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### **Western Journal of Emergency Medicine: Integrating Emergency Care with Population Health**

#### **Title**

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#### **Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/94m1q30s>

#### **Journal**

Western Journal of Emergency Medicine: Integrating Emergency Care with Population Health, 21(3)

#### **ISSN**

1936-900X

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#### **Publication Date**

2020

#### **DOI**

10.5811/westjem.2020.4.47462

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Peer reviewed

# Definitive Airway Management of Patients with a King Laryngeal Tube™ in Place in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Section Editor: R. Gentry Wilkerson, MD, Joseph Shiber, MD

Submission history: Submitted March 28, 2020; Revision received April 16, 2020; Accepted April 17, 2020

Electronically published April 24, 2020

Full text available through open access at [http://escholarship.org/uc/uciem\\_westjem](http://escholarship.org/uc/uciem_westjem)

DOI: 10.5811/westjem.2020.4.47462.

[West J Emerg Med. 2020;21(3)542–545.]

*Disclaimer: Due to the rapidly evolving nature of this outbreak, and in the interests of rapid dissemination of reliable, actionable information, this paper went through expedited peer review. Additionally, information should be considered current only at the time of publication and may evolve as the science develops.*

To the Editor,

The COVID-19 pandemic has generated enhanced focus on the safety of healthcare providers and efforts to mitigate the risks of viral transmission.<sup>1</sup> Reports of previous viral epidemics have described substantially increased risk to providers performing laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation in patients infected with the virus.<sup>2,3</sup> Additionally, bronchoscopy and other endoscopic airway procedures are considered high-risk, aerosol-generating procedures.<sup>1</sup>

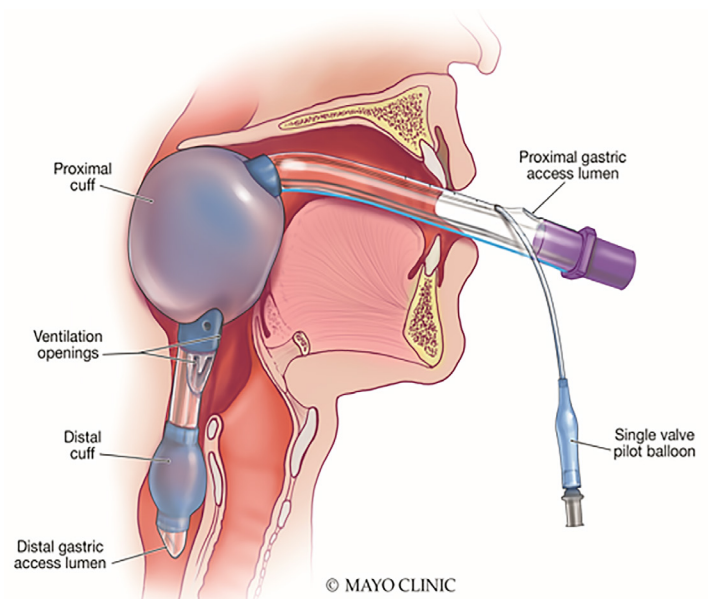
The King LT(S)-D laryngeal tube (King Systems, Noblesville, IN), abbreviated hereafter as the King LT, is a new-generation extraglottic device (Figure 1) used as a primary or backup airway device by many emergency medical systems systems. This device has been demonstrated to have advantageous attributes as compared to other extraglottic airway devices, with favorable safety outcomes and high rates of successful insertion.<sup>4-7</sup> However, the King LT is not a definitive airway device and is not intended for long-term use. Additionally, the King LT has been associated with post-insertion airway edema, which, in addition to risk factors inherent to the patient, may further impede subsequent laryngoscopy attempts.<sup>8,9</sup> Early exchange of a King-LT for an endotracheal tube is important in reducing this risk. An endoscopic Seldinger-style technique for tracheal tube placement using an Arndt airway exchange catheter (Cook Medical, Bloomington, IN) has been

described.<sup>9</sup> However, this technique may increase generation of aerosols containing highly infectious viral particles. Additionally, many emergency physicians may be unfamiliar with this approach or lack the necessary endoscopic equipment. Given the current COVID-19 pandemic, emergency physicians need to have a straightforward, safe approach for definitive airway management in patients with a King-LT using airway equipment commonly found in the emergency department (ED).

