

# BREATHING DISTRESS – ENT REASONS

# THE CAUSES OF BREATHING DISTRESS IN ENT REGION

- MALFORMATIONS
- INJURIES
- FOREIGN BODIES
- INFLAMMATION
- TUMOURS

# MALFORMATIONS

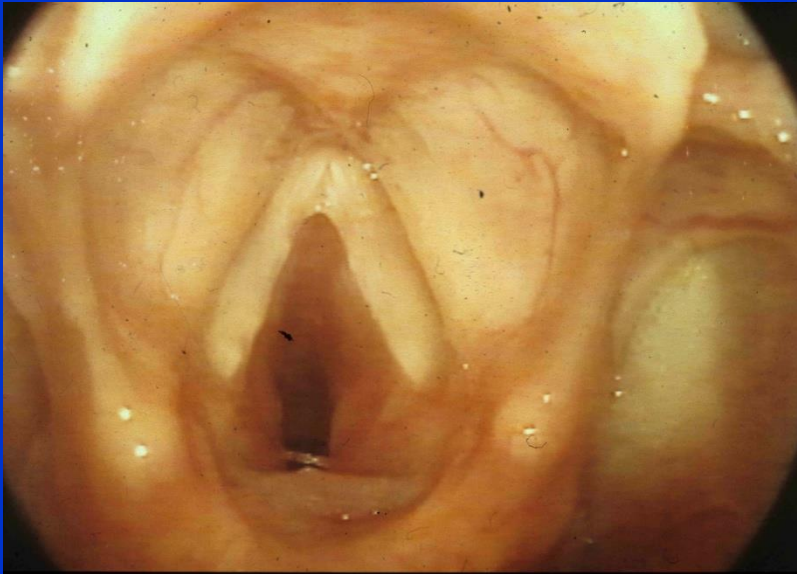






# INFLAMMATIONS

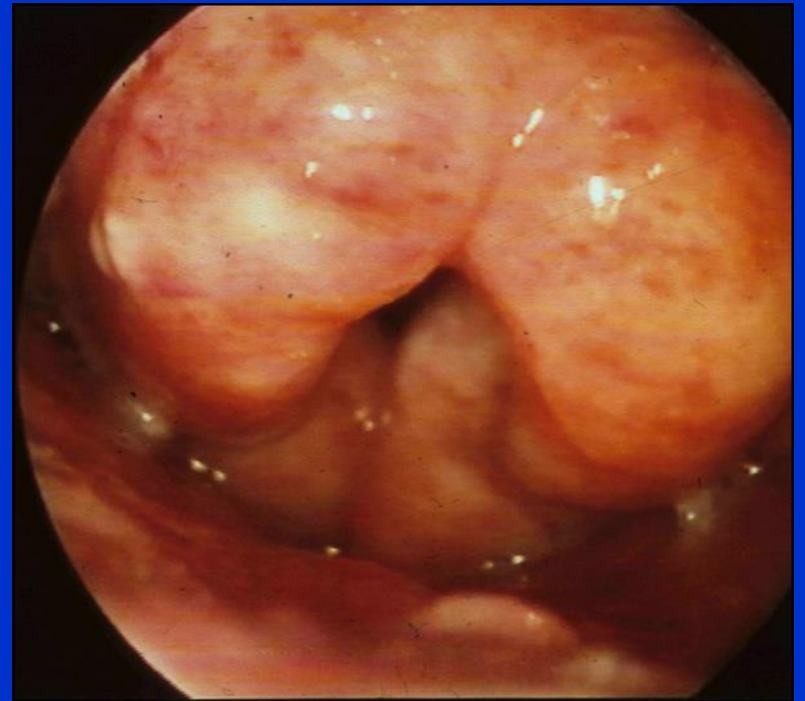
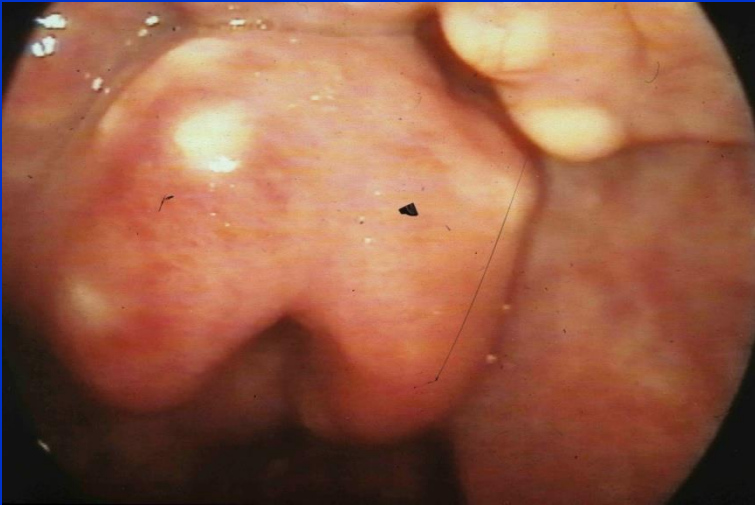
# Subglottic laryngitis







