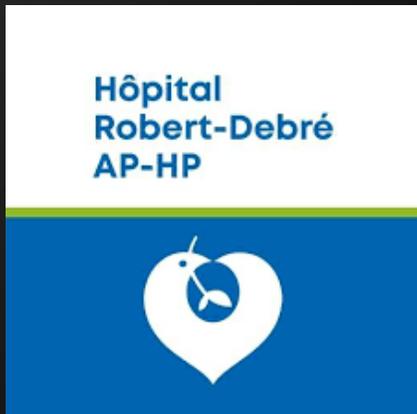


Accès antérieur du cou en urgence: pour qui? Quand? Comment?



Mathieu Genuini
PH SMUR et MIR Pédiatrique
Hôpital Robert Debré



Pour qui et Quand?

Intubation : IMPOSSIBLE

Oxygénation : IMPOSSIBLE

- Rare chez l'adulte encore plus chez l'enfant
- Mortalité très importante
- Sabato SC *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2016



Cannot intubate and cannot ventilate (CICV) in a paralysed anaesthetised child aged 1 to 8 years



**Failed intubation
inadequate ventilation**



Give 100% oxygen



Call for help

Step A Continue to attempt oxygenation and ventilation

- FiO₂ 1.0
- Optimise head position and chin lift/jaw thrust
- Insert oropharyngeal airway or SAD (e.g. LMA™)
- Ventilate using two person bag mask technique
- Manage gastric distension with an OG/NG tube

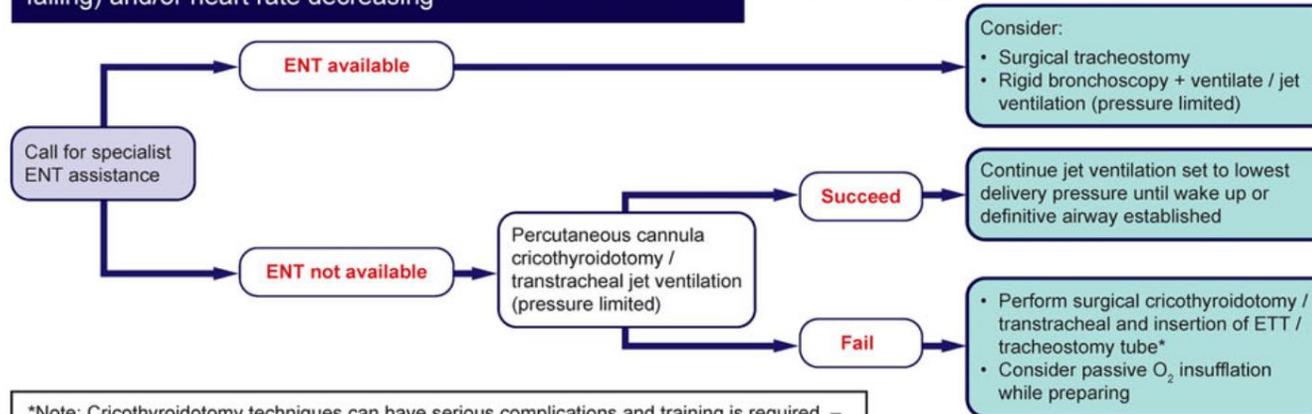
Step B Attempt wake up if maintaining SpO₂ >80%

If rocuronium or vecuronium used, consider suggamadex (16mg/kg) for full reversal

Prepare for rescue techniques in case child deteriorates

Step C Airway rescue techniques for CICV (SpO₂ <80% and falling) and/or heart rate decreasing

Call for help again if not arrived



*Note: Cricothyroidotomy techniques can have serious complications and training is required – only use in life-threatening situations and convert to a definitive airway as soon as possible

Cannula cricothyroidotomy

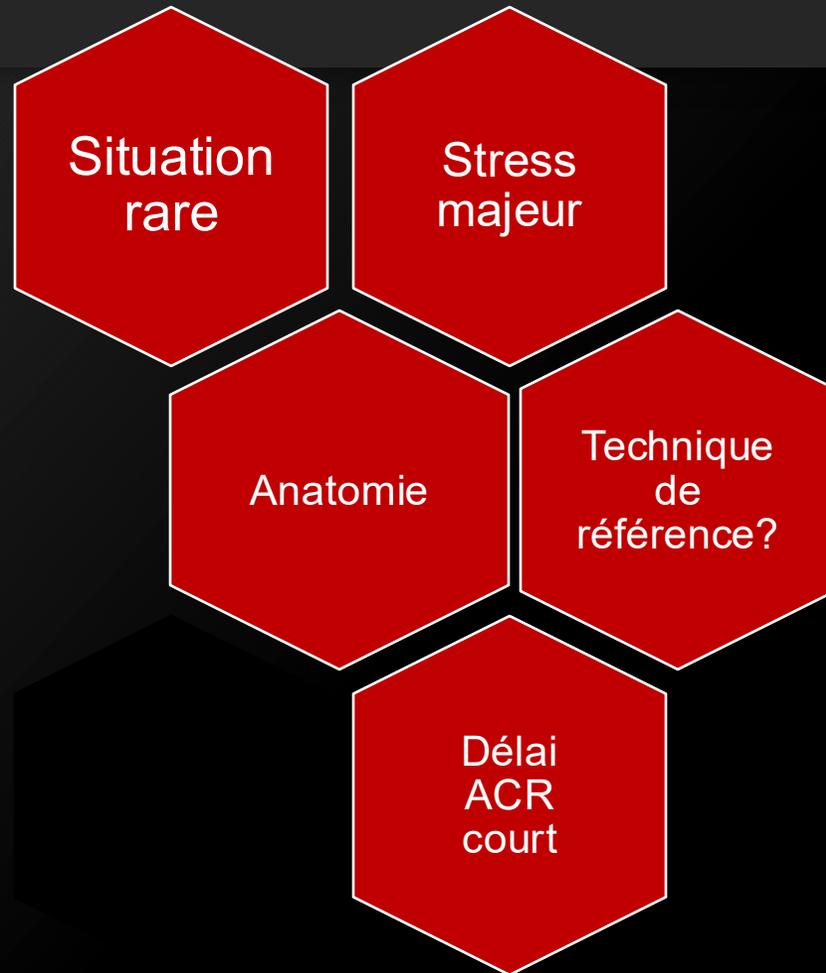
- Extend the neck (shoulder roll)
- Stabilise larynx with non-dominant hand
- Access the cricothyroidotomy membrane with a dedicated 14/16 gauge cannula
- Aim in a caudad direction
- Confirm position by air aspiration using a syringe with saline
- Connect to either:
 - Adjustable pressure limiting device, set to lowest delivery pressure
- or
- 4Bar O₂ source with a flowmeter (match flow l/min to child's age) and Y connector
- Cautiously increase inflation pressure/flow rate to achieve adequate chest expansion. Wait for full expiration before next inflation
- Maintain upper airway patency to aid expiration

