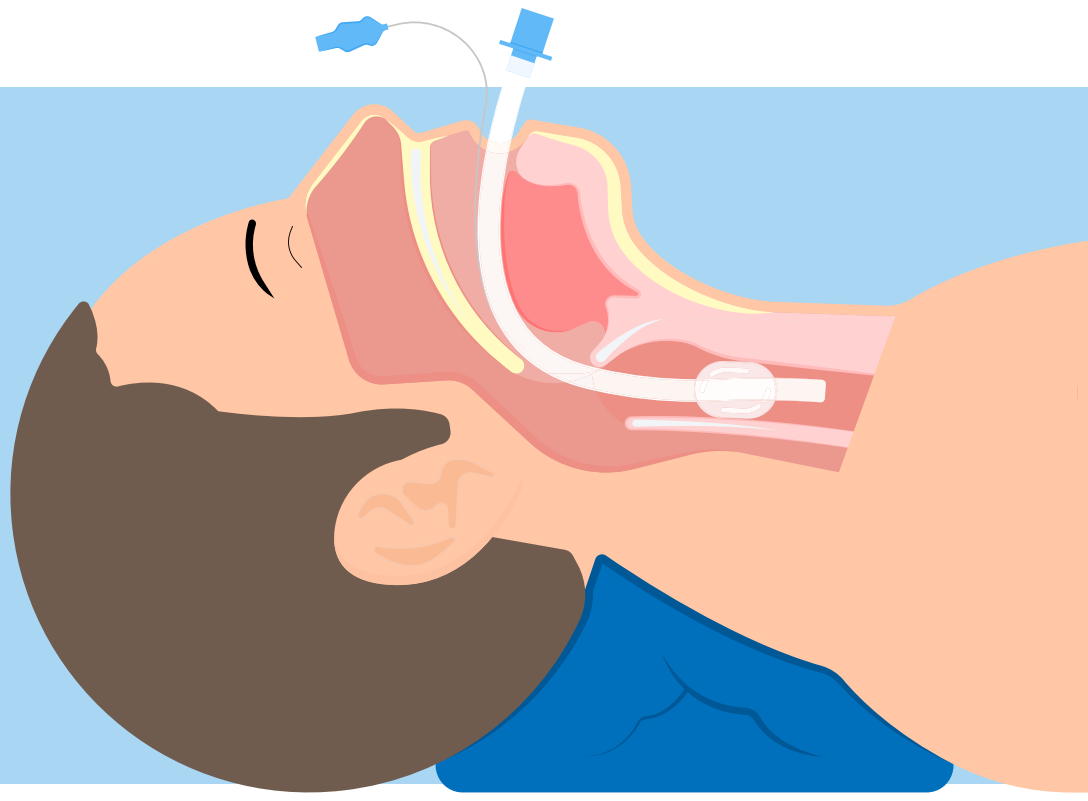
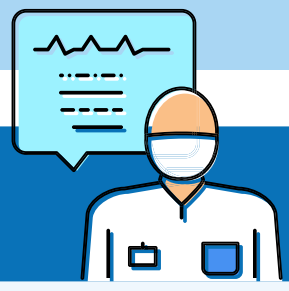
# Appendix 2
# Tracheal Intubation checklist





## Planning and preparation

- Identification of difficult airway predictors (below).
- Initial plan and assignment of team roles.
- Alternatives to the initial plan.
- Multi-parameter monitoring.
- Localization and palpation of the cricothyroid membrane.
- Preparation and checking of material.
- Venous/intraosseous access.
- Ideal weight according to patient height.

### Difficult airway predictors identified

**Plan A:**
- Medication
- Direct laryngoscopy / video laryngoscopy
- Bougie / Frova®

**Plan B**
- Bag/PEEP valve mask ventilation
- Supraglottic device

**Plan C (no puedo oxigenar, no puedo ventilar)**
- FONA (front of neck access)
- Bougie - endotracheal tube - scalpel

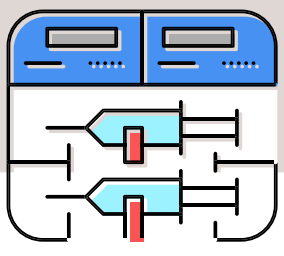
### Difficult airway predictors (HEAVEN)[1,2]
- **H**ypoxemia
- **S**ize
- **A**natomical obstruction or difficulty
- **V**omiting / blood/ fluids
- **E**xsanguination
- Neurological injury/Neck mobilization (**N**eck)

## Pre-oxygenation
*Saturation target n >95%*

- Non-rebreather mask
- PEEP valve mask-bag (2-operator technique)
- Supraglottic device
- Non-invasive ventilation / CPAP
- Delayed sequence intubation

## Pre-medication
*Adjust dose in case of hypotension or intracranial hypertension*

- Fentanyl
- Atropine
- Vasopressors
- Fluids
- Other: .....



