



REVIEW

Open Access



Recommendations from the CSO-HNS taskforce on performance of tracheotomy during the COVID-19 pandemic

D. D. Sommer^{1*}, P. T. Engels², Colonel E.K. Weitzel USAF³, S. Khalili⁴, M. Corsten⁵, M. A. Tewfik⁶, K. Fung⁷, D. Cote⁸, M. Gupta¹, N. Sne², T. F. E. Brown⁵, J. Paul⁹, K. M. Kost⁶ and I. J. Witterick¹⁰

Abstract

Introduction: The performance of tracheotomy is a common procedural request by critical care departments to the surgical services of general surgery, thoracic surgery and otolaryngology - head & neck surgery. A Canadian Society of Otolaryngology – Head & Neck Surgery (CSO-HNS) task force was convened with multi-specialty involvement from otolaryngology-head & neck surgery, general surgery, critical care and anesthesiology to develop a set of recommendations for the performance of tracheotomies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Main body: The tracheotomy procedure is highly aerosol generating and directly exposes the entire surgical team to the viral aerosol plume and secretions, thereby increasing the risk of transmission to healthcare providers. As such, we believe **extended endotracheal intubation** should be the standard of care for the **entire duration of ventilation** in the vast majority of patients. Pre-operative COVID-19 testing is highly recommended for any non-emergent procedure.

Conclusion: The set of recommendations in this document highlight the importance of avoiding tracheotomy procedures in patients who are COVID-19 positive if at all possible. Recommendations for appropriate PPE and environment are made for COVID-19 positive, negative and unknown patients requiring consideration of tracheotomy. The safety of healthcare professionals who care for ill patients and who keep critical infrastructure operating is paramount.

Keywords: Tracheotomy, Tracheostomy, Covid-19, Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, Airway, Ventilator, AGMP, Aerosol, ICU, Global pandemic, Recommendations, Aerosol generating medical procedure, Personal protective equipment

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). It was first described in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and has now been declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. Most humans infected will have mild illness but approximately 15% will become severely

ill and require oxygen therapy and approximately 5% will require admission to an intensive care unit [ICU], usually with mechanical ventilation [1]. In China, the reported case fatality rate in critically ill patients with COVID-19 has been reported as approximately 50% and occurred within 28 days of ICU admission [2].

* Correspondence: cso.hns@sympatico.ca

¹Division of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery - Department of Surgery, McMaster University Medical Centre, McMaster University, 3V1 Clinic, 1200 Main St West, Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z5, Canada

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Rationale for development of these recommendations

The performance of tracheotomy is a common procedural request by critical care departments to the surgical

services of general surgery, thoracic surgery and otolaryngology - head & neck surgery. COVID-19 pandemic planning anticipates a large volume of ventilated patients with a possibly prolonged period of endotracheal intubation. The evidence for dealing with many aspects of this evolving situation is still somewhat anecdotal at this time and subject to future modification.

A Canadian Society of Otolaryngology – Head & Neck Surgery (CSO-HNS) task force was convened with multi-specialty involvement from otolaryngology-head & neck surgery, general surgery, critical care and anesthesiology to develop a set of recommendations for the performance of tracheotomies during the COVID-19 pandemic. This document provides guidance on the use of tracheotomy in such patients based on available evidence and expert opinion as of the time of writing.

Guiding principles

The tracheotomy procedure is highly aerosol generating and directly exposes the entire surgical team to the viral aerosol plume and secretions, thereby increasing the risk of transmission to healthcare providers. In general, **extended endotracheal intubation** with a balloon inflated prior to the first breath should be the standard of care for the **entire duration of ventilation** in patients. For any elective or semi-elective procedure, we strongly recommend pre-operative COVID-19 testing.

Recommendations

COVID positive patient

In the COVID-19 positive patient, tracheotomy should not be routinely considered in any endotracheally intubated patient until the patient has been determined to be cleared of the COVID virus and isolation precautions have been discontinued.

