

Laryngospasm

Laryngospasm is a physiological defensive reflex that prevents aspiration. It is one of the possible complications for inducing and waking a patient from anesthesia. The patient manifests difficulty breathing with distantly audible wheezing, a gradual decrease in saturation, sometimes tachycardia.

- caused by laryngeal irritation (fluid, food, examination, inflammation) → tightening of the larynx sphincters,
- during anesthesia it can be caused by manipulation in the larynx (intubation, extubation), salivation or aspiration in case of vomiting

Symptomatology

- sudden cessation of breathing, respiratory arrest, panic fear, seizure sometimes ends spontaneously.

Therapy

- can be canceled by another reflex (blow to the chest, irritation of the nasal mucosa, pulling of the root of the tongue).
- during anesthesia, we administer assisted ventilation with 100% oxygen,
- deepen anesthesia by administering 30-50 mg of Propofol, or give Suxamethonium 0.25-0.5 mg / kg
- in case of still non-receding laryngospasm we give a full dose of Suxamethonium and perform reintubation, then we give 100% oxygen

Links

Related Articles

- Larynx
- General anesthesia
- Intubation
- Choking
- Urgent conditions in pneumology

External links

- Template:Acute

Used literature

- CHILD, P.. *Internal Medicine*. 2. edition. Prague : Galén, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7262-496-6.
- G., Barash – F., Cullen – K., Stoelting. *Clinical anesthesiology : Translation of the 6th edition*. 6. edition. Grada Publishing, a.s., 2015. pp. 816. ISBN 9788024740539.