Oxygenation and Ventilation of COVID-19 Patients

Module 2: Airway Management

In collaboration with

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To show skills clearly, the healthcare providers shown do not always use recommended personal protective equipment (such as gloves, masks, face shields).

Objectives

- ! To review criteria of when to intubate
- ! To review an inventory of items needed to successfully perform an intubation of those with or suspected of having COVID-19
- ! To discuss risk mitigation techniques specific to COVID-19 used to protect healthcare providers
- ! To review manual ventilation devices and filter placement



Escalation to invasive ventilation

- There are several reasons to consider intubation in COVID-19 patients
- If using HFNC of 40 or greater, use the ROX Index to determine when to intubate
 - ROX Index = (SpO₂/FIO₂) / respiratory rate
- If using NIV and an FIO₂ > 0.6 cannot maintain a SpO₂ > 90%
- General on any noninvasive modality
 - Septic shock
 - Worsening oxygenation PaO₂/FIO₂ or SpO₂/FiO₂ < 150
 - Hypercapnia/acidosis with a pH <7.3
 - High work of breathing
 - Altered mental status attributed to respiratory failure



Sample supply list

These supplies should be taken in **addition to**, **not instead of**, the arrest bag to all intubations/arrests of patients under investigation (PUI)/confirmed COVID-19 cases

- High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter
- N95 masks! 4 (2 small, 2 regular)
- Full face shield (welder mask)! 2 preferred (surgical face shields! 2 if no welder mask available)
- McGrath, 3 blade! 2, 4 blade! 2 (if not in the standard arrest bag)
- Isolation gown! 2 (yellow, not waterproof)
- Waterproof (blue) gown! 2
- Sterile gown! 1 if available
- Bouffant hat ! 2
- Long "beard" hat ! 1Note:
- Sterile gloves: 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5
- Bag for McGrath Handle/battery post-intubation