- **We strongly recommend against performing a tracheotomy in COVID-19 patients who are still infectious. This should only be considered in this group if the endotracheal tube is proving insufficient to provide an adequate airway [3].**
- In the COVID-19 positive patient, requests for tracheotomy should generally not be considered regardless of duration of endotracheal intubation. Requests for tracheotomy should be considered only in exceptional circumstances on a case by case basis with thorough discussion of the risks and benefits between the ICU attending and the attending surgeon. In this exceptional circumstance, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) with powered air purifying respirators [4] (PAPRs) is required. The task force recognizes that practice patterns may vary depending on local circumstances including disease patterns and

the availability of surgical and critical care resources which may influence clinical decisions in this evolving situation.

COVID negative patient

The following recommendations are made regarding **performance of the tracheotomy procedure in the COVID-19 negative patient:**

- We recommend the tracheotomy should be performed in an open fashion in the operating room or in the ICU, ideally in a negative pressure room. The tracheotomy should be performed using complete neuromuscular paralysis to help reduce the potential for aerosol generation.
- Percutaneous tracheotomy requires the use of flexible fiber-optic bronchoscopy, with bronchoscopy being an aerosol generating mucosal procedure (AGMP) itself. The risk/benefits of transferring from an ICU setting to the OR needs to be weighed against the risk of aerosolization with bronchoscopy [5, 6].
- The tracheotomy should be performed primarily by the most experienced surgeon, preferably the attending surgeon and most experienced anesthesiologist.
- The surgical staff, anesthesia and nursing staff should be kept to the lowest number possible to safely carry out the procedure and any transportation required.
- Additionally, any upper airway surgery that must proceed should have the requirement of urgent COVID-19 testing/clearance of the patient before initiating surgery.
- Due to the possibility of false negative COVID-19 testing [7] at this time and the high risk level of viral contamination with airway surgery, we are recommending N95 masks and full facial/neck protection be worn by the surgical team for patients that have thus far tested negative for COVID-19 during this pandemic [3]. A negative result does not exclude the possibility of COVID-19 [8, 9]. Some centers recommend 2 tests spaced 24 or more hours apart, while others test once within 1–2 days of surgery. This may be modified as test certainty improves.

Emergency tracheotomy (imminent airway obstruction) with unknown COVID-19 status

- Manage the patient as presumed COVID-19 positive.
- Full aerosol PPE including PAPR equipment or equivalent should be used. N95 masks alone may not be sufficient according to colleagues from China/Singapore [10, 11].
- Intubation rather than tracheotomy would be highly preferable.

- Caution is urged with the use of high flow oxygen/high flow nasal cannula, as well as non-invasive ventilation/bilevel positive airway pressure (BIPAP) as these are considered AGMP and risk further transmission of disease [12]. These are generally discouraged as several sources recommend against their use [6, 13, 14].
- Intubation should be performed by the most skilled person present to maximize initial attempt success [15].
- Most skilled and available airway manager (otolaryngology/general/thoracic surgeon/trauma team leader) for tracheotomy if required.
- Reduce unnecessary team members to limit potential spread of disease.
- See Procedure for elective tracheotomy above [15–17].
- **Awake tracheotomy and cricothyroidotomy** are to be considered **very high risk** for viral plume spread and should be avoided if possible.

Only in very extenuating circumstances should this be considered. A discussion between team members (e.g. anesthesia, otolaryngology, general/thoracic surgery, trauma team leader, emergency physician, critical care physician) should be undertaken to determine the risk/benefit profile for each situation.

Elective/emergent tracheotomy procedural considerations

- Paralyze the patient to avoid coughing [18].
- Non-fenestrated, cuffed tracheotomy tube of appropriate size, with balloon inflated sufficiently to avoid cuff leak/avoid aerosolizing the virus.
- Careful attention to avoid damaging the endotracheal tube cuff during insertion.
- Initial advancement of the endotracheal tube could be performed to ensure the cuff is distal to the tracheotomy incision [17] (to prevent airflow through the surgical tracheotomy).
- If possible, pause ventilation during tracheal incision and ensure the cuff is still intact/inflated before reinitiating ventilation [17].
- Stop ventilation before insertion of tracheotomy tube and confirm rapid and accurate tube placement with early inflation of the cuff (generous inflation of cuff to ensure seal against tracheal wall).
- Attach anesthetic circuit to the tracheotomy tube and manually ventilate gently with the aim of minimizing an airway leak.
- Ideally, confirm placement with end tidal CO₂ measurement. [19]
- Confirm the absence of a cuff leak
- Secure the tube to avoid ANY chance of accidental decannulation.
- Connect the Heat and moisture exchanger (HME) directly to the tracheotomy tube [14, 17] to reduce

aerosolization of the virus if the anaesthetic tubing is disconnected.