SAD = supraglottic airway device

Défis de l'accès antérieur du cou en urgence

- 1. Reconnaissance de la situation CICO**
- 2. Décision de réaliser l'accès antérieur du cou**
- 3. Réalisation de l'accès antérieur du cou**
- 4. Oxygénation adéquate rapide**

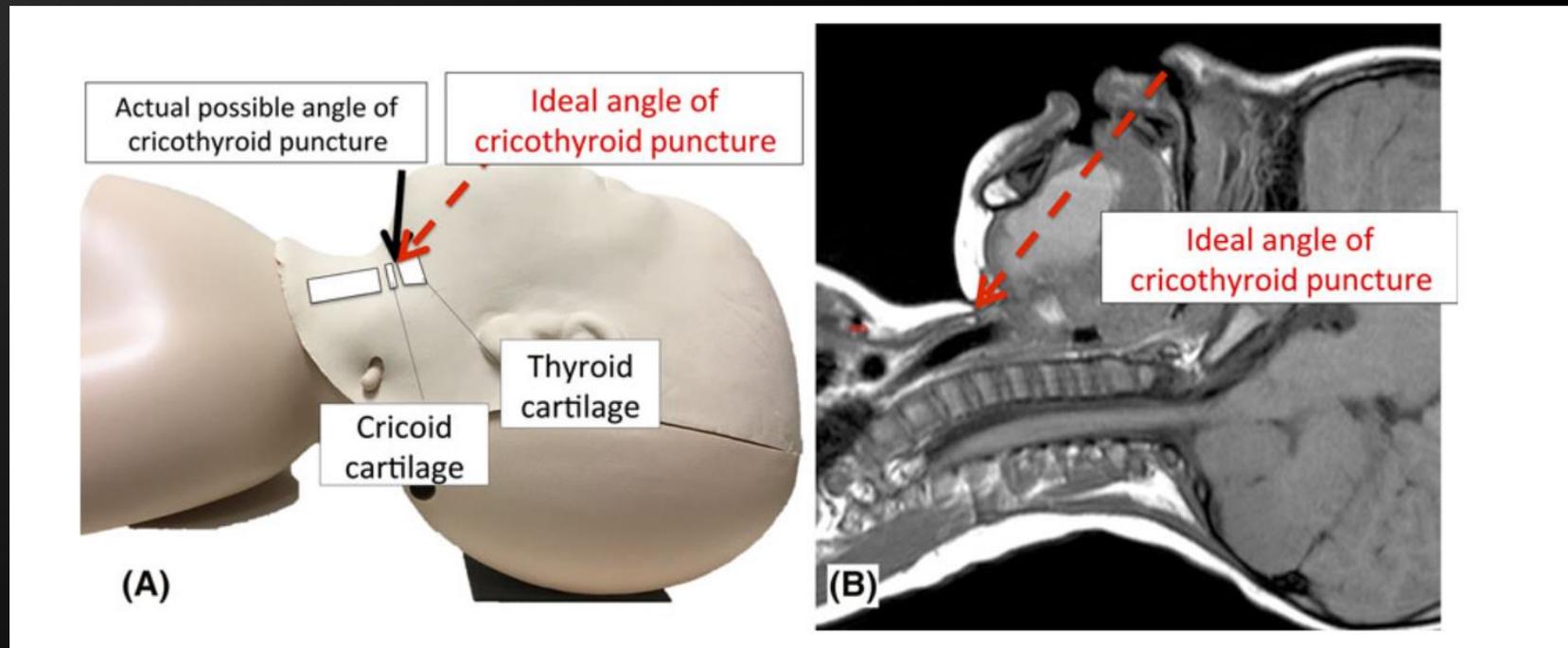
Difficultés chez enfant/nourrisson



Anatomie du nourrisson

- Membrane cricothyroïde
 - Petite
 - Difficile à localiser
 - Située directement sous la mandibule
- Trachée très étroite, mobile, molle, et facilement compressible
 - Risque de perforation mur postérieur
 - Risque de mauvais placement

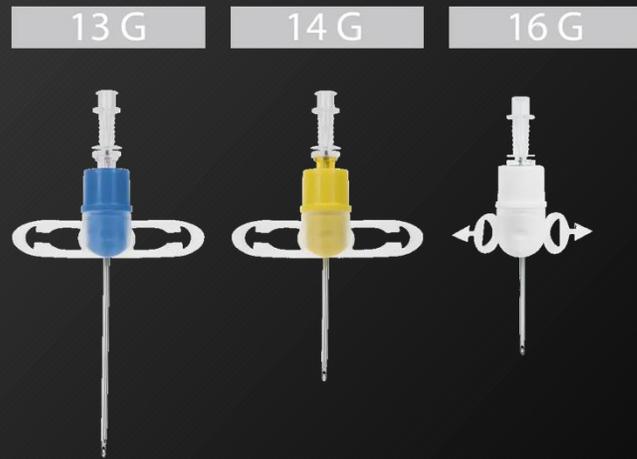
Anatomie du nourrisson



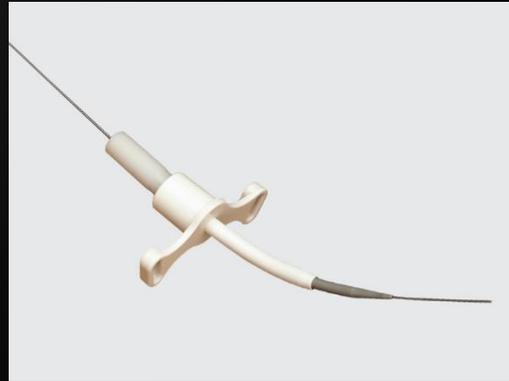
Repérage anatomique mb cricothyroïde par anesthésistes vs repérage échographique

