

PALM Consensus Outcome

Introduction

Management of the pre-hospital airway can be challenging. A range of techniques and adjuncts are available to the pre-hospital clinician to aid in their efforts to maximise oxygenation and support ventilation. When measures fail, management is escalated through a series of increasingly complex and invasive procedures (“the airway management ladder”) with the aim of establishing a definitive airway secured with an endo-tracheal tube or other surgical airway. In the non-arrested patient the gold standard for definitive pre-hospital airway management is pre-hospital rapid sequence induction and tracheal intubation (RSI) delivered by a competent clinical team.

There may, however, be circumstances in which a pre-hospital RSI cannot be delivered, whether due to lack of clinical capability or lack of access to the patient. Some of these patients may benefit from advanced airway management, with the aim of promoting oxygenation, through the technique of PALM - *Pharmacologically Assisted Laryngeal Mask* insertion. This technique involves sedating the trauma patient and inserting a supraglottic airway device (SAD) with the aim of improving their oxygenation and providing a degree of protection from ongoing airway contamination.

This article reports the conclusions of a consensus meeting held in April 2012. The meeting followed a full literature search which was presented to the meeting, to which there was an open invitation to all relevant stakeholders. The meeting examined the PALM technique and its indications and outlined the competencies required of practitioners performing the procedure. Representatives from across the pre-hospital community and emergency care who contributed to the meeting are listed in table 1. A draft document was produced reflecting the conclusions from the meeting; this document was then reviewed by the attendees prior to a final review by the key colleges, faculties and other organisations within pre-hospital care.

PALM – What is it?

The PALM technique has been described in polytrauma patients with a reduced GCS and on-going airway obstruction as well as airway soiling from facial injuries. The patients have often been trapped. With basic airway manoeuvres and adjuncts failing to maintain oxygenation, the patient’s level of consciousness is reduced further pharmacologically, without the use of neuromuscular blockade. This allows insertion, and ongoing tolerance, of a supraglottic airway device with the option of assisting ventilation if this is required.

The Evidence Base

The evidence base for the technique is scant, with only a small series of case reports describing the technique. However the role of supraglottic airway devices in both in-hospital and pre-hospital use, both routine and difficult, is well established.

The pre-hospital use of supraglottic airway devices has increased with their routine use in the airway management of cardiac arrests. Supraglottic airway devices now form part of most failed intubation algorithms following pre-hospital RSI. The use of supraglottic airway devices for in-hospital airway

management has become the norm in the majority of routine anaesthetics. These devices also form an integral part in in-hospital failed airway management.

The PALM technique has been adopted by a number of immediate care schemes across the UK, but further evidence has not been generated, possibly due to the rarity of use of the technique.

1. The PALM technique is an acceptable tool for managing the pre-hospital airway.

Consensus Outcomes:

The consensus group felt that, in the hands of a specific set of practitioners and in certain circumstances, patients would benefit from the technique. It was recognised that pre-hospital airway management can be very challenging and deeming the technique unacceptable could deprive patients of a potentially lifesaving intervention. It was felt that having another tool available to clinicians which could potentially improve patient outcome was important. This was despite the lack of a robust evidence base. It was felt that the technique is indicated in, and should be limited to, a very specific set of circumstances as described below.

2. The PALM technique is indicated in a rare set of circumstances.

The PALM procedure is a technique which can be considered in a patient with a severely compromised airway, when all routine measures have failed. In this situation, when all other simple airway manoeuvres and adjuncts have been exhausted, when it is not possible to deliver a pre-hospital RSI, and when the patient remains hypoxic, performing the PALM procedure is a potentially lifesaving option.

3. The PALM procedure is a rescue technique.

PALM is not to be considered an 'easy alternative' to a pre-hospital RSI. The procedure is located on the airway management ladder in a similar position to a surgical airway. Indeed a surgical airway is considered an alternative to the procedure and will be the rescue technique of choice if the PALM fails.

The Consensus group also outlined the necessary equipment and the manner in which the procedure should be carried out.

4. The PALM procedure should be checklist driven.

It was recognised that the PALM procedure is likely to be time critical and performed in the most difficult of circumstances. However it was felt that the use of a brief checklist should be encouraged in order to avoid errors. In addition a checklist, and talk through of the procedure, might help other emergency service personnel present who are not familiar with the technique.

5. At least a second generation SAD should be used.

The majority of failed airway algorithms use second generation supraglottic airway devices. Given this, and together with the added potential benefits of gastric drainage channels and tolerance of higher airway pressures, it was felt that devices with these designs should be used. Differing models and designs were discussed but no preference was expressed for any particular brand or design of SAD.

6. End-tidal CO₂ monitoring is mandatory.

The use of end-tidal CO₂ (ETCO₂) monitoring is mandatory for post-insertion confirmation of adequate ventilation, and ongoing management of ventilation if it is required. The use of ETCO₂ monitoring prior to insertion of the SAD is to be encouraged. The minimum monitoring standards appropriate for patient sedation should also be adhered to.

