Anesthesia for Tracheal Splints





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Disclosures

I have none



Anesthetic Management

- Pre-procedural
- Procedural
- Post procedural



Pre-procedural

- CT chest
- MRI
- Direct Laryngoscopy and Bronchoscopy



CT Chest

- CT is extremely important for surgical design
 - -Precise anatomy for 3D reconstruction
 - Demonstrating area of airway collapse



CT Chest

- Avoid Atelectasis
- Recruit after induction
 - Ten to twelve 3 second breath holds with a PIP of 30 cm H2O
- 10 cc/kg TV
- PEEP of 4 (minimum)
- Breath hold during inspiration 40 cm H2O
- Breath hold during expiration

Chest CT in Children: anesthesia and atelectasis; Newman B; Krane EJ; Gawande R; Holmes TH; Robinson TE.Pediatric Radiology. 44(2):164-72, 2014 Feb

DL Bronch

- Spontaneous breathing
- Propofol infusion
 - -+/- Ketamine
 - -+/- Remifentanil



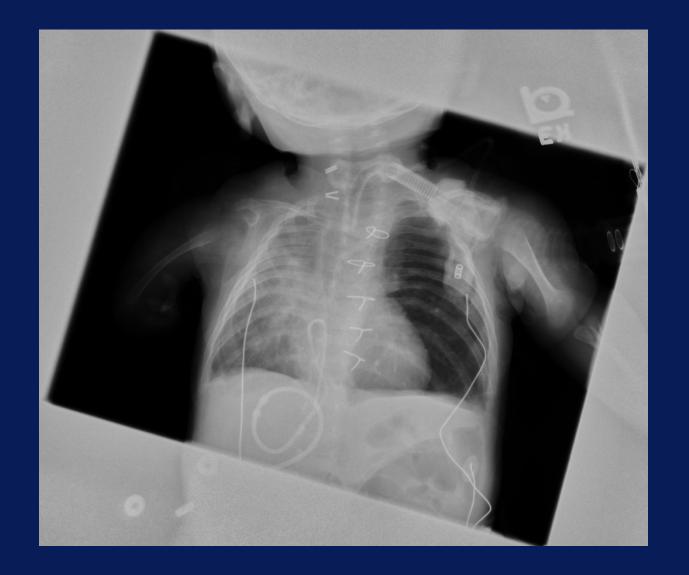
Procedural

- Usually DL/bronch to start procedure
- Change trach tube to ET tube
 - Intubate from above or through trach site
- Tracheal splint placed
- Flexible bronchoscopy performed

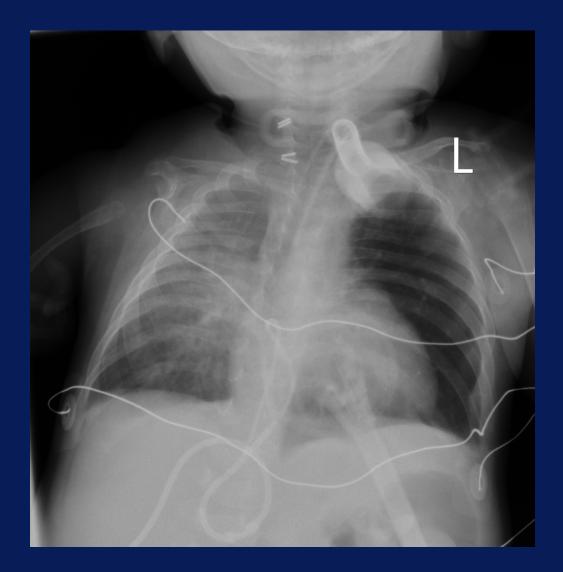


Pt	Age	Diagnosis	СРВ	Procedure	Visualization after splint
A	14 yrs	Tracheomalacia with compression	No	Tracheal splint, innominate artery reimplant	Patent Trachea without compression
В	3 mos	Left mainstem stenosis	Yes	Left Bronchial splint augmentation of RPA	mainstem
C	18 mos	Bilateral mainstem bronchomalacia	Yes	Bilateral mainstem splint, RV/PA conduit replacement	Patent Left and Right mainstem bronchus
D	6 mos	Left mainstem bronchomalacia	No	Left mainstem splint	Patent left mainstem











Post procedural

- Repeat diagnostic studies
- Repeat DL/bronch
- May require as many as 6 anesthetics



Challenges

- Difficulty ventilating patients prior to splint placement
- Transporting patients with tenuous airways to multiple anesthetizing locations
- Unstable airway/desaturations with bronchoscopy and diagnostic procedures
- Assuring minimal movement of ET tube during splint placement

Challenges

- Maintain normal pH post splint placement
- Maintain preoperative vent settings
- Assuring minimal movement of ET tube post op in ICU
- Coordination of care
- Prolonged intubation, long hospital stays
- High narcotic/benzodiazepine requirements