- Enfants de 7 à 12 ans obèses et non obèses:
 - Taux de succès = 55% taux de succès
 - pas d'association avec obésité ou sexe
- Nourrissons : taux de succès = 30%
- Basaran B, Egilmez AI, Alatas N, *et al.* Accuracy of identifying the cricothyroid membrane in children using palpation. *J Anesth.* 2018
- Fennessy P, Walsh B, Laffey JG, *et al.* Accuracy of pediatric cricothyroid membrane identification by digital palpation and implications for emergency front of neck access. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2020

Exemples de matériel disponible



Catheters jet ventilation



Melker set



Quicktrach

Matériel disponible

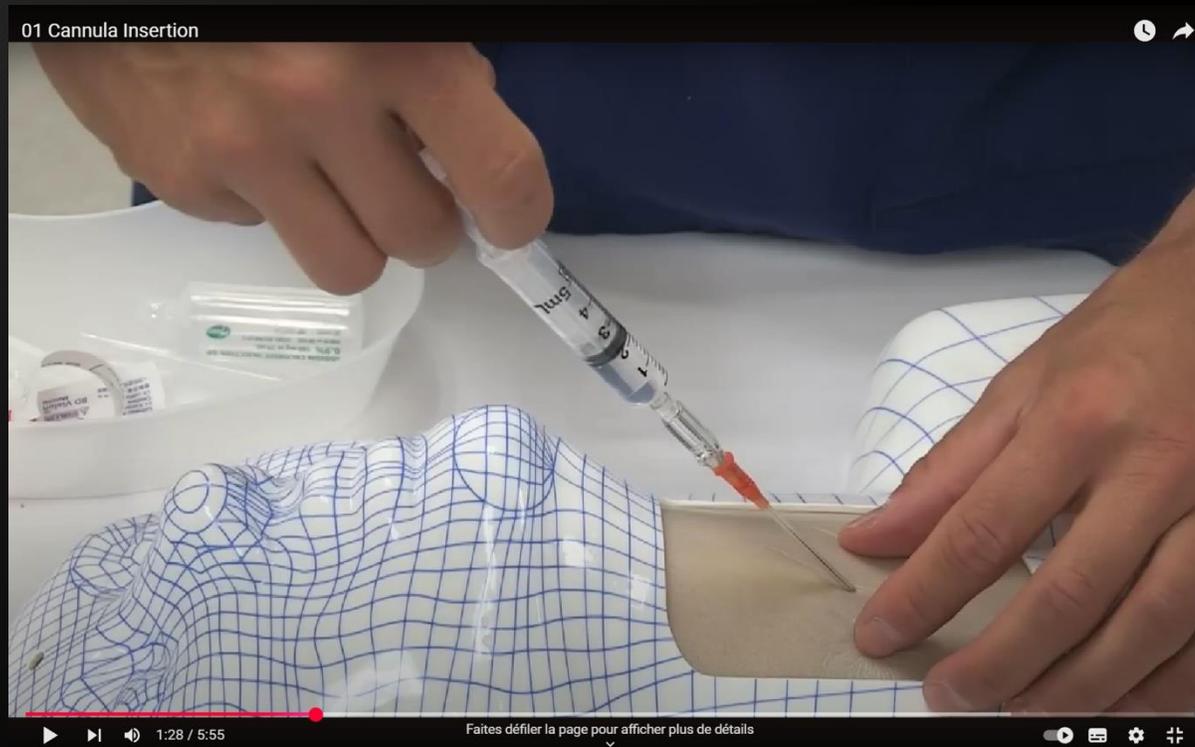
Table 1 Dimensions of the neonatal trachea and cricothyroid membrane

Anatomical structure	Dimensions
Neonatal cricothyroid membrane (18)	Length 2.6 mm Width 3.0 mm
Neonatal trachea (35,36)	Transverse Diameter 4.0–5.0 mm Antero-Posterior Diameter 6.0 mm

Table 2 Dimensions of devices described for Front of Neck Access

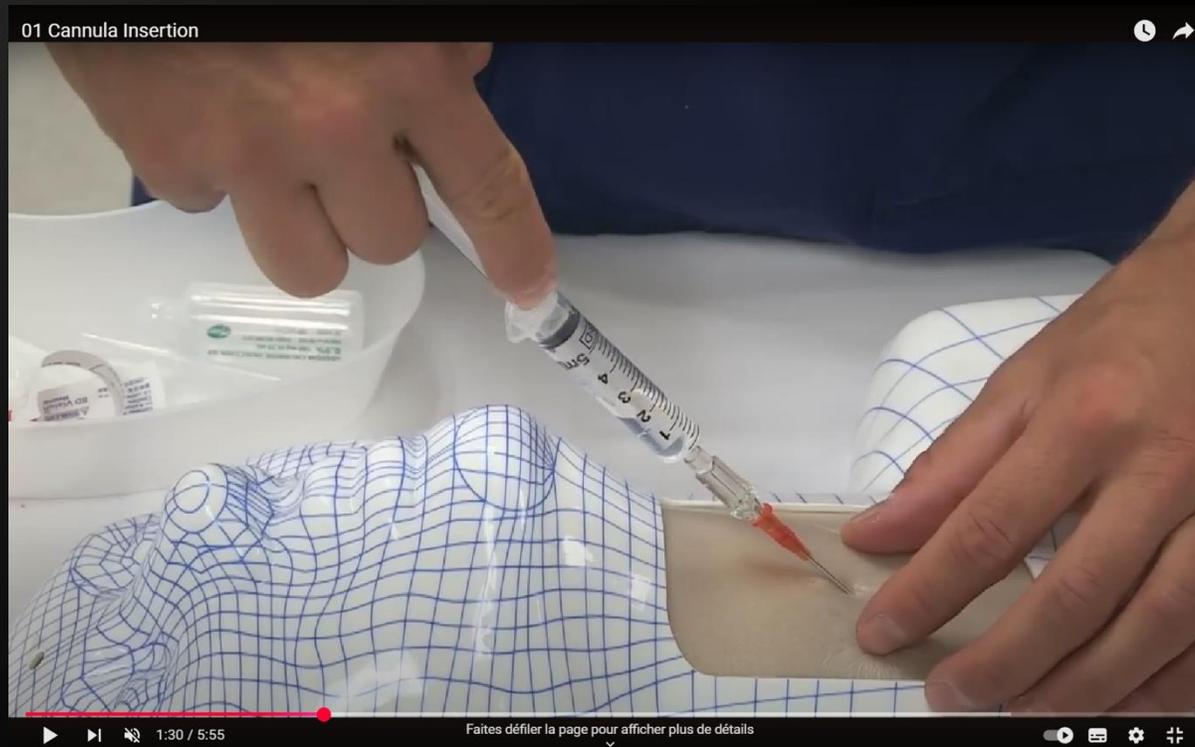
Device	Outer diameter (mm)	Inner diameter (mm)
18 g BD Insyte™ Cannula	1.30	0.84
16 g BD Insyte™ Cannula	1.70	1.19
14 g BD Insyte™ Cannula	2.10	1.60
3.5 Melker Cricothyrotomy Set	5.00	3.50
3.0 Kimberly Clarke Microcuff Tube ^a	4.3	3.0
4.0 Kimberly Clarke Microcuff Tube ^a	5.6	4.0
5.0 Kimberly Clarke Microcuff Tube ^a	6.7	5.0
2.5 uncuffed Mallinckrodt ETT	3.6	2.5

