Airways

1. Airway Lecture with Questions

1.1 Airway Management

1.2 Topics to discuss

- Airway assessment
  - Airway Anatomy
  - Different ways to assess airway
- Bag masking
- Intubating Patients
- Supraglottic Airways
1.3 Airway Anatomy Review

1.4 Airway Assessment

- An airway exam should be performed before entering the OR
- Airway exams should help to determine patients who may present difficulties to the clinician in:
  - Mask Ventilation
  - Intubation
1.5 Airway Assessment

Airway Assessment

The basic examination of an airway before rendering a patient unconscious includes:

- External airway assessment
- Mouth opening
- Mallampati scoring
- Thyromental distance
- Neck Mobility
- Neck circumference

1.6 “LEMON” Mnemonic

“LEMON” Mnemonic

- L - Look externally
- E - Evaluate the 3-3-2 rule
- M - Mallampati scoring
- O - Obstruction
- N - Neck mobility
1.7 External Airway Assessment

External Airway Assessment

The goal is to recognize any findings that may indicate difficulty with airway...

1.8 Looking at External Airway Assessment

Looking at External Airway Assessment

- Facial trauma
- Abnormal growths or masses
- Facial Hair
- Enlarged/protruding tongue
- Obesity
- Sunken cheeks
- Enlarged incisors
- Small mouth
1.9 Evaluate 3-3-2 rule

Evaluate 3-3-2 rule

- Patients should be able to fit 3 fingers between their incisors
- The mandible should be 3 fingers from hyoid bone to the chin
- The thyroid cartilage to floor of mouth should be 2 fingerbreadths
- Any deviation from these are abnormal and more likely to result in difficult intubation

1.10 Mouth Opening

Mouth Opening

- You don't need to actually stick your fingers in the patient's mouth
- If they can open their mouth roughly greater than 3cm, they meet criteria
1.11 Thyromental Distance

1.12 Hyoid bone to Thyroid Cartilage
1.13 Mallampati Scoring

Mallampati Scoring

Increasing intubation difficulty with increasing Mallampati class

- Class I: Soft palate, uvula, fauces, pillars
- Class II: Soft palate, uvula, fauces
- Class III: Soft palate, base of uvula
- Class IV: Hard palate only

Source: http://www.thinkclinical.com/clinical/2213

1.14 Obstruction

Obstruction

Upper airway pathology
- Peritonsillar abscess
- Epiglottitis
- Retropharyngeal abscess
- Swelling from trauma/burns
- Neck Circumference
1.15 Neck mobility

Neck Mobility

- Look for full range of spinal motion without restriction
- Identify any paraesthesias or abnormal sensations with neck motion
- Potential for neck immobility devices to be used
  - Neck brace after trauma
  - Halo prior to spinal surgery

1.16 Which of these is not part of a basic airway examination?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

1. Which of these is not part of a basic airway examination?

- a. Mouth opening
- b. Neck mobility
- c. Flexion/extension X-ray
- d. Mallampati scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Mouth opening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Neck mobility

c. Flexion/extension X-ray

d. Mallampati scoring

Feedback when correct:

That’s right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)
1.17 How many fingerbreadths is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)
2. How many fingerbreadth’s is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3 (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
Correct (Slide Layer)

2. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?
   - a. 0
   - b. 1
   - c. 3
   - d. 6

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

2. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?
   - a. 0
   - b. 1
   - c. 3
   - d. 6

Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.
2. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 3
- d. 6

Incorrect. That is incorrect. Please try again.

1.18 Difficult Mask Ventilation

- Overweight
- Bearded
- Elderly
- Snoring
- Edentulous
1.19 Mask Ventilation

Mask Ventilation

- Mask Ventilation may be the most important airway skill
- It is an emergency technique for failure to adequately ventilate or oxygenate
- It is the back-up for failed intubations

1.20 Mask Ventilation Equipment

Mask Ventilation Equipment

- Oxygen source
- Ideally suction should be available
- Either a bag valve mask or Mapleson
1.21 Mask Ventilation

Mask Ventilation

- The patient is placed at a comfortable position for the provider
- The mask is placed ensuring to cover the mouth and nose
  - If the mask extends beyond the chin, then consider a smaller mask
  - If the mask does not fully cover the nose and mouth, consider a larger mask

1.22 Holding the mask

Holding the Mask

One Handed Technique:
- Usually utilizing the left hand the mask is held with an E-C position
  - The E is made by the fingers around the mandible lifting the mandible toward the mask
  - The C is made with the thumb and index finger over the top of the mask causing downward pressure on the mask
1.23 Holding the mask