# Epiglottitis



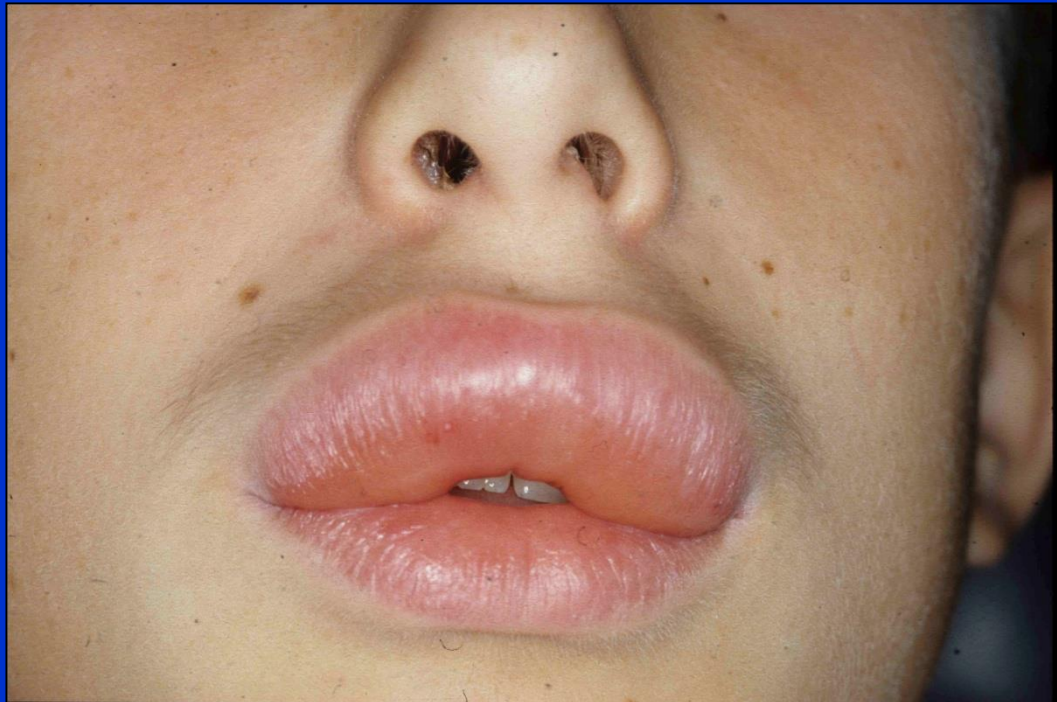








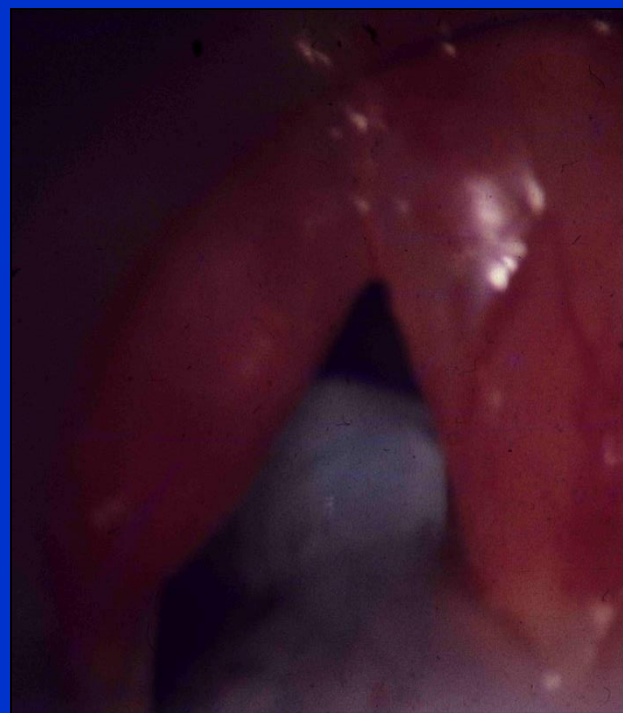






Traheotomija pri hereditarnem angioedemu

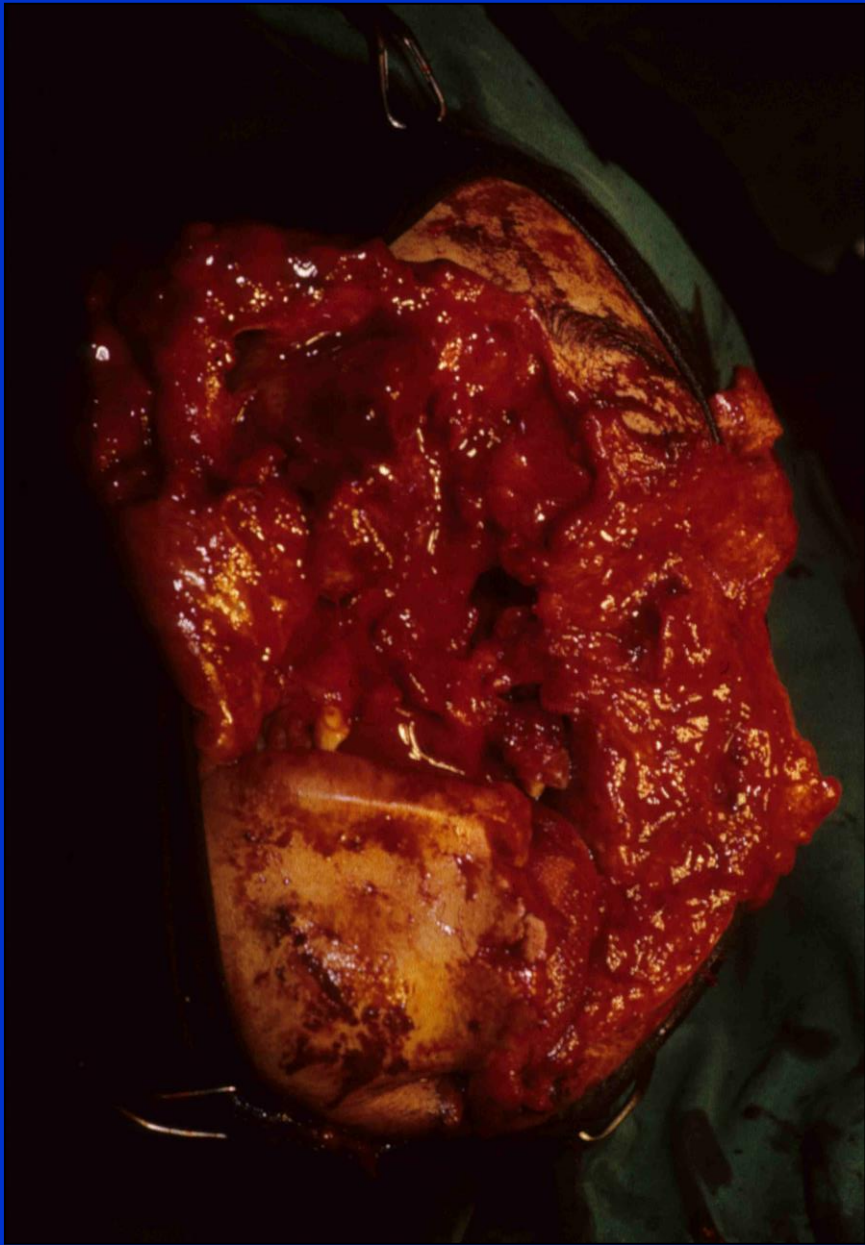
# INJURIES

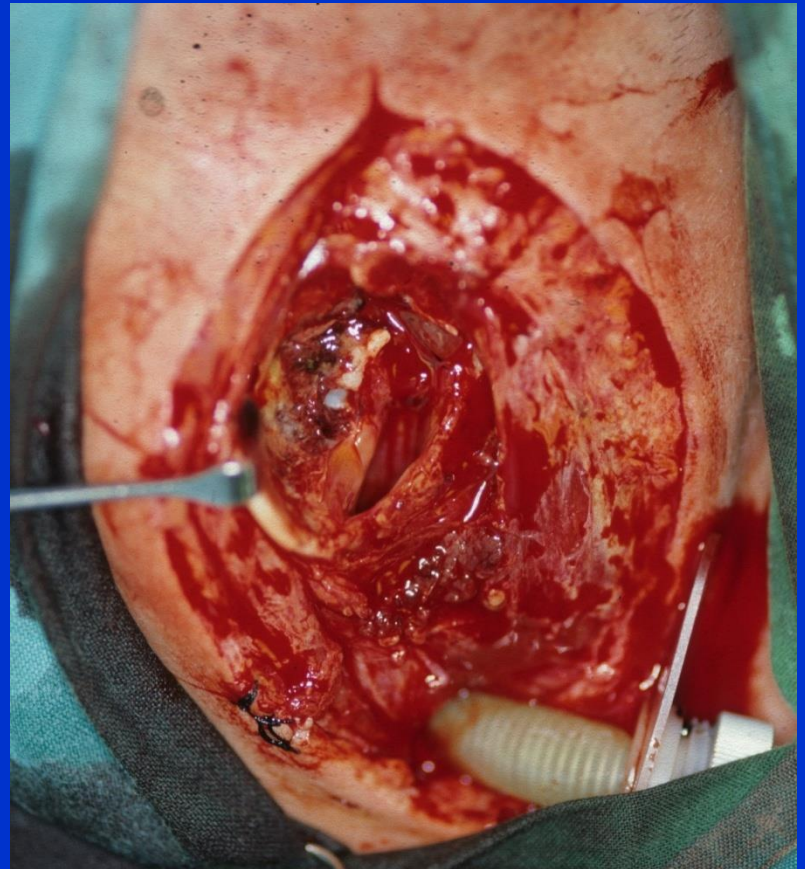




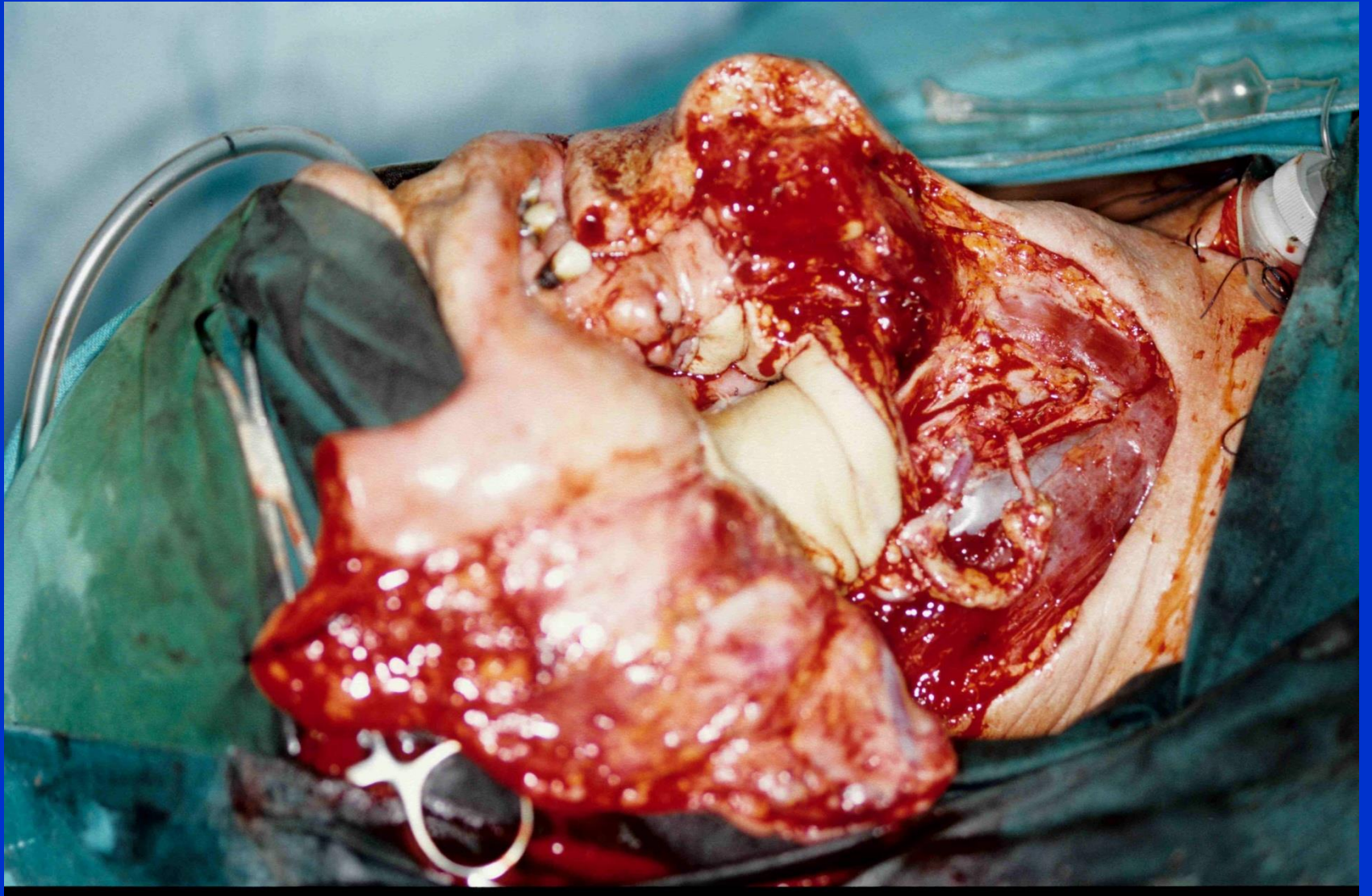
























# FOREIGN BODIES

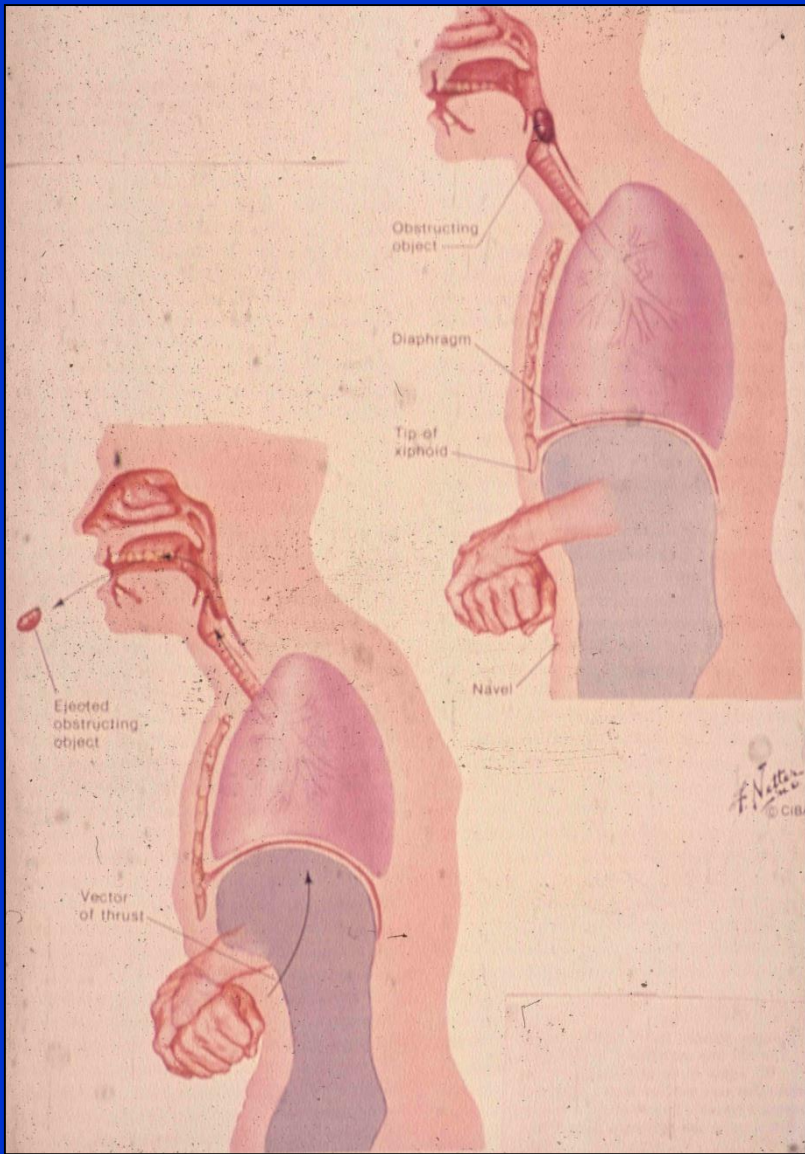


5 x stroke between the scapulas (patient leaning forward)