Catheter jet ventilation



[DrAMBHeardAirway - YouTube](#)

Catheter jet ventilation



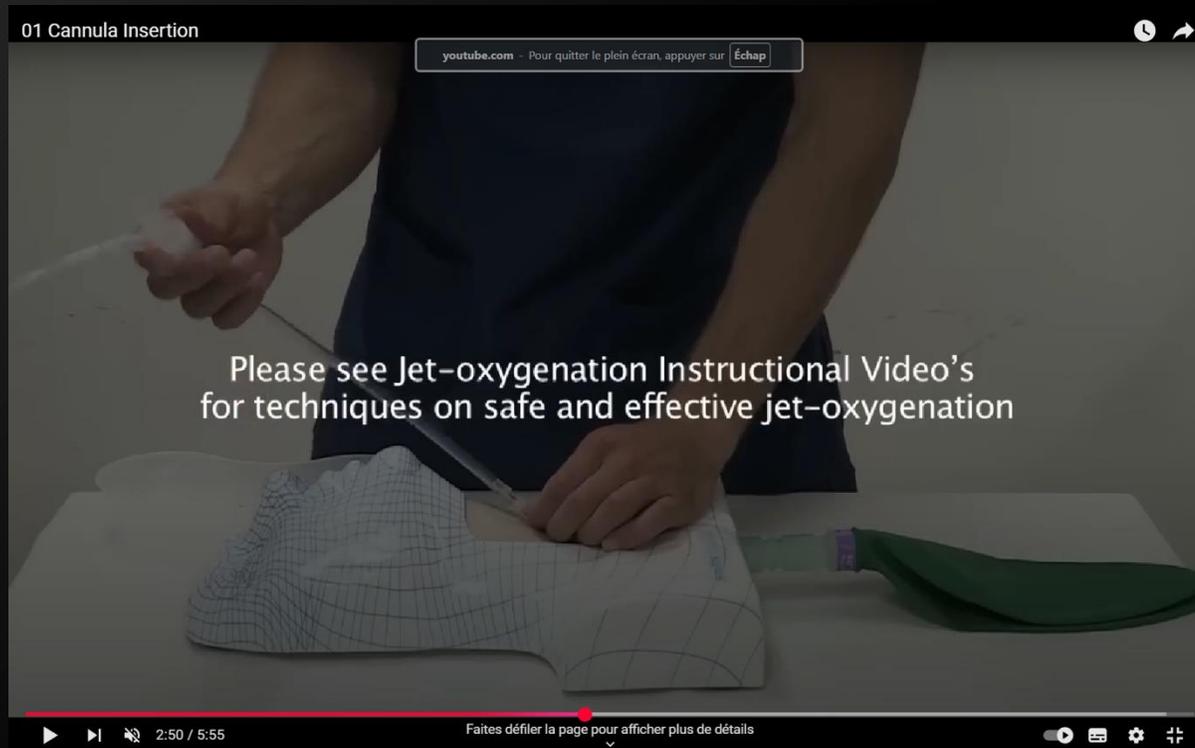
Catheter jet ventilation



Catheter jet ventilation

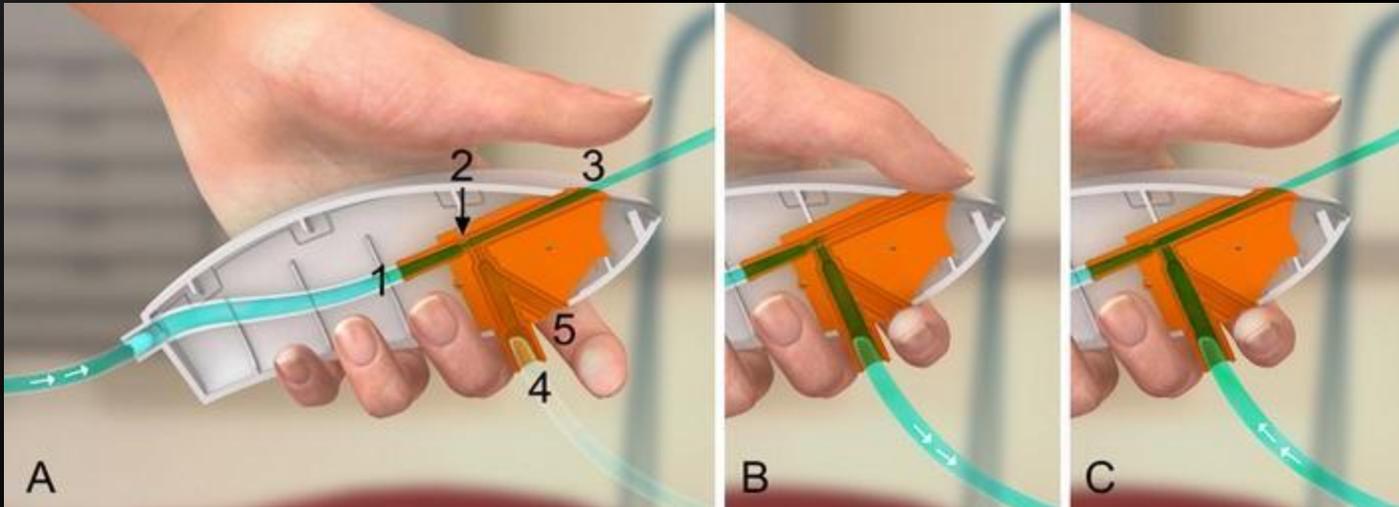


Catheter jet ventilation



Jet ventilation

- Risque barotraumatisme/volotraumatisme majeur en cas d'obstruction totale des VAS
- Test de différents matériels d'insufflation via canule jet ventilation :
 - Ventrain seul permet de ne pas atteindre de pression délétère ($> 50 \text{ CmH}_2\text{O}$, $> 20 \text{ ml/kg}$)
