An observational survey of emergency department rapid sequence intubation

J M Butler, M Clancy, N Robinson, P Driscoll

Abstract

Objectives—To study the current practice of rapid sequence intubations (RSIs) in four different emergency medicine training programmes in the UK.

Methods—Observational study design involving four regional training programmes (Wessex, North West, Yorkshire, Avon). Data were collected in real time using a previously piloted survey tool. Data were collected by specialist registrars in emergency medicine over a continuous 28 day period. Data collected included: indications for RSI; key timings of RSI procedures; details of RSI practitioner; complications and outcome of procedure.

Results—Data from 60 RSIs were recorded and collected. The majority of decisions to perform RSIs were made by emergency physicians (74% cases). Over 50% of the RSIs occurred after 4 pm. Emergency physicians performed 26% of RSIs although the majority were performed by anaesthetists. Most of the given indications for RSIs were based on an assessment of airway protection. Hypoxia was an uncommon reason for RSI in this study (5%). In two thirds of cases the time taken from the decision being made to perform an RSI, to the achievement of successful intubation, was greater than 20 minutes. No failed intubations were recorded, although six other complications (all minor problems) were recorded. There was no significant difference in the response times between anaesthetists and emergency physicians.

Conclusions—This study shows that emergency physicians are currently performing RSIs in emergency departments in the UK. It also suggests improvements could be made to patient care. In particular, standards of care should be agreed for the provision of RSI in the emergency department, including the personnel involved and the appropriate training of individuals. RSI activity in emergency departments in the UK should be audited nationally using an agreed audit tool.

Keywords: rapid sequence intubation; anaesthesia

Safe effective airway management in critically ill or injured patients is the cornerstone of resuscitation. Rapid sequence intubation (RSI) represents an important element in this process. It is defined as the virtual simultaneous administration of a potent sedative agent and neuromuscular blocking drug to facilitate tracheal intubation. By providing unparalleled access to the airway, and superior protection against adverse effects such as aspiration, RSI is the fastest and safest way of securing a definitive airway.

The aim of this survey was to examine the current practice of RSI undertaken in emergency department resuscitation rooms in four different emergency medicine training programmes. For the purpose of this survey RSI was defined as the use of drugs to facilitate endotracheal intubation.

Data collected by survey tool

- Date and time of RSI
- Age and sex of patient
- Timing of the decision made to do an RSI
- Grade and specialty of decision maker
- Indications for RSI
- Time at which RSI practitioner* contacted
- Arrival time of RSI practitioner*
- Profile of RSI practitioner* (grade and specialty)
- Time to securing definitive airway
- Drugs used
- Complications

*The RSI practitioner was defined as the person’s administering the anaesthetic drugs and performing the tracheal intubation.
Ethical approval was not needed because this was a descriptive study of current practice. The lead specialist registrar for each training programme was responsible for the distribution of the survey tool, training in data collection and collection of completed data sheets. Results and responses from the pilot period were analysed to identify problems before starting the main survey. The final data were collected and analysed using an Excel database.

Results
Details of 60 RSIs were recorded by 27 SpRs over a one month period. The mean age of the patients was 42 years (range 6 months to 85 years) of which four cases were aged less than 10 years old. The RSIs were all performed by anaesthetists in these four cases. The male to female ratio was 1.7:1. Interestingly 50% of cases arrived in the emergency department after 4 pm.

The results from the analysis of both the decision making process and the nature of the RSI practitioner are shown in tables 1 and 2. The clinical indications for RSI are recorded in table 3. A wide variety of medical conditions precipitated the need for an RSI (table 4). Table 5 shows the induction and paralysing agents used. Only five RSI cases were performed by a consultant (8%). On five occasions more than one anaesthetist was present during the procedure.

Figure 1 demonstrates the response times from the decision being made to perform an

Table 1 Results by specialty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Anaesthetics/ITU</th>
<th>Emergency medicine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision to do RSI</td>
<td>16 cases (26%)</td>
<td>44 cases (73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty of RSI practitioner (9 cases not recorded)</td>
<td>35 cases (58%)</td>
<td>16 cases (26%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Results by seniority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SHO (5%)</th>
<th>Specialist registrar (28%)</th>
<th>Consultant (22%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision to do RSI</td>
<td>3 cases</td>
<td>44 cases</td>
<td>13 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSI practitioner</td>
<td>17 cases</td>
<td>37 cases</td>
<td>5 cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Indications for RSI (more than one indication was often given)