- **Avoid disconnecting HME, but if necessary, disconnect distal to HME** [17].
- Avoid/minimize use of open suction in the airway prior to insertion of tracheotomy as this may be aerosol generating. If available, suction into a closed circuit system is recommend.
- We caution the use of bronchoscopy as detailed above. If required, utilize a video bronchoscope and appropriate connectors to minimize aerosol generation. Limit the presence of staff in the room to the bare minimum.

Discussion

Contact and droplet precautions for most patients with COVID-19 are generally considered sufficient but with surgical procedures of the mucosal surfaces of the head and neck, there is a high potential for aerosolization of viral particles which would not be adequately protected by standard masks, eye protection, gloves and gowns. The task force recognizes there are current shortages of PPE including N95 masks as well as PAPRs across many jurisdictions. The task force expects this information and recommendations will aid in the discussions with health care leadership as to the importance of this equipment to safely perform tracheotomies as outlined in these recommendations. Similar guidance has been provided by ENT UK [17].

This is a time of uncertainty and we want to take every opportunity to aid in maximizing the safety of healthcare professionals performing tracheotomies using best available evidence and recommendations at this time. The information available continues to evolve and it is essential to remain up to date with newly available data, guidelines and other valuable online tools [12, 17, 19–21]. It is critically important to wear appropriate PPE to safely manage patients with and without COVID–19 as well as minimizing aerosol generation when called upon to perform tracheotomies during the pandemic [21].

Conclusions

The set of recommendations in this document highlight the importance of avoiding tracheotomy procedures in patients who are COVID-19 positive if at all possible. Recommendations for appropriate PPE and environment are made for COVID-19 positive, negative and unknown patients requiring consideration of tracheotomy. The safety of healthcare professionals who care for ill patients and who keep critical infrastructure operating is paramount [22].

Abbreviations

AGMP: Aerosol generating mucosal procedure; BIPAP: Bilevel positive airway pressure; CSO-HNS: Canadian Society of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck

Surgery; COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019; HME: Heat and moisture exchanger; ICU: Intensive Care Unit; PPE : Personal protective equipment; PAPRs: Powered air purifying respirators

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Disclaimer

The Canadian Society of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery (CSO-HNS) has developed this information as guidance for its members. This is based on information available at the time of writing (March 30, 2020) and the Society recognizes that the situation is evolving rapidly, so recommendations may change. The guidance included in this document does not replace regular standards of care, nor do they replace the application of clinical judgement to each individual presentation, nor variations due to jurisdiction or facility type. The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not reflect the official policy or position of the U.S. Army, Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government. The CSO-HNS is not liable for the accuracy or completeness of the information in this document. The information in this document cannot replace professional advice.

Authors' contributions

DDS and PTE devised the project. IJW and DDS organized and coordinated group consensus discussions. All authors contributed substantially to the manuscript and reviewed and approved the final version.

Funding

None.

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Division of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery - Department of Surgery, McMaster University Medical Centre, McMaster University, 3V1 Clinic, 1200 Main St West, Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z5, Canada. ²Department of Surgery and Critical Care, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada. ³United States Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX, USA. ⁴Aurora Neuroscience Innovation Institute, Milwaukee, WI, USA. ⁵Division of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada. ⁶Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada. ⁷Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Western University, London, ON, Canada. ⁸Division of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada. ⁹Department of Anesthesia, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada. ¹⁰Department of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Received: 2 April 2020 Accepted: 13 April 2020

Published online: 27 April 2020

References

1. Team NCPERE. Vital surveillances: the epidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) – China. *China CDC Weekly*. 2020;2(8):113–22.
2. Yang X, Yu Y, Xu J, Shu H, Xia J, et al. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2020;2020 Published Online February 21.
3. CSO-HNS Executive Committee. Guidance for Health Care Workers Performing Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures during the COVID-19