Holding the Mask

Two Handed Technique:
- This technique is when another provider is available and is helpful in difficult to mask situations
- Essentially a two handed E-C technique can be used or a technique where the thumbs hold the mask on the face while the other fingers pull the mandible toward the mask

1.24 Untitled Slide
1.25 Mask Ventilation

- As the mask is held, ensuring adequate seal the provider compresses the bag to ensure adequate chest rise
- The respiratory rate should be roughly 12 breaths per minute
- Allow inhalation over approximately 1-2 seconds
- Allow exhalation over approximately 3 seconds

1.26 Which of these is not associated with difficult Mask ventilation?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

- a. Beard
- b. Edentulous
- c. Overweight
- d. Female gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Beard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Edentulous

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. Overweight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>d. Female gender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback when correct:
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:
You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)
Incorrect (Slide Layer)

3. Which of these is not associated with difficult Mask ventilation?
   - a. Beard
   - b. Edema
   - c. Overweight
   - d. Femoral

Try Again (Slide Layer)

3. Which of these is not associated with difficult Mask ventilation?
   - a. Beard
   - b. Edema
   - c. Overweight
   - d. Femoral

Incorrect.
You did not select the correct response.

Incorrect.
That is incorrect. Please try again.
1.27 **Masking adjunct devices**

**Masking Adjunct Devices**

**Nasopharyngeal airway**
- Nasal trumpet
- Assists in bypassing obstructed airway
- Should be avoided in patients who may have facial fractures, basilar skull fractures, recent transphenoidal surgery
- Appropriate size should be long enough to reach from external nare to earlobe before placement intranasally

![Nasopharyngeal airway image]


1.28 **Masking airway adjuncts**

**Masking Airway Adjuncts**

**Oropharyngeal Airways**
- Prevents tongue from obstructing epiglottis
- Stents airway open
- May induce gagging in awake patient
- Tongue blade may help in successful placement

![Oropharyngeal airway image]

1.29 **A oropharyngeal airway can induce gagging in an awake patient.**

*(True/False, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)*
4. A oropharyngeal airway can induce gagging in an awake patient.

- True
- False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**
That’s right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**
You did not select the correct response.
Correct (Slide Layer)

4. A oropharyngeal airway can induce gagging in an awake patient.

Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

4. A oropharyngeal airway can induce gagging in an awake patient.

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.
Try Again (Slide Layer)

4. A oropharyngeal airway can induce gagging in an awake patient.
   - True
   - False

   Incorrect.
   That is incorrect. Please try again.

1.30 There are no contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

(True/False, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

5. There are no contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.
   - True
   - False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback when correct:
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:
You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)

5. There are no contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

X False

Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Continue
Incorrect (Slide Layer)

5. There are no contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

- True
- False

In correct
You did not select the correct response.

Continue

Try Again (Slide Layer)

5. There are no contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

- True
- False

Incorrect
That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again
1.31 Position

Appropriate positioning can help with aligning the airway for intubation:
- “Sniffing” Position
- Simple extension

1.32 “Sniffing” Position

“Sniffing” Position

- 3 Axis (es)
  - Oral
  - Pharyngeal
  - Tracheal
- Manipulate to align
  - Pillow
  - +/- head extension
- Trachea level of sternum
1.33 Untitled Slide

1.34 Untitled Slide
1.35 Intubations

Intubations

1.36 Airway Assessment

Airway Assessment

Remember the “LEMON”
- Look externally
- Evaluate 3-3-2
- Mallampati classification
- Obstruction?
- Neck Mobility
1.37 Laryngoscopes

Laryngoscopes

Macintosh Blade  Miller Blade

1.38 Laryngoscope

Laryngoscope

- Hold with Left hand
- Insert in the Right corner of mouth
  - May need to turn perpendicular to end direction
- Sweep tongue to left with phalange
- “Walk” the blade down with Macintosh
  - vs. full insertion with Miller
1.39 Mac and Miller Blade are used Differently

Macintosh and Miller Blades are used Differently

1.40 Untitled Slide

Macintosh Blade lifting while in vallecula
1.41 Untitled Slide

1.42 The Goal: Grade 1 view

1.43 T/F  The Miller blade usually requires lifting of the epiglottis for adequate visualization of the glottis opening

(True/False, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)
6. T/F The Miller blade usually requires lifting of the epiglottis for adequate visualization of the glottis opening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That’s right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
6. T/F The Miller blade usually requires lifting of the epiglottis for adequate visualization of the glottis opening

Correct (Slide Layer)

Incorrect (Slide Layer)
1.44 Which laryngoscopy device is based on a straight blade design?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Macintosh blade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Miller blade

c. Glidescope

d. LMA

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.

