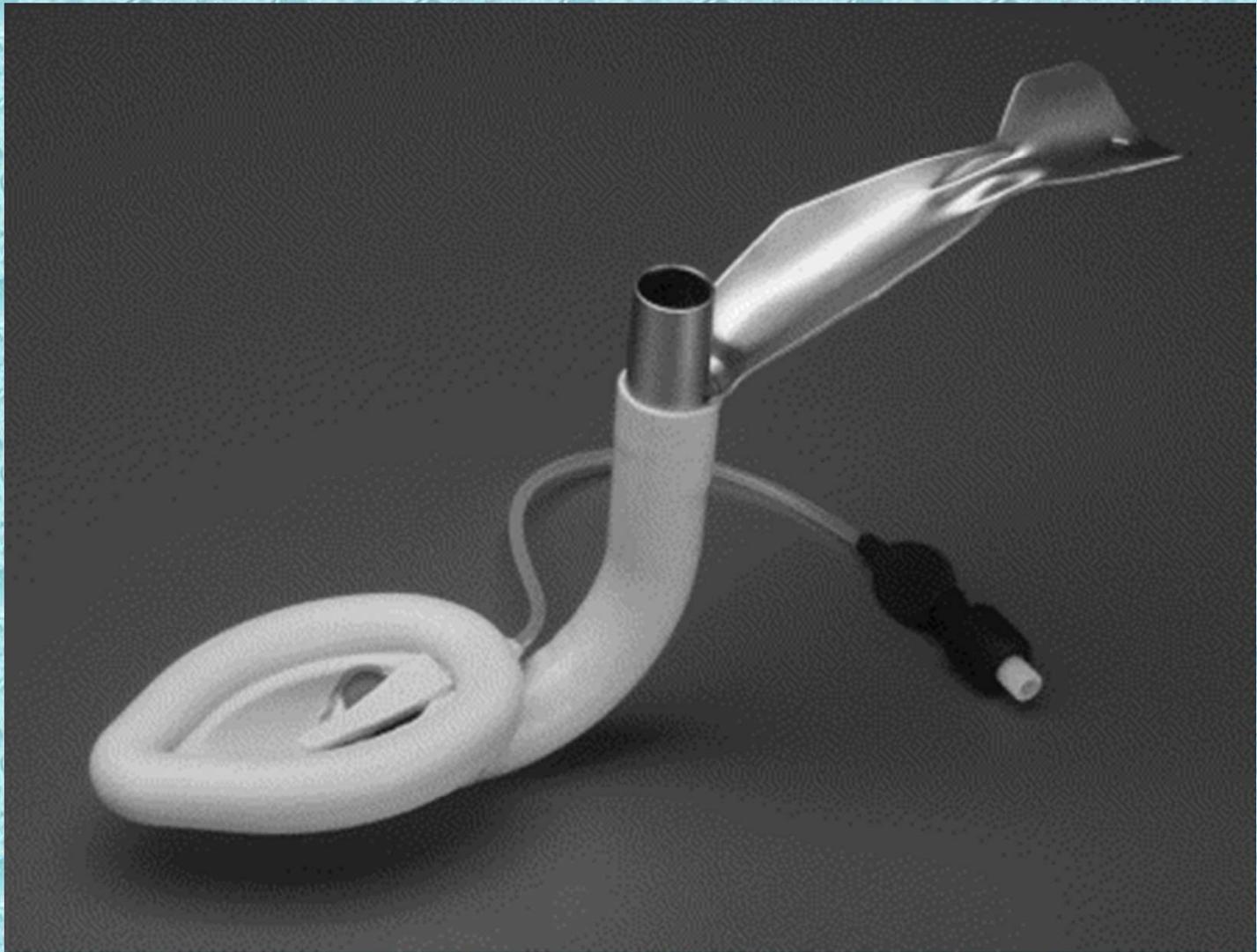












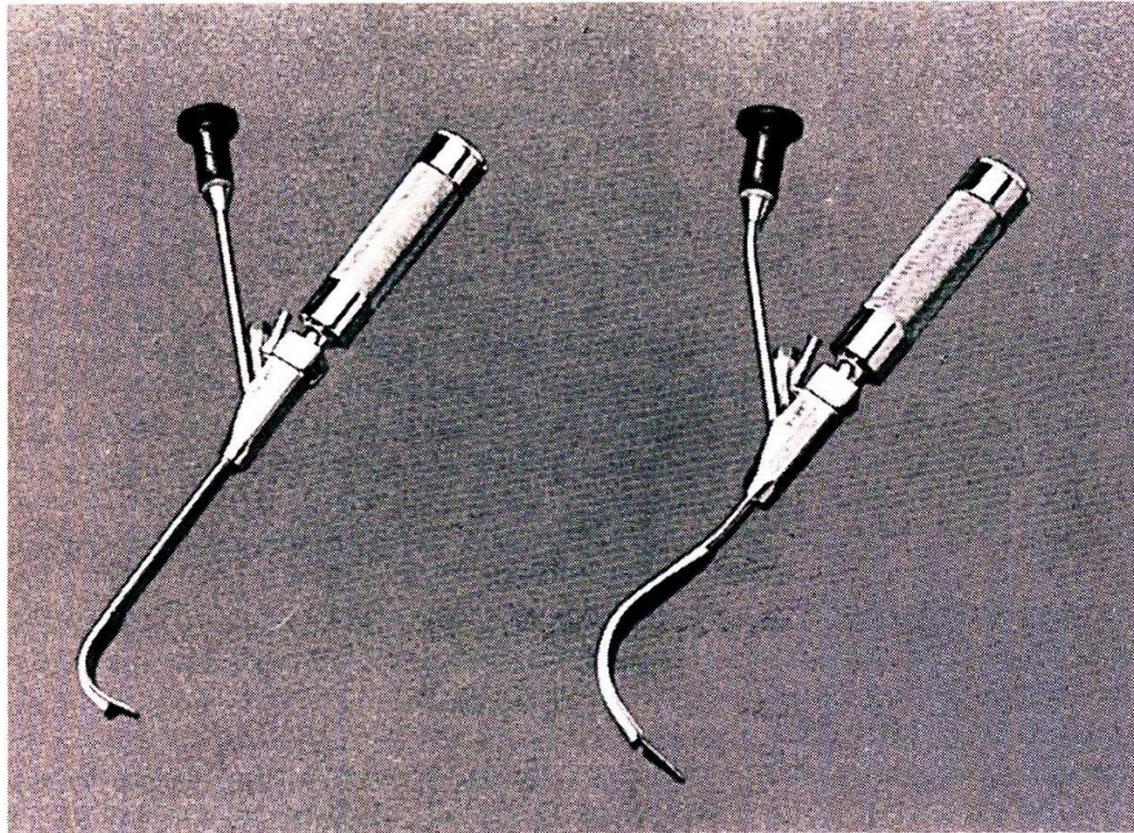


Figure 4. The pediatric (left) and adult (right) versions of the Bullard laryngoscope. Note that the pediatric blade is longer and more narrow and that the angle at the distal end is more acute than that of the adult blade. The light source is either a battery-operated handle with an enclosed bulb or a fiberoptic light source (not shown).