| Reason for RSI | Number of indications (%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCS &lt;8</td>
<td>36/109 (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airway at risk from burns, bleeding, vomitus or pregastric lavage</td>
<td>30/109 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncooperative for CT/US</td>
<td>24/109 (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypercapnia</td>
<td>11/109 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyponxia</td>
<td>6/109 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing GCS</td>
<td>3/109 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardioversion</td>
<td>2/109 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Conditions precipitating the need for an RSI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical (33 of 60 cases)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdose</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical coma</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic airflow limitation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical cause of shock</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular accident (including subarachnoid bleed)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcardiac arrest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septic shock</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma (21 of 60 cases)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head injury</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple trauma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest trauma</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 Drugs used during RSI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Induction agents</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propofol</td>
<td>29 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiopentone</td>
<td>14 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etomidate</td>
<td>13 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halothane</td>
<td>2 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine</td>
<td>1 case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None stated</td>
<td>1 case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralysing agents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suxamethonium</td>
<td>59 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vecuronium</td>
<td>1 case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RSIs to the arrival of the RSI practitioners. In 10 of 16 patients (62%) in whom the RSI was performed by emergency physicians, the RSI practitioner arrived in the department within five minutes. In the 35 cases in which the RSI was performed by the anaesthetic/ITU specialist, the RSI practitioner arrived in the department within five minutes on 18 occasions (51%). The mean response times were 5 minutes 42 seconds in the ITU/anaesthesia group and 3 minutes 52 seconds in the A&E group. Analysis using a Mann-Whitney U test (Excel) found no significant difference between the two groups (p=0.17).

Discussion

The goal of this survey was to gain a better understanding of current RSI practice in UK resuscitation rooms. From the analysis of the data collected we estimate that, in a typical month, an SpR in emergency medicine will be involved in the management of two patients requiring RSIs, a significant proportion of which will occur after 4 pm. The study found that A&E specialists (mainly SpRs) decided who needed an RSI in 72% of the recorded cases. Table 1 shows that the majority of indications related to the assessment of the airway and Glasgow Coma Scale. There was agreement in most cases between emergency physicians and anaesthetists with regards to airway assessment. This finding is in contrast with previous reports that have suggested a high incidence of inappropriate assessment of the airway in emergency departments. Further work is needed in this area to establish precise indications for airway intervention.

The time from the decision being made to the arrival of the RSI practitioner (see fig 2) was greater than 10 minutes in 20% of cases. In 53% of cases the RSI practitioner arrived within 2.5 minutes. The RSI practitioner came from the specialty of ITU/anaesthesia in 35 cases (58%) and from emergency medicine in 16 cases (26%). The vast majority of RSIs were performed by specialist registrars (62%). Subgroup analysis of RSIs performed by anaesthesia/ITU showed that in more than 50% of cases the practitioner arrived in the emergency department within five minutes of being called, however in 25% of cases there was a delay of over 10 minutes before their arrival. Our data suggest that up to 60% of this subgroup of patients had an airway at risk requiring urgent protection. This finding raises the question of whether accepted standards should be agreed for RSI practitioner response times in emergency patients. A previous survey of consultants in emergency medicine in 1995 reported that 31% of responders had had previous difficulties obtaining an anaesthetist.

The majority of RSIs were performed because the airway was felt to be at risk (32% of patients had GCS<8), rather than because the patients required ventilation for hypoxia. This finding is supported by work looking at the incidence of hypoxia in trauma patients with a GCS<8 (C R Fitzsimmons, et al, annual scientific meeting of the faculty of accident and emergency medicine, London, December 1999). The majority of comatose patients were not hypoxic and RSI was needed for reasons other than the correction of hypoxia. Assessment of the airway reflexes is controversial. Moulton et al suggested that airway reflexes are not related directly to the GCS and that even at low levels of GCS reflexes may remain intact. Airway assessment will continue to be debated, although GCS<8 remains a widely accepted indication for RSI.
The RSIs were performed mainly for medical indications (table 4), the commonest category being in patients who had taken an overdose. No clear guidelines exist on the indications for RSI in these patients. These results compare with previous observational studies from the USA. Trauma accounted for 21 of 60 cases with the vast majority of RSIs being carried out in patients with head injury. All these patients were intubated with manual in line stabilisation of the c-spine, thereby increasing the number of personnel involved and arguably, the likelihood of potential complications during the RSI (a higher incidence of difficult intubations). 