 - BAVU ne permet pas d'insuffler d'O₂ (mais neutralisation de la valve de suppression ?)
- Mann CM, Baker PA, Sainsbury DM, *et al.* A comparison of cannula insufflation device performance for emergency front of neck airway. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2021



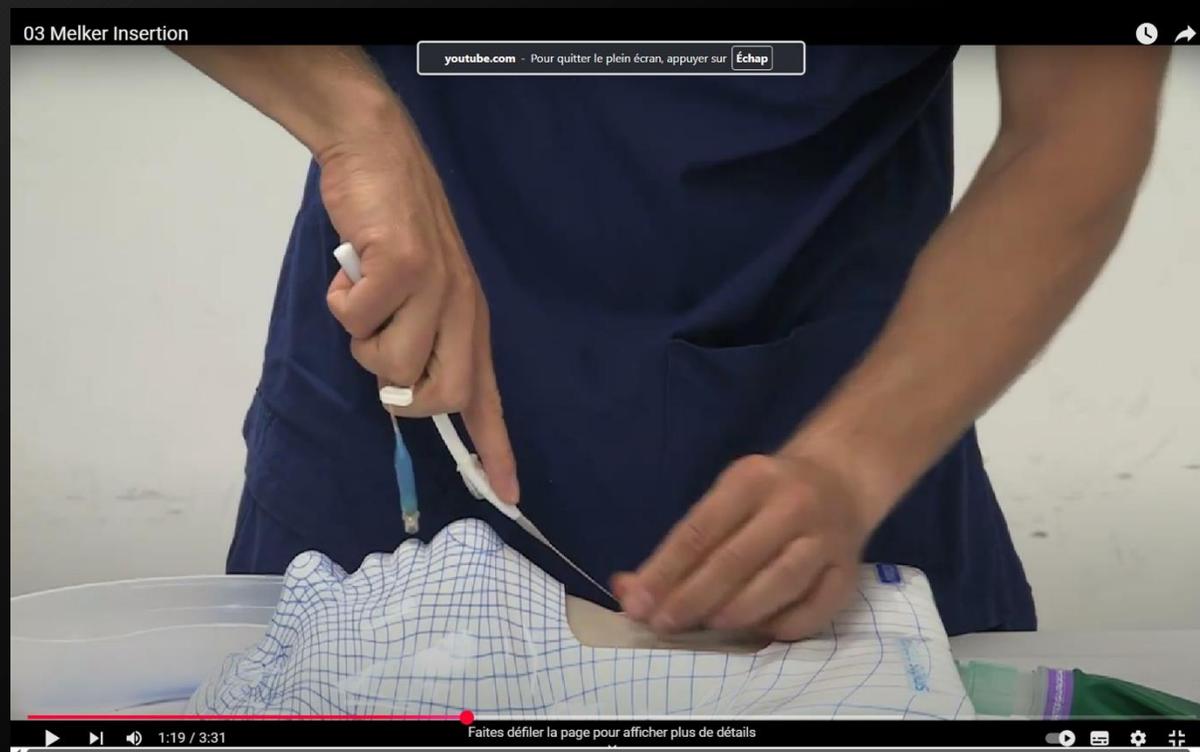
Conversion melker cricothyrotomie set



Conversion melker cricothyrotomie set



Conversion melker cricothyrotomie set



Conversion melker cricothyrotomie set



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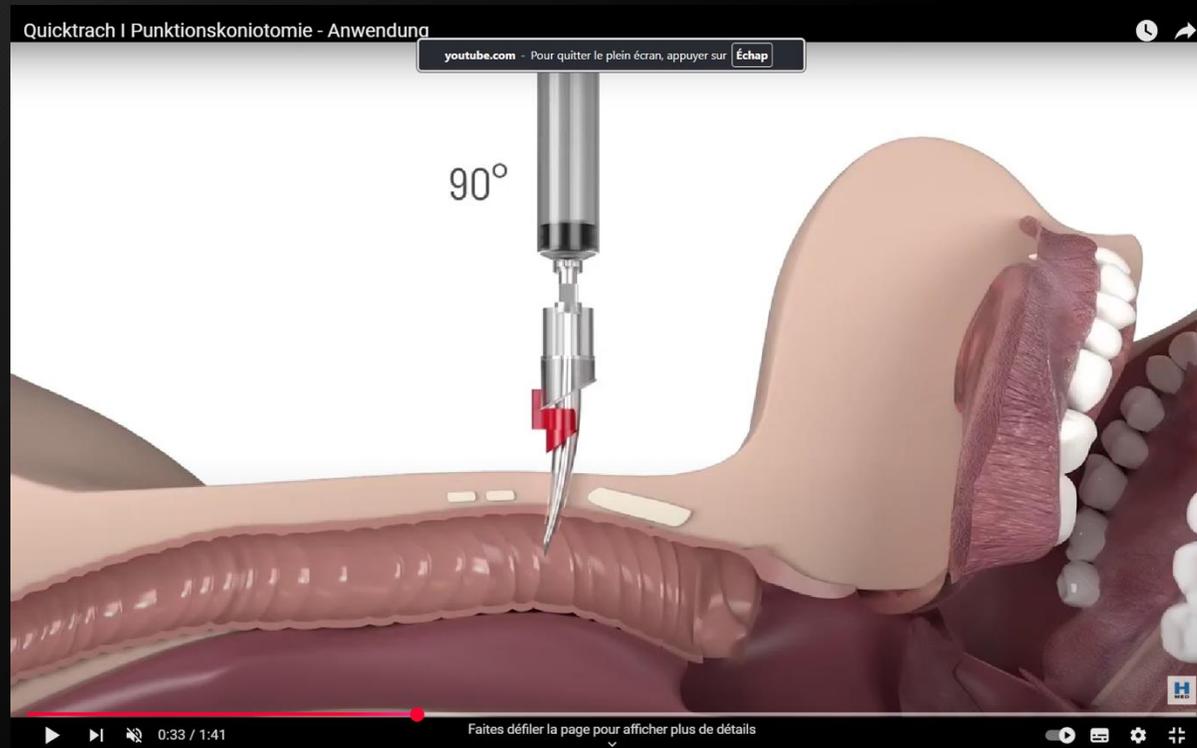
Conversion melker cricothyrotomie set



