



Airway obstruction by dissection of the inner layer of a reinforced endotracheal tube in a patient with Ludwig's angina: A case report

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Intraoperative airway obstruction is perplexing to anesthesiologists because the patient may fall into danger rapidly. A 74-year-old woman underwent an emergency incision and drainage for a deep neck infection of dental origin. She was orally intubated with a 6.0 mm internal diameter reinforced endotracheal tube by video laryngoscope using volatile induction and maintenance anesthesia (VIMA) with sevoflurane, fentanyl (100 µg), and succinylcholine (75 mg). During surgery, peak inspiratory pressure increased from 22 to 38 cmH₂O and plateau pressure increased from 20 to 28 cmH₂O. We maintained anesthesia because we were unable to access the airway, which was covered with surgical drapes, and tidal volume was delivered. At the end of surgery, we found a longitudinal fold inside the tube with a fiberoptic bronchoscope. The patient was reintubated with another tube and ventilation immediately improved. We recognized that the tube was obstructed due to dissection of the inner layer.

Keywords: Intubation; Bronchoscopes; Ludwig's Angina; Reinforced Endotracheal Tube.



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Endotracheal intubation is performed routinely by anesthesiologists. The establishment of the endotracheal tube during both elective and emergency situations has allowed for immediate life-saving interventions during resuscitation, maintenance of oxygenation and ventilation, and delivery of inhaled anesthesia. However, the obstruction of an endotracheal tube is a potentially life-threatening complication [1]. Herein we report a case of obstruction of a reinforced endotracheal tube due to dissection of the inner layer in a patient who was difficult to intubate and was scheduled for an incision and drainage of a deep neck infection that was of dental origin.

CASE REPORT

A 74-year-old woman (weight = 48 kg; height = 151 cm) presented to the emergency room with complaints of pain on sublingual and tongue swelling. Neck computerized tomography confirmed a deep neck infection, and she was diagnosed with Ludwig's angina. She was scheduled for emergency incision and drainage. Preoperative evaluation revealed that she had hypertension and bronchiectasis. An electrocardiogram (ECG) was performed and yielded no abnormal findings. Chest radiograph showed underlying bronchiectasis in both lungs. Results from laboratory tests showed an increased white blood cell count. An 18-gauge intravenous catheter was

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inserted into the right arm and lactated Ringer's solution was instilled. She entered the operating room without premedication. Oxygen saturation (SpO_2), non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP), and ECG were monitored. The patient's initial vital signs were as follows: NIBP = 120/68 mmHg, SpO_2 = 100%, and heart rate = 85 beats/min. Preoxygenation was performed with 100% oxygen. Volatile induction and maintenance anesthesia (VIMA) with sevoflurane, fentanyl (100 μ g), and succinylcholine (75 mg) were used for induction. Direct laryngoscopy failed due to the severe tongue and neck swelling. After several attempts, she was orally intubated with a 6.0 mm internal diameter reinforced endotracheal tube by video laryngoscope. Rocuronium 30 mg was then injected. Anesthesia had been maintained with 2 volume % of sevoflurane, 2 L/min of N_2O , and 2 L/min of O_2 (FiO_2 0.5). Volume controlled ventilation mode was used. The tidal volume was 400 ml, positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) was 4 cmH_2O , and the respiratory rate was 11 breaths/min.

In 40 minutes, peak inspiratory pressure increased from 22 cmH_2O to 38 cmH_2O and plateau pressure increased from 20 cmH_2O to 28 cmH_2O . We were not able to examine the endotracheal tube because her face was covered with surgical drapes. Since tidal volume was delivered, we managed to maintain ventilation within the normal range for the subsequent 40 minutes. At the end of the operation, we inspected the tube, but there was no kicking. On auscultation, weak breath sounds were heard from both lungs. We tried to pass a suction catheter through the endotracheal tube but it did not pass beyond 24 cm from the inlet. To determine the cause for obstruction, a fiberoptic bronchoscopic examination was conducted, and we recognized a longitudinal fold in the inner layer of the endotracheal tube forming a partial occlusion (Fig. 1). Since prior direct laryngoscope had failed, we exchanged the reinforced tube with a 6.0 mm internal diameter silastic tube using video laryngoscope to confirm visualization of the vocal cords (Fig. 2). After replacement with a new Silastic tube, the peak inspiratory pressure and plateau pressure decreased to 22 cmH_2O and

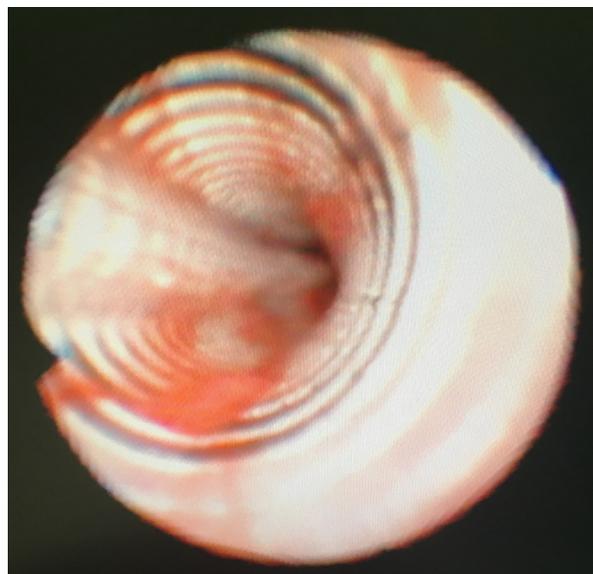


Fig. 1. Fiberoptic bronchoscopic view of the inside of the endotracheal tube. A longitudinal fold is seen inside the tube.