RSI is not without risks. The drugs used have the potential to turn an urgent airway problem into a life threatening situation. In this study a wide variety of drugs were used during the RSI with all patients receiving a neuromuscular blocker before intubation. In line with UK practice no patients received pretreatment with either lignocaine (lidocaine) or defasciculating doses of neuromuscular blockers before induction. During the study six complications were reported, of which two were episodes of desaturation (SaO₂<85% during intubation attempt). Our recorded complication rate of 10% is similar to that reported elsewhere. It reflects the rates reported by the National Emergency Airway Register (NEAR) group (11.6%) with the majority being minor problems. No failed intubations were recorded in our study, reflecting the high rate of successful intubation found in US studies. In the NEAR series of 596 cases, 97.8% of patients were successfully intubated in less than three attempts.

This survey is open to potential bias. The data were collected by people directly involved in the treatment of the patient (occasionally the person performing the RSI). Consequently, the potential exists for the underreporting of complications. The data are also open to selection bias, as there was no independent verification of the data collection. It is possible that RSIs were missed or preferentially recorded by the investigators. However, despite these problems, the SpRs were shown to be reliable recorders during the original pilot stage. Only immediate complications were recorded in the study. No follow up was arranged and factors relating to complications were not studied in detail.

This observational study shows that emergency medicine specialists can and are currently performing RSIs in the UK (26% of recorded cases in this study). It also suggests that the provision of care to patients requiring an emergency RSI could be improved. The defining characteristic of emergency medicine is the rapid application of lifesaving measures. Airway management remains the first priority in resuscitation and is critically important to the outcome of these patients.

In its growth as a specialty emergency medicine has frequently faced claims that certain procedures should not be performed or certain drugs should not be administered in the emergency department. Such areas are the use of procedures and drugs previously limited to the practice of anaesthesia. There is no reason to believe that the drugs and procedures used by anaesthetists could not be safely used by emergency physicians providing that they possess sufficient training. Clarification is still needed on the necessary length and type of training required for a doctor to become “RSI competent”. The American College of Emergency Physicians released a statement in 1997 on the topic of RSIs in which they stated that: “RSI is in the domain of the emergency medicine practice. Physicians performing RSI should possess training, knowledge and experience in the techniques and pharmacological agents used to perform RSI. Neuromuscular blocking agents and appropriate sedative and induction agents should be immediately available in the ED and accessible to all physicians who perform RSI in the ED”. Increasingly RSI is becoming a technique used by emergency physicians. Graham et al. reported a survey in which 47% of emergency physicians had used drugs to facilitate intubation in the past one month (C A Graham, et al., annual scientific meeting of the faculty of accident and emergency, London, December 1999).

The body of literature supporting the safety of RSI in the hands of emergency physicians is relatively small. Dufour et al. in the USA retrospectively studied 219 cases of RSI. All patients were successfully intubated. Aspiration occurred in three patients, hypotension in 24 cases, and arrhythmias developed in three cases. They concluded that RSI is safe and effective in the hands of emergency physicians. Walls et al. in the first report of the National Emergency Airway Registry (NEAR) reported success rates and complications with 596 intubation attempts from seven centres. Oral intubation with neuromuscular block was the technique used in 77% of intubations. The first intubation attempt was successful in 93.2% of cases with intubation achieved in less than three attempts in 97.8% of cases. The majority of the RSIs were performed by emergency physicians. Their overall complication rate was 11.6% with the majority of complications being minor. Calderon et al. prospectively analysed 324 patients undergoing intubations at an emergency medicine residency, and found that 99% of cases were successfully intubated by emergency physicians. The overall complication rate was 13%. Sakles et al. prospectively studied 515 patients requiring an RSI in the emergency department over a one year period; 93% of these were performed by emergency medicine personnel with a complication rate of 8%. Mackay et al. found RSI to be safe and effective procedure in the hands of appropriately trained emergency physicians in the prehospital environment (C A Mackay, et al., annual scientific meeting of the faculty of accident and emergency medicine, London, December 1999). In the USA RSI has become established as routine practice for emergency physicians. Ma et al. in 1995 found that 41% of departments never requested an anaesthetist for intubations, with only 7% of departments mandating the presence of anaesthetic personnel during...
Appendix

Rapid Sequence Intubation (RSI) in A+E

Multiregional analysis of current activity

To be completed by the senior doctor in charge of the case

1. Age: ______ Sex: M F

2. Condition precipitating need for an RSI (Please circle responses where appropriate. Times should be recorded as the 24 hour clock)

3. Time of arrival in A+E (T1)

4. Time decision made to do an RSI (T2)

   Decision made by whom? Core SR SpR SHO Specialty? A+E ITU Anaesthetics

5. Perceived reason(s) for the need to do an RSI in A+E

   GCS < 8 (unprotected airway) Hypoxia/ Hypercapnia Uncooperative patient for CT/US Airway at risk (Burns Oropharyngeal bleeding Vomitus Falling GCS Pre gastric lavage)

