

Name:	T Brown	Observations at start	CRT:	2s	
D.O.B.:	31/12 (28Y)	RR:	struggling	Temp:	36.5
Address:	(Insert local address)	ETCO2:	dropping	BM:	6.2
		Sats:	95%	Weight:	110Kg
Hospital ID:	441 364 9942	Heart rate:	110	Allergy	NKDA
Ward:	Surgical admissions unit	BP:	140/85		
Background to scenario		Specific set up			
This scenario can be simulated with an adult or paediatric mannequin as either 1. Intra-operative laryngospasm 2. Post-operative laryngospasm in recovery		Mannequin on trolley Either in theatre or recovery area (Theatre – supraglottic airway and ventilator, used anaesthetic induction drugs, draped for surgery) Recovery – oxygen mask) Cannulated Anaesthetic chart			
Required embedded faculty/actors		Required participants			
Junior anaesthetist and surgeon (If in theatre) Recovery nurse (if in recovery)		Anaesthetist ODP			
Past Medical History					
Depression, otherwise well. Presented with pilonidal abscess No previous anaesthetics, no airway concerns					
Drugs Home			Drugs Hospital		
Sertraline			Anaesthetic induction drugs		
Brief to participants					
Intra-op – you have been called to support a junior anaesthetist in emergency theatre. Handover – 28 year old having an I&D of a pilonidal abscess. Induction was uneventful, a size 5 igel was inserted. Brought to theatre and surgery has just begun when patient started making odd airway noises, I have only just finished my novice period. Post-op – you have been called to support a patient that has just been transferred to recovery. They had an I&D of a pilonidal abscess under a GA (igel) which was uneventful. The igel has just been removed in recovery and the patient is making stridulous noises.					
Scenario Direction					
If in theatre					
A	Stridor, (coughed as initial incision made)				
B	RR high, Sats gradually drop to 85% unless treated, ETCO2 trace – obstructive, ↓ to 2.4				
C	HR 110 and rising, BP 140/85 and rising (unless treated)				
DE	At point of surgery starting anaesthetised with inhalational agent (MAC 0.9) Surgeon continues surgery unless Laryngospasm can be relieved by an appropriate manoeuvre/treatment at any point in the scenario				
Rx	Identify cause of stridor, declare incident, call for appropriate help Follow QRH handbook stepwise approach to treating laryngospasm Discussion regarding continuation of surgery and strategy for extubation				
In recovery					
A	Stridor, patient semi awake				
B	RR high, chest seesaw movements, sats drop to 85% unless treated				
C	HR 110 and rising, BP 140/85 and rising				
DE	Semi awake Laryngospasm can be relieved by an appropriate manoeuvre/treatment at any point in the scenario				
Rx	Identify larungospasm, call for appropriate help including ODP Follow QRH handbook approach to treating laryngospasm Discussion regarding location and support for waking patient up				

Guidelines	
AoA QRH Handbook laryngospasm and Stridor https://anaesthetists.org/Portals/0/PDFs/QRH/QRH_3-6_Laryngospasm_and_stridor_v1.pdf?ver=2018-07-25-112714-407	
Guidance for Patient Role	
Opening lines/questions/cues/key responses Semi-awake/not actively involved in scenario	
Guidance for ODP role	Guidance for surgeon
Actions Support as necessary depending on level of participant	Notifies patient is coughing/moving toes as surgery is begun, unaware of anaesthetic issue until alerted
Guidance for Role e.g. ITU/Anaesthetic Senior	Additional challenges
Expectations/actions Support as necessary depending on level of participant	Patient's cannula has come out during the struggle, requiring consideration of IM suxamethonium
Session Objectives	
Clinical	Treatment of laryngospasm
Non-technical skills	
Teamworking	Coordinating activities of team (ODP/recovery team), exchanging information at handover, assessing capabilities of team and utilising these appropriately (eg: drawing drugs up in emergency)
Task management	Planning/preparing and anticipating next steps, following guidelines
Situational awareness	Gathering information on arrival to aid decision making, recognising critical incident
Decision making	Identifying treatment options and choosing appropriate options, continuous re-evaluation

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