

## Anesthésie pédiatrique - Divers

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### **Risk factors for failed first attempt of intubation in pediatric patients: Preliminary results of a prospective observational study.**

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#### **Position du problème et objectif(s) de l'étude:**

Unpredicted difficult intubation in children remains frequent. The aim of this study was to investigate risk factors for failed first attempt of intubation in children

#### **Matériel et méthodes:**

This is a prospective observational study including newborns, infants, and children under 5 years old undergoing general anesthesia with tracheal intubation. We collected data about demographic parameters, anesthesia protocol, facial dysmorphism, and circumstances of anesthesia. Patients were divided into two groups. Group1: included patients whose intubation failed in the first attempt. Group 2 included patients with easy intubation and who were intubated from the first laryngoscopy. After statistical comparison between the two groups, a univariable logistic regression was performed to investigate predictors for failed first intubation in children.

#### **Résultats & Discussion:**

in this study we included 65 patients. The incidence of failed first attempt of intubation was 7.7% and no failed intubation was noted. Demographic and anesthesia parameters were comparable between the two groups. The main risk factors for failed first intubation were premature neonates with [OR=9.7; 2.7-35.1], emergency [OR=5.2; 1.6-16.3], surgery after midnight [OR=14.6; 1.5-135], and syndromic dysmorphism [OR= 66; 7.5-58]

#### **Conclusion:**

It seems that syndromic dysmorphism remains the main risk factor for difficult intubation in children. However, particular cautions should be given for premature newborns and emergent surgeries.

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