   Other (specify): ____________________________

   Time RSI practitioner contacted (T3) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   Time RSI practitioner arrived (T4) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   Was the need for RSI confirmed? Y N

   If Y, time when the definitive airway was secured (T5) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

6. Obstacles present to carrying out the RSI (if there were any)

   (a) Authorisation required ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (b) > 1 anaesthetist involved ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (c) Problem with equipment/drugs 

   (give details) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (d) Other 

   (give details) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (PTO)

7. Drugs used for carrying out the RSI

   Premedicant/pre-treatment used ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   Induction agent used ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   Paralysing agent used ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

8. Safety factors

   (a) O2 preoxygenation ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (b) Pre RSI equipment check ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (c) C-spine protection applied ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (d) C-spine protection maintained if appropriate ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (e) Was the patient on a tipping trolley ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (f) Successful intubation (inc correct length) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   (g) If N was a failed intubation drill carried out? ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

9. Profile of the RSI practitioner

   Core SR SpR SHO A+E ITU Anaesthetics

   Total experience in Anaesth/ITU (yy/mm) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

10. To be completed by the senior doctor in charge of the case

   Complications

   Cardiac arrest Y N (if Y please circle) Pre RSI

   Deatarrhena Y N (if Y lowest Satur.) ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________

   Unrecognised oesophageal intubation Y N

   Hypotension Y N

   Dental trauma Y N

   Mainstem intubation Y N

   Regurgitation Y N

   Pneumothorax Y N

   Signed: ____________________________ (Team leader) Signed: ____________________________ (RSI practitioner)

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Appendix

Explanatory notes for the doctor completing the RSI form

This will usually be the team leader.

The purpose of this ‘activity analysis’ is to see what is currently happening nationally when it is proposed by a doctor (Cons/SR/SpR/RSHO) that a patient in A&E would benefit from a rapid sequence intubation performed in the department.

This patient group constitutes some of the most critically ill patients that we, as emergency physicians, and appropriate management is required if we are to help facilitate the best possible outcome in this group of patients.

This work is designed to be a ‘critical care’ team effort; a joint venture to try to improve outcome in the critically ill and injured.

To make any of this work valid accurate documentation is vital.

The data capture form is mostly self explanatory. There are, however, a few bits on the form that require further explanation. All times should be by the 24 hour clock.

The data capture form

Section number on the data capture form

Explanatory notes

5. Any number of boxes may be ticked as perceived reasons for the need to do a RSI.
   The RSI practitioner is defined as the doctor carrying out the RSI.

6. A definitive airway is defined as the correct placement of an endotracheal tube passed through the cords with its cuff subsequently inflated (if appropriate).
   Circle this if the junior doctor attending to assess the airway felt the need to discuss the case with a senior prior to carrying out the RSI.

7. Do not include drugs used for the maintenance of anaesthesia.

8. (a) O₂ preoxygenation can be said to have occurred if the patient has 100% oxygen delivered via a sealed mask for a period of 3 mins.
   (b) The minimum pre RSI equipment check should involve a qualified member of the team ensuring that the laryngoscope is working, various ET tubes are available, that the tubes intended for insertion has its cuff checked, and that a bougie and effective suction are available.
   (c) Cricoid pressure should be applied by a person who has been formally trained to do so.

Complication

Definition

Cardiac arrest
Lose of cardiac output at any time

Desaturation
A decrease in O₂ saturation by pulse oximetry to less than 85% during any intubation attempt.

Unrecognized oesophageal intubation
This is self explanatory

Hypotension
A drop in systolic BP to <90 mm Hg that cannot be accounted for by other mechanisms (eg, acute haemorrhage).

Dental trauma
Any damage to the teeth that was attributed to laryngoscopy.

Mainstem intubation
The tip of the ET tube in a mainstem bronchus on the post intubation CXR.

Regurgitation
Witnessed regurgitation of gastric contents during intubation.

Pneumothorax
If identified on the post intubation CXR in the absence of chest trauma to the affected side.

Successful intubation must be determined clinically by direct vision (if possible) and then confirmed by auscultation of both sides of the chest and the epigastrium. Misting in the tube, capnography and pulse oximetry can be used as adjuncts to ensure the correct placement of the ET tube.

If despite all efforts the patient could not be intubated successfully then a ‘failed intubation drill’ should be carried out. This involves:

(i) Calling for senior help (if not already done so).

(ii) Maintaining cricoid pressure.

(iii) Applying 100% oxygen via a sealed facemask and disconiting all anaesthetic agents.

(iv) Turning the patient onto their left side and tipping the trolley ‘head down’.

(v) Support the airway and wait for the neuromuscular block to wear off.

References