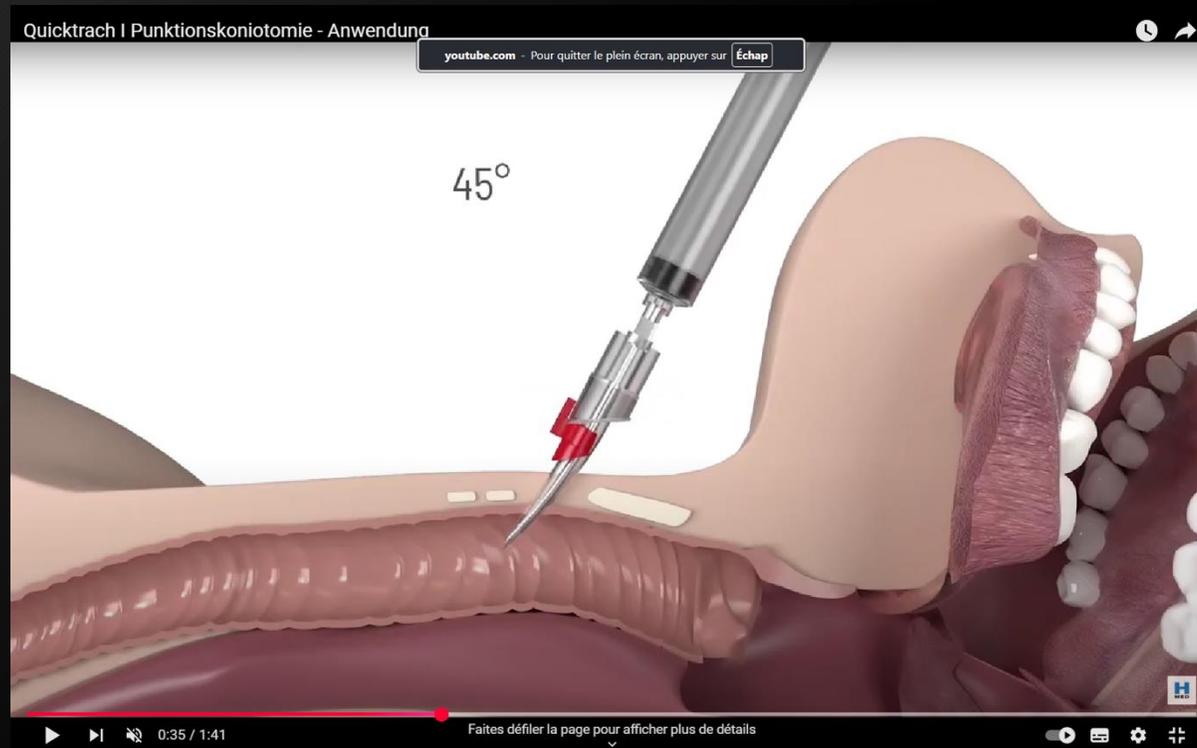
Quicktrach



Quicktrach



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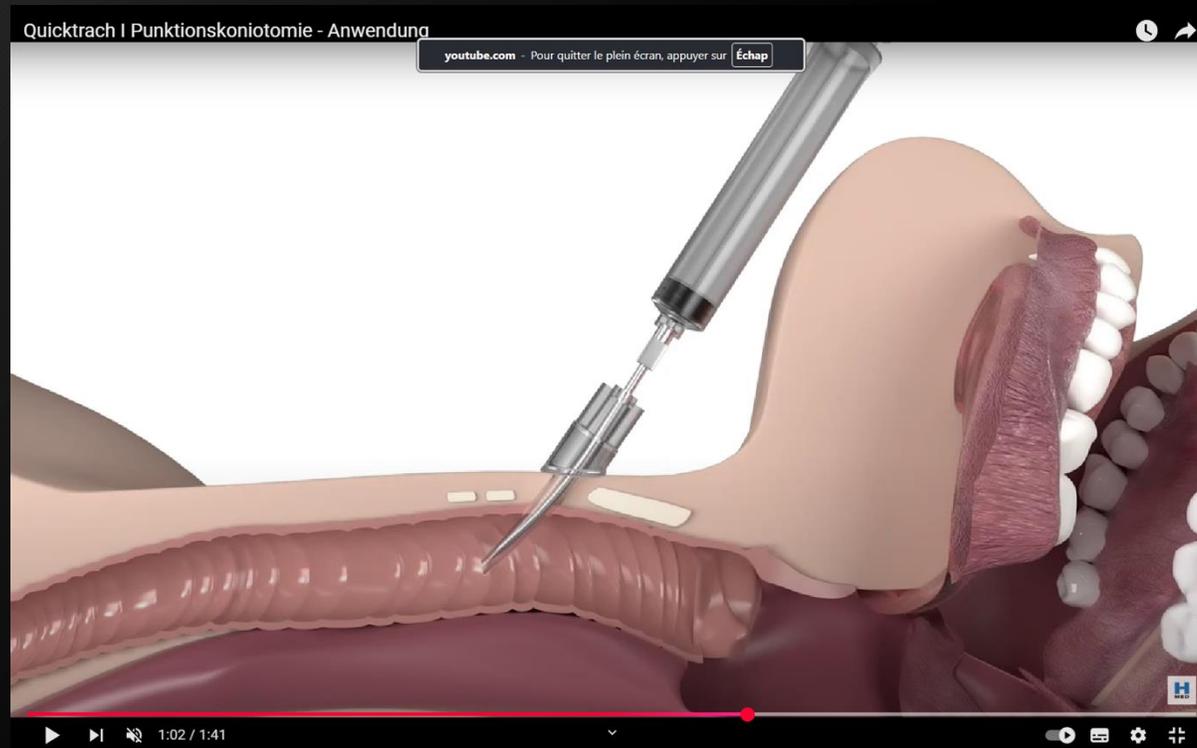
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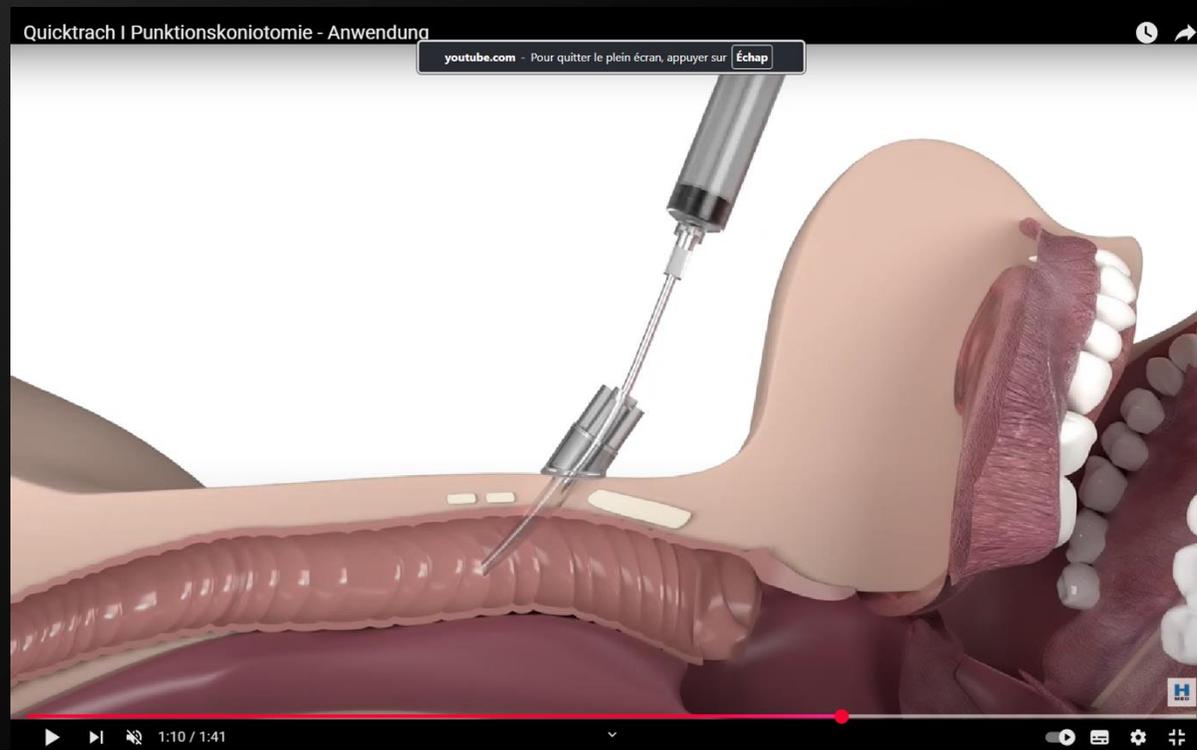
