

A Comparison of Two Video laryngoscopes: Truview and Kingvision in Routine Airway Management

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Research Article

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Abstract

Background: With advances in technology, intubation using video laryngoscopy has been gaining popularity, particularly in patients with difficult airways or as rescue devices in failed intubation attempts. Their routine use is, however, an uncommon occurrence. This clinical trial was carried out to support their use in elective airway management.

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of kingvision video laryngoscope (KVL) in comparison with the Truview video laryngoscope (TVL) in routine airway management.

Methods: We studied 60 subjects requiring orotracheal intubation during general anaesthesia for elective surgeries. They were randomly assigned into two groups to undergo tracheal intubation using either a TVL (n=30) or KVL (n=30). Characteristics and consequences of airway management were evaluated. The primary outcomes were the percentage of glottic opening (POGO) and ease of intubation and secondary outcomes were Cormack and Lehane (CL) grading, TTI (time taken for intubation) and successful placement of endotracheal tube (ETT).

Results: Both the VLs were comparable with respect to primary and secondary outcomes except TTI which was more with KVL.

Conclusion: We opine that both TVL and KVL provide a better laryngoscopic view in routine airway management, but KVL does not have an extra benefit over TVL otherwise, further indicating the need for more experience with the use of a KVL.

Keywords: Laryngoscopes; Airway Management; Intubation.

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Introduction

Practitioners involved in airway management now have a plethora of tools often purported as rescue devices after failed direct laryngoscopy (DL). Video laryngoscopes (VLs) are often useful as either a primary tool for intubation or as a rescue tool if immediately available during a difficult intubation.[1] However, prohibitively high costs and poor portability have prevented their being immediately available in many intubation situations and locations.

There is currently a paucity of clinical research comparing dif-

ferent types of VLs, particularly when used in patients and not in manikins.

The TVL and KVL are two novice VLs that are portable as well as cost effective.

KVL is a new VL which provides indirect view of the glottis (figure 1). It consists of reusable anti-reflective display and a single use ergonomic blade/handle. Currently there are two available blade designs: disposable size 3 channeled blade and disposable size 3 standard blade. The distal lens has an anti-fog coating.[2] There is limited data available about its clinical efficacy.

The TVL (Truphatek Israel) is a Macintosh-type blade with an optical lens attached (figure 2) which provides a better view of the glottis. [3]

The present study evaluates and compares the efficacy of these two VLs for tracheal intubation based on the primary outcomes POGO and ease of intubation and secondary outcomes CL grading, TTI and successful placement of ETT.

Methods

After obtaining an approval from the Ethics Committee and written, informed consent from all the 60 patients of either sex, aged between 18 and 65 years, belonging to ASA physical status class I or II, undergoing elective surgery and requiring oral intubation under general anaesthesia were included. Patients having anticipated difficult airway Mallampati Class III or IV, thyromental

Figure 1. KVL



Figure 2. TVL



distance less than 6 cm, inter-incisor distance less than 3cm, history of difficult airway, cervical spine injury, risk of regurgitation, emergency surgery and body mass index (BMI) > 30 Kg m⁻² were excluded from the study.

All patients underwent a preanaesthetic evaluation and were randomized into two groups with 30 patients each; group T -using TVL & group K-using KVL by computer generated random number table and sealed envelope method.

All patients were premedicated with oral diazepam 10 mg and ranitidine 150 mg, 2 hours prior to surgery. In the operating room standard monitors were attached and intravenous (IV) access obtained and an IV infusion was started. The anaesthesia work station was checked and prepared for intubation. A single use Portex cuffed ETT7 for females and 8 for males was used. A hockey shaped stylet was used with Truview and channeled number three blade KVL with the ETT loaded on it was kept ready. Patients were pre oxygenated with 100% FiO₂ with face mask. Anaesthesia was induced with glycopyrrolate 4 ug kg⁻¹, fentanyl 2 ug kg⁻¹ and propofol 2 mg kg⁻¹ IV. Succinylcholine 1.5 mg kg⁻¹ facilitated orotracheal intubation performed in neutral position with either laryngoscope by a laryngoscopist who had performed 50 successful intubations with both laryngoscopes in a manikin. After successful intubation and confirmation of ETT placement by capnograph, anaesthesia was maintained with oxygen, nitrous oxide, isoflourane and injection vecuronium 0.1mg kg⁻¹IV.

