

Rapid Intubation Sequence: 4-Year Experience in an Emergency Department

Ángela María Muñoz ^{1,2}
Manuela Estrada ¹
Jaime A Quintero ¹⁻³
Mauricio Umaña ¹

¹Emergency Department, Fundación Valle del Lili, Cali, 760032, Colombia;

²Universidad ICESI, Emergency Medicine Residency, Cali, Colombia; ³Centro de Investigaciones Clínicas (CIC), Fundación Valle del Lili, Cali, 760032, Colombia

Background: The rapid intubation sequence is advanced airway management that effectively ensures an adequate supply of oxygen in critically ill patients. The medical personnel in the emergency department performed this procedure.

Objective: To describe the main characteristics of the rapid intubation sequence in an emergency department of a high complexity hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional, retrospective study. We included all older patients with a rapid intubation sequence requirement in the emergency department from 2014 to 2017. We used central tendency measures for numerical variables and proportions for categorical variables.

Results: A total of 401 patients were eligible for this analysis. The main indication for intubation was the Glasgow Coma Scale = <8 in 170 patients (42.4%), followed by hypoxemia in 142 patients (35.4%). In 36 patients, at least one complication occurred. RSI was performed in 54.4% by emergency physician. RSI was successful on the first attempt in 90.5%. Only 36 patients (9%) presented complications.

Conclusion: In this study, we found that the rapid intubation sequence was not related to a high proportion of complications. Perhaps, this is attributed to the degree of medical training and the use of emergency department protocols in our hospital.

Keywords: intubation, sequence, rapid intubation, emergencies, RSI

Introduction

The rapid intubation sequence (RSI) is an advanced technique in the management of airways that safely ensures an adequate supply of oxygen to critically ill patients in the emergency department. This procedure has proven to be useful in the approach of patients with a compromised state of consciousness or by alterations in respiratory dynamics treated in the emergency department.^{1,2}

The emergency department is the first scenery to determine a quick and concrete clinical assessment in the patient with the imminence of ventilatory failure, allowing to identify the type of airway according to the characteristics of the patient.³⁻⁵

The administration of an inducer and a relaxant are used simultaneously after placement of the orotracheal tube, being the most commonly used method in approximately 85% of intubations in the emergency room.^{6,7} The most appropriate choice of premedication improves the probability of success of orotracheal intubation by minimizing the risk of complications such as hypoxemia, cardiovascular complications, or other secondary events of the medication.⁸⁻¹⁰

Correspondence: Jaime A Quintero;
Mauricio Umaña
Email jaime.quintero.ra@fvl.org.co;
mauricio.umaña@fvl.org.co

Some studies realized in the emergency departments around the world have shown the experiences with the RSI.^{4,11,12} However, some research has certain limitations in determining the validity of their use in hospital environments.^{13,14}

Some authors have described the effectiveness in the first attempt compared to those in which RSI is not performed.^{4,13,15} Despite being a frequent procedure in emergency room, some complications that this procedure entails have been described.^{16,17}

Previous studies in our region have not been developed to evaluate the rapid intubation procedure. Few intubation schemes have been implemented depending on the needs of the emergency room of each institution. However, a detailed description of the characteristics of the implementation and use of the RSI in different emergency rooms is necessary.

The objective of our study is to describe the main characteristics of the rapid intubation sequence used in patients treated in the emergency department of a high complexity hospital.

Methods

Source of Data

This retrospective descriptive study was conducted at Fundación Valle del Lili (FVL) University Hospital. The hospital is a non-profit university hospital affiliated with the Icesi University School of Medicine in Cali, Colombia. It is a referral hospital from the Southwest region of the country and has an emergency department volume of approximately 70,000 patients per year.

The ethics committee in biomedical research at VFL approved this study (Register No. 262–2019, approved on July 31, 2019. Institutional act No. 15 of July 31, 2019, protocol number 1421 and followed the Declaration of Helsinki Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects). This study adhered to the standards of the STROBE guidelines (STROBE statement is provided in [Supplementary Material](#)).

This study did not present risk (according to resolution 8430 of 1993 of the Colombian Ministry of Health); since it is documentary in nature, and the researchers do not assign biological, psychological, or social exposures to patients. Therefore, the ethics committee omitted the use of informed consent. All patient data accessed complied with relevant data protection and privacy regulations.