In 2016, Dodd and colleagues introduced a novel, nonsurgical approach to facilitate definitive airway management in ED patients with a King LT in place.<sup>10</sup> The authors described use of a standard-geometry video laryngoscope and bougie to intubate the trachea with the King LT device remaining in situ. A bougie is used, instead of initial intubation with a tracheal tube, given its smaller diameter and the inherent space limitation that the King LT imposes within the pharynx where the devices are manipulated. Furthermore, the on-screen visualized supraglottic region might be obscured as the larger endotracheal tube passage is attempted, while use of a bougie results in less obstruction of the visualized field. The authors reported a 99.8% success rate with this nonsurgical and non-endoscopic technique, and noted that in rare cases of failed intubation, the King LT remains in a functional position allowing for balloon reinflation and resumption of ventilation. A subsequent, proof-of-concept cadaveric study demonstrated similar (100%) first-pass success, although the authors acknowledged the potential for overestimation given the small sample size.<sup>11</sup> This concept was demonstrated in real-world clinical practice in an observational study of 647 patients arriving to the ED with a prehospital-placed King LT.<sup>12</sup> In this study 112 of 647 patients underwent intubation with the King LT left in place, with the balloons deflated,

with first-attempt success in 102 (91%). Of the 10 patients with first-attempt failure, eight patients were intubated with the same technique on the second attempt; the remaining two were intubated with bougie facilitation after removing the King LT.

We believe that the King LT exchange method described by Dodd and colleagues represents a safe and simple approach that can be readily performed by clinicians who are skilled at video laryngoscopy. Further, we believe that this method, used in combination with administration of a high-dose, paralytic medication to mitigate spontaneous patient respiration and cough during the procedure, represents the safest method for both patients and care providers to exchange a King LT for a cuffed tracheal tube in a patient with known or suspected COVID-19. Lastly, the airway equipment required is readily available to most emergency providers, critical care providers, and anesthesiologists. We describe this procedure, with updates accounting for risks inherent to the COVID-19 pandemic, in Figures 2 and 3.



**Figure 1.** King LT(S)-D™ laryngeal tube (King Systems; Noblesville, IN, USA).

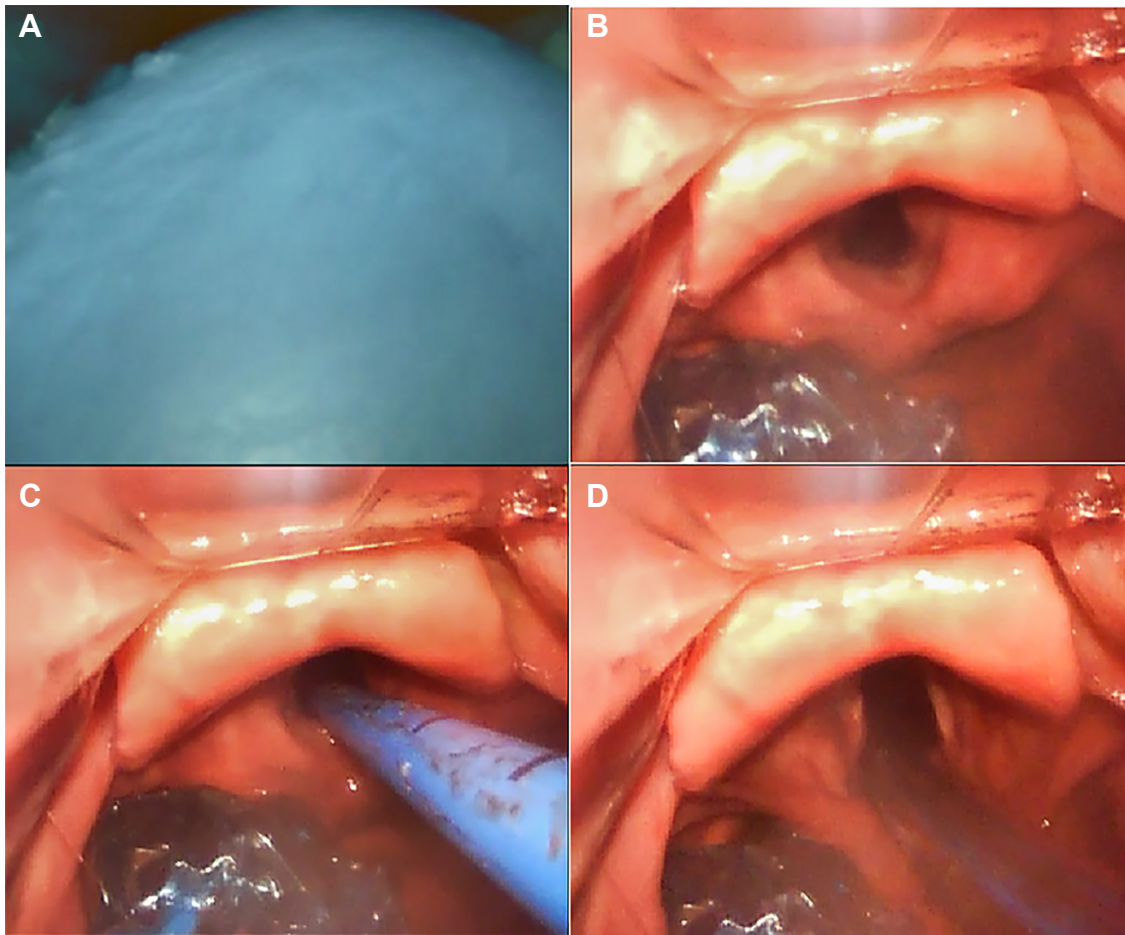
From Subramanian A, Garcia-Marcinkiewicz A, Brown D, et al. Definitive airway management of patients presenting with a pre-hospital inserted King LT(S)-D™ laryngeal tube airway: a historical cohort study. *Can J Anesth.* 2016;63(3):275–82. Printed with permission of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, all rights reserved.