**Correct (Slide Layer)**
7. Which laryngoscopy device is based on a straight blade design?

- a. Macintosh blade
- b. Miller blade
- c. GlideScope
- d. LMA

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Incorrect
That is incorrect. Please try again.

Continue
Try Again
1.45 Endotracheal tube

- Hold Ett with Right hand
- Place Ett through Cords directly
  - Appreciate initial depth
  - Hold tight until stylet removed
- Small breaths until confirmation
  - Chest rise - ETT condensation - EtCO2
  - Palpate balloon and cuff

1.46 Cormack-Lehane Classification

- Grade 1: Full glottic opening seen
- Grade 2: At best (2a) half glottic opening seen, at worst (2b) only posterior glottic opening seen
- Grade 3: Only epiglottis visualised
- Grade 4: No glottic structures seen

1.47 Only the epiglottis is seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane Classification of this patient?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)
8. Only the epiglottis is seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane Classification of this patient?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
8. Only the epiglottis is seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane Classification of this patient?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Correct (Slide Layer)

Incorrect (Slide Layer)
Try Again (Slide Layer)

8. Only the epiglottis is seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane Classification of this patient?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

1.48 Video Laryngoscopy

Video Laryngoscopy

Multiple video or indirect laryngoscopy devices have been developed:

- GlideScope
- C-Mac
- Macgrath
- Airtraq
- And more...
1.49 Supraglottic Airway

Supraglottic Airway

- Several supraglottic airway devices exist:
  - Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA)
    - Most common with multiple different variants by many different manufacturers
    - Utilized frequently for operative anesthesia
    - Is not a protected airway
      - The risk of aspiration is very low in fasted individuals without risk factors (i.e. gastroparesis, GERD, etc.)
  - King Airway or Combitube
    - More commonly utilized “in the field” by EMS
    - Insertion of device blindly into esophagus (or trachea) with a port for ventilation of trachea

1.50 Laryngeal Mask Airway

Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA)

- Invented in 1981
- First commercially available in 1986 (UK)
- First commercially US availability 1992
- By 1995 it had been used in over 100 million patients
- Incorporated as an early “rescue” device in the ASA Difficult Airway Algorithm
1.51 LMA Types

LMA Types

- LMA Classic
- LMA Supreme
- ProSeal LMA
- Fastrac LMA
- iGel
- Air-Q

And More

1.52 ASA Difficult Airway Algorithm
1.53 LMA Contraindications

LMA Contraindications

- No absolute except complete obstruction or not able to open mouth at all
- Relative *(very relative, case by case basis)*
  - Increased risk of aspiration
  - Expectation for prolonged ventilation
  - Morbid obesity
  - 2nd or 3rd trimester pregnant mother
  - Non-fasted individual
  - Active GI bleeding
  - Suspected or known abnormalities of supraglottic anatomy
  - Need for high airway pressures (though some LMAs have higher seal pressures and may tolerate this)

1.54 Inserting LMA

Inserting LMA

- Choose appropriate LMA for case and appropriate size
- Check LMA for cuff leaks/tears, partially inflate
- Apply lubricant to posterior surface of LMA
- Position Patient
  - Similar position to intubation, although can have good success with heads in neutral position
- Preoxygenate
- Sedate
- Insert
  - Advance LMA along hard palate, advance into hypopharynx until meeting resistance
  - Fill cuff with air
    - Check with each individual device to avoid overinflation
  - Check for adequate ventilation/seal
- Secure Device
  - Some devices are rigid enough to not need bite block
1.55 Inserting LMA

![Inserting LMA Image]

1.56 Which of these is an absolute contraindication to attempting an LMA?

*(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)*

9. Which of these is an absolute contraindication to attempting an LMA?

- a. Inability to open mouth
- b. Male gender
- c. Obesity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>a. Inability to open mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Male gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Obesity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.

**Correct (Slide Layer)**

9. Which of these is an absolute contraindication to attempting an LMA?

- a. Inability to open mouth
- b. Male gender
- c. Obesity

That's right! You selected the correct response.
1.57 T/F: An LMA is considered a "protected" airway.

(True/False, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)
10. T/F: An LMA is considered a "protected" airway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That’s right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
10. T/F: An LMA is considered a "protected" airway.

**Correct (Slide Layer)**

Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Incorrect (Slide Layer)**

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.
1.58 Awake Intubations

Awake Intubations

- Occasionally a patient may need to be intubated "awake"
  - Frequent Indications:
    - Non-reassuring airway preoperative exam
    - Anticipated problems with ventilation due to pathologic changes of:
      - Pharynx
      - Larynx
      - Neck
      - Mediastium
    - Congenital abnormalities of upper airway
    - Morbid Obesity
    - Malformation of jaw
    - Inflammatory swelling of mouth or pharynx
    - Scar tissue from burns or prior operations of head/neck, or radiation to area
1.59 You will now be required to complete a quiz. There are 11 questions and you must obtain an 80% to pass. You will not be able to return to the content once you start the quiz.

