

## USPOSTAVLJANJE I ODRŽAVANJE PROHODNOSTI DISAJNOG PUTA U VANBOLNIČKIM USLOVIMA

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Osiguravanje i održavanje disajnog puta u bolničkim uslovima najčešće ne predstavlja problem iskusnom anesteziološkom timu. Neadekvatni vanbolnički uslovi i okolnosti, nedostatak opreme i nedovoljno radno iskustvo, zahvataju timove službe hitne medicinske pomoći u trenucima kada je obezbijeđen i prohodan disajni put od životnog značaja za pacijenta. Kontrola disajnog puta i način na koji se može osigurati zavisi od raznih etioloških faktora nastanka oboljenja ili povrede, ali i od stručnih kompetencija tima. Kod pristupa pedijatrijskoj populaciji, usljed razlika u anatomske strukturi, dolazi do otežane intubacije. Poznavanje i mogućnost primjene "zlatnog standarda" kod uspostavljanja i održavanja disajnog puta uglavnom je preduslov za uspješno zbrinjavanje pacijenta. Često zbog nemogućnosti primjene "zlatnog standarda" poseže se za alternativnim metodama. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati veliki značaj prohodnosti i održavanja disajnog puta, kao i pravilne primjene raznih tehnika i metoda. Medicinski radnici, bez obzira na granu medicine u kojoj su zaposleni, posebno radnici urgentnih službi za uspješno zbrinjavanje respiratornog puta, neophodne su kontinuirane edukacije iz ALS (*Advanced Life Support*), ACLS (*Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support*), PTLIS (*Prehospital Trauma Life Support*), ATLS (*Advanced Trauma Life Support*), APLS (*Advanced Pediatric Life Support*). Poznavanje i primjena supraglotičnih pomagala i opreme, kao i izvođenje, asistiranje ljekaru u toku intubacije svrstava se u kompetencije diplomiranog medicinaru zdravstvene njege. Značaj ulaganja resursa u edukacije, savremenu opremu i bolje uslove rada doprinosi unapređenju i kvalitetu zbrinjavanja ugroženih pacijenata.

**Ključne riječi:** endotrahealna intubacija, pravovremeni pristup, vanbolnički uslovi, tehnike, edukacija

## ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AIRWAY PASSABILITY IN OUTPATIENT CONDITIONS

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Securing and maintaining the airway in a hospital setting is usually not a problem for an experienced anesthesiology team. Inadequate outpatient conditions and circumstances, lack of equipment and insufficient work experience, affect the teams of the emergency medical service in the moments when a passable airway of vital importance for the patient is provided. Airway control and the way in which it can be ensured depends on various etiological factors of the disease or injury, but also on the professional competencies of the team. When approaching the pediatric population, due to differences in anatomical structure, intubation is difficult. Knowledge and ability to apply the "gold standard" in the establishment and maintenance of the airway is generally a prerequisite for successful patient care. Often, due to the impossibility of applying the "gold standard", alternative methods are used. The aim of this paper is to show the great importance of airway patency and maintenance, as well as the proper application of various techniques and methods. Medical workers, regardless of the branch of medicine in which they are employed, especially workers of emergency services for successful respiratory care, need continuous training in ALS (Advanced Life Support), ACLS (Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support), PTLIS (Prehospital Trauma Life Support), ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support), APLS (Advanced Pediatric Life Support). Knowledge and application of supraglottic aids and equipment, as well as performing, assisting a doctor during intubation is one of the competencies of a graduate health care physician. The importance of investing resources in education, modern equipment and better working conditions contributes to the improvement and quality of care for vulnerable patients.

**Key words:** endotracheal intubation, timely approach, outpatient conditions, techniques, education