

percent total body surface area thermal burns. Despite previous stability on room air, the patient became hypoxic and difficult to ventilate following a combined inhalational and intravenous induction. Bronchoscopy revealed a previously unrecognized, fixed obstructive mass immediately distal to the tracheostomy tube, which was later determined to be granulation tissue. The patient was woken up, placed in an upright position, and resumption of spontaneous ventilation was achieved with improvement of both oxygenation and ventilation.

2. Special Considerations for Tracheostomies:

Tracheostomy Characteristics:

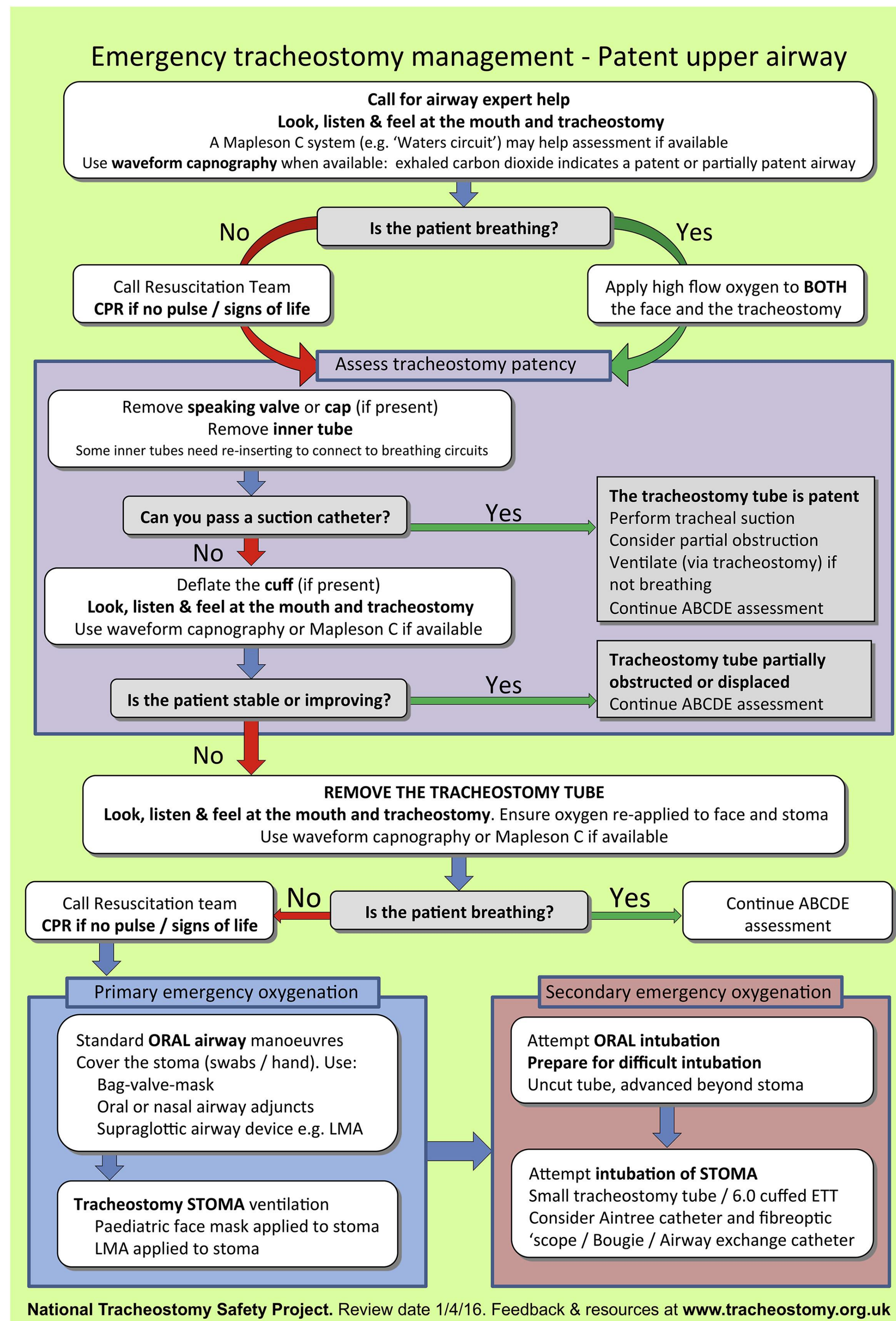
- Size
- Age of Tracheostomy (recent placement vs. well epithelialized)
- Presence/absence of cuff
- Presence/absence of fenestrations
- Presence/absence of sutures and/or flaps

Patient Characteristics:

- Quantity and quality of secretions
- History of complications (stenosis, occlusion, fistulization)
- Ability to access airway from above (presence of upper airway compromise or facial trauma)

Complications associated with tracheostomies:

- Occlusion/stenosis
- Accidental decannulation
- Tracheo-arterial fistula formation with hemorrhage
- Aspiration
- Tracheal necrosis



unable to appropriately ventilate

- Be prepared for an oral intubation

4. Outcome

The patient was scheduled for excision of the old tracheostomy with a 6.0 cuffed endotracheal tube. The patient's oxygen saturation greater than 95% on room air. The patient was premedicated with 4 mg fentanyl and 40 mg propofol, respectively. The patient's airway resistance was felt during mask ventilation. The patient's airway resistance was felt during mask ventilation with PEEP valve at 10L. The patient's airway resistance was felt during mask ventilation with eventual improvement due to inability to pass 18F and the patient's airway resistance was felt during mask ventilation. After several minutes, the patient remained hemodynamically stable and the procedure was cancelled and he was taken to the operating room by ENT in the sitting position revealed a granulation tissue mass appeared small and nonocclusive when the patient was in the supine position, that the granulation tissue was a nonocclusive mass obstruction. Recommendation was to attempt decannulation with endotracheal intubation. The patient's airway resistance was felt during mask ventilation and extra long tracheostomy tube to facilitate intubation was deemed the safest option for his last attempt. The patient was decannulated post-operatively.

References:

McGrath BA, Bates L, Atkinson D, Moore JA; National Tracheostomy Safety Project. Laryngectomy airway emergencies. Anaesthesia. 2012; 67(12):1311-1316. Lewith, H., & Athanassoglou, V. (2019). Update on management of acute airway obstruction in the tracheostomized patient.