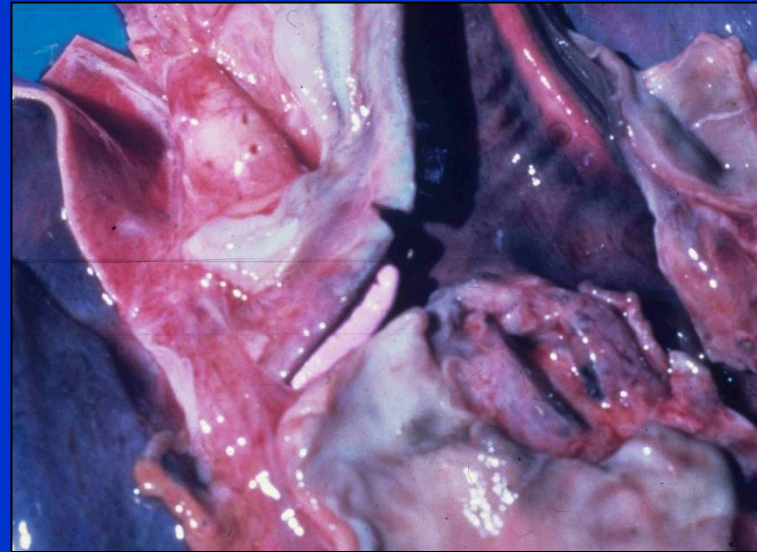
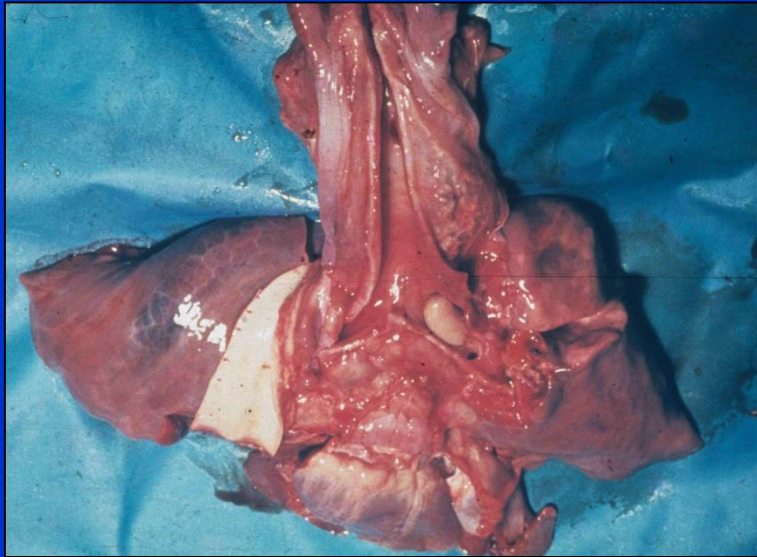
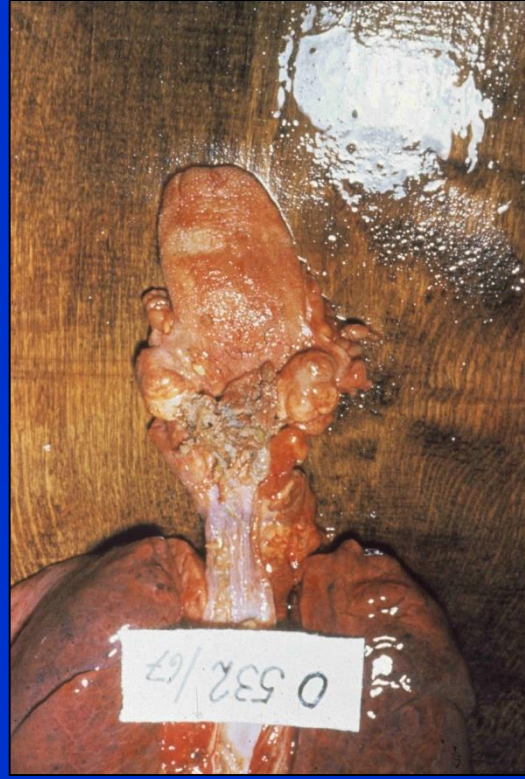
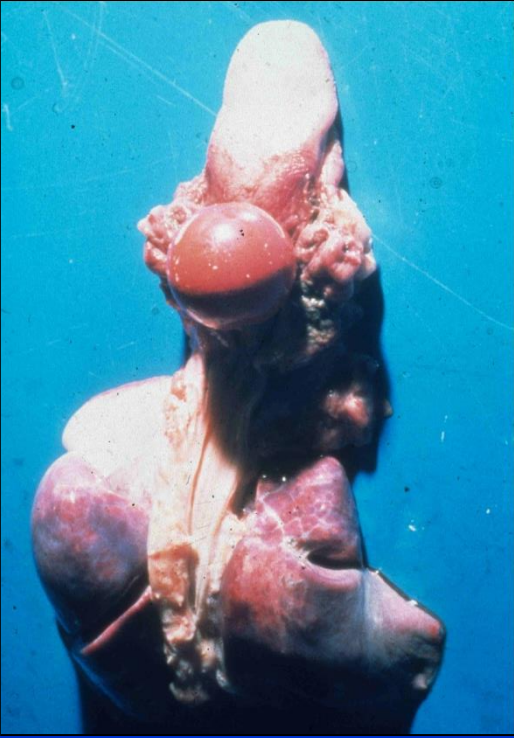
5 x Heimlichov manouever

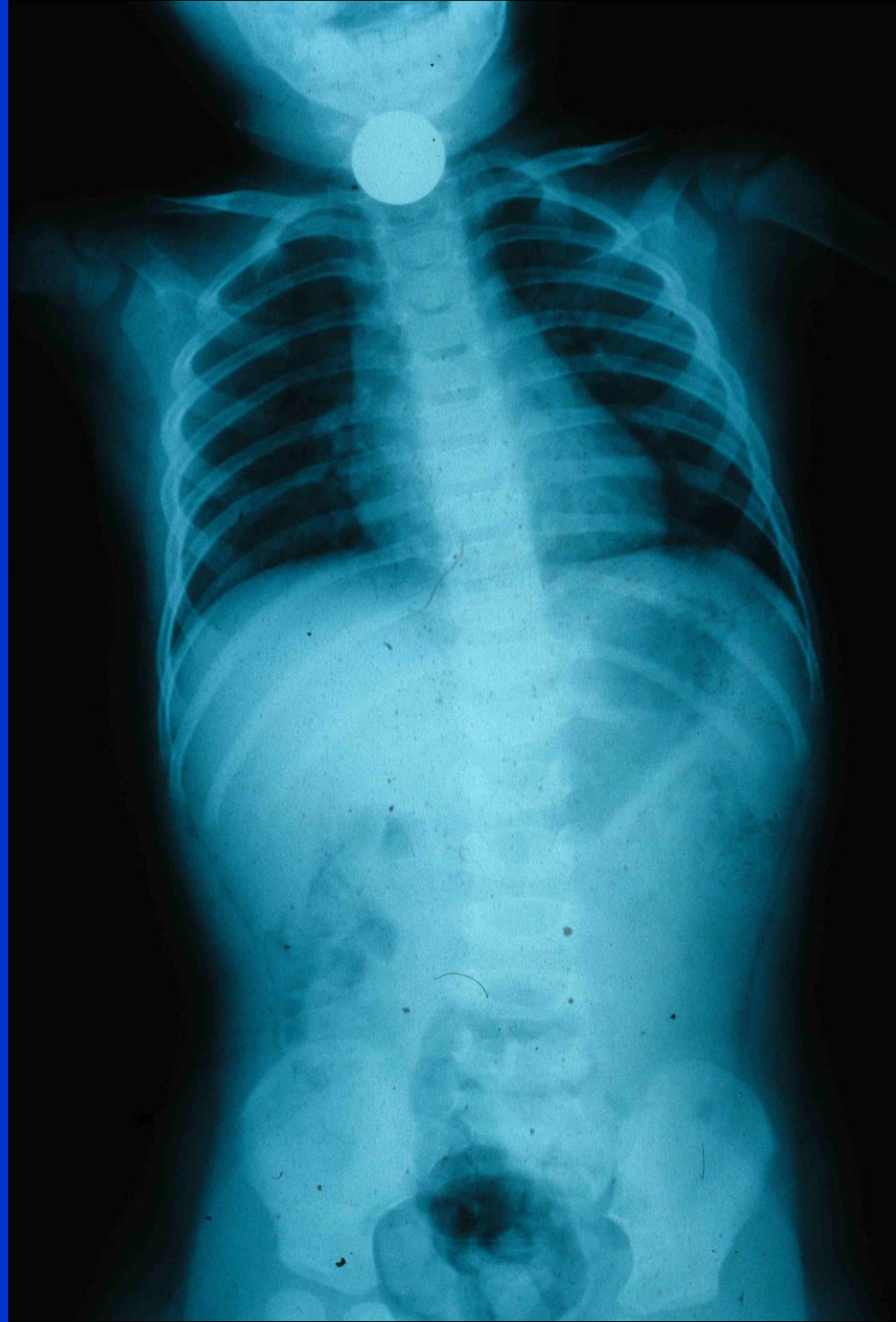
Infant: 5 x stroke between the scapulas, the baby lying on the arm or in the lap with the head downward, do NOT use Heimlic manouever (anatomy – liver position)



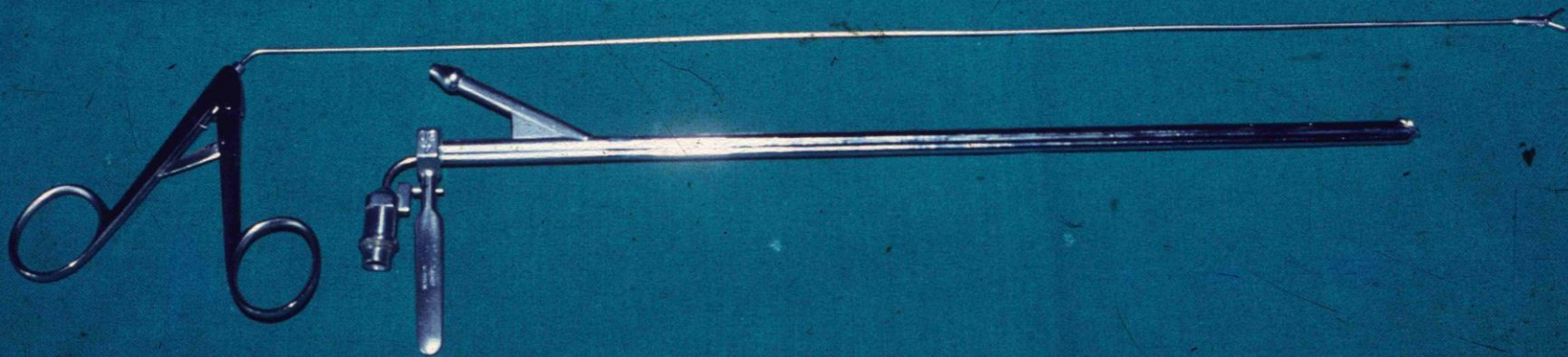
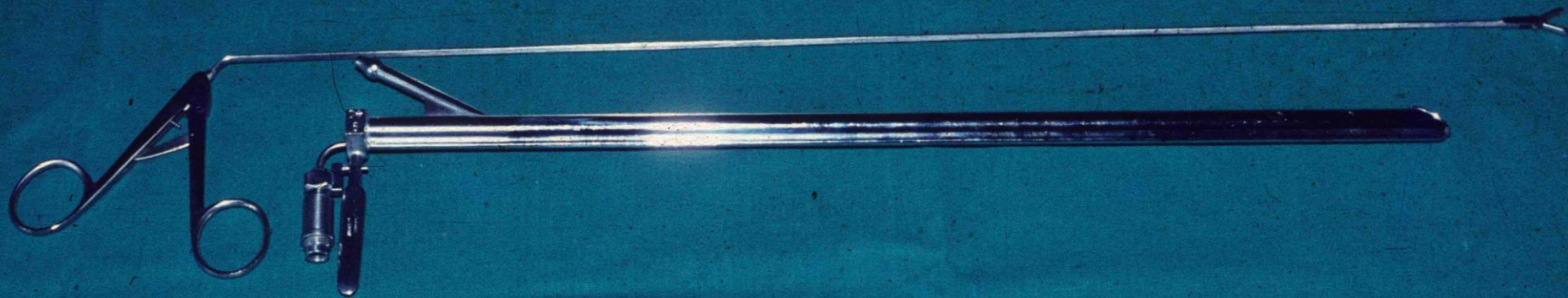








