



6. Hypoxia in a ventilated patient

Unexplained severe oxygen desaturation in ventilated patients

- 1 Call for help and the resuscitation trolley
- 2 Who is the “hands-off” leader? Assign roles.
- 3 Turn FiO₂ to 100%
 - Confirm FiO₂ = 100% on gas analyzer
 - Confirm ETCO₂ is present on capnography and waveform normal
- 4 Hand ventilate with PEEP as necessary and assess compliance
- 5 Consider pneumothorax as a cause
- 6 Check
 - Pulse oximeter placement and perform an **urgent arterial blood gas**
 - ET tube position – exclude endobronchial intubation
 - Accidental extubation go to **CHKLST 9 trachy or 10 ETT**
 - Circuit integrity - filter, tubing, one-way valves
 - Circulation - blood pressure, heart rate and rhythm
 - Patient is sedated and **paralysed**
- 7 Suction ETT (to clear secretions, mucus plugs)
 - Ensure suction catheter can pass all of the way down the ETT
 - Consider re-intubation **CHKLST 7**
- 8 Review, investigate and treat possible causes – perform a CXR

Possible Causes	
Airway/lung issue suspected	
<u>Airway / Breathing Causes</u>	
Aspiration	Obesity/positioning
Atelectasis	Pulmonary oedema
Bronchospasm	Pneumothorax
Hypoventilation	Endobronchial intubation
Ventilator associated dysynchrony	Airway dislodgement
Airway/lung issue not suspected	
<u>Circulation</u>	
- Embolism – air, thromboembolic, fat, cement	
- Heart disease – CHF, IHD, MI, Tamponade, Congenital	
- Severe sepsis	
<u>Drugs/allergy</u>	
- Drug or dose error/anaphylaxis	
- Dyes and abnormal haemoglobin states	
Investigations and Interventions	
- ECG	
- Fiberoptic bronchoscopy	
- Transoesophageal echocardiogram (TOE)	
- Lung recruitment manoeuvres	
- Nitric oxide	
- ECMO	
- HFO	

CVICU Resuscitation Checklist – Post cardiac surgery with chest closed



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