## Induction
*Adjust dose in case of hypotension or intracranial hypertension*

- Etomidate
- Midazolam
- Ketamine
- Propofol

## Relaxation
*Adjust dose in case of hypotension or intracranial hypertension*

- Succinylcholine
- Rocuronium

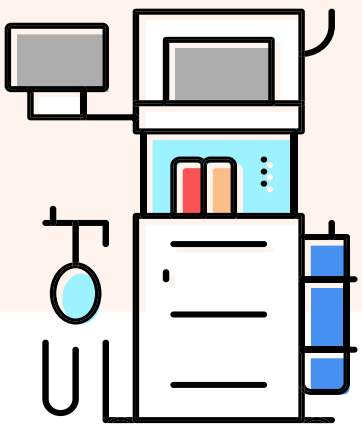
## Intubation in optimal position and airway protection

- Head and neck placement
- Reverse Trendelenburg position (if necessary)
- Cervical immobilization
- BURP manoeuver
- Apneic oxygenation

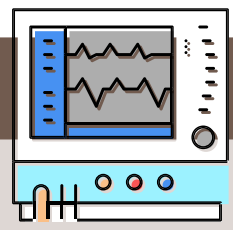


## Post-intubation care

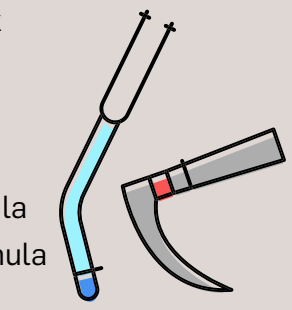
- Check: direct view, auscultation, pulse oximetry, EtCO2, etc.
- Capnography
- Fasten the tube
- Mechanical ventilation (transport/ standard)
- Monitor and repeat primary evaluation
- Analgesia, sedation and relaxation, humidification
- Nasogastric catheterization
- Gasometry if available
- Ventilation adjustments
  - FiO2: .....
  - Tidal volume (6-8 ml/kg) (Ideal weight according to height)
  - Respiratory rate
  - PEEP

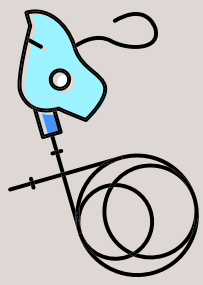


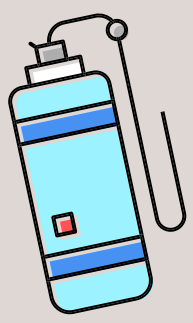
## Material



- Oxygen
- Nasal cannula
- Non-rebreather mask
- Face mask
- PEEP Valve
- Viral Filter
- Oropharyngeal cannula
- Nasopharyngeal cannula
- Suction working
- Yankauer catheter
- Flexible catheter
- Magill forceps
- Laryngoscope
- Curved blade
- Straight blade
- Endotracheal tube
- Video laryngoscope
- 10cc syringe
- Lubricant
- TET fastening device/tape
- Guide rod
- Insertion device (Bougie/Frova)
- Supraglottic airway device
- Cricothyroidotomy set
- Monitor
- Pulse Oximetry
- Capnography
- Ventilator
- Tubing
- Perfusion pump
- Nasogastric catheter
- Batteries
- Stethoscope








1. Nausheen F, Niknafs NP, MacLean DJ, et al. The HEAVEN criteria predict laryngoscopic view and intubation success for both direct and video laryngoscopy: A cohort analysis. Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med. 2019;27(1):1-9. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13049-019-0614-6

2. Olvera D, Lauria MJ, Noce J, Weir WB. Compliance and Attitudes of Critical Care Transport Providers Regarding a Prehospital Rapid Sequence Intubation Checklist. Air Med J. 2022;41(1):82-87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amj.2021.10.007