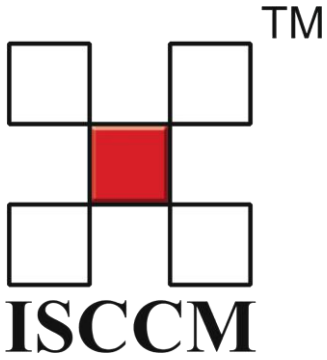
APPENDIX

DIlatational percutaneous vs Surgical tracheoStomy in intEnsive Care uniT: A Practice Pattern Observational Multicenter Study (DISSECT study)

An ISCCM Research Project



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APPENDIX

List of Abbreviations

COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CXR Chest X ray

ENT Ear Nose Throat

FiO_2 Fraction of Inspired Oxygen

GCS Glasgow Coma Scale

HFNC High Flow Nasal Cannula

ICU Intensive Care Unit

INR International Normalised Ratio

NIV Non Invasive Ventilation

OT Operation Theatre

PDT Percutaneous Dilatational Tracheostomy

PEEP Positive End Expiratory Pressure

SpO_2 Oxygen Saturation

ST Surgical Tracheostomy

USG Ultrasonography

Definitions

Hypotension: Systolic BP < 90 mm Hg OR MAP < 65 mm Hg

Estimated blood loss: Each gauze piece (5 x 5 cm) soakes 5ml of blood, so 10-15 ml blood loss is usage of 2-3 gauze pieces

New requirement of ventilator support: Any increase in FiO2 or increase in PEEP or need of initiation of ventilator support

New need of vasopressor support: Starting of vasopressor support during or immediately after tracheostomy

False Tract: Any tract created in the pre-tracheal subcutaneous tissue

Neck Circumference: Entire circumference of neck at the level of cricoid cartilage

Cricosternal distance: Distance from lower end of cricoid cartilage to suprasternal notch in fully extended neck

Duration of Procedure: time taken from the time of incision or time of direct needle insertion without incision to the cuff inflation of the tracheostomy tube

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)

Eye Opening (E)

4 = spontaneous

3 = to sound

2 = to pressure

1 = none

NT = not testable

Verbal Response (V)

5 = orientated

4 = confused

3 = words, but not coherent

2 = sounds, but no words

1 = none

NT = not testable

Motor Response (M)

6 = obeys command

5 = localizing

4 = normal flexion

3 = abnormal flexion

2 = extension

1 = none

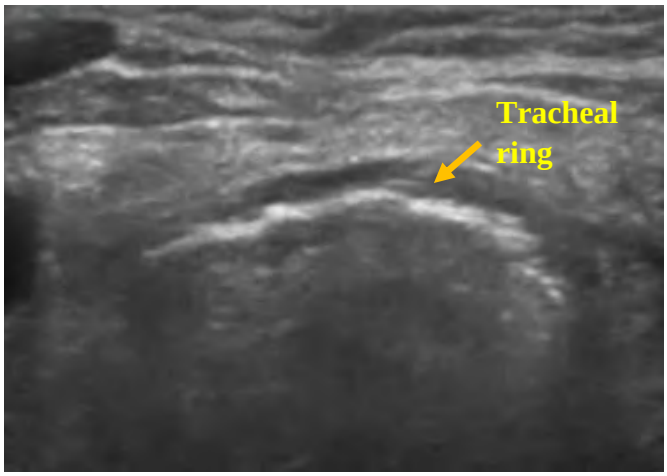
NT = not testable

Neck Anatomy by Ultrasound (Reference image examples attached)

This is to be performed by Linear transducer of ultrasound probe in a transverse direction and evaluated at the the tracheal ring where needle will be inserted

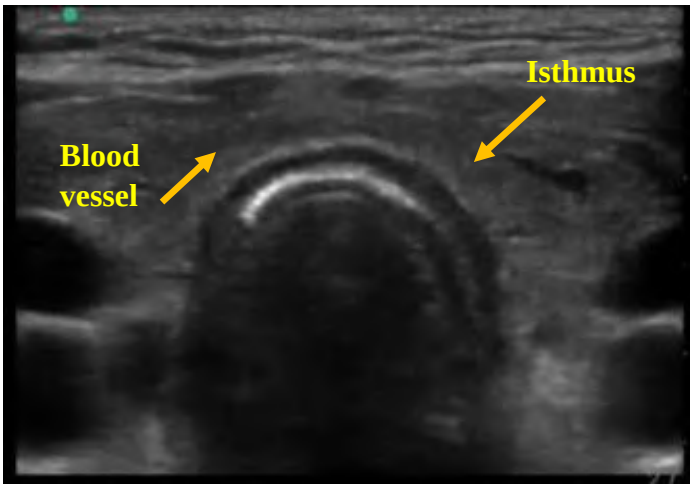
Excellent

No blood vessel in the tract of the needle at 1st-2nd or 2nd-3rd tracheal ring and avoiding isthmus while needle puncture



Good

Single blood vessel either at centre of the tract of the needle puncture or isthmus present at the site of performing tracheostomy



Unsatisfactory

Multiple blood vessels present at the site of performing tracheostomy and isthmus also present at the same site.