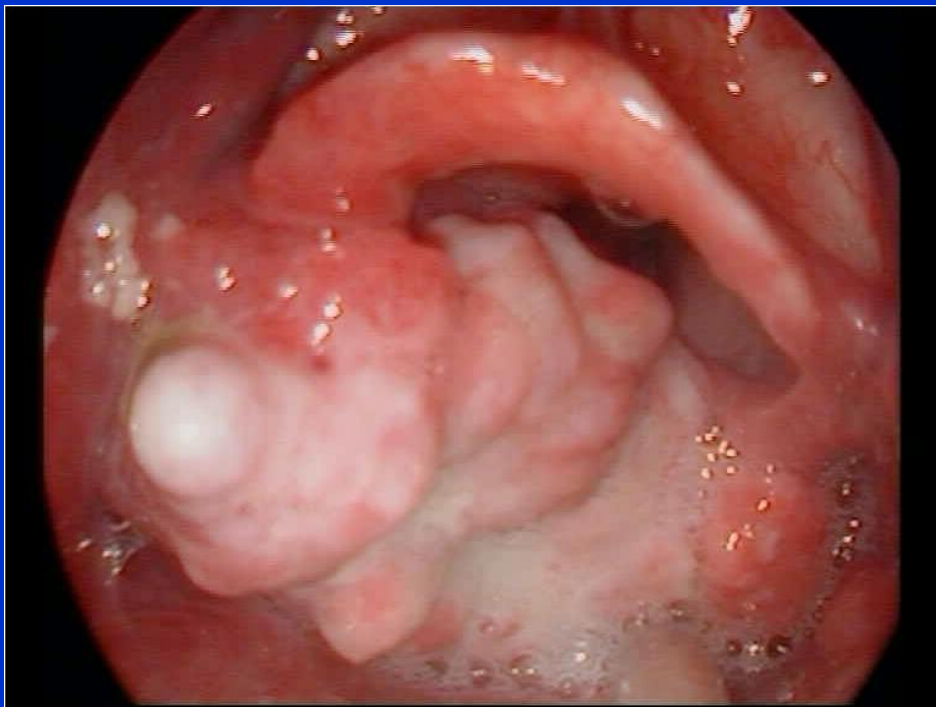




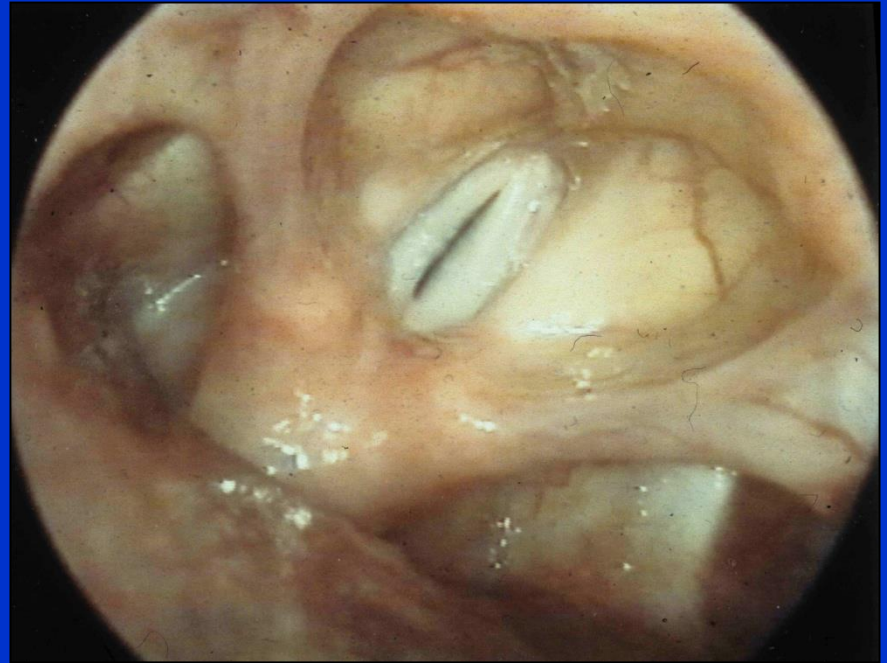
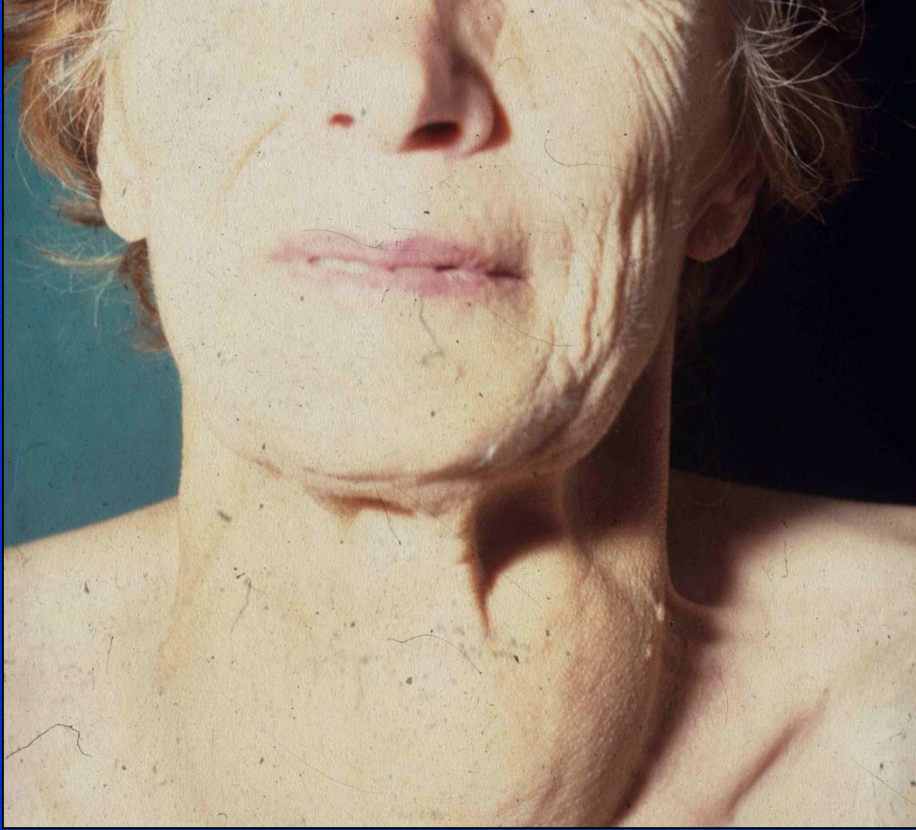


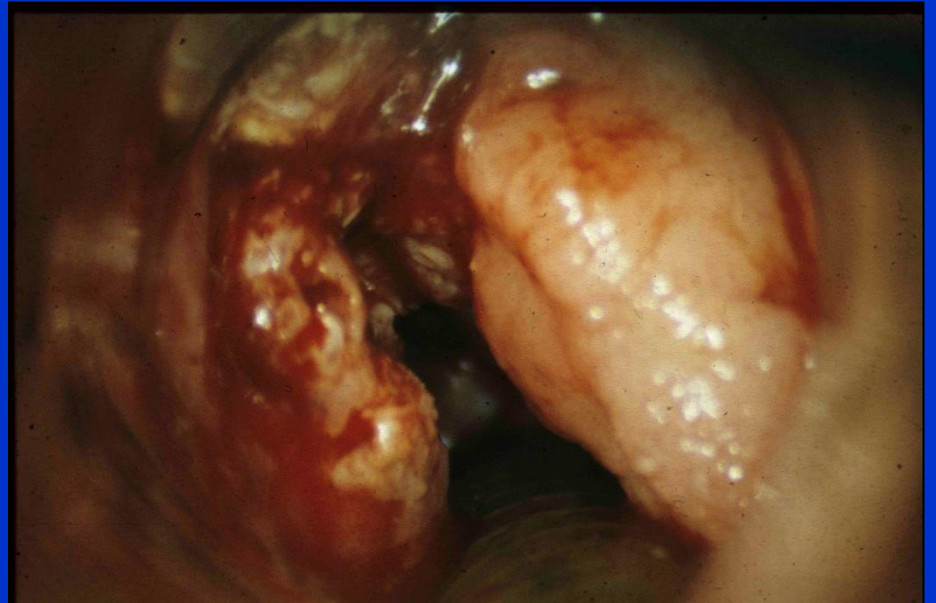
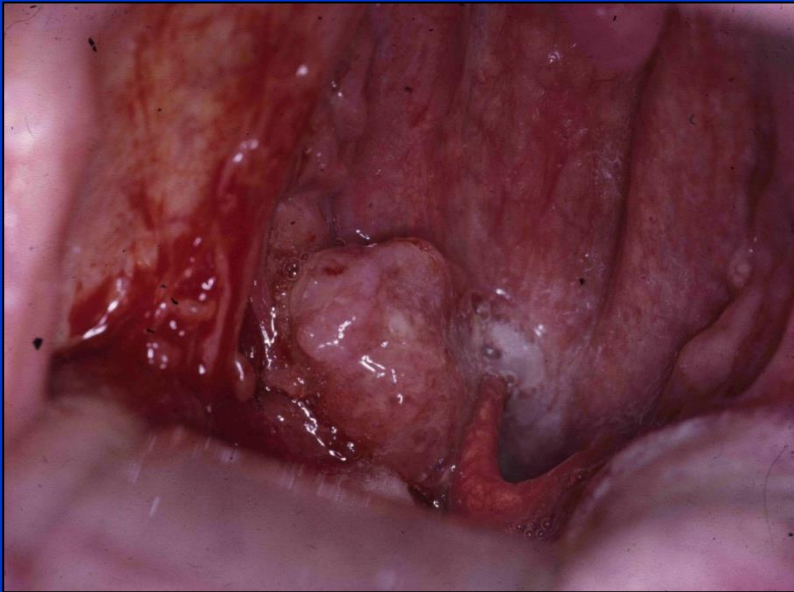
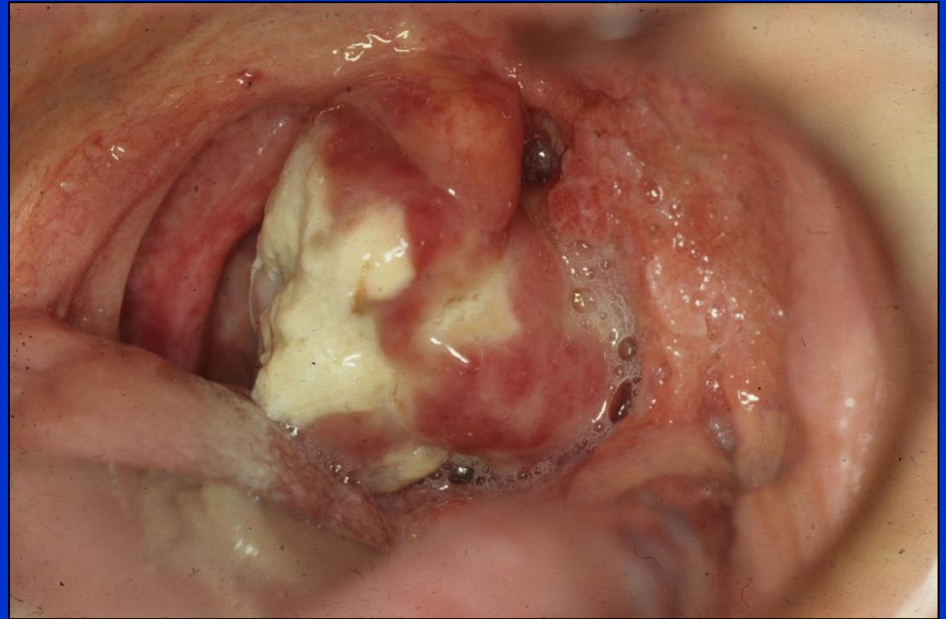