Fig. 2. Video laryngoscopic view for reintubation. A new endotracheal tube was prepared at the bedside for entrance of vocal cord.

20 cmH_2O , respectively. She was transferred to the intensive care unit with a T-piece.

DISCUSSION

Similar cases of dissection between the inner and outer layers of a reinforced endotracheal tube were reported in the literature (Table 1). Most of them were related to repetitive reesterilization with N_2O [2,3] or even without N_2O [4,5]. In some cases, the dissection was attributed to faulty manufacturing [6-9], while one case claimed that it was due to difficulty with stylet removal [10]. During production of the tube, a liquid polyvinyl chloride layer coats a rod. The spiral steel wire was lodged in the rod.

Table 1. Summary of similar cases

Age/ Gender	Procedure	Anesthetic gas	Management	Problem	Reference
49/F	Transphenoidal hypophysectomy	Sevoflurane	Reintubation	Resterilization	Matthias Paul et al 2003 [5]
NA ⁺	Laryngo-microsurgery	Total intravenous anesthesia	Reintubation	Resterilization	Tose R et al 2003 [4]
39/F	Lumbar discectomy	Sevoflurane/N ₂ O	Reintubation	Faulty Manufacture	Isabel A. et al 2005 [6]
62/F	Posterior lumbar fusion	Sevoflurane/N ₂ O	Maintain anesthesia, extubation after operation	Resterilization	Y. S. Jeon et al 2007 [2]
39/F	Excision of meningioma	Isoflurane	Reintubation	Faulty Manufacture	Ashish Rajkumar et al 2011 [7]
52/M	Thyroidectomy	Sevoflurane/N ₂ O	Reintubation	Resterilization	Esra Mercanoglu et al 2013 [3]
25/F	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	Sevoflurane	Reintubation	Resterilization	
63/F	Posterior lumbar fusion	Sevoflurane	Reintubation	Faulty Manufacture	Eunbyeong Choi et al 2013 [8]
18/F	Occipital craniotomy	Sevoflurane/N ₂ O	Reintubation	Faulty Manufacture	Omar Itani et al 2015 [9]
12/NA [*]	Open appendectomy	Sevoflurane	Reintubation	Stylet Aggression	Fabricio Tavares et al 2015 [10]
74/F	Incision and drainage for deep neck infection	Sevoflurane/N ₂ O	Maintain anesthesia, reintubation after operation	Resterilization	Our case

NA⁺, full text is not available, NA^{*}, full text is not available. Article in Spanish.

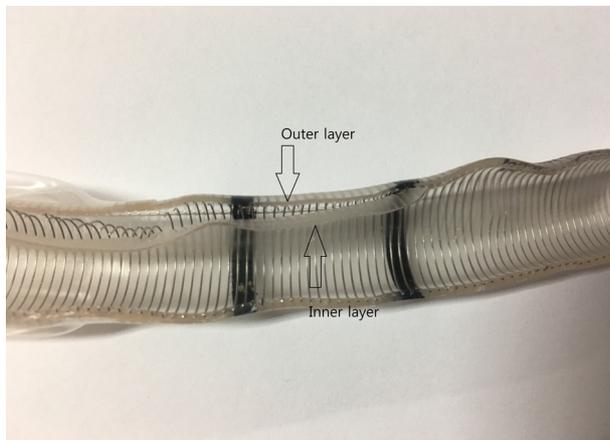


Fig. 3. Cut image of the dissected tube. The inner layer was detached from the outer layer and coil.

The coating process is repeated many times, creating the outer layer [5]. Formation of air bubbles in the wall of a reinforced endotracheal tube can occur during production. The exposure to heat, such as during autoclaving, could create a separation in the inner layer, also leading to the formation of an air bubble. Additionally, the use of N₂O may expand it.

We assume that our case was related to the resterilization process. However, our center does not reuse tubes; the tube used in this case had not been used by other patients and was only resterilized with ethylene oxide.

In addition to resterilization, our case had other complex problems. A metal stylet was used because of a difficult airway. N₂O was used for general anesthesia. We

reasoned that the following contributed to the dissection of the reinforced endotracheal tube: first, the resterilization may have created an air bubble between the layers; second, additional damage to the inner layer may have been inflicted by the metal stylet during its insertion or removal; and third, the air bubble increased during general anesthesia due to the use of N₂O (Fig. 3).

There are several causes for an increase in peak inspiratory pressure, including the patient biting on the tube [11], kinking of the tube [12], internal obstruction by secretions, a pneumothorax, and bronchospasms. These should be considered in the differential diagnosis. Peak inspiratory pressure and plateau pressure are related to airway resistance and lung compliance, respectively. The difference between the peak and plateau pressures represents the pressure needed to overcome the resistance to airflow [13]. We think that the resistant pressure of 10 cmH₂O (38 cmH₂O - 28 cmH₂O) was airway resistance caused by the obstruction of the dissected tube. If there is a sudden increase in peak inspiratory pressure, our recommendation is as follows: First, inspect for kinking of the tube. If there is no problem with the external tube, stop N₂O and give the patient 100% oxygen. Then, pass a suction catheter through the tube. If it cannot pass through the tube, perform a fiberoptic bronchoscope for direct internal visualization of the tube [3,9].

In conclusion, ultimately, the use of a resterilized

reinforced endotracheal tube must be avoided. Due to the possibility of faulty manufacturing, strict examination of the tube prior to use is highly recommended. When using a metal stylet, insertion and removal of the stylet should be performed with care. Since there is a recent trend towards the use of inhalation anesthetics, such as sevoflurane and desflurane, but not N₂O, combined with short-acting opioids for general anesthesia, remifentanyl is recommended instead of N₂O.

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