With both the laryngoscopes, the view of the glottis at laryngoscopy was scored according to the CL grading and POGO score (0% when glottis is not seen and 100% when entire glottis is seen). [4] No laryngeal manipulation or external pressure was given to improve the laryngoscopic view or improve the score.

The TTI was defined as the time taken from insertion of laryngoscope blade into the mouth until evidence obtained of the presence of CO₂ in the exhaled breath after intubation. If necessary, the anesthetist assistant was allowed to apply external pressure or to do laryngeal manipulation to assist intubation. Number of

attempts was noted. Patients were ventilated with 100% oxygen between attempts at laryngoscopy and intubation so that no patient was allowed to desaturate below 95%. After three attempts at intubation or intubation requiring more than 120 seconds with assigned blade, patients were intubated using Macintosh blade and was considered as failed intubation.

The ease of intubation as observed by anaesthesiologist was graded as given in appendix 1. [5]

Statistical analysis

Based on a previous report by Lange et al. [6], and assuming a likely difference in mean time for intubation of 10 s with a SD of 12 s between groups, as a prior ipower analysis revealed that a group size of 24 was needed to detect a difference with a power of 0.8, at ana-level of 0.05. To minimise the impact of data loss, we planned to enrol 30 patients to the study. Mean and standard deviation were used to describe parametric data and patient numbers and percentages to describe categorical data. Statistical significance of parametric data was determined by the Student t test and categorical data by the Chi-square test P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

