

Use of perilaryngeal airways in emergency airway management

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Why use a perilaryngeal airway

- Rapid blind placement
- Easy to secure
- Easy to ventilate after placement

Where does the perilyngeal airway fit in my airway management plan?

- As early as possible
- Can be used as a definitive airway or as a temporary airway prior to intubation

Which patients would benefit from a perilaryngeal airway?

- Any patient without a gag reflex who requires positive pressure ventilation
- Includes cardiac arrest
- Includes trauma

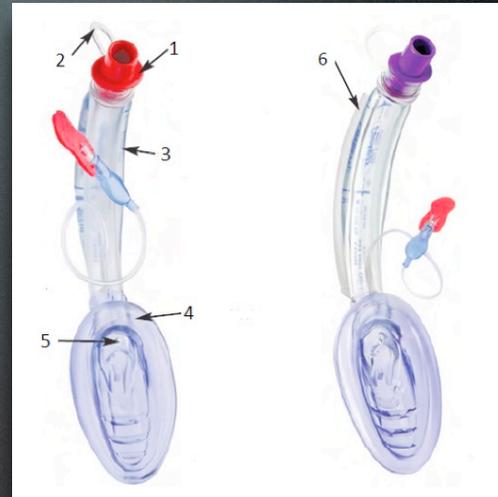
When can I not use the perilaryngeal airway?

- Gag reflex present
- Can't open the mouth

How do I place the
perilaryngeal airway?

Select appropriate size

- Based on ideal body weight
- 50-70kg -- 3.5 (red)
- 70-100kg -- 4.5 (purple)





Place head in extension if possible



Lubricate the tip and cuff with water based lubricant



Grab the jaw and tongue with your left hand and lift the jaw



Hold the airway in your right hand with
your index finger over the adapter



Slide the airway around the curvature of the airway, directing the tip toward the larynx. Stop when resistance is met.



You may use your LEFT index finger to flex the tip of the airway forward to help it go around the corner.



Attach ETCO₂ detection device

Confirm tube placement

- ETCO₂ detector (waveform capnography preferred)
- Chest rise
- pulse oximetry
- breath sounds

Secure Air-Q

- Commercial tube holder preferred.