

When COVID patients are intubated in ICU, the trauma lingers long after the emergency

September 17 2021, by Deb Massey



Credit: cottonbro studio from Pexels

The current wave of COVID cases is leading to more hospital and intensive care (ICU) admissions. Frontline health workers and experts use the term "intubation" for the extra breathing support some patients

need in an emergency.

But many people don't know what this procedure involves and the trauma it can cause.

Patients with COVID-19 who deteriorate and need additional support with their breathing require [intubating and ventilating](#). That means a tube is inserted and a ventilation machine delivers oxygen straight to the lungs.

Inserting the tube

Intubating a patient is a highly skilled [procedure](#) and involves inserting a tube through the patient's mouth and into their airway:

1. [patients](#) are usually sedated, allowing their mouth and airway to relax. They often lie on their back, while the health-care professional stands near the top of the bed, facing the patient's feet
2. the patient's mouth is gently opened. An instrument called a [laryngoscope](#) is used to flatten the tongue and illuminate the throat. The tube is steered into the throat and advanced into the airway, pushing apart the vocal chords
3. a small balloon around the tube is inflated to keep the tube in place and prevent air from escaping. Once this balloon is inflated, the tube must be tied or taped in place at the mouth
4. successful placement is checked by listening to the lungs with a stethoscope and confirmed via a chest X-ray.

Can breathe, can't speak or swallow

While intubated patients are attached to a ventilator and their breathing

is supported, they are unable to talk or swallow food, drink or their saliva.

They often remain sedated to enable them to tolerate the tube. They can't attend to any of their own needs and disconnection from the ventilator can be catastrophic.

For this reason any patient who is intubated and ventilated is cared for in an [intensive care](#) unit with a registered nurse constantly by their bedside.

American lawyer and editor David Latt [recalled](#) his experience of being intubated and ventilated following a diagnosis of COVID-19, saying: "When they were giving me anesthesia to put me to sleep so they could put a tube in my mouth that would enable me to breathe, I just remember thinking, "I might die." Sometimes in the abstract, you think, "If it's my time, it's my time." But when I was on that table [...] I just thought, "No, I don't want to go."

Latt feared he would never see his two-year-old son or his partner again.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Taking the tube out

The length of time a COVID patient requires intubation and ventilation varies and depends on the reasons for it and the response to treatment. However, there are reports of patients being intubated and ventilated for [over 100 days](#).

Once a patient's respiration improves and they no longer require breathing support, the tube is removed in a procedure called "extubation." Like intubation, extubation requires highly skilled health-care workers to manage the process. It involves:

1. a [spontaneous breathing trial](#), which assesses the patient's capacity to breathe unassisted before extubation to decrease the

- risk of respiratory failure
2. an assessment by the treating doctor, intensive care nurse, speech pathologist or physiotherapist of the patient's ability to cough (so they can effectively clear their own throat and prevent substances entering the lungs)
 3. treatment from a physiotherapist is usually required before and after extubation if the patient has had mechanical ventilation for more than 48 hours. This is to ease the process of weaning the patient off the ventilator and help them learn to breathe independently again.

Once extubated, patients remain in ICU and are closely monitored to ensure they can safely maintain a clear and effective airway. Once they are able to do this and are stable enough to transfer to the ward they are discharged from the ICU.

Intubation, ICU and trauma

Patients with COVID-19 who require intubation and ventilation have witnessed a number of stressful events in the ICU, such as emergency resuscitation procedures and deaths. This may increase the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression.

Although we don't have definitive long-term data, patients who have been critically ill from COVID often have a long and difficult journey of recovery. They will likely remain dependant on health care services for some time.

Many patients who have been [intubated](#) and ventilated [recall it](#) as being one of the worst experiences of their lives. Clearly it is something we should try to avoid for as many people as possible.

There are [currently](#) 138 patients patients intubated and ventilated in

ICUs across Australia. That's 138 patients who cannot communicate with their loved ones, who are scared, frightened and vulnerable.

Most of these patients have not been [vaccinated](#). The most important thing we can do to reduce the risk of being intubated and ventilated as a result of COVID-19 is get vaccinated.

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