



Intubation: Stomal

EMS Medical Director:

Signature on File

EMS Administrator:

Signature on File

When using a manufactured stomal intubation kit, follow the manufacturer's recommended insertion procedure

For Endotracheal Tube use

DRAFT

P	Select the largest ETT that will fit through the stoma without force Check the cuff and remove the stylet
	Pre-oxygenate the patient with 100% O2 using a BVM
	Lubricate the ETT
	Suction if necessary
	Pass the ETT and inflate the cuff. The pharynx has been bypassed, so the ETT will protrude from the neck by several inches.
	Hold the tube in place and attach the BVM.
	While ventilating the patient, watch for equal rise and fall of the chest.
	Secure the tube and ventilate with 100% O2.
	Auscultate for bilaterally equal breath sounds. Examine the neck for subcutaneous emphysema.
	Do not take longer than 30 seconds to perform this procedure.
	Secure tube and note proper tube placement ETCO2, ETT size, time, result (success), and placement location by the centimeter mark at the stoma.
	End-Tidal CO2 monitoring shall be used.
	Re-evaluate the position of the tube after each move of the patient and document findings on ePCR.

Adult Medical Treatment Guidelines

E	EMT
A	A-EMT
P	PARAMEDIC





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Notes:

- Indications in patients with pre-existing tracheostomy:
 - A. Respiratory Arrest.
 - B. Hypoventilation.
 - C. Loss of gag reflex.
 - D. Cardiac Arrest
- The ET tube does not need to be cut or modified in any way. Doing so may damage the tube and result in a cuff leak.
- If feasible, pull over to perform stomal intubation.
- This policy applies to adult and pediatric patients with an existing tracheostomy stoma in need of a secure airway.

Cross Reference:

PD# 8020 – Respiratory Distress: Airway Management

PD# 8031 – Non-Traumatic Cardiac Arrest

PD# 8837 – Pediatric Airway Management

