Nasotracheal Intubation Medical Directive –

AUXILIARY

An Advanced Care Paramedic may provide the treatment prescribed in this auxiliary Medical Directive if authorized.

Indications

Need for ventilatory assistance or airway control;

AND

Other airway management is ineffective.

Conditions

	xylometazoline		lidocaine spray
Age	N/A	Age	N/A
LOA	N/A	LOA	N/A
HR	N/A	HR	N/A
RR	N/A	RR	N/A
SBP	N/A	SBP	N/A
Other	N/A	Other	Gag reflex

Nasotracheal Intubation				
Age	≥ 8 years			
LOA	N/A			
HR	N/A			
RR	N/A			
SBP	N/A			
Other	Spontaneous Breathing			

Contraindications

YV/	lometazoline	
~		

Allergy or sensitivity to xylometazoline

lidocaine spray

Allergy or sensitivity to lidocaine spray

Unresponsive patient

Nasotracheal Intubation

Age <50 years **AND** current episode of asthma exacerbation **AND** not in or near cardiac arrest.

Suspected basal skull fracture or mid-face fracture

Uncontrolled epistaxis

Anticoagulant therapy (excluding ASA)

Bleeding disorders

Treatment

Consider xylometazoline 0.1% spray		
	Route	
	TOP	
Dose	2 sprays/nare	
Max. single dose	2 sprays/nare	
Dosing interval	N/A	
Max. # of doses	1	

Consider topical lidocaine spray (to the nares and/or hypopharynx)

	Route
	TOP
Dose	10 mg/spray
Max. single dose	5 mg/kg
Dosing interval	N/A
Max. # of doses	20 sprays

Consider nasotracheal intubation

The maximum number of intubation attempts is 2.

Confirm nasotracheal tube placement				
Method	Method			
Primary	Secondary			
ETCO2(Waveform capnography)	ETCO2(Non-waveform device)			
	Auscultation			
	Esophageal detection device			
	Chest rise			

Clinical Considerations

A nasotracheal intubation attempt is defined as insertion of the nasotracheal tube into a nare.

Confirmation of nasotracheal placement must use ETCO₂ (Waveform capnography). If wave-form capnography not available or not working, then at least 2 secondary methods must be used.

ETT placement must be reconfirmed immediately after every patient movement