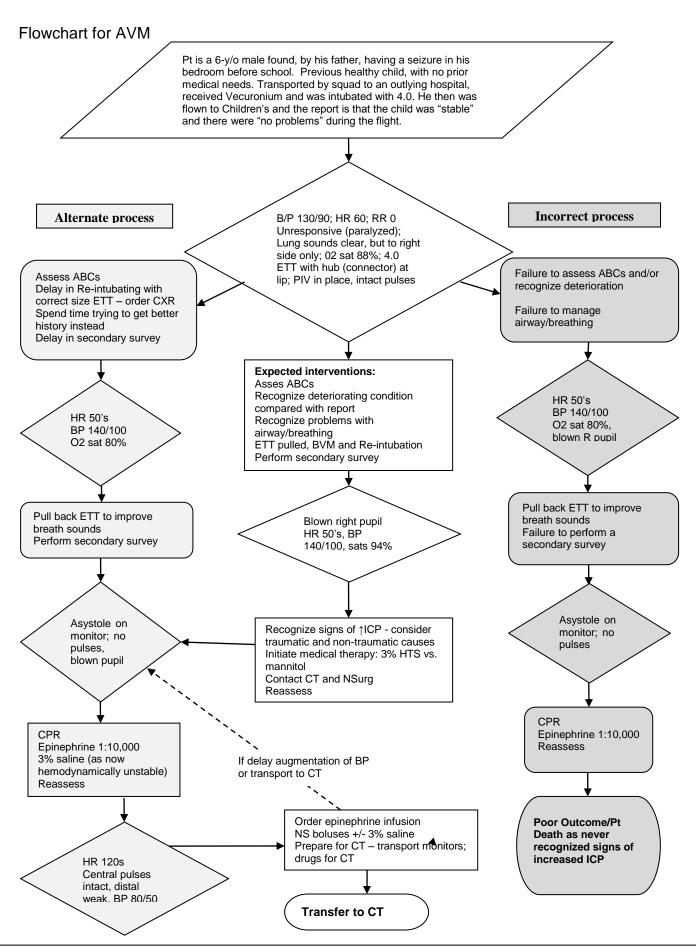
Goals and objectives Technical and non-technical	Recognition of airway problem: intubated patient who is presenting with hypoxia
Cook: Spontaneous runture corebral	a. What is differential diagnosis (i.e. DOPE)?
Case: Spontaneous rupture cerebral AVM and right mainstem intubation at	b. What are initial management techniques?2. Differential diagnosis of new-onset seizures and/or altered mental status
outside hospital	Recognition of possible increased intracranial pressure
	a. What are the clinical signs?
	b. What are the initial management techniques?c. Does recognition of increased ICP change your differential diagnosis
	for new-onset seizures?
	4. Non-technical:
	 a. Establishment of team leader b. Establishment of shared mental model/situation awareness
	c. Closed loop communication
	d. Use of assertive statements e. Identification of latent threats
Target participants (roles, specialty)	Emergency Department (ED) Providers
Clinical setting (ED, OR, patient room)	ED: In situ, Sim Lab
sim lab or insitu	
Basic scenario information	Brought to resuscitation bay as "Medical Team" by aeromedical transport from outside
(outline)	hospital already intubated and billed as new-onset seizures and "stable" in transport
	Scenario Background:
	Past Medical History: None Drug Allergies: None
	Medications: None reported
	Chief Complaints: seizure
	Your patient is a 6-year old male, who was found, by his father, having a seizure in his
	bedroom before school. Previously healthy child with no prior medical needs. He was transported by squad to an outlying hospital, received Vecuronium and was intubated with 4.0 uncuffed ETT. He then was flown to Children's and the report is that the child was "stable" and there were "no problems" during the flight.
	Initial exam:
	B/P 130/90; HR 60; RR 0; sats 88% 4.0 ETT with hub (connector) at lip (the ETT tip is currently in the right main stem)
	Lung sounds clear on right side, no breath sounds on the left
	PIV in place, intact pulses
	Unresponsive
	Case progression:
	Move to recovery if correct treatment is provided, although will develop asystole despite appropriate initial care
	Worse if appropriate care is not provided, there is a delay in care (if over 4 minutes
	without expected interventions) or if incorrect intervention(s) performed Signs of deterioration: decreased HR, increasing BP, decreased distal pulses, declining
	saturations
	If patient arrests, then go to pulseless asystole requiring CPR, epinephrine bolus(s) and medical intervention to reduce ICP
Simulator to be used	Child (Meti or Gaumard)
Fluids and medications	As in the ED setting, will have access to all the medications available in the Pyxis, as well as ability to order medications from Pharmacy (i.e. antibiotics)
	IVF: NS or LR
	Hyperosmolar therapy: mannitol and/or 3%NS Epinephrine 1:10,000
	Epinephrine (or other inotrope) infusion to raise MAP (to sustain CPP)
Equipment needed (IV's, ET tubes, Chest	General:
tubes,)	Personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, etc) Monitor and associated equipment (BP cuff, pulse oximetry cable, etc.)
	Warming blankets/Bear Hugger
	Defibrillator

	Backboard
	IVF pump, syringe pumps x 2, Rapid Infuser, Hotline
	IV Supplies:
	Angiocaths, tubing, syringes, tape and IV practice arm
	Airway Supplies:
	BVM, oxygen source
	Laryngoscope blades, ET Tubes, stylets, Tape
Paperwork, labs, X rays and EKG's,	Lab Values: I-stat pH 7.10, pCO2 54, BD -7, gluc 105, Na 137, K 4.5, iCa 1.1
photos, videos	245 Values: 1 State printing, people 1, grad 105, 114 107, 11 116, 104 111
priotos, videos	X-Rays: Chest (tube placement) available, Left Lung collapse (one with ETT in right
	main stem and one with ETT in trachea if ETT pulled back or re-intubated)
	main stem and one with E11 in tradical in E11 pailed back of 16 interaction
	Head CT: diffuse intracranial bleed due to non-operable ruptured AVM
Medication intervention	Must initiate hyperosmolar therapy: mannitol 0.5-1 g/kg, 3% HTS at 3-8ml/kg
Wedication intervention	
	Anticipate need for adrenergic support (epinephrine infusion 0.1-1mcg/kg/min,
	0.05-0.1 mcg/kg/min for Norepinephrine)
Aimporting (compared DVAA	Anticonvulsants: phosphenytoin 20 mg/kg loading infusion, as prophylaxis
Airway intervention (oxygen, BVM,	Identify displaced/misplaced ETT: patient has right main stem intubation that has been
intubation)	prolonged leading to left lung collapse and hypoxia; should pull tube back until patient
	improves/equal breath sounds
	Correct Pre-Existing Incorrect ETT Size: patient has significant air leak - given age, a
	5.0 cuffed or 5.5 uncuffed ETT is indicated; tube should be exchanged
Physiologic intervention	Fluid resuscitation for maintenance of CPP and decrease of ICP
(CPR)	CPR
	Assisted Ventilation and Oxygenation
Procedures and other interventions	Re-Intubation
	O or central venous access in order to safely deliver inotropes
	Arterial line appropriate if delay to ICU bed or high rate of pressors required
Number of and education of instructors	1 facilitator
	1-2 simulation specialist
	1 AV specialist
Evaluation tools and measurement points	Standard Debriefing Checklist
	N. C. P. II
Advance organizer/pretest and how	Not applicable
delivered	
Dereannel simulation angoldist	Consider actor as non aignificant figure as no parents will be available (some by aircore)
Personnel-simulation specialist,	Consider actor as non-significant figure as no parents will be available (came by aircare)
Actors/family members	
Estimated time to run simulation and	Simulation 10 minutes
debriefing	Debriefing 10 minutes
Need for reevaluation (time frame)	Not applicable
(mino manno)	



Process may transition from one line to another (incorrect to desirable or vice versa), especially if team performs incorrect actions – i.e. intubation is esophageal or right main stem, incorrectly performs CPR, incorrect selection of medications, etc. It is not possible to depict/guess all expected team actions on this flowchart.

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