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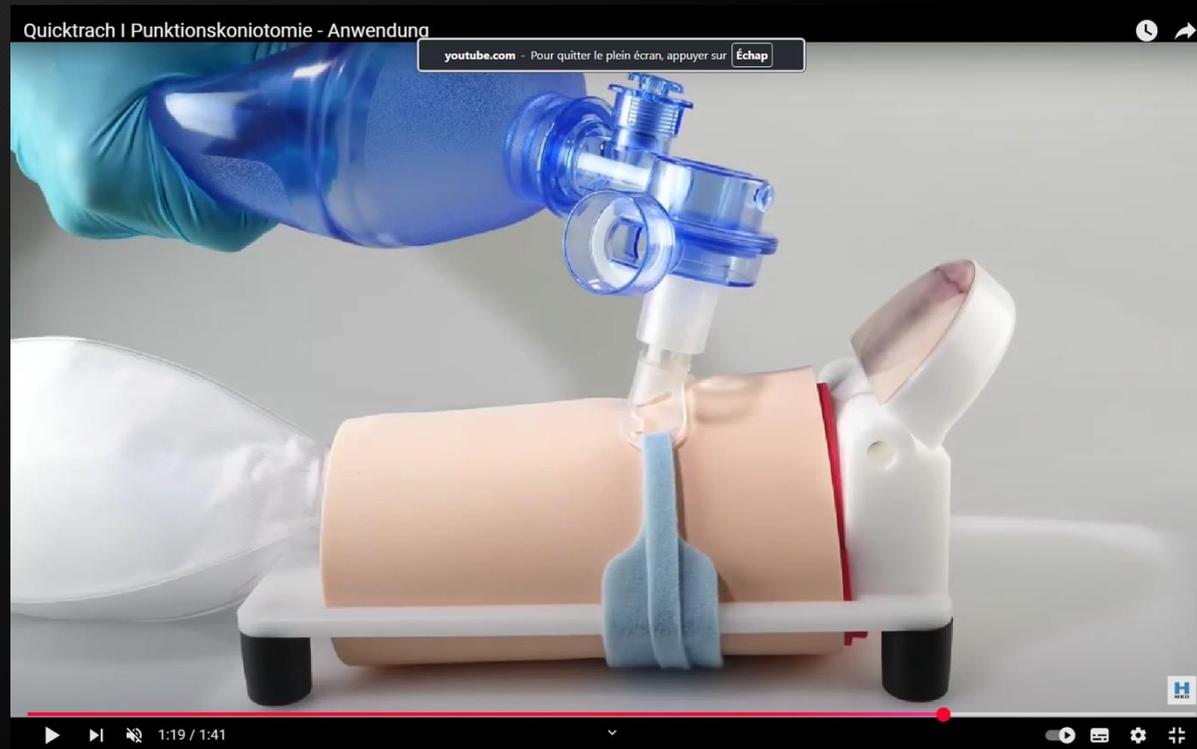
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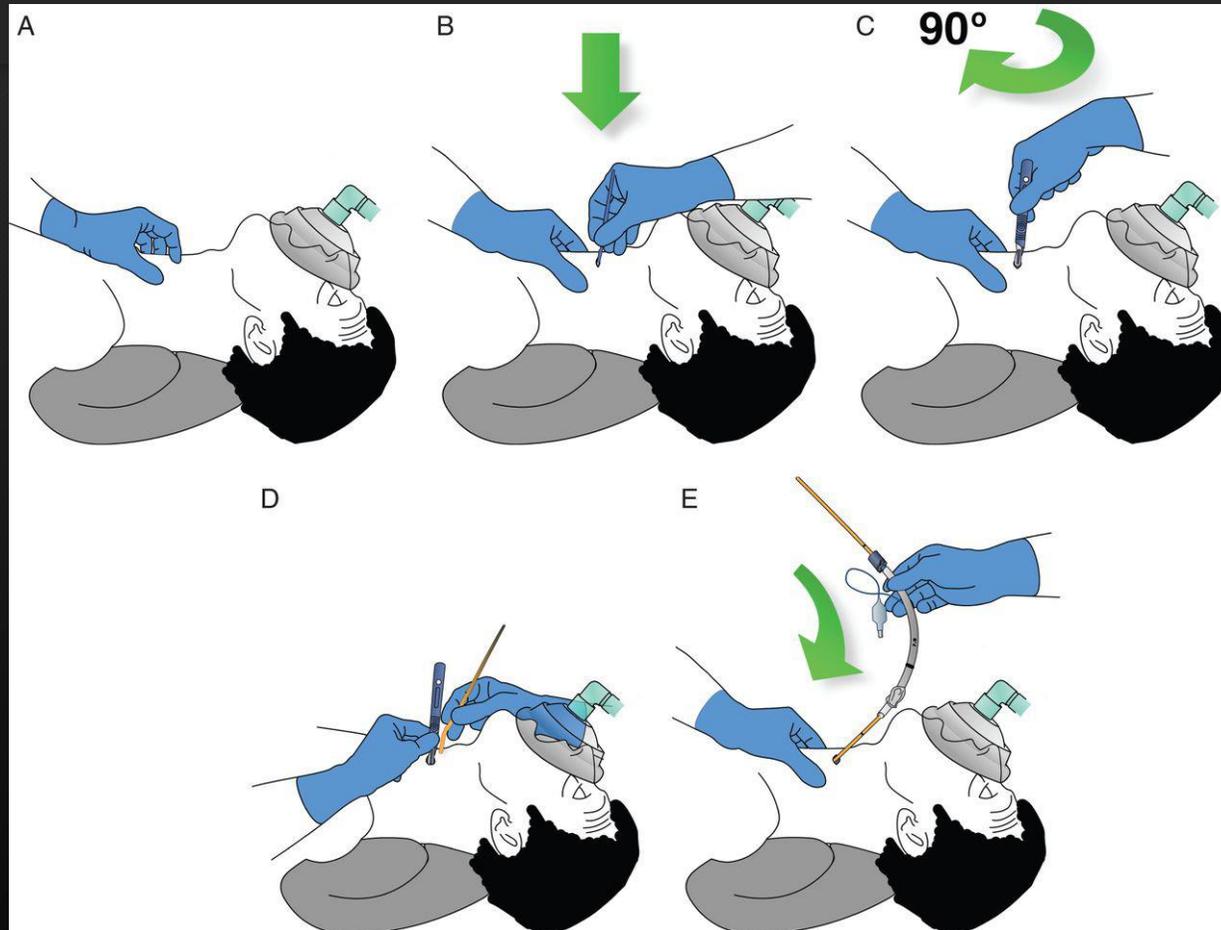


Quicktrach



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iDwIYnCyrUA&ab_channel=HABELMedizintechnik

Scalpel Mandrin (reco adultes)



Exemple set pédiatrique



Figure 3 An open CICO pack displaying two separate pouches. Each pouch contains the equipment necessary for each specific technique.

Table 4 CICO pack equipment list of Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne

Equipment for cannula FONA	Equipment for scalpel FONA
16 g BD Insyte™ Cannula Rapid O ₂ ™ Insufflator (Meditech Systems Ltd) with included oxygen tubing 5 ml syringe 10 ml saline ampoule	Scalpel: 10 blade on a handle ‘Bougies’ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Portex® 5Ch 50 cm tracheal tube guide (orange) ● Cook® Frova Intubating Introducer 8Fr 35 cm (yellow with coude tip, stiffening cannula removed) with Rapi-Fit Adapter attached ● Cook® Airway Exchange Catheter 11Fr 83 cm (yellow without coude tip) with Rapi-Fit Adapter attached Cuffed endotracheal tubes (Kimberly-Clark® MICROCUFF) sizes 3.0, 4.0, and 5.0 Lubricant

En résumé chez le petit enfant/nourrisson

- Préparation en amont = indispensable
 - Protocole rédigé validé
 - Formation (simulation, procédurale)
 - Matériel disponible prêt à l'emploi
- Gestion de situation de crise
 - Reconnaissance rapide CICO
 - Prise de décision rapide d'accès antérieur
- Si ORL absent → Choix 1 technique
 - Technique de sauvetage - Risques importants // risque ACR
- Convertir en dispositif pérenne dès que possible
 - IOT ou trachéotomie chirurgicale