

This guideline has been adapted from Shared Health's ICU COVID PROTECTED INTUBATION – April 2, 2020

**Purpose:** To outline the specific steps for intubation of presumptive/confirmed COVID-19 patients and patients with influenza-like illness.

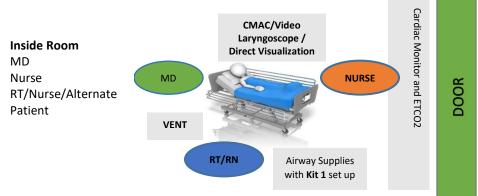
**Rationale:** Intubations during the COVID-19 pandemic will be unfamiliar procedures in a high stress environment. Standardization of equipment, roles and procedures is essential.

### **Key Principles:**

- If possible, transfer early to avoid intubation.
- > COVID-19 intubation is not a crash intubation but a methodical process.
- Notify WRHA of patient transfer; intubate early as indicated.
- Initiate Code Blue response early for respiratory deterioration (to align with early intubation strategy)

#### **INTUBATION TEAM MEMBERS**

- Minimize the number of providers in the room.
- Additional providers may be on standby outside the room for time critical intubation or anticipated difficult airway.



#### Access to 4 kits that contain:

Kit 1: All ETT intubation supplies

Kit 2: LMA backup

**Kit 3**: Emergency cricothyrotomy

Kit 4: IV/IO supplies

### **Outside Room**

- Recorder (in full PPE except N95)
- For "time critical" intubation or anticipated difficult airway
- MD (in full PPE except N95)
- 1 Person (or more) outside door if available (in full PPE except N95)

Locations for COVID-19 intubations: Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMP) Designated Room

- > AllR preferred with anteroom
- ➤ Alternate: Private room (closed door and windows)

**Note:** Staff may leave the AIIR or single room after the AGMP is completed but movement in and out of the room should be for essential activities only during the period afterwards where the air in the room is being "cleaned" by air exchange.

- Open and close the door slowly during this time to minimize "dragging" air from the room.
- Assume air clearance to be 35 minutes for AIIRs, 21 minutes for ORs, and 3 hours for all other areas unless confirmed otherwise.



,							
	COVID-19	<b>Emergency Intubation</b>	n Plan INTUBATION				
	Notify RT if available of COVID-19 intubation.						
	Notify Anesthetist / Second MD of COVID-19 intubation.						
	Minimize r	number of people in room; A	ssign roles				
	Assemble equipment:						
	o Access Kit #1 & #4						
PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Access Glidescope/C-MAC/Video Laryngoscope (VL) or Laryngoscope</li> </ul>						
INLIANATION	Once need	for intubation is confirmed: nurse draws up RSI drugs and labels drugs					
	O Use within 1 hour						
	Less than 100 k	=	Greater than 100kg				
		ne induction dose	150mg Ketamine induction dose				
	100mg Rocuror		150mg Rocuronium				
	_	ne for post-intubation	100mg Ketamine for post-intubation				
	sedation		sedation				
			and all jewelry. Place in storage basket.				
DON PPE			Il Protective Equipment (PPE) for				
			ng Medical Procedures (AGMPs)				
	•	n PPE in pairs and use the PF					
		HE COVID-19 AGMP D					
	Team ente		N95 mask, and performs the following tasks:				
ROOM ENTRY AND SETUP	<ul> <li>Detailed airway assessment.</li> <li>Position patient.</li> <li>Set up Glidescope/CMAC/VL/Laryngoscope; place in position.</li> <li>If patient has a pulse: apply O<sub>2</sub> mask with 15 litres per minute (LPM) O<sub>2</sub> flow OR perform passive oxygenation using Bag Valve Mask (BVM) with 15 LPM O<sub>2</sub> flow.</li> <li>If patient is pulseless and requires chest compression: apply nasal prongs with 15 LPM O<sub>2</sub> flow and place surgical / procedure mask on patient – then begin chest compressions.         <ul> <li>PAUSE chest compressions for intubation.</li> <li>100% FiO2 via BVM with attached viral filter and PEEP valve set to at least 5cm H<sub>2</sub>O.</li> <li>Tolerate suboptimal O<sub>2</sub> sats.</li> <li>AVOID (OR MINIMIZE) MANUAL VENTILATION WITH BAG</li> <li>If bagging is required: minimize tidal volume and use two-person technique to seal mask on the face.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
	DT ov MUIDCE		ventilator and double check connections				
	RT or NURSE	Prepare intubation equipment; lay out items in kit #1					
		Position cardiac monitor.					
	NURSE	<ul> <li>Attach patient to cardiac monitor and attach ETCO<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ul>					
	NUKSE	Insert two IVs and check patency (use IV kit #4)					
		If unable to establish IV, establish IO by most competent person					
	NURSE /	Remain outside to reco	ord/document				
	ALTERNATE						