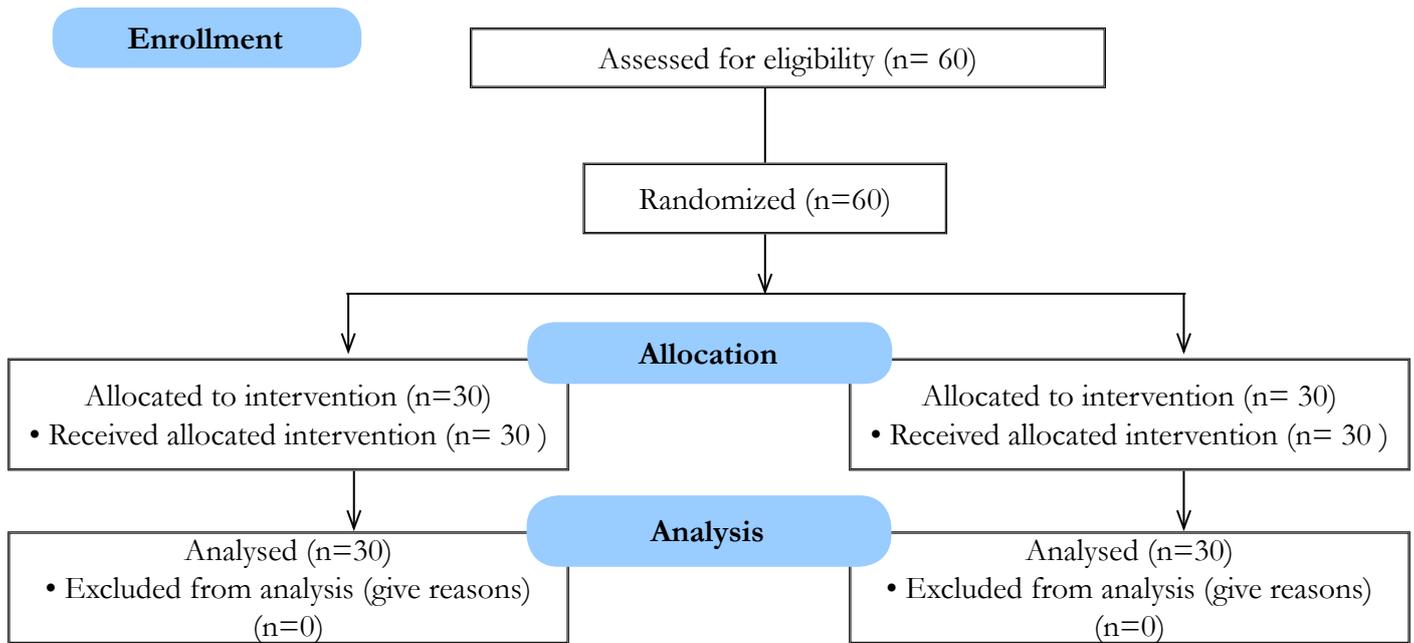
Results

A total of 60 patients were enrolled in the study. There were no exclusions after recruitment. Demographic data included variables of gender, age and weight which were comparable between the two groups (Table 1). Preanaesthetic evaluation and airway assessment were also comparable (Table 2).

Intubation parameters were assessed and compared. CL grading of I was noted in 80 % of patients in T group and 66.66 % in K group. CL grading of II was noted in 20 % patients in T group and 33.33 % patients in K group.

The POGO score was comparable in both the groups, Difference

CONSORT 2010 Flow Diagram



in TTI was extremely statistically significant which was less than 0.0001.

100% successful intubation rate was noted in both the groups. Patients intubated in first attempt in group T were 93.3% and 86.6 % in group K whereas intubation in second attempt was 6.6 % for group T and 13.3% for group K.

The ease of intubation was grade I (easy) in 73.3%for group T and 66.6% for group K, grade 2 in 20% of patients for both the

groups, grade 3 in 6.6% for group T and 13.3% for group K and no group had grade 4 level of intubation.

Discussion

Difficulty in placing an endotracheal tube is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the operating room, emergency department, intensive care setting and in out-of –hospital resuscitation. [7]

Table 1. Demographic data of patients in the study

Variable	Truvivew	Kingvision	P value
Age (mean years) ±SD	55.35 ± 5.26	54.05 ± 5.41	0.34 [NS]*
Weight (mean kilogram)±SD	57.37 ± 7.42	59.05 ± 5.12	0.29 [NS]*
Gender (%)			
Female	8(26.6)	10(33.33)	
Male	22(73.33)	20(66.66)	
ASA Grade (%)			
I	8(26.6)	12(40)	
II	22(73.33)	18(60)	

NS* -non significant ASA – American Society of Anaesthesiologists; SD – Standard deviation

Table 2. Preoperative airway assessment parameters of the patients in the study

Variable	Truvivew	Kingvision	P value
Mallampati Class (%)			
1	7(23.33)	6(20)	
2	23(76.66)	24(80)	
Thyromental Distance (mean mm) ±SD	62.95±3.09	63.525±2.96	0.39[NS]*
Interincisor Distance (mean mm) ±SD	34.3 ± 2.28	34.5 ± 1.39	0.68 [NS]*

NS *-non significant

Table 3. Study data (primary and secondary outcome measures) of the patients in the study

Variable	Truview	Kingvision	P value
CL grade (%)			
I	24(80)	20(66.6)	
II	6(20)	10(33.3)	
TTI (mean seconds SD)	32.6	40	<0.0001 [S]^
POGO (IQR)	100 (100-100)	100 (60-100)	[NS]*
Ease of Intubation (I/II/III/IV)	22/6/2/0	20/6/4/0	
Number of Attempts (1/2/3)	28/2/0	26/4/0	
Failures	0	0	

CL-Cormack and Lehane grading; POGO-percentage of glottic opening; TTI-time taken for intubation
IQR-interquartile range; NS *-non significant; S^-significant

Recently, the combination of the fiber optic bronchoscope and the laryngoscope led to the development of VLs, providing a video based view of the glottic opening, with or without additional guidance of the tube towards the tracheal opening. [8]

Video laryngoscopy is the major technological advancement that attempts to produce a view of the laryngeal inlet independent of the line of sight and improves success of tracheal intubation. As it obviates the need to align the oral, pharyngeal and tracheal axes, thereby obtaining a better laryngeal view and subsequent tracheal intubation easier to perform.[9] There have been limited studies comparing different types of VLs, majority of which are manikin studies. [10,11,12,13]

Moreover, many of these devices have received little if any independent evaluation. The need to determine the clinical utility of these devices, ideally before their widespread adoption into clinical practice, is clear if we are to avoid a situation where a poorly designed device contributes to the failure to perform tracheal intubation, leading to patient harm.[14]

This prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted to assess the utility of the KVL in routine adult airway management which is a relatively new device with very few studies in comparison to more well established TVL.

In our study, we have reported CL grading of I and II in both the groups. In addition to CL grading, the POGO score was also included as a measure of laryngeal view in our study. The POGO score is more sensitive than the CL grading and has been shown in previous studies to have good intra-and inter-observer reliability [15]. We reported a good POGO score in both the groups. POGO score obtained with VLs is higher than DLs. [16]

Difficulty in intubation despite good glottis visualization is a problem reported with most VLs. Most VLs can achieve a better view of the glottis and have a similar success rate. In our study, we found that visualization of the vocal cords was excellent, but the introduction of the tube was challenging in certain cases. Majority of cases in both the groups reported easy intubation. In 20 % cases (grade 2) in each group we used manoeuvres like ELOM, slight withdrawal of VL blade, manipulation and redirection of ETT after rotation so that it enters the glottis, in cases where it was directed towards the pyriform fossa. These resulted in a successful intubation in the first attempt. We have also used the 'hockey-stick' J-curvature at the end of the tracheal tube for TVL

as described by Sun and colleagues,[17] which helps to maneuver the ETT into the glottis. Those patients who required a second attempt in both the groups in spite of all the above manoeuvres (6.6% in group T and 13.3% in group K), we used optimization of blade position during re insertion in the oral cavity.

From the various studies done on VLs which shows that anaesthesiologists have reported difficulties in advancing the tube towards the glottis, we think that with sufficient experience in using these devices this problem can be easily overcome.

There are conflicting reports regarding TTI with VL. Some studies say that VLs are associated with a better laryngoscopic view but require a longer TTI.[16,18] and some say that the time to tracheal intubation is not different between the VLs and DL for orotracheal intubation.[19]

Our mean TTI was 32.6 seconds for TVL and 40 seconds for KVL.

A study comparing Macintosh (MAC) and KVL showed overall median (range) intubation times (sec) were 16.9 (8.0-60.0) with the MAC and 20.5 (7.2-60.0) with the KV. Success rate with the MAC was (91.4 %) and KVL (86.6 %). Esophageal intubation with the MAC occurred in 18 of 186 attempts, whereas no incidents of esophageal intubation occurred with the KVL. The authors concluded that The KVL facilitated intubation by novice personnel without incidence of esophageal intubation. However, intubation times and success rates were similar to the values obtained with the MAC.[20]

Video laryngoscopy presents a new approach for the management of difficult and rescue laryngoscopy and has the additional potential to enhance the education of novices.[21,22,23] It has become a widely accepted method of learning the techniques of the airway management.[24]

An important potential advantage of the KVL is that it has a single-use disposable blade. This removes concerns regarding the potential for multi-use intubation devices to facilitate transmission of prions [25,26] which are thought to be responsible for causing variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. There are difficulties in ensuring that all proteinaceous material has been removed from reusable laryngoscope blades during cleaning and sterilization. [27,28] In recognition of these concerns, the guidelines of the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland state

that 'single use intubation aids' should be used where possible.[29]

Limitation

This is a preliminary trial in a small patient population and in order to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of the King Vision the sample size should be increased.

We cannot comment on its use in anticipated difficult airway and further clinical studies are needed before establishing its use in difficult airway scenarios.

It is beyond the purview of the study to compare hemodynamic variables during intubation.

Conclusion

During this study, use of both the VLs resulted in a good glottic view with a good success rate of orotracheal intubation. In spite of a statistically significant difference in TTI the KVL scored highly in overall performance even though the operators had no previous experience in use of this type of VL. The VLs are also good for training and help the anaesthetic assistant to apply glottic view optimizing manoeuvres if needed. Being portable and economical their use can be expanded to cover a wider variety of scenarios both in and out of hospital settings after further