Please click the Next button to continue.

1.60 Which of these is part of a basic airway examination?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
1. Which of these is part of a basic airway examination?

- a. Mouth opening
- b. Neck mobility
- c. Thyromental distance
- d. Mallampati scoring
- e. All of the above are parts

**Correct Choice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Mouth opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Neck mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Thyromental distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Mallampati scoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>e. All of the above are parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
Correct (Slide Layer)

1. Which of these is part of a basic airway examination?
   - a. Mouth opening
   - b. Neck mobility
   - c. Throat examination
   - d. Manual airway
   - e. All of the above

   Correct
   That's right! You selected the correct response.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

1. Which of these is part of a basic airway examination?
   - a. Mouth opening
   - b. Neck mobility
   - c. Throat examination
   - d. Manual airway
   - e. All of the above

   Incorrect
   You did not select the correct response.

1.61 How many fingerbreadths is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
2. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

**Feedback when correct:**
That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**
You did not select the correct response.
1.62 Which laryngoscopy device is based on a curved blade design?

(Choose all that apply)

(Multiple Response, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
3. Which laryngoscopy device is based on a curved blade design? (Choose all that apply)

- a. Macintosh Blade
- b. Miller Blade
- c. Glidescope
- d. LMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>a. Macintosh Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Miller Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>c. Glidescope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. LMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback when correct:
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:
You did not select the correct response.
1.63 Which of these conditions is associated with difficult Mask Ventilation?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
4. Which of these conditions is associated with difficult Mask Ventilation?

- a. Beard
- b. Edendulous
- c. Overweight
- d. Advanced age
- e. All of the above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Edendulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Overweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Advanced age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. All of the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
1.64 Which of these is associated with difficult intubation?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
5. Which of these is associated with difficult intubation?

- a. Mallampati 2
- b. 4 finger breath TMD
- c. Full neck extension and flexion
- d. 2 finger breath mouth opening

Correct Choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Mallampati 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. 4 finger breath TMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Full neck extension and flexion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>d. 2 finger breath mouth opening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.
1.65 **There are many contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.**

(True/False, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
6. There are many contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

- True
- False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feedback when correct:
That’s right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:
You did not select the correct response.
1.66 How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thyromental distance?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
7. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thyromental distance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
1.67 The arytenoids are seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane classification of this patient?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
8. The arytenoids are seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane classification of this patient?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>b. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
1.68 Which of these is a relative contraindication to attempting an LMA?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
9. Which of these is a relative contraindication to attempting an LMA?

- a. Muscle paralysis
- b. Male gender
- c. Obesity
- d. GERD
- e. None of the above

**Correct Choice**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Muscle paralysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Male gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Obesity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>d. GERD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. None of the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
1.69 How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thyromental distance?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)
10. How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thryomental distance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>c. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**

That's right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**

You did not select the correct response.
1.70 **The LMA is not part of the difficult airway algorithm.**

*(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)*
11. The LMA is not part of the difficult airway algorithm.

- a. True
- b. False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X b. False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feedback when correct:**
That’s right! You selected the correct response.

**Feedback when incorrect:**
You did not select the correct response.
11. The LMA is not part of the difficult airway algorithm.

a. True
b. False

Correct
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Incorrect
You did not select the correct response.

1.71 Results Slide

(Results Slide, 0 points, 1 attempt permitted)
Results

Your Score:  
Passing Score:  
Result:

Results for

1.60 Which of these is part of a basic airway examination?

1.61 How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for inter-incisor distance?

1.62 Which laryngoscopy device is based on a curved blade design? (Choose all that apply)

1.63 Which of these conditions is associated with difficult Mask Ventilation?

1.64 Which of these is associated with difficult intubation?

1.65 There are many contraindications to insertion of a nasal trumpet.

1.66 How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thryomental distance?

1.67 The arytenoids are seen during a laryngoscopy attempt. What is the Cormack-Lehane classification of this patient?

1.68 Which of these is a relative contraindication to attempting an LMA?

1.69 How many fingerbreadth's is a normal exam for thryomental distance?
1.70 The LMA is not part of the difficult airway algorithm.

Result slide properties

Passing Score 80%

Success (Slide Layer)

Results

Your Score: %
Passing Score: %

Result:

Congratulations, you passed.

Retry Quiz  Exit Module
Results

Your Score: [Your score here]
Passing Score: [Passing score here]

Result:
❌ You did not pass.

Retry Quiz  Exit Module