Patients

The registry searched for data of patients admitted to the emergency department from 2015 to 2019. We included patients older than 18 years treated in the emergency department who required advanced airway management with a rapid intubation sequence. We excluded patients intubated without RSI medications (analgesic, sedative, and muscle relaxant) and the pregnant patients.

Demographics and clinical variables, medications used in the rapid intubation sequence, medical experience, and complications presented during the procedure were collected. Complications were defined as any medical problem that occurred during the RSI.

Statistical Analysis

The normality of the variables was determined through a Shapiro Wilk test. A descriptive analysis was performed. The qualitative variables were presented using measures of relative and absolute frequencies. All frequencies were calculated as proportions, taking the events of interest as numerators and the studied population as the denominator. The quantitative variables were expressed through the measure of central tendency and dispersion, according to their distribution.

Results

Four hundred and one patients were included in the final analysis. The majority was male (61.4%) and the mean age of patients was 55 years (IR 32–71). The most common comorbidities were hypertension (35.9%) and diabetes 16% of the population.

The main indication for RSI was Glasgow ≤ 8 in 42.5% (n: 170). In this population with Glasgow ≤ 8 the 46.5% (n: 79) patients suffer a traumatic brain injury. The second most frequent indication was hypoxemia in 35.4% (n: 142) ([Table 1](#). Demographic and clinical characteristics).

The most frequently used analgesic was fentanyl. Midazolam was the most frequently used sedative agent. In some patients, two sedative agents were used. The most frequently used paralytic agent was rocuronium. RSI was performed in 54.4% by emergency physician, followed by general practitioners in 30% and only 1.3% by emergency medicine resident. RSI was successful on the first attempt in 90.5% ([Table 2](#). RSI medications and total if attempts).

Only 36 patients (9%) presented complications, and 7 patients (1.8%) in this group presented two complications. The most common comorbidities presented in this group

Table 1 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Sex, n (%)	
Women	155 (38.7)
Man	246 (61.4)
Age**	55 (32–71)
Origin, n (%)	
House	136 (33.9)
Hospital	175 (43.6)
Rural Area	46 (11.5)
Public roads	44 (11)
Comorbidities, n (%)	
Hypertension	144 (35.9)
Diabetes Mellitus	64 (16)
Coronary disease	41 (10.2)
Neurocardiovascular disease	24 (6)
Immuno-rheumatic disease	8 (2)
Oncological disease	28 (7)
Indication of RSI, n (%)	
Glasgow <8	170 (42.4)
Hypoxemia	142 (35.4)
Neurological impairment	120 (30)
Traumatic brain injury	104 (25.9)
Induced unconsciousness (medical coma)	60 (15)
Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke	41 (10.2)
Septic shock	22 (5.5)
Airway obstruction	19 (4.7)
Convulsions	13 (3.2)
Severe asthma crisis	5 (1.3)
Overdose	5 (1.3)
Airway burn	3 (0.8)
Hypercapnia	1 (0.3)

Note:**= Median (IQR).

were hypotension (41.7%), cardiorespiratory arrest (36.1%), and prolonged intubation (19.4%). Seventy-five percent (n: 27) of individuals with hypotension, were older than 55 years and 60% received midazolam and 40% received propofol (Table 3. Total of complications and Table 4. Level of physician training vs complications.).

Table 3 Total of Complications

Age Range	Hypotension, n: 15 (41.7%)	Cardiac Arrest, n: 13 (36.1%)	Prolonged Intubation, n: 7 (19.4%)	Oxygen Desaturation, n: 5 (13.9%)	Arrhythmia, n: 2 (5.6%)	Esophageal Intubation, n: 1 (2.8%)	Total Patients with Complications, n: 36 (100%)
Young adults (18–39)	1 (6.7%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (40%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	5 (13.9%)
Middle-aged adults (40–59)	5 (33.3%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (22.2%)
Old adults (≥60)	9 (60%)	8 (61.5%)	6 (85.7%)	2 (40%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	23 (63.9%)

Table 2 RSI Medications and Total of Attempts

Analgesic Agent, n (%)	
Fentanyl	295 (73.6)
Ketamine	50 (12.5)
Fentanyl and Ketamine	51 (12.7)
Morphine	1 (0.2)
No analgesic	4 (1)
Sedative Agent, n (%)	
Midazolam	190 (47.4)
Propofol	93 (23.2)
Midazolam and Propofol	67 (16.7)
Ketamine	38 (9.5)
Midazolam and Ketamine	9 (2.2)
Thiopental	3 (0.7)
Midazolam and Thiopental	1 (0.2)
Paralytic Agent, n (%)	
Rocuronium	206 (51.4)
Succinylcholine	106 (26.4)
Vecuronium	89 (22.2)
RSI Attempts, n (%)	
1	363 (90.5)
2	17 (4.2)
≥3	21 (5.2)