- Pandemic. 2020. <https://www.entcanada.org/wp-content/uploads/Protocol-for-COVID-and-AGMP-3-iw-mailer.pdf>.
4. Roberts V. To PAPR or not to PAPR. *Can J Respir Ther*. 2014;50(3):87–90 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4456839/>. Autumn.
5. Tien HC, Chughtai T, Joglekar A, Cooper AB, Brennen F. Elective and emergency surgery in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). *Can J Surg*. 2005;48:71–4.
6. Wax RS, Christian MD. Practical recommendations for critical care and anesthesiology teams caring for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) patients. *Can J Anaesth*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12630-020-01591-x> [Epub ahead of print].
7. Li D, Wang D, Dong J, Wang N, Huang H, Xu H, Xia C. False-negative results of real-time reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2: role of deep-learning-based CT diagnosis and insights from two cases. *Korean J Radiol*. 2020;21(4):505–8. <https://doi.org/10.3348/kjr.2020.0146>.
8. FDA SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS - CDC 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel. New York SARS-CoV-2 Real-time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel. 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/media/134922/download>.
9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions and Disposition of Patients with COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings (Interim Guidance). <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2020/consensus-statement-safe-airway-society-principles-airway-management-and-tracheal>. Accessed 27 Mar 2020.
10. Wong J, Goh QY, Tan Z, et al. Preparing for a COVID-19 pandemic: a review of operating room outbreak response measures in a large tertiary hospital in Singapore. *Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12630-020-01620-9>.
11. Wuhan Level 3 precautions video including PAPR, full hooded suites for COVID positive patients. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSTDmktfc1I>. Accessed 27 Mar 2020.
12. Brewster DJ, Chrimes NC, Do TBT, et al. Consensus statement: Safe Airway Society principles of airway management and tracheal intubation specific to the COVID-19 adult patient group. *Med J Aust*. 2020. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2020/consensus-statement-safe-airway-society-principles-airway-management-and-tracheal>.
13. Tran K, Cimon K, Severn M, et al. Aerosol Generating Procedures and Risk of Transmission of Acute Respiratory Infections to Healthcare Workers: A Systematic Review. *PLoSone*. 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0035797>.
14. Jie Z, He H, Xi H, Zhi Z. Expert consensus on preventing nosocomial transmission during respiratory care for critically ill patients infected by 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia. *Chin Respir Soc*. 2020;17(0):E020. <https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-0939.2020.0020> (epub ahead of print).
15. Cheung JCH, Ho LT, Cheung JV, et al. Staff safety during emergency airway management for COVID-19 in Hong Kong. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2020;8:e19.
16. World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists. Coronavirus - guidance for anaesthesia and perioperative care providers. 2020. <https://www.wfsahq.org/latest-news/latestnews/943-coronavirus-staying-safe>.
17. Harrison L, Ramsden J, Winter S. Guidance for surgical tracheostomy and tracheostomy tube change during the COVID-19 pandemic. Tracheostomy guidance during the COVID-19 pandemic. ENT UK. Royal College of Surgeons. 2020. <https://www.entuk.org/tracheostomyguidance-during-covid-19-pandemic>.
18. Wei WL, Tuen HH, Ng RW, Lam LK. Safe tracheostomy for patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Laryngoscope*. 2003;113(10):1777–9.
19. Jacobs T. Framework for open tracheostomy in COVID-19 patients. ENT UK. The Royal College of Surgeons. 2020. https://www.entuk.org/sites/default/files/files/COVID%20tracheostomy%20guidance_compressed.pdf.
20. Parker NP, Schiff BA, Fritz MA, et al. Tracheotomy recommendations during the COVID-19 pandemic. In: American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery; 2020. <https://www.entnet.org/content/tracheotomy-recommendations-during-covid-19-pandemic>.
21. Guidance for Health Care Workers Performing Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures during the COVID-19 Pandemic - Endorsed by the CSO-HNS Executive Committee. Canadian Society of Otolaryngology. March 26, 2020. <https://www.entcanada.org/wp-content/uploads/Protocol-for-COVID-and-AGMP-3-iw-mailer.pdf>.
22. Emanuel EJ, Persad G, Upshur R, et al. Fair allocation of scarce medical resources in the time of Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMs2005114>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.