

COVID-19 PERCUTANEOUS TRACHEOSTOMY GUIDELINE

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Review date :

Percutaneous tracheostomy is a **HIGH RISK AEROSOL GENERATING PROCEDURE. All participating staff must be in enhanced PPE throughout.**



PPE MAKES COMMUNICATION CHALLENGING. We would recommend completion of this checklist twice, once prior to donning PPE, then again immediately prior to the procedure.

- Indications :**
- Respiratory weaning from ventilation
 - Prior failed extubation
 - Consultant decision to proceed directly to tracheostomy due to anticipated prolonged respiratory wean

Suggested tracheostomy timings : Day 10 – 14 of ICU stay (if patient factors appropriate).

Patient factors prior to percutaneous tracheostomy : FIO₂ < 0.6 & PEEP < 10 for 24 hours prior to procedure, appropriate BMI, not known difficult airway, Platelets > 100, INR < 1.5, Fibrinogen > 1.5

Preparation

- AWI completed?
- Family discussion regarding tracheostomy documented ?
- Valid BTS sample ?
- Fasted? NG aspirated ?
- > 12 hours since last LMWH or > 6 hours since last unfractionated heparin ?
- Patient meets criteria to proceed :
 - FIO₂ < 0.6 for 24 hours
 - PEEP < 10 for 24 hours
 - Plts > 100
 - INR < 1.5
 - Fibrinogen > 1.5
- Team assembled ?
 - Operator – Consider need for second experienced operator in full PPE in case of difficulty
 - Bronchoscopist
 - Experienced airway assistant
 - Bedside nurse
 - Consider need for additional team leader who co-ordinates events

Equipment

- Team in full PPE ?
 - FFP3 mask
 - Full visor
 - Gown
 - Double gloved
- Bronchoscope and display
- Percutaneous tracheostomy kit
 - Appropriate size for patient
 - ? Need for adjustable flange
- Sedation/analgesia
- Neuromuscular blockers
- Vasopressors/ emergency drugs
- Lidocaine with adrenaline
- Routine monitoring including capnography

Procedure

- Pre-oxygenate patient

Surgical pause :

- Check wristband
- Team allocations
- Plan for failed tracheostomy - COVID specific
- Verbalise A-D plan to whole team



Do NOT routinely change ETT prior to procedure due to risk of aerosolisation

- Mandatory mode on ventilator

- Sedate and give NMB



Allocate staff member to pause ventilator during single stage dilation

- PROCEED, ensuring :
 - Ventilator paused during single stage dilation and tracheostomy insertion
 - Cuff up prior to ventilation

Post procedure

- Confirm sedation and ventilator weaning plan
- Document procedure on TRAK and on invasive devices chart
- CXR
- Bedhead sign and tracheostomy emergency box
- Ongoing care of the COVID patient with a tracheostomy
 - In-line closed suction as required
 - Inner tube change **once per shift** to minimise disconnections
 - HME filter on ventilator circuit
 - Stoma care once **every 24 hours**
 - Aspiration of subglottic port **every 4 hours**