# TUMOURS





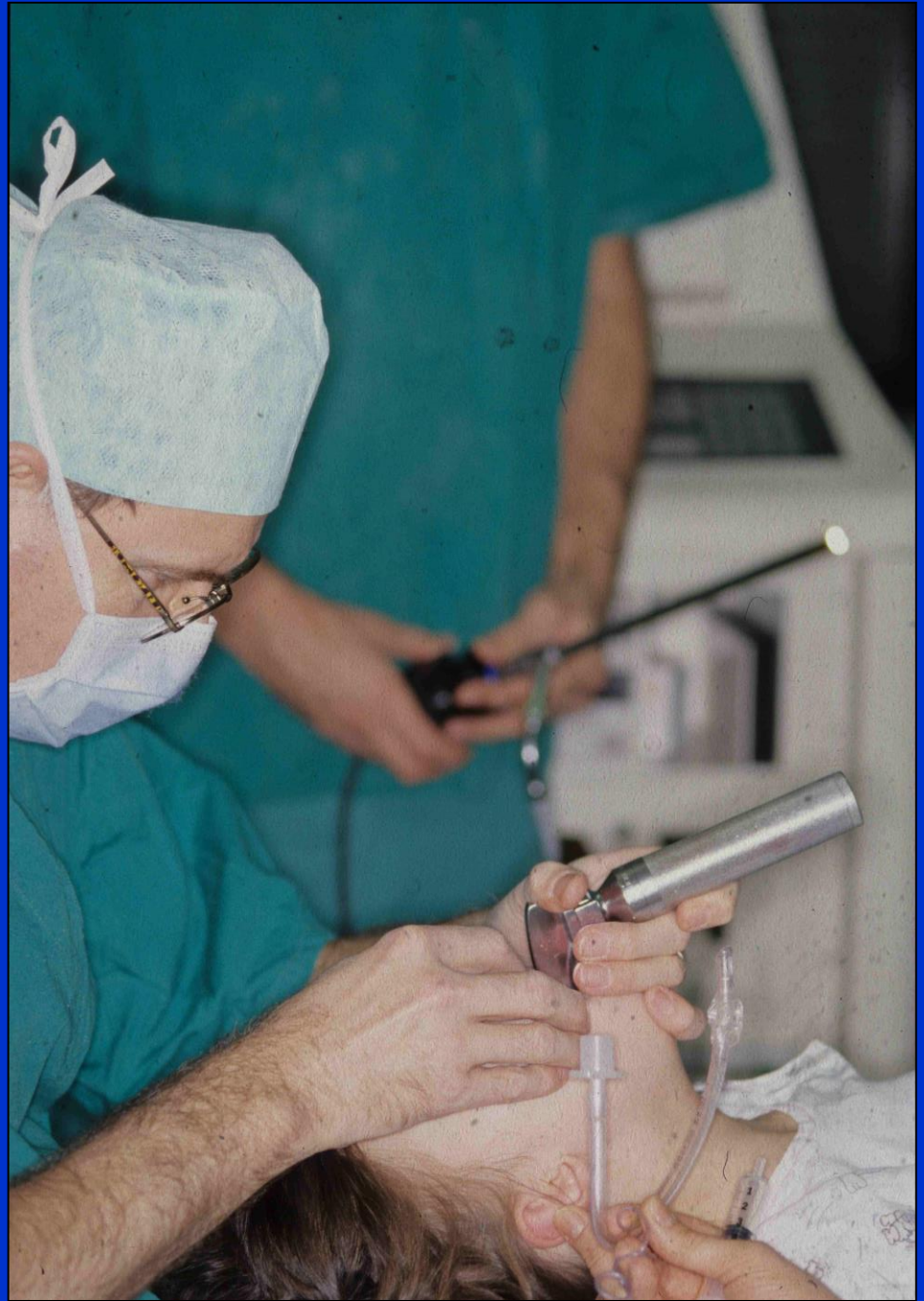
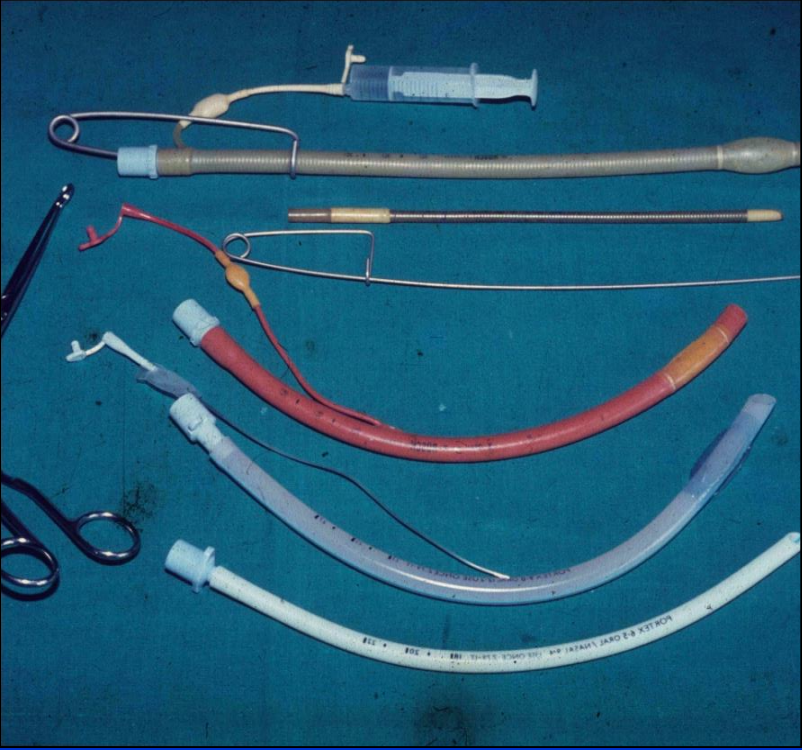




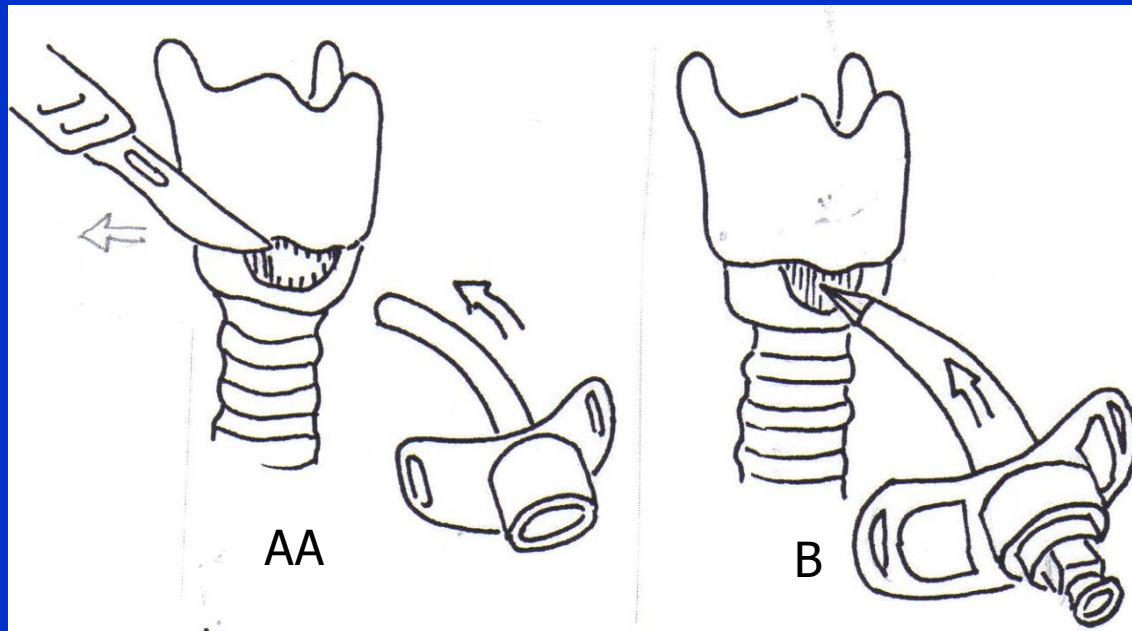
# MEDICAL ACTIONS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE

- CORTIKOSTEROIDS
  - OXIGEN
  - ADRENALIN - if needed
  - INTUBATION
- CRICOTHYROTOMY

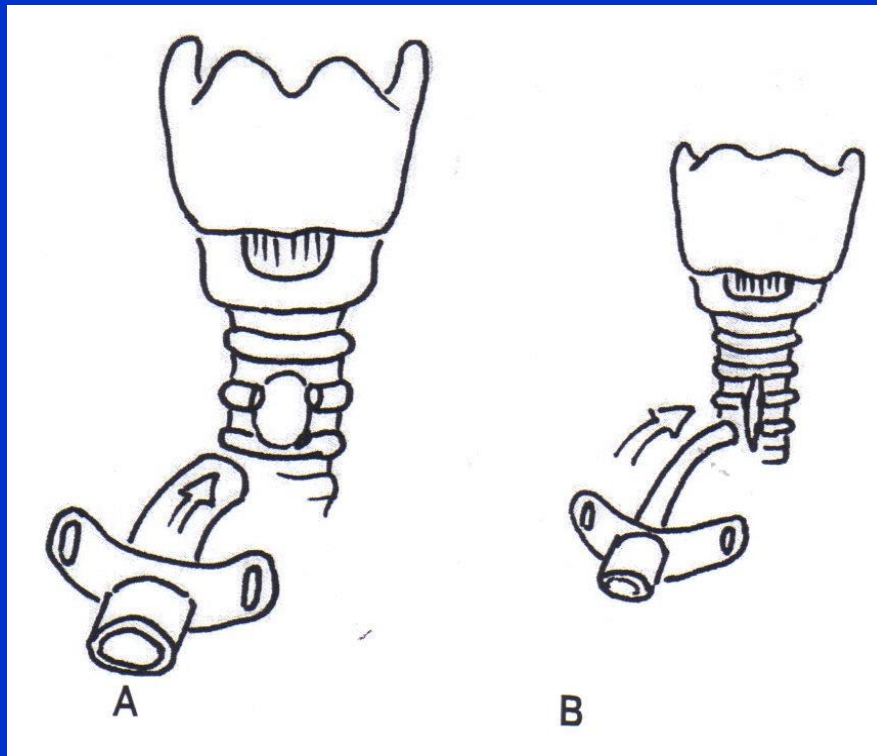






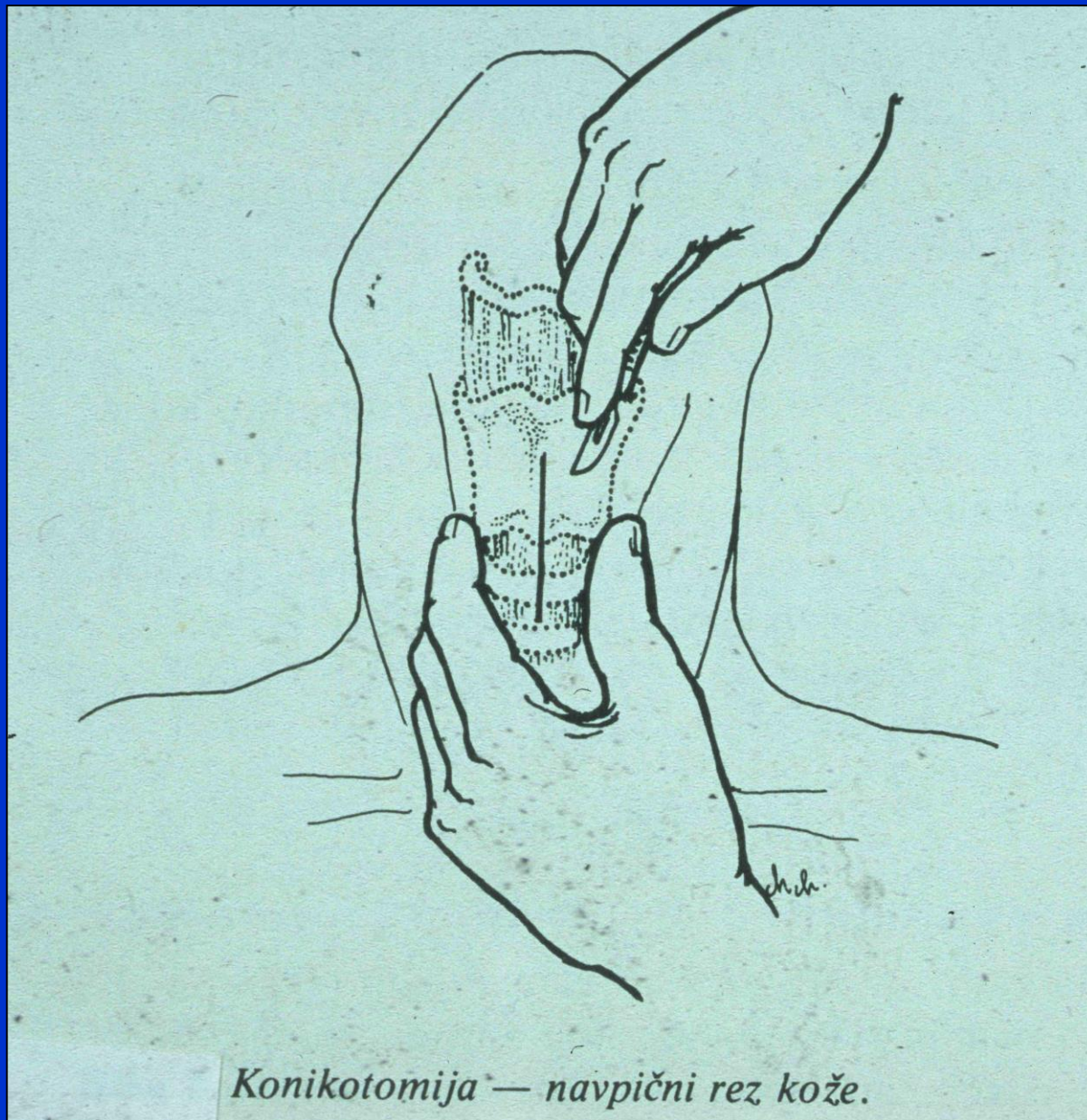


A surgical in B percutaneous cricothyrotomy



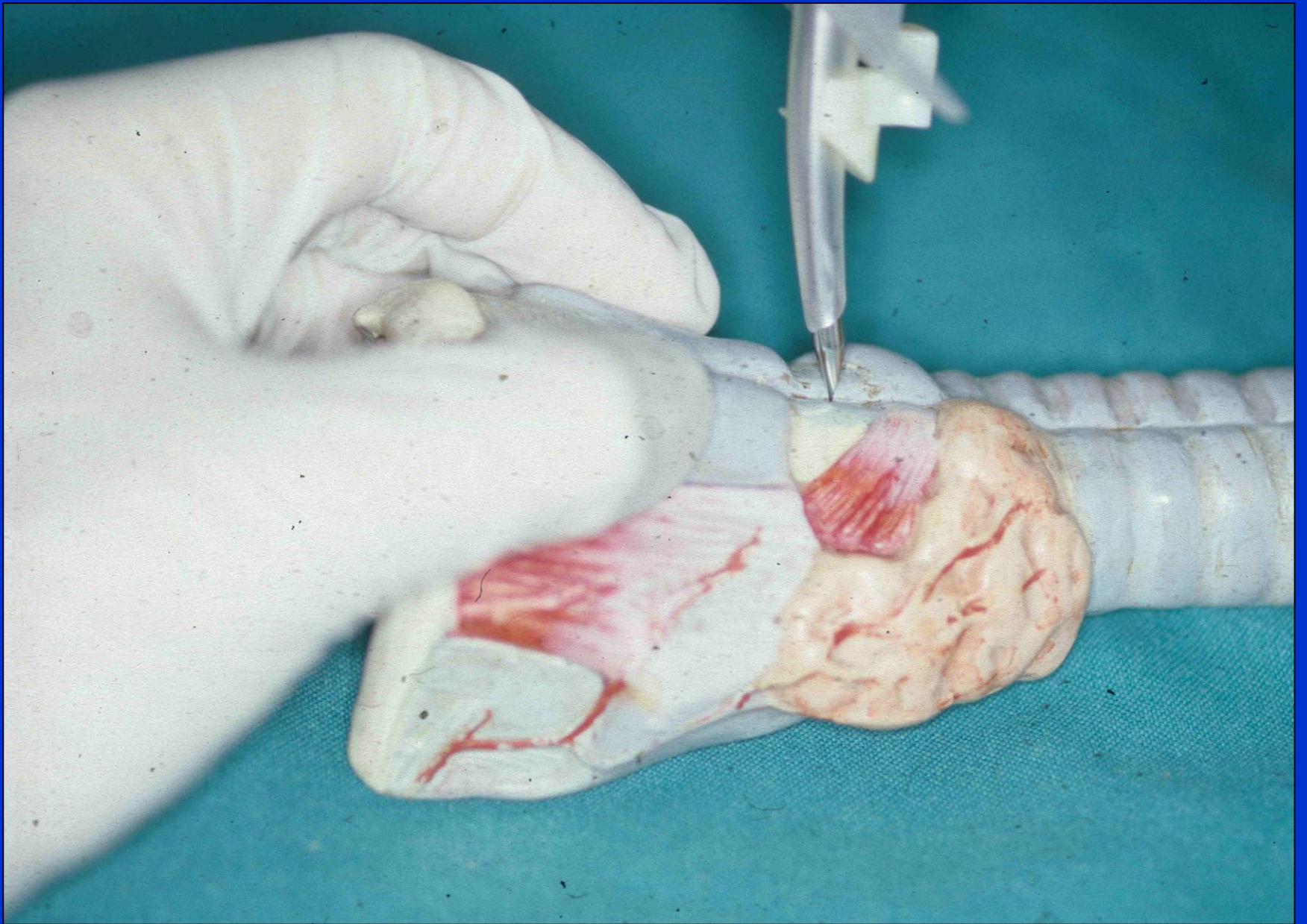
A tracheotomy (tracheostomy) in an adult

B tracheotomy in a child

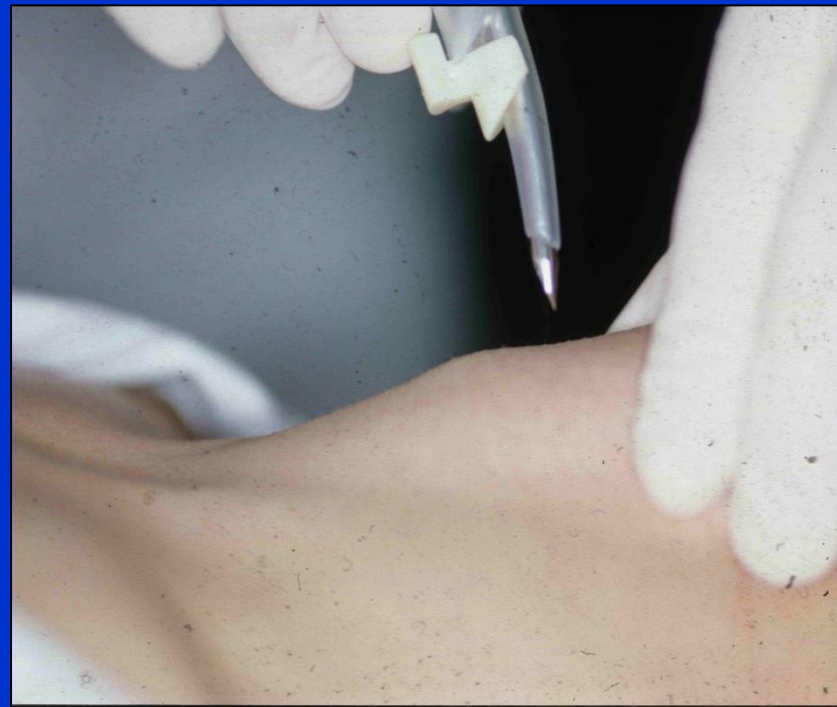


*Konikotomija — navpični rez kože.*





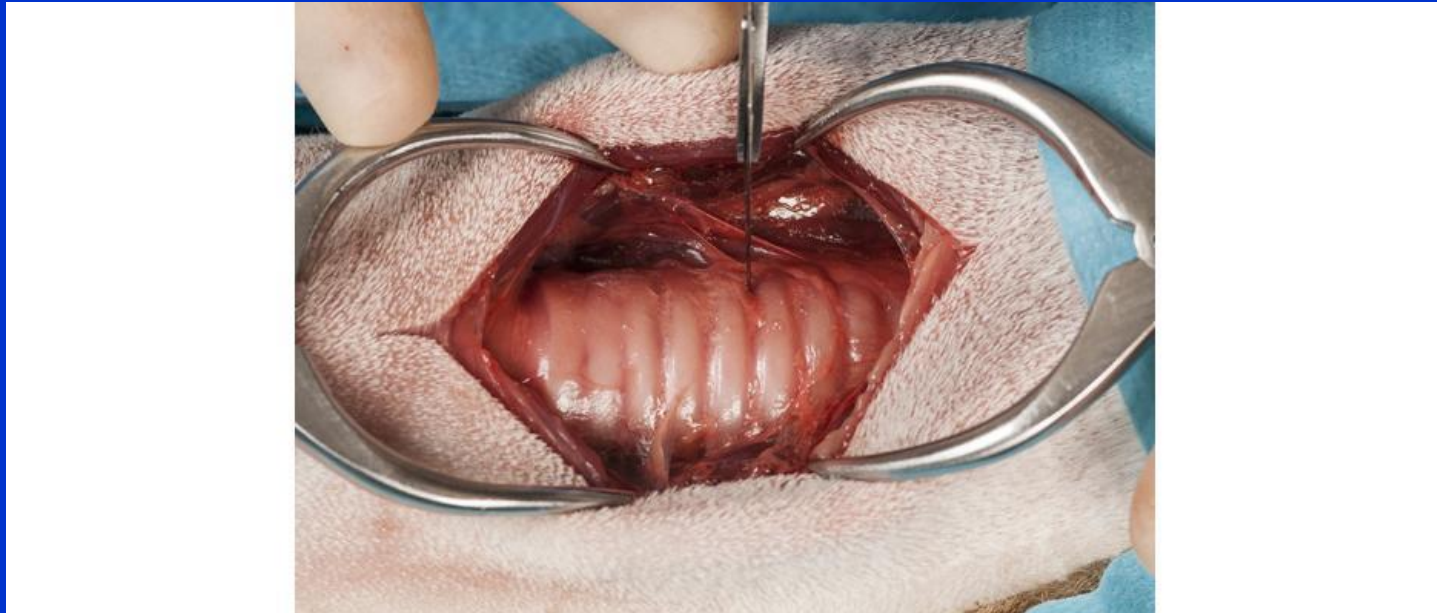






# Tracheostomy

- Tracheotomy = incision in the trachea
- Tracheostomy = forming of a hole in the trachea which will serve as a breathing airway





# Indications for tracheotomy

## 1. Mechanical obstruction of the airway:

- tumours of the pharynx, larynx, trachea, oesophagus or thyroid gland
- consequences of the surgical or irradiation treatment of the cancer of the upper aerodigestive
- congenital malformations of the upper airway
- subglottis stenosis
- injuries of the larynx and trachea

# Indications for tracheotomy

- bilateral paralysis of n. laryngeus recurrens
- face and neck injuries with swelling of the soft tissue performing pressure on airway
- aspiration of a foreign body
- inflammation causing swelling of the larynx, trachea or pharynx
- allergic oedema of the upper airway (anaphylaxis)
- obstructive sleep apnea (extreme cases)
- syndromes with altered upper aerodigestive path (e.g. Pierre Robin syndrome)

# Indications for tracheotomy

## 2. Obstruction of the airway with secretions or breathing support

- pneumonitis
- thoracic or abdominal surgery
- threat of aspiration
- airway combustion
- consciousness disorders as a result of complications of diabetes, liver or kidney diseases



# Indications for tracheotomy

- intoxication with medicaments or drugs
- blunt injury of the thorax with ribs fractures
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- emphysema
- lung atelectasis

# Indications for tracheotomy

## 3. Prevention of the laryngeal and/or tracheal injuries as a result of prolonged intubation (mechanical ventilation)

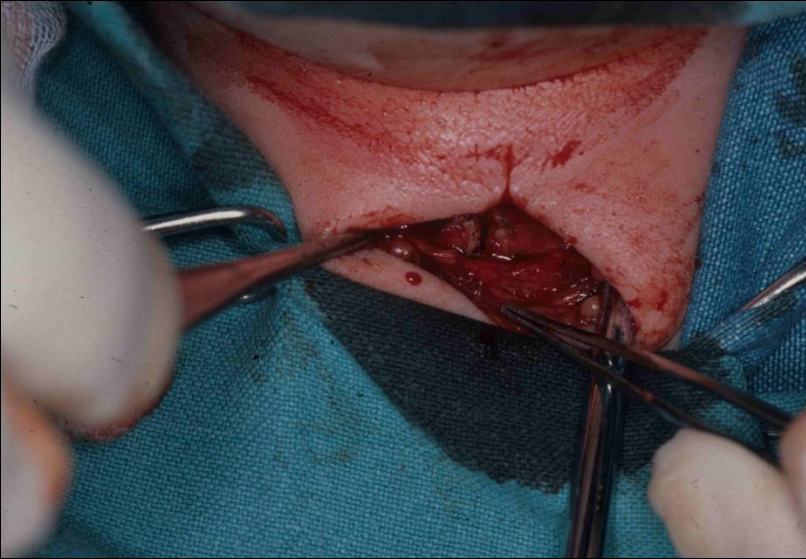
- stroke
- encephalitis, meningitis
- poliomyelitis
- paralysis of breathing muscles
- motorical plate disease
- motorical neuron disease

# Indications for tracheotomy

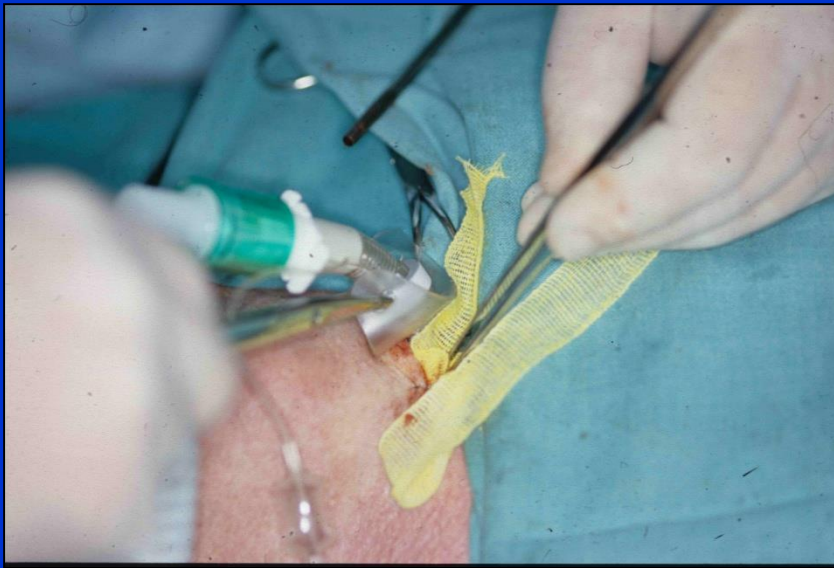
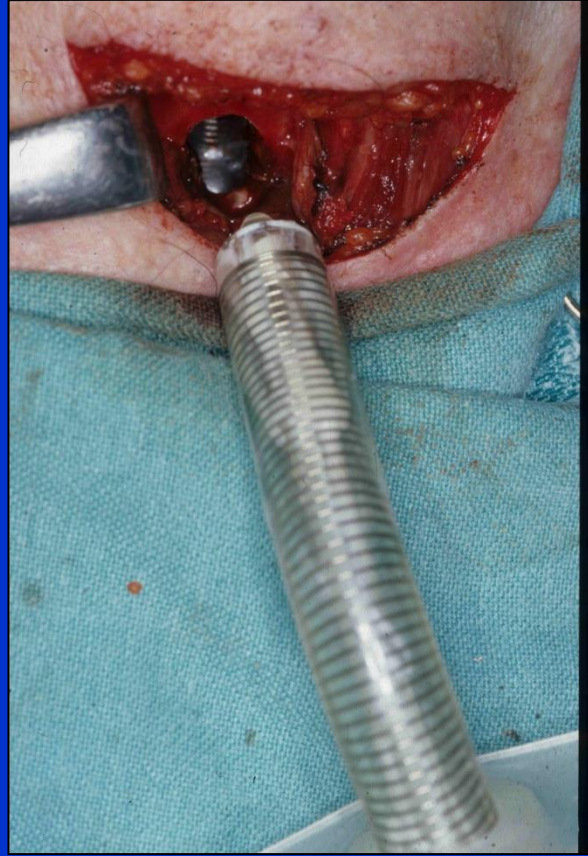
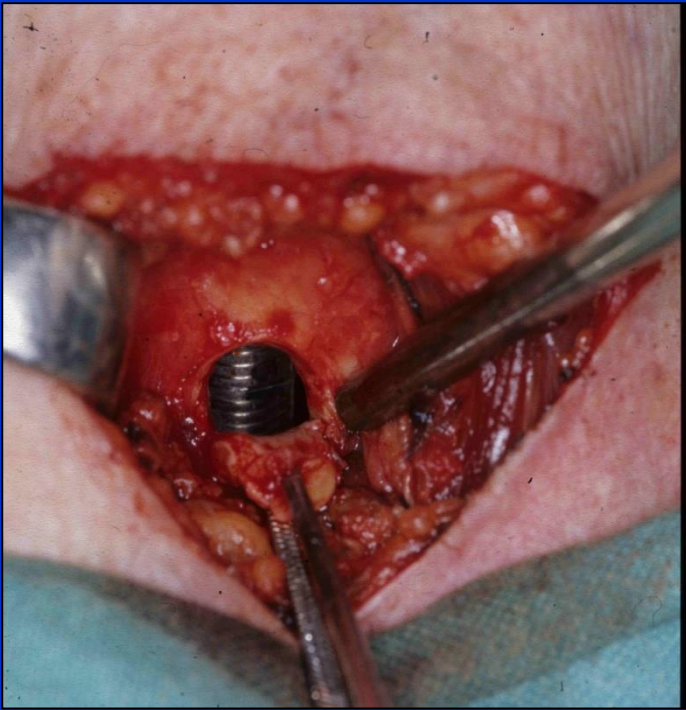
4. Unsuccessful endotracheal intubation in the urgent case

5. Change of percutaneous tracheostomy into a surgical tracheostomy in the case of complications







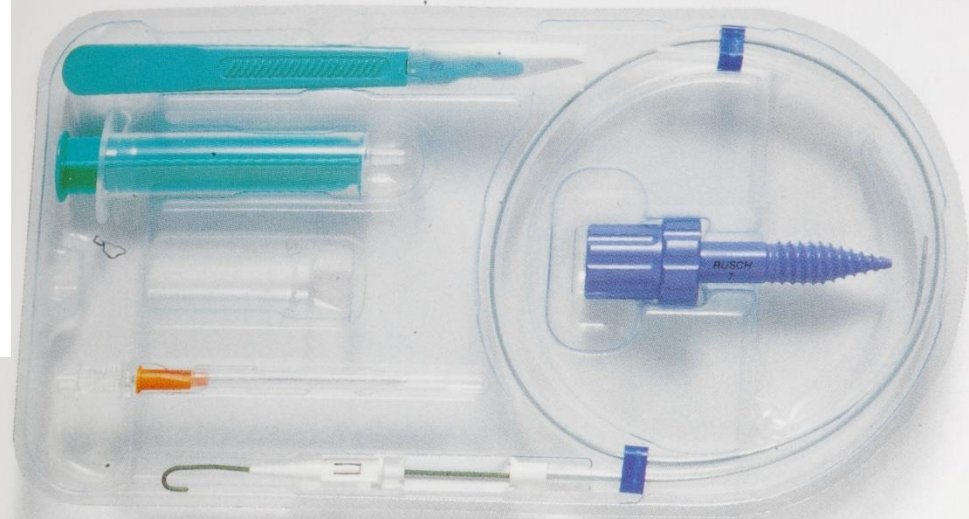
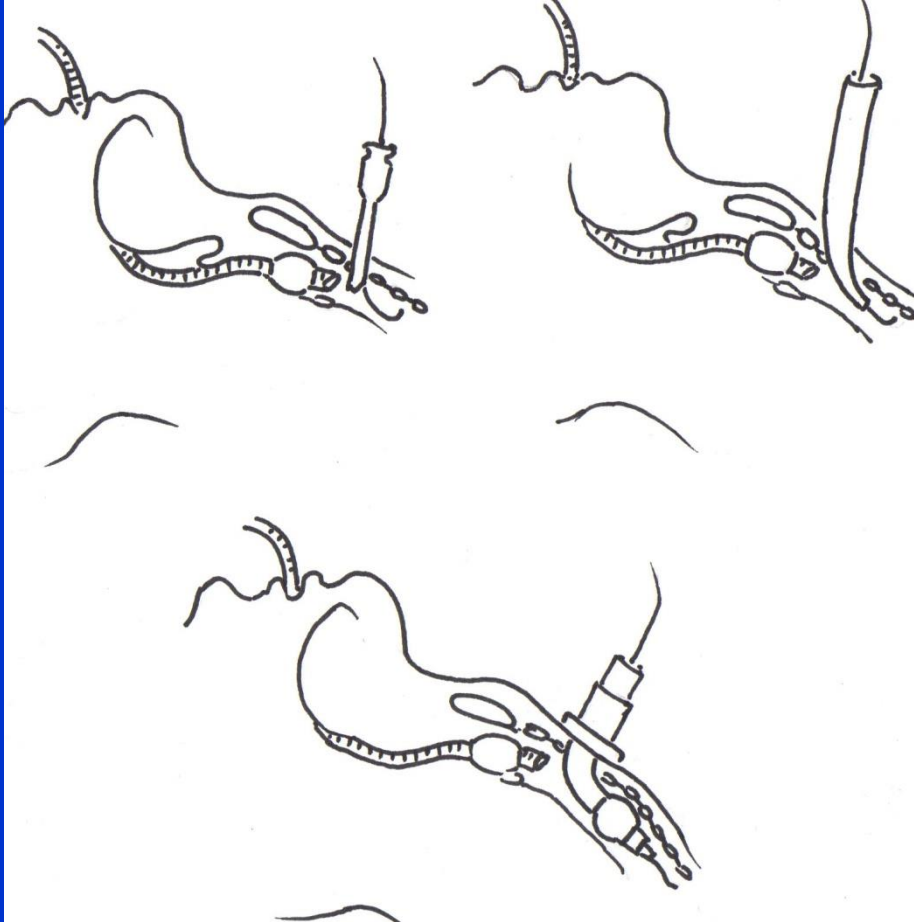








# SET FOR PERCUTANEOUS TRACHEOTOMY



# Percutaneous dilatatory tracheostomy



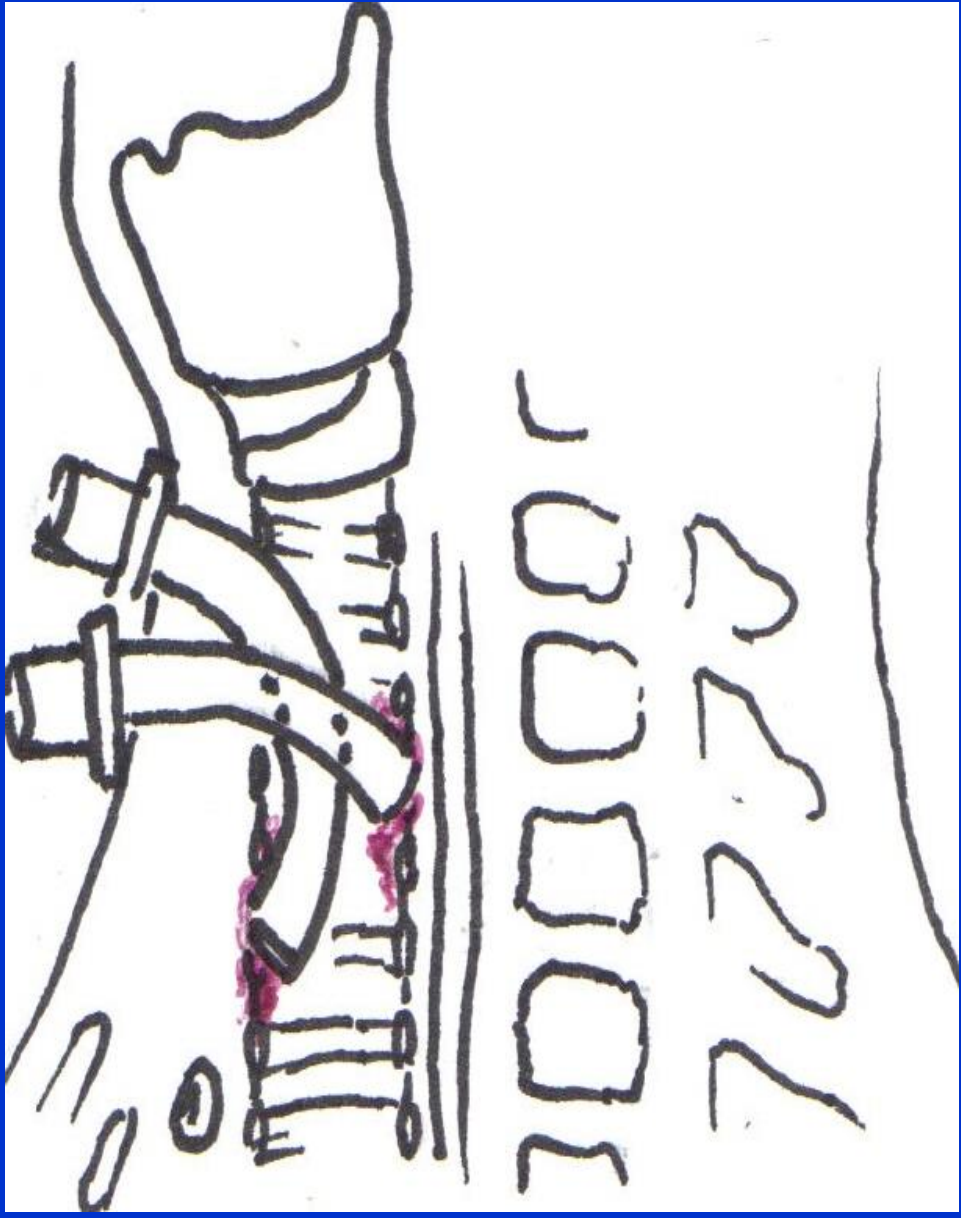




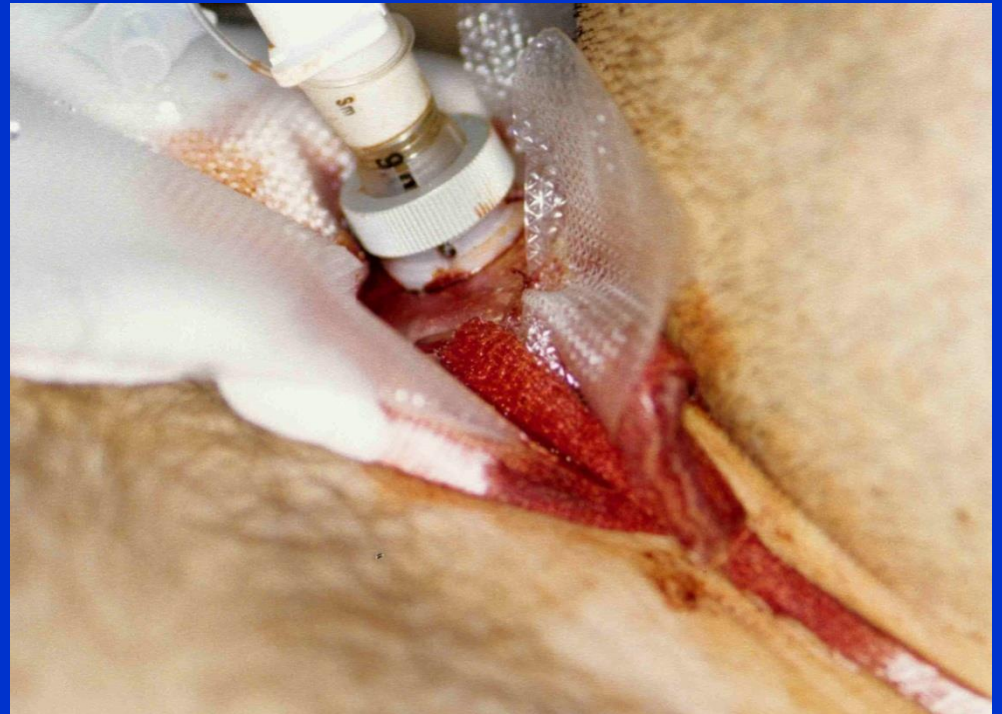
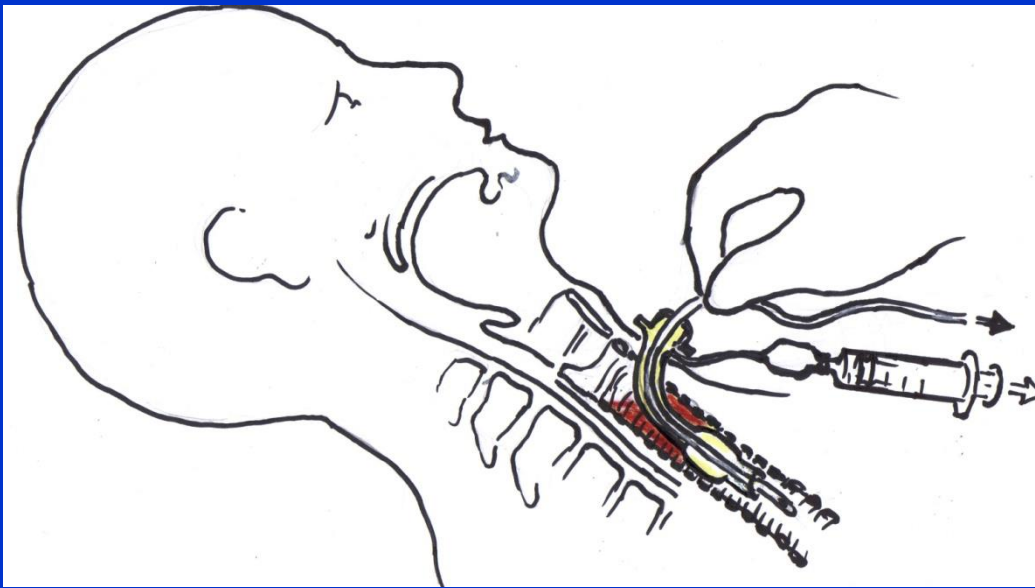
# Complications





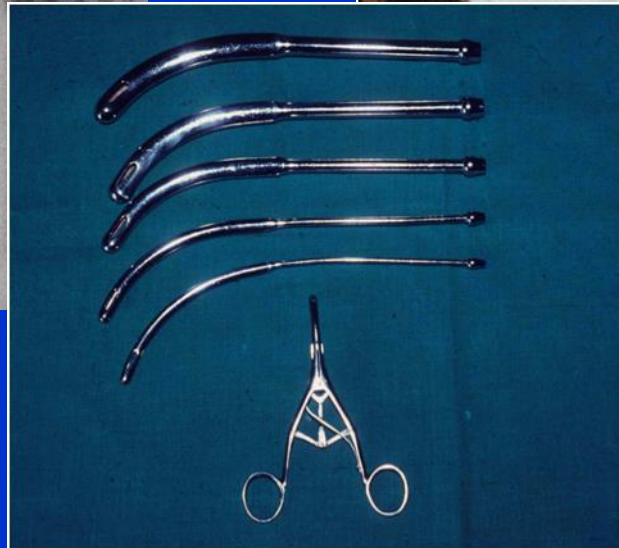
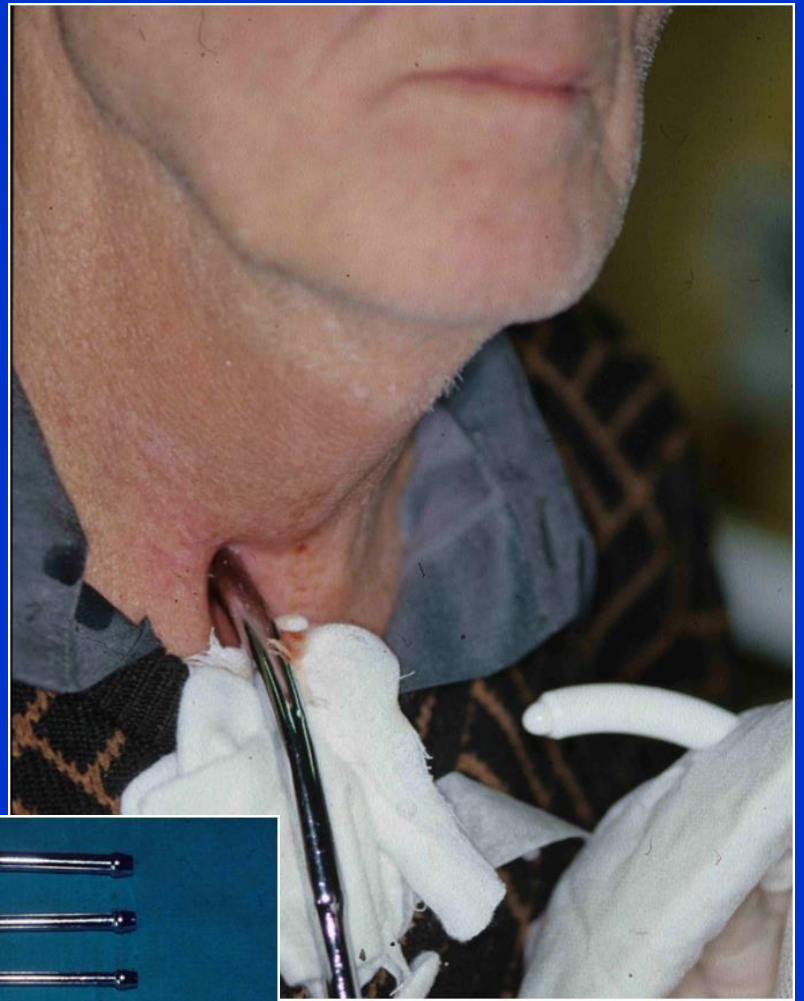














BRACHIOCEPHALIC TRUNK  
(ARTERIA INOMINATA)

