APPENDIX 1B

PRE / POST COURSE ASSESSMENT SCENARIOS
This 7-minute scenario presents a 42-year-old male patient with respiratory insufficiency. The patient is found unconscious and unresponsive in his apartment. The patient cannot be intubated and only marginally ventilated. Properly placed supraglottic device will restore oxygenation of the patient. Learners should conduct a rapid respiratory assessment noting difficult airway predictors, initiate appropriate airway management, ventilation, and oxygenation and reassess patient after interventions.

**SCENARIO OBJECTIVES**

- Perform physical assessment and recognize difficult airway predictors
- Perform technological assessment of respiratory status
- Initiate appropriate airway management pathway
- Evaluate the effectiveness of management interventions
- Achieve adequate oxygenation and ventilation

**PATIENT DESCRIPTION**

**Name:** Timothy Schwartz  
**Age:** 42-year-old

**Chief Complaint:** "Respiratory Distress"

**History of Present Illness:** Per landlord patient complained of “shortness of breath” and then became unresponsive; no other information available

**Past History (SAMPLE)**

- S- symptoms: Unknown
- A- Allergies: Unknown
- M- eds: Unknown
- P- MH: Unknown
- L- ast Meal: Unknown
- E- vent: Unknown

**Physical Exam (ABC)**

- General Appearance: beard, obese.
- BP: 120/72   HR: 79   RR: 4
- Wt: 310 lbs (141 kg)   Ht: 5’10”   Afebrile

- B- reathing: RR = 4: agonal. Breath sounds are clear b/l
- C- irculation: HR= 70: strong, regular pulses in all extremities
- Other: unconscious. No signs of trauma. No track marks; no drug paraphernalia. Skin is warm and dry.
Pre / Post Course Assessment Scenarios
University of Miami Airway Management: Principles & Practice Instructor Manual

SCENARIO EQUIPMENT

- Eye protection
- Gloves
- Stethoscope
- Nasal cannula
- Non-rebreather mask
- Bag-valve-mask
- Oropharyngeal airway
- Nasopharyngeal airway
- McGill forceps
- Combitube
- Laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
- Laryngeal tube airway (King)
- Endotracheal tubes
- Laryngoscope and blades
- Stylet
- Yankauer suction
- Endotracheal tube suction catheter
- Colorimetric CO₂ detector
- Esophageal detection device (EDD)
- Commercial tube holder
- Tape
- Syringes (10, 30 and 100 cc)
- Needle 14 - 16 gauge
- Pulse oximetry
- ETCO₂ detection device

SCENARIO PREPARATION

- Place simulator on floor
- Outfit the manikin with a wig, beard, and obese abdomen
- Replace teeth with “poor dentition” (gap/missing teeth)
- If high-fidelity simulator available (e.g., SimMan), enlarge tongue to make patient unintubable
EXPECTED ACTIONS

- Determine level of consciousness
- Perform “primary survey” (ABCs)
- Perform respiratory assessment
- Apply oxygen
- Recognize respiratory insufficiency
- Place oropharyngeal / nasopharyngeal airway
- Assist ventilation with bag-mask
- Reassess patient
- Recognize need for advanced airway
- Recognize indicators of difficult airway
- Preoxygenate patient
- Attempt airway placement
- Confirm airway placement
- Secure device
- Reassess patient

ASSESSMENT SCENARIO FLOW SHEET

**Physical Assessment:**
- HR: 79 bpm
- B/P: 120/72
- RR: 4
- Lungs: Clear Bilateral, Snoring

**Technological Assessment:**
- EKG: Normal Sinus Rhythm
- SaO₂: 70%
- EtCO₂: 55
- Blood Glucose: 115 mg/dl

NPA/OPA + BVM
- RR: Assisted
- SaO₂: 90%

Extraluminal Device (Notes difficult airway predictors)
- RR: Assisted
- SaO₂: 99%
- EtCO₂: 45

If:
- Nasal Cannula: SaO₂: 70%
- NRM 12L/min: SaO₂ =75%

Endotracheal Intubation (Unable)
- RR: 4
- SaO₂: 70%
- EtCO₂: 60

NPA/OPA + BVM
- RR: Assisted
- SaO₂: 90%
**SCENARIO CHECKLIST**

- Determines level of consciousness
- Performs “primary survey” (ABCs)
- Applies oxygen
  - (nasal cannula, non-rebreather)
- Performs respiratory assessment
  - (rate, rhythm, lung sounds, \( \text{SaO}_2, \text{ETCO}_2 \))
- Recognizes respiratory insufficiency
- Places oropharyngeal / nasopharyngeal airway
- Assists ventilation with bag-mask device (ensure adequate technique)
- Reassess patient
- Recognizes need for advanced airway
- Recognizes indicators for difficult airway
  - (obesity, poor dentition, beard, large tongue)
- Preoxygenates patient
- Attempts airway placement

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<td>Endotracheal tube (ETT)</td>
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<td>Laryngeal tracheal airway (LTA)</td>
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- Confirms proper airway placement
  - (breath sounds, \( \text{ETCO}_2 \) detection (colorimetric, capnography, capnometry), esophageal detection device (EDD)
- Secures Airway
- Reassesses patient
  - (rate, rhythm, lung sounds, \( \text{SaO}_2, \text{ETCO}_2 \))

**SYNOPSIS**

- Evaluate patient, with special consideration for difficult airway predictors, when selecting appropriate airway management pathway
- When cannot intubate, use better ventilation techniques and/or place appropriate rescue device