Discussion

In our study, the complications occurred in a low percentage. In the search conducted by Okubo et al,² the most relevant results showed that the complication rates did not differ significantly between the groups with RSI and without RSI (12 vs 13%; P = 0.59). Our results showed that the percentage of complications was much lower, possibly attributed to a better performance in the RSI. The complication rate in the group of emergency physicians was high. Perhaps, this group had many procedures performed compared to the group of general physicians. In addition, emergency physicians attended directly to patients with difficult airways and more critical conditions.

Table 4 Level of Physician Training vs Complications

Presence of Complication	Emergency Physician, n: 218	General Emergency Physician, n: 122	Other Specialties, n: 45	Specialist in Second Specialty, n: 11	Emergency Medicine Resident, n: 5	Total
No	198 (90.8)	114 (93.4)	39 (86.7)	10 (90.9)	4 (80)	365 (91)
Yes	20 (9.2)	8 (6.6)	6 (13.3)	1 (9.1)	1 (20)	36 (9)

The most frequent complication in our patients was hypotension. Some studies have evaluated which factors are related to the presence of hypotension. Heffner et al¹⁸ shows that having a severity index of 0.9 is the most sensitive predictor for post intubation hypotension, in addition to other variables with CKD, advanced age, and the indication of intubation due to ventilatory failure. Smischney et al¹⁹ proposes that having a mean arterial pressure below 5 mmHg at normal, an advanced age, the use of neuro blocker, or suffering a complication during intubation predict the presence of hypotension. In our study, we did not perform previous measurements of blood pressure that could support this finding. Of the medications used in induction, most of the population received midazolam and not propofol. The evidence had described that these drugs produce hypotension, especially in those with significant bleeding,²⁰ with propofol being the most related.²¹ This point could be an important reason why this outcome occurred. In our population, we found that 93.3% of these patients were above 45 years old, maybe the age could be another cause for this outcome.

Cardiac arrest was the second most frequent complication. A study conducted by Heffner et al²² showed that in those who underwent RSI, 4.2% had cardiac arrest, and its appearance was directly related to the severity index before intubation in addition to the hemodynamic status and previous oxygenation.

Another important outcome was the high success of RSI in the first attempt. This high rate of effectiveness is related to the degree of expertise of the medical team and the application of a standardized institutional guide in the management of the airway. Our results are similar to a study conducted by Sakles et al,²³ who implemented a program to improve the quality of RSI in emergency medicine residents. Performed in 10 years, they went from a success of intubation in the first attempt from 73.1% (n: 342 in 2008) to 92.4% (n: 410 in 2017). Another study conducted by Okubo et al² compared the effectiveness of RSI in a population of 2365. With 761 patients intubated

with RSI versus 1604 intubated without RSI, the effectiveness rate in the first inmate for the group with RSI was 73% and 63% in the group without RSI. In another study by Yoon et al,²⁴ they had 88% intubation success on the first attempt. Other authors had described a success rate below 87%.^{4,13,25,26}

However, in our study, some patients required 3 or more attempts due to a difficult airway. When faced with a difficult airway without success on the first attempt and instead of repeating the standard approach and increasing complications, the physician should consider alternative extraglottic airway devices in patients with a difficult airway (the laryngeal mask, the i-gel, Air-Q, the Aura-I, Aura-Gain, and the esophageal-tracheal combitube).²⁷ Despite technological advances and the development of new devices for airway management, RSI remains the cornerstone of care in the airway definitive.

The intubation management guidelines state that 3 is the maximum number of intubation attempts.²⁸ When intubation failed is necessary to employ a different device or operator. In our study, after the three attempts, someone with a higher degree of training (anesthesiologist or emergency physician) performed the intubation. The specialist did not consider the use of an extraglottic device in the clinical approach. All patients necessitated a definitive airway secondary to the clinical condition.

As mentioned above, patients with traumatic brain injury are sensitive to changes in hemodynamic parameters, and adverse events can occur with the inadequate administration of medications. However, in our results, the patients with a traumatic brain injury did not present any hemodynamic complications. This result may be related to the adherence of international protocols and the knowledge of the implications of the RSI medications.

