Prehospital Intubation and Mortality: A Level 1 Trauma Center Perspective

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背景

- ACLS 和 ATLS 的優先處理原則:確定呼吸道的 通暢
- 事發現場往往是由較沒插管經驗的救護人員進行急救
- 到院前插管(PHI)病人的死亡率仍未有明確的數字,病人預後也尚有爭議
- PHI會延緩病患到院時間,重複插管亦會增加產 生併發症的可能性

研究目的

- PHI失敗的發生率
- PHI失敗和到院後死亡率的關係
- PHI的相關危險因子

方法

- 2003/08~到2006/06在Ryder Trauma Center進行study.
- 創傷病人先在院外經由消防人員急救
- 若氣管內管位置不對,或是在嘗試插管失敗後,改由其 他設備控制呼吸道,皆定義為PHI失敗
- Chi square及T test 來評估不同組的比例與平均值, pvalue設在0.05
- Primary endpoint: PHI失敗的發生率
- Secondary endpoint: PHI成功與否和死亡率的關係

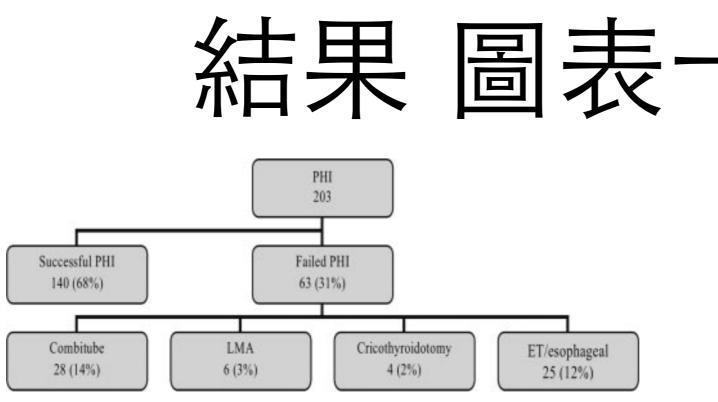


Figure 1. Prehospital airway management: success and failure diagram.

Table 1	. Prehospital	Intubation:	Demographics
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	Successful intubation	Failed intubation	Р
Age	40 ± 21	42.0 ± 20	0.95
Gender	105 (74%) M	43 (68%) M	0.37
	35 (26%) F	20 (32%) F	
Facial trauma	75 (54%)	33 (52%)	0.74
GCS on scene	4 ± 3	4 ± 3	0.27
GCS on admission to trauma center	4 ± 3	4 ± 2	0.5
Mechanism	29 (21%) penetrating	8 (13%) penetrating	0.39
	106 (76%) blunt	53 (84%) blunt	
	5 (3%) burns	2 (3%) burns	
ISS	40 ± 19	41 ± 18	0.52

GCS = Glasgow coma scale; ISS = injury severity score.

結果 圖表二

Table 2. Successful PHI Versus Failed PHI Groups and Relation

 with Mortality

	Live N (%)	Dead N (%)	Total
Successful PHI	56 (40)	84 (60)	140
Failed PHI	18 (29)	45 (71)	63
LMA	2 (33)	4 (66)	6
Combitube	6 (21)	22 (79)	28
Cricothyroidotomy	2 (50)	2 (50)	4
Esophageal intubation	8 (32)	17 (68)	25
	74	129	203

PHI = prehospital intubation; LMA = Laryngeal Mask Airway[®].

結果 - 圖表三

Table 3. Prehospital Intubation: Risk Factors

		Success	Failure	Р
Distribution by intubation	203	140 (69)	63 (31)	0.32
Age (yr)	42 ± 20	40 ± 21	42 ± 20	0.95
Height (cm)	12 = 20 171 ± 9	10 ± 21 171 ± 9	12 = 20 170 ± 9	0.95
Weight (kg)	77 ± 18	78 ± 19	75 ± 17	0.24
	Gender	10 - 17	10 - 11	0.37
Male	148 (73)	105 (74)	43 (68)	0.07
Female	55 (27)	35 (26)	20 (32)	
	Mechanism of injury			0.39
Blunt	159 (78)	106 (76)	53 (84)	
Penetrating	37 (18)	29 (21)	8 (13)	
Burn	7 (3)	5 (3)	2 (3)	
Facial trauma	108 (36)	75 (54)	33 (52)	0.74
Neck	15 (5)	8 (6)	7 (11)	0.19
Head	177 (59)	117 (84)	60 (95)	0.045
GCS prehospital	4 ± 3	4 ± 3	4 ± 3	0.27
GCS on arrival	4 ± 2	4 ± 3	4 ± 2	0.5
	ISS			
Mean	40 ± 19	40 ± 19	41 ± 18	0.52
0–15	15 (7)	14 (10)	1 (2)	0.075
16–25	38 (19)	24 (17)	14 (23)	
>25	150 (74)	103 (72)	17 (75)	
	Transport			< 0.001
Air	115 (57)	94 (67)	21 (33)	
Ground	88 (43)	46 (33)	42 (67)	
	Mortality			0.11
Lived	74 (36)	56 (40)	18 (29)	
Died	129 (64)	84 (60)	45 (71)	
DOA	67 (52)	37 (26)	30 (48)	0.005
Airway				
ETT	165 (80)	140 (100)	25 (40)	
LMA	6 (3)	NA	6 (10)	
Combitube	28 (14)	NA	28 (44)	
Cricothyroidotomy	4 (2)	NA	4 (6)	

The values given are in N (%).

Bold numbers signify statistical significance.

GCS = Glasgow coma scale; ISS = injury severity score; ETT = endotracheal tube; LMA = Laryngeal Mask Airway®; DOA = dead on arrival.

結果

- 就死亡率而言,到院前插管成功和失敗 兩者無顯著關係。(60%:70%, p-value =0.11)
- 就到院死亡率來說,到院前插管成功的 死亡率小於插管失敗。(26%:48%, p-value = 0.005)
- 運送病人的方式和插管成功與否具有關 連性:空中運輸和地上運輸的成功率為 82%:52%,p<0.001)



- 到院前插管的成功率為69%
- 死亡率和到院前插管成功與否無顯著關
 係
- 對於重大傷患的呼吸道處置,BVM便已
 足夠



- 歐洲的到院前插管成功率約為90~100%, 而美國只有60%。
 - 歐洲多由麻醉科醫師或是急診醫師執行,美國是由救護人員進行,相對經驗上較少,插管也較易造成併發症
 - 既然死亡率和到院前插管無顯著關係,因此 是否要增加救護人員的訓練或是將到院前插 管的條件設得更嚴苛?

討論(continue)

- 不同運送方式的插管成功率亦有差別
 - 空中救護人員多由有經驗的地面救人員擔任
 - 為了避免患者在機艙內過於躁動,基於安全 理由,空中救護人員被授權可以使用 succinylcholine

討論 (continue)

- 在PHI失敗的族群中,以combitube的死亡率最高
- PHI失敗會延誤急救時間,造成DOA的比率較高
- 重複插管會造成hemodynamic disturbance及延長
 病患缺氧的時間
- 重複插管時使用的麻醉藥劑也可能增加死亡率