1. Patient should be in a negative pressure room, if available
2. Lean team to minimize provider exposure
3. Strictly adhere to enhanced respiratory PPE donning protocol with observer
4. Most experienced clinician intubates
5. Ensure a viral filter is attached to King LT
6. Immediately check pilot balloon and, if needed, adjust balloon pressure to prevent air leak
7. Ensure preoxygenation for 5 minutes with 100% FiO<sub>2</sub> via the existing King LT
8. Ensure appropriate sedation and administer high-dose NMBA, if not already given
9. Wait appropriate amount of time for paralytic onset (45-60 seconds)
10. Suspend ventilator at end-expiration, prior to video laryngoscope insertion or King LT manipulation, to minimize risk of air leak and aerosol-generation
11. Insert a standard geometry video laryngoscope into the mouth, between the tongue and inflated oropharyngeal balloon, advancing toward the vallecula until the balloon fills the VL screen
12. Completely deflate the King LT balloons, leaving the King LT in place
13. Manipulate the video laryngoscope to identify and engage the vallecula, visualizing arytenoid cartilages and vocal cords
14. Pass a bougie (or equivalent) into the oropharynx and indirectly visualize passage into the trachea, achieving further confirmation with feeling the tracheal rings
15. Advance a tracheal tube over the bougie, utilizing a 90-degree counterclockwise rotation to pass the arytenoid cartilages, and visualize passage into the trachea
16. Immediately inflate the tracheal tube cuff, withdraw the bougie, and attach a viral filter
17. Attach the closed-circuit ventilator, begin ventilation, and confirm tracheal tube placement with end tidal continuous capnography and chest rise (\*do not use bag ventilation to check placement, in order to limit ventilator circuit disconnects)
18. Carefully withdraw the deflated King LT, maintaining indirect visual confirmation of tracheal tube placement
19. Withdraw the video laryngoscope and secure the tracheal tube
20. Strictly adhere to PPE doffing protocol with observer and perform hand hygiene

**Figure 2.** Safe Approach to King Exchange in Patients with COVID-19.

\*If the procedure fails at any point, the King LT can be reinflated and used for oxygenation and ventilation.

PPE, personal protective equipment; LT, laryngeal tube; FiO<sub>2</sub>, fraction of inspired oxygen; NMBA, neuromuscular blocking agent; VL, videolaryngoscopy.



**Figure 3.** Steps for tracheal intubation with the King LT in situ.

A. After suspending ventilator at end-expiration, the clinician advances the video laryngoscope into the oropharynx, along the superior surface of the tongue (top) and anterior to the King LT (bottom). The oropharyngeal balloon can be visualized filling the screen.  
 B. The King LT balloons are deflated, and blade is advanced into the vallecula, with arytenoid cartilages and vocal cords visualized on the screen.  
 C. The clinician passes a bougie into the trachea, with visual confirmation and confirmation from feel of tracheal rings  
 D. The tracheal tube is advanced over the bougie, utilizing a 90-degree counterclockwise rotation to avoid encountering the arytenoid cartilages.  
 \*After confirmation of tracheal intubation, the King LT is removed. If the procedure fails at any point, the King LT can be reinflated and used for oxygenation and ventilation.

Figure 3, Image A courtesy of Robert F. Reardon, MD and Figure 3; Images B-D courtesy of Benjamin J. Sandefur, MD.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** By the *WestJEM* article submission agreement, all authors are required to disclose all affiliations, funding sources and financial or management relationships that could be perceived as potential sources of bias. No author has professional or financial relationships with any companies that are relevant to this study. There are no conflicts of interest or sources of funding to declare.

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