7. No preference is expressed for any particular drug.

Both Midazolam and Ketamine were felt to be appropriate drugs for use in PALM. There is little evidence to guide agent choice, and the use of a combination of agents might be appropriate in some patients. The final drug choice must depend on clinician familiarity and experience.

8. No preference is expressed for any particular dosing regime.

The original case reports describe the use of graduated doses of Midazolam based on the patient's GCS. It was felt that this might be too didactic and that the required dose of drug is likely to vary according to patient physiology and condition.

9. Flumazenil is highly unlikely to have a role in managing the PALM patient.

Whilst it was recognised that Flumazenil must be available wherever Midazolam is administered, in accordance with NPSA guidance, it was also felt that there was no role for Flumazenil to reverse the effects of Midazolam. Dosing of Midazolam should be carried out judiciously and the well-known side effects, such as respiratory depression, anticipated.

The Consensus group gave lengthy consideration to the level of experience and training that a practitioner performing the PALM procedure should have. The final decision recognised a number of points: the fact that this procedure has the clear potential to cause patient harm; the difficulty associated with sedating a critically ill patient with a compromised airway; and the lack of robust evidence surrounding the technique.

10. The PALM procedure should only be carried out by practitioner of level 7 above.

The PALM procedure should only be carried out by a practitioner of Level 7 or above. These practitioners will be highly trained, experienced pre-hospital practitioners, working within their scope of practice, under a robust governance framework. The use of the procedure within a region must be agreed by the local ambulance service medical director. The practitioner must be skilled at managing the ongoing sedation and transfer of a critically ill patient and also competent at managing any adverse incidents. The practitioner must be capable of performing a surgical airway.

11. The availability of a trained assistant, familiar with the procedure would be advantageous.

If possible, having a second clinician present, who has undergone training and is familiar with the procedure, will aid in the checking of equipment, completion of the checklist, and SAD insertion. This may help to streamline the procedure and reduce the risk of adverse events, as well as ensuring its appropriateness.

12. The training required, to achieve competency in performing the PALM procedure must include in-hospital insertion of supraglottic airway devices, simulation training and training in the transfer of critically ill patients.

It was felt by the consensus group that simulation training in supraglottic airway device insertion was not sufficient to achieve competency in their use as part of the PALM procedure. Familiarity, either through routine use as part of the clinician's practice, or through training time spent inserting supraglottic airway devices in a supervised clinical setting is needed to learn the psychomotor skill of supraglottic airway device insertion. Simulation training should play a key role in training for the PALM procedure in the pre-hospital environment. Emphasis should also be placed on the need for high quality ongoing patient care during transfer to definitive care. The ability to demonstrate retention of skills through re-appraisal is also required.

The Consensus group recognised that satisfying these experiences and training requirements may restrict the technique to a limited number of clinicians. It was felt that this restriction is appropriate at this time given the lack of evidence surrounding the technique.

13. Data should be collected and collated at a national level for all patients who receive the PALM procedure

The Consensus group highlighted the need for new evidence to help guide future recommendations regarding PALM. In order that valuable evidence for the technique can be generated, and given the rarity of its use, the group felt that all clinicians performing the technique should contribute every case to a centrally held national database.

Conclusions

This Consensus statement enables the PALM technique to become a recognised tool for pre-hospital practitioners faced with life-threatening airway compromise. It sets out the rare circumstances in which this rescue technique could be employed and it describes the experience and training needed by a clinician performing the procedure.

It is hoped that, by generating an evidence base regarding this technique, future decisions regarding the PALM procedure's position in pre-hospital airway management can be more clearly defined.

Stakeholders
Air Ambulance Association (AAA)
Alpha Medical
British Association for Immediate Care England (BASICS England)
British Association for Immediate Care Scotland (BASICS Scotland)
Center for Occupational and Environmental Medicine (COEM)
College of Paramedics
Devon Air Ambulance Trust (DAAT)
Diagnostic & Clinical Care Services (DOCCs)
Faculty of Emergency Nursing (FEN)
Faculty of Pre-Hospital Care (FPHC)
Faculty of Pre-Hospital Care (FPHC)
Joint Royal Colleges Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC)
London Ambulance Service (LAS)
Mercia Accident Rescue Service (MARS)
Midland Air Ambulance (MAA)
Mountain Rescue Team (MRT)
National HART CAG
North West Ambulance Service NHS Trust (NWS)
Northern Ireland Ambulance (NIAMB)
Royal Berkshire NHS Trust
Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP)
South East Coast Ambulance Service (SECAMB)
South West Ambulance Service (SWAS)
The Air Ambulance Service (TAAS)
The Association of Lowland Search & Rescue (ALSAR)
The Royal College of Anaesthetists (RCOA)
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (RCSED)
West Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust (WMAS)
West Yorkshire Medic Response Team (WYMRT)
Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS)

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