The RSI is performed commonly by anesthesiologists who are responsible for managing the airway in surgical spaces and even in an emergency department. Klucka et al,²⁹ conducted survey among members of European Society of Anesthesiologist (ESA). A total of 1921

anesthesiologists participated in the surveys. They considered that the risk of regurgitation or aspiration was the principal indication for the use of RSI in 94.6%. The second cause was the trauma in 92.8%. In comparison with our results, the emergency physician performed most of the RSI. Concerning the indication of RSI, there may be a relationship with our study, perhaps attributed to the risk of aspiration in patients with decreased Glasgow. The emergency physicians were responsible for the most RSI with an adequate response of success in intubation and a low frequency of complications.

As mentioned above, patients with traumatic brain injury are highly susceptible to changes in hemodynamic parameters and, adverse events can occur with inadequate administration of medications. However, in our results, these subjects with a traumatic brain injury did not present any hemodynamic complications. This result may be related to the adhesion of international protocols and the knowledge of the implications in the use of some RSI medications.

Opioids have been used in the rapid intubation sequence to reduce the cardiovascular response to laryngoscopy and they can also reduce the dose of the inducing agent, although these are not part of the classical technique and usually the opioids are used as analgesics.^{30,31} In our study, fentanyl was the most analgesic used in the management. Fentanyl reduces release of stress hormones, oxygen consumption, cerebral blood flow, and intracranial pressure. All this benefits critically ill patients and attenuates the sympathetic response induced by the laryngoscopy procedure.³² Recently, a survey was conducted with 1921 physicians of the European Society of Anesthesiology on rapid sequence induction, concluding that 65% used opioids during the initiation of anesthesia. The use of analgesics reduces the cardiovascular response to laryngoscopy and the dose of the induction agent.²⁹

The most frequent sedative agent used in our study was Midazolam. It is a sedative agent with a faster effect due to its fat solubility and the highest availability of the benzodiazepine class. Nevertheless, hypotension and respiratory depression are common complications in hypovolemic patients. The survey previously concluded that the preferred choice of sedative induction agents in hemodynamically stable patients was propofol in 90.6% for adults with hemodynamic instability or at risk of hypotension in 42%.²⁹ In another survey on the practice of RSI, 266 health professionals in the United Kingdom showed that 64% used propofol instead of thiopental, which may be due to the efficacy of propofol, and 160 of the 266 consultants used fentanyl as an opioid.³³

The main strength of this study was the first attempt intubation success with a low percentage of complications. This outcome may be related to the expertise of the medical team and the adequacy of an RSI protocol.

During their training, the emergency medicine residents undergo training for two months in the surgery room with the anesthesiology team to develop skills in airway management. In addition, during the three years of training, they are exposed to critical patients in the resuscitation service in a highly complex institution. This standardized process, validated by the emergency department, anesthesiology service, and surgery departments of our institution, has made it possible to minimize possible operational complications in the intubation technique.

Limitations

Actually, the emergency resident performs the RSI with the assistance of a respiratory therapist and the supervision of an emergency physician, who intervenes in the procedure when necessary immediately. Benedetto et al reported that the experience of the intubating physician did not influence the complication rate of urgent intubation.³⁴ On the contrary, Tayal et al concluded that the success of RSI by emergency medicine residents increased with experience.³⁵ Another study conducted by Ulrich et al³⁶ found that the first-year anesthesia residents and second-year residents had no difference in complication rate.

The low participation of emergency medicine residents was a weakness in our study. In our hospital, the emergency medicine program opened in 2014 with low numbers of residents (2 students in a year), and the reason why the general physicians who performed the procedure had high participation in RSI. The airway specialists, the physiotherapist, and the respiratory therapist team supervise the performance in RSI.

Other weaknesses of this study were the absence of some recollection variables (physiological variables before the procedure, the dose used for each drug, mortality during and after SIR, and even before discharge from hospital, among others). For future studies, we propose to compare the group of emergency medicine resident to consolidate skills and knowledge in emergencies.

Conclusion

We found that the rapid intubation sequence was not related to a high proportion of complications. Perhaps, this is attributed to the degree of medical training and the use of emergency department protocols in our hospital.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, agreed to the submitted journal, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

Angela Maria Muñoz, Manuela Estrada, Jaime A. Quintero, and Mauricio Umaña declare that we have no conflicts of interest for this work.

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