

Southampton Oxford Neonatal Transport Guideline

REINTUBATION IN TRANSIT

PREVENTION

Extubation in transit is a NEVER EVENT and must be reported through local governance reporting systems

- •Securing the tube properly at referring centre is vital- keep local hospital securing mechanism unless insecure
- Check position on CXR-ideally between T1/T2
- •Assess patency of the tube- Chest movement, breath sounds, leaks and obstruction
- Assess whether suction is required before leaving
- •Ensure tCO2 and/or ET CO2 monitoring is in place and trending prior to leaving referring unit

Signs of a problem with ventilation en route

- •Increase in tcCO2 /ET CO2 or change in capnographic waveform (see chart below)
- •Decrease SaO2, colour changes, reduced chest movement
- •Breath sounds may not be a reliable sign in presence of traffic

Management

- •If there is a significant problem STOP THE AMBULANCE AT A SAFE APPROPRIATE LOCATION
- •Consider- DOPE (Displacement, Obstruction, Pneumothorax, Equipment)
- •Remember equipment issues are more common on transport :
 - o Are gas supplies adequate?
 - o Has the ventilator circuit been checked for disconnection
 - o Is there a ventilator malfunction?
 - o Is the power supply secure?
- •Examine clinically for chest movement, breath sounds, review ET CO2 and increase FiO2 & PIP
- •Insert colorimetric CO2 device and assess for colour change (in small babies < 1kg there may be a false negative due to low tidal volumes)
- •Suction the ETT if thought to be obstructed
- •Reconnect to ventilator, if patient improves, reassess
- •If not, commence manual ventilation using bag/ neopuff /RPAP via ETT (remember to connect the bag to oxygen supply)
- •If patient fails to improve, make a decision to reintubate unless you strongly suspect another cause.
- •In order to optimally position for intubation open the incubator at the head end and pull the tray out.
- •Efforts must be made to maintain thermo-regulation during intubation.

If intubation unsuccessful use alternative airway adjuncts e.g. laryngeal mask (see below for sizing) and seek advice from the transport consultant.



Surfactant

ET surfactant: ensure insertion length of catheter

Surfcath: ensure 0.5cm black tip is still visible

Initial Dose 200mg/kg Curosurf®

above glottis for babies <27 weeks.

is shorter than ET

British Association of

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Airway Equipment and Initial Respiratory Support Settings **Perinatal Medicine** Individual babies vary and clinical assessment and further tests should be used to confirm suitability. Gestation (wks) 30 31 32 33 Face Mask Size (mm) 35mm/42mm 42/50mm 35mm Conside Larvngeal Consider Size 1 igel or size 0.5/00 LMA Size 1 Laryngeal mask (igel or LMA) Airway mask size extremis Equipment Laryngoscope Size Blade (Miller size 00 size 0 size 1 straight) ET Tube size 2.0-2.5 (mm) Oral ET depth 6.5 8.5 lips (cm) CPAP/HFT CPAP 6-8 cm H₂O OR 6-8L/min nHFT Initial 20-25cm H₂O 30cm H₂O Respiratory support & Ventilation 5-6 cm H₂O settings at Delivery FiO2 0.21-0.30 0.21 Weight (kg)

GOOD

OBSTRUCTION/

BRONCHOSPASM

OESPHAGEAL

INTUBATION

Preductal SpO2

Targets

2 mins 65%

5 mins 85%

10 mins 90%

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Tube Placement

Check

√ Auscultation

√ CO2 Detection

√ Chest Rise

Colorimetric ET CO2

detectors

(Neo-StatCO2 or Pedi-Cap)

False -ve: low cardiac

GOLD IS GOOD

output