



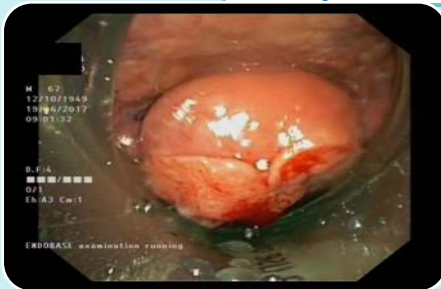
# What we don't see with the laryngeal mask airway

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## Background

- Laryngeal tumors (LT) are present in 20-30% of patients with a tumor of the aerodigestive tract, and 5-8% of those with pulmonary carcinoma
- The presence of unanticipated supraglottic lesions (SGL) can jeopardize the airway management with LMA

**CASE REPORT:** The 3 cases were heavy smokers, moderate drinkers and had mediastinic adenopaties with high probability of lung neoplasia



### CASE 1

- cough, hemoptysis and aphonia
- 1° attempt of insertion
- Intracuff pressure (IP) of 30 cmH2O
- Anatomic position grade I



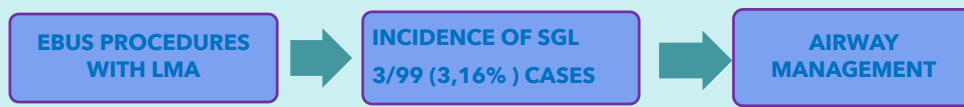
### CASE 2

- asymptomatic
- 2° attempt
- IP of 90 cmH2O
- Anatomic position grade III

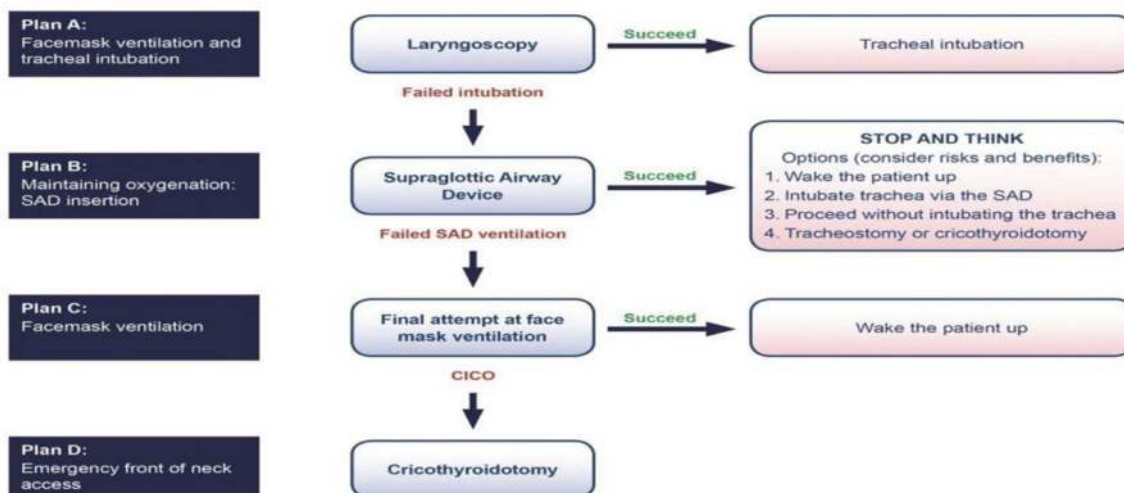


### CASE 3

- Mild hemoptysis, dyspnea grade II
- 2° attempt
- IP of 50 cmH2O
- anatomic position grade III



## DAS Difficult intubation guidelines – overview



This flowchart forms part of the DAS Guidelines for unanticipated difficult intubation in adults 2015 and should be used in conjunction with the text.

## Learning points:

- the association of lung malignancies and head and neck tumors is well documented
- an anaesthetic concern must be raised for the airway management of these patients if LMA is used, due to the risk of difficult insertion and ventilation