

Appendix B
PREOPERATIVE AIRWAY ASSESSMENT
Prediction of the Difficult Airway: A Useful Clinical Assessment Model

Location:	Date:	Age (yrs):	Gender:	Height:	Weight:	BMI (kg/m²):
Hermann LBJ			Male Female	Indicate cm or inches	Indicate kg or lb	

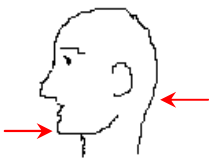




Assessment Completed by: _____ ☐ Resident ☐ Attending

Resident Years (if applicable): PGY1 PGY2 PGY3 PGY4 PGY5

Surgical Procedure: _____

☐ Past history of difficult intubation: _____ ☐ Airway already secured (Device: _____)

PREOPERATIVE PHASE

<p>Distances:</p> <p>Neck circumference _____ cm Maximum distance around neck at thyroid cartilage level</p> <p>I-ID (Inter-incisors) _____ cm Distance between inferior/superior incisors with mouth fully open (gap between alveolar arches if no teeth)</p> <p>TMD (Thyromental) _____ cm Distance between superior anterior part of the thyroid cartilage and chin with head extended and mouth closed.</p> <p>SMD (Sternomental) _____ cm Distance between the sternal notch and chin with head extended and mouth closed.</p>	<p>Neck Mobility: With patient sitting upright, place one index finger on the patient's chin and one index finger on the occipital bone. Ask the patient to completely extend the head on the neck. The finger on the chin is (CM= cervical mobility):</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Higher than the one on the occipital bone CM normal (Grade 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Same level CM some limitation (Grade 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Lower than the one on the occipital bone CM moderate/severe limitation (Grade 3) </div> </div>
<p>Mallampati: (Circle)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">     </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> I II III IV </div>	<p>Upper Lip Bite Test: (Wilson's test or retrognathism correction): Advance mandible as far forward as possible, then view teeth.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Position A (Lower teeth can be advanced beyond upper teeth)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Position B (Lower teeth can be advanced even with upper teeth)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Position C (Lower teeth cannot reach upper teeth)</p>

CHECK ALL CONDITIONS THAT EXIST:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cervical Spine Trauma/Pathology: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Edentulous: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facial hair: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facial trauma: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Stomach: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laryngeal pathology (external): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laryngeal pathology (internal): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Nasal deformity: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck trauma: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Oropharyngeal cancer/radiotherapy: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Short Neck: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Snoring/obstructive sleep apnea: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Thyroid / ant. neck mass: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Previous tracheostomy: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracheal trauma: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracheal deviation: _____ |
|--|---|

Comments & Explanations: _____

Expected difficult mask ventilation?

Yes

No

- Age >55 yrs
- Facial hair
- Nasal deformity

- BMI > 26 kg/m²
- Facial trauma
- Snoring

- Edentulous
- Mallampati III/IV
- Wilson position C

Expected difficult supraglottic airway?

Yes

No

- Restricted mouth opening
- Distortion/disruption of airway

- Obstruction of upper airway
- Stiff lungs (reduced compliance or increased resistance)

Expected difficult laryngoscopy?

Yes

No

- Past history DI
- Mallampati III/IV
- Facial or neck trauma

- Neck circumference > 40 cm
- Neck range of motion ≥ Grade 2
- Wilson's test (prognatism) C

- I-ID < 3 cm
- TMD < 6 cm
- SMD < 12 cm

- Oropharyngeal cancer / radiotherapy
- Laryngeal pathology (internal / external)

Expected difficult intubation?

Yes

No

Expected difficult surgical airway?

Yes

No

- Oropharyngeal cancer / radiotherapy
- Laryngeal pathology (internal / external)
- Previous tracheostomy
- SMD < 12 cm

- Tracheal deviation
- Neck circumference > 40 cm
- Thyroid/anterior neck mass
- Neck range of motion > Grade 2

Definitions:

Difficult mask ventilation: A condition in which it is impossible for the unassisted anesthesia care provider to prevent or to reverse signs of inadequate ventilation during positive pressure mask ventilation.

Difficult supraglottic airway: Result of poor device placement or inability to adequately ventilate with device successfully placed.

Difficult laryngoscopy: It is not possible to visualize any portion of the vocal cords after 2 attempts at conventional laryngoscopy.

Difficult tracheal intubation: Tracheal intubation requires >2 attempts, in the presence or absence of tracheal pathology.

Failed intubation: Failure to place the endotracheal tube.

Difficult surgical airway: May be caused by an anatomical abnormality, and although rare, can be a life-threatening problem.

Anesthetic Plan: (Check all that apply and explain below)**General**

- ☐ General Anesthesia
- ☐ Regional Anesthesia
- ☐ MAC

Airway Management

- ☐ Asleep
- ☐ Awake
- ☐ Endotracheal intubation
 - ☐ Oral
 - ☐ Nasal
 - ☐ Endotracheal tube
 - Type: _____
 - Size: _____
 - ☐ Direct Laryngoscopy
 - Blade type, size: _____

Extubation

- ☐ OR
- ☐ PACU
- ☐ Not extubated

Preoxygenation

- ☐ Mask Ventilation
 - ☐ Room Air
 - ☐ Oxygen
 - ☐ # minutes: _____
- ☐ Supraglottic airway (Device: _____)
- ☐ Fiberoptic (Device: _____)
- ☐ Other (Device: _____)
- ☐ Surgical airway
 - ☐ Cricothyrotomy
 - ☐ Surgical
 - ☐ Percutaneous
 - ☐ Tracheostomy
 - ☐ Surgical
 - ☐ Percutaneous
- ☐ Airway exchange catheter (Device: _____)

Comments:

Ruler (centimeters)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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