

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine Postgraduate Training Program

ELECTIVE SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES FOR ANESTHESIA

Terminal Objectives:

The competent pediatric critical care resident/fellow will demonstrate their ability to:

- 1. Distinguish situations requiring intervention for protection or patency or airways.
- 2. Perform basic and advanced airway maneuvers.
- 3. Manage airway emergencies.

Enabling Competencies:

- 1. Ability to assess airway patency and recognize signs of partial airway obstruction.
- 2. Recognize important differences between adolescent, pediatric and neonatal airways and different approaches to their management.
- 3. Perform interventions (eg patient position, oxygen delivery, airway adjuncts) appropriate to the situation to maintain airway patency.
- 4. Perform assisted and controlled ventilation with bag valve mask, and JR circuit.
- 5. Describe indications, contraindications and complications of airway intervention.
- 6. Discuss equipment and appropriate sizes required for the intubation of pediatric patients.
- 7. Perform oro-tracheal intubations.
- 8. Perform naso-tracheal intubations know the indications and contraindications for choosing this method of intubation.
- 9. Perform rapid sequency induction with appropriate preparatory steps and medications.
- 10. Describe variations of rapid sequence induction in patients with a variety of complex critical illnesses. eg., hemodynamic compromise, intracranial pathology and acute bronchospasm.

- 11. Describe the optimal timing and method of intervention in emergency situations such as CNS depression, chest trauma, shock, respiratory infections, asthma, BPD, etc.
- 12. Describe manoeuvres to confirm proper endotracheal tube placement.
- 13. List complications of muscle relaxation associated with intubation.
- 14. Discuss the mechanism of action, side effects and contraindications of succinylcholine
- 15. Choose an appropriate muscle relaxant for patient in whom succinylcholine is contraindicated.
- 16. List a differential diagnosis for delayed reversal of nondepolarizing muscle relaxants.
- 17. Describe the clinical presentation and treatment of malignant hyperthermia.
- 18. Understand the indications, contraindications and procedure for laryngeal mask placement and ventilation.
- 19. Understand the indications, contraindications and procedure in the use of a variety of alternate airway devices used in management of a difficult airway.
- 20. Understand an algorithm for managing an airway in situations of "failure to intubate/ventilate".
- 21. Understand the principles of measuring End Tidal CO₂ and Oxygen saturation in intubated patients.
- 22. Be introduced to pediatric cardiac anesthesia

Reviewed January 2013

GENERAL ANESTHETIC AGENTS

Enabling Competencies:

- 1. For sedation to facilitate intubation in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit and the Emergency Department, discuss the use (including indications, contraindications, side effects, the advantages and disadvantages) of:
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Opioids
 - Muscle Relaxants
 - Pentothol
 - Propofol
 - Neuroleptics
 - Ketamine
 - Lidocaine
 - Antagonists Naloxone and Flumazenil
- 2. Discuss the use of sedation for pediatric patients in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit and the Emergency Department and describe a technique for conscious sedation in such patients.
- 3. Demonstrate the ability to choose and use appropriate drugs for sedation and facilitation of intubation in the various clinical situations that occur in a hospital setting.
- 4. Discuss and demonstrate the use of anesthetic agents and equipment for transport of patients requiring airway or ventilatory support by land or air transport.
- 5. Discuss and demonstrate the reversal of anesthetic agents in the context of post anesthetic management of patients.