PA	USE FOR AIRWAY CHECKLIST PRIOR TO INTUBATION
INTUBATION	<ul> <li>Complete Airway Checklist (see next page/pg. 4).</li> <li>Proceed with RSI: These are high-alert meds; require 2-person check         <ul> <li>Ketamine 100-150 mg IV push over 1-2 min.; flush with 10mL NS; followed immediately by Rocuronium 100-150 mg IV push; flush with 10 mL NS.</li> <li>Wait at least 60 seconds to ensure full paralysis prior to intubation attempt</li> </ul> </li> <li>Intubate with Glidescope/CMAC/VL and bougie (if available) or direct visualization</li> <li>Inflate the cuff; clamp ETT</li> <li>Connect to waveform CO₂ capnography</li> <li>If available, directly connect ETT to prepared ventilator         <ul> <li>If not available, use BVM O₂ at 15 LPM</li> <li>Unclamp ETT</li> </ul> </li> <li>Secure ET tube; tape all vent connections to reduce risk of disconnecting If rescue airway management is required:</li> <li>Stay calm</li> <li>Call for help</li> <li>If available, 2nd MD may enter room</li> <li>Access kit #2 and/or kit #3: consider LMA and consider other adjuncts</li> <li>2-person BVM with small tidal volumes</li> <li>Consider early front-of-neck access</li> </ul>
POST- INTUBATION MANAGEMENT	<ul> <li>100 mg Ketamine IV for post-intubation sedation</li> <li>Establish norepinephrine infusion as per IV drug monograph to manage potential rapid hypotension</li> <li>If possible, insert OG tube but do not delay transfer for this</li> <li>Apply soft restraints</li> <li>Further clinical management as indicated</li> <li>Transfer to WRHA (call MICU at 1-204-787-2071)</li> </ul>

#### LEAVE THE ROOM AND DOFF PPE AS PER POSTED INSTRUCTIONS

Kit	Kit #1 - Intubation						
	BVM with mask		Nasal Airway(30F)		Tube Clamp/ Forcep		ETT Cuffed #7.5
	PEEP Valve		Stylet 14F		10ml Syringe		Tape x 1
	Viral Filter		Rigid Glidescope Stylet		AnchorFast Tube Securement		Lubricant Jellyx2
	ETCO <sub>2</sub> Tubing		Pocket Bougie		Inline Suction		Orogastric Tube
	Oral Airway (yellow)		Disposable Glidescope 4 Blade		Flusso Valve-optional		Soft Restraints
	Procedure mask		10mL NS Prefilled Syringes for inline suction				
Kit #2 - LMA			Kit #3 - Cricothyrotomy		Kit #4 - IV/IO supplies		
	LMA size 3/4/5		Small Sterile Procedure Tray		18 G IV × 2		2×2 Gauze Packs × 6
	10mL Syringe		#10 Scalpel Blade		20 G IV × 2		
	Lubricant Jelly × 2		Scalpel Handle		22 G IV × 1		IV Film Dressing × 2
	Direct Laryngoscope		Pocket Bougie		Extension Tubing		
	MAC 4 Blade		#6 ETT Cuffed		Alcohol Pads × 10		Paper Tape Roll
			4×4 Gauze pack × 3		10mL NS Prefilled Syringes ×		NS 1000 mL bag
			Chlorhexidine Prep Sticks × 2		8		IV tubing
			0 Silk Suture		Have EZ-IO kit ready in		
					separate plastic bin		



### **COVID-19 AIRWAY CHECKLIST**

R	RT/NURSE/ALTERNATE CHECKLIST			
	Ventilator on and settings entered Suction in line ETCO2 in line Kit #3 emergency cricothyrotomy available (DO NOT open)			
	PATIENT			
	Patient position optimized BVM +Viral filter + peep Valve O2 Sources on Monitors on Vital Signs Assessed			
	DRUGS			
	IV/IO - Functional Weight estimate verbalized Pretreatments Considered (Fluids, Vasopressors, Bicarb, Atropine) RSI drugs - doses selected, contraindications discussed			
	EQUIPMENT			
	PPE (gloves, N95 mask, eye protection, gown) BVM + viral filter + PEEP valve Kit #1 – opened and content tested Wall Suction (tested) Laryngoscope tested, CMAC if available on ET Tube (size, cuff tested - syringe on, lubed, bougie +/- stylet) Kit #2 with Backup airways (LMA) available ETCO2 initialized / working ETT holder			
	PLAN			
	Sources of difficulty discussed (Anatomic or Physiologic)  1st Attempt  2nd Attempt  Assign someone to call out saturations and thresholds for SpO <sub>2</sub> Team members briefed on roles  Assign thresholds for defining failed airway and calling for help  Post-intubation management discussed (sedation / analgesia)  Questions or Concerns Before Proceeding?			