

Technique	Drug dosage
Nerve block	
Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve	Lignocaine 1–2% (2 ml/side)
Glossopharyngeal nerve	Lignocaine 1–2% (3 ml/side)
Topical anaesthesia of the tongue and oropharynx	
Gargle	Lignocaine viscous 4% (5 ml)
Spray	Lignocaine 10% (5–10 sprays = 50–100 mg)
Nebulized	Lignocaine 4%
Topical anaesthesia of the nasal mucosa	
Cocaine spray or paste	Cocaine 4–5% (0.5 – 2 ml)
Gel	Lignocaine 2% gel (5 ml)
Lignocaine spray	Lignocaine 10% (10 sprays = 100 mg)
Lignocaine + phenylephrine spray	Lignocaine 3% + phenylephrine 0.25% (0.5 ml)
Topical anaesthesia of glottis and trachea	
Spray-as-you-go through bronchoscope	Lignocaine 1–4% (3 mg/kg)
Cricothyroid membrane puncture	Lignocaine 2% (5 ml)
Nebulized	Lignocaine 4% (4 ml) ± phenylephrine 1% (1 ml)

Technique	Experience required	Time	Definitive
Non-invasive			
Bag-and-mask	+	seconds	-
LMA	+	< 1 min	-
Combitube	-	< 1 min	+
Invasive (non-surgical)			
Endotracheal intubation			
Direct laryngoscopy	+	variable	+
Bronchoscopic	+	minutes	+
Retrograde	-	minutes	+
Invasive (surgical)			
Jet ventilation	-	< 1 min	-
Cricothyroidotomy			
Percutaneous	-	variable	±
Surgical	+	minutes	+
Tracheostomy			
Percutaneous	+	minutes	+
Surgical	+	minutes	+

local anaesthesia of the upper airway

airway maintenance, & bag mask ventilation

airway maintenance

causes of upper airway obstruction:

- large tonsils, large tongue, small mandible, large adenoids
- tonsillitis, peritonsillar abscess, retropharyngeal abscess, pretracheal abscess, epiglottitis, RSV laryngitis, Ludwig's angina
- asthma
- cystic fibrosis, angioedema, laryngospasm,
- neck masses, foreign bodies, burns, haematoma

simple measures:

1. examination & removal of foreign bodies
2. chin lift & jaw thrust

- flexion of head & extension of the neck (former is the more important manoeuvre)

nasopharyngeal airway

- can be inserted via either nostril to relieve obstruction caused by soft palate & tongue
- insertion too far may stimulate gag reflex

oropharyngeal airway

- Guedel airway

techniques

bag mask

- bag valve mask unit is a self-inflating bag with a non-rebreathing valve that can be attached to a facemask allowing air or oxygen to be delivered to a patient
- attachment of a reservoir with at least the volume of the bag and an oxygen flow rate of at least the minute volume of the patient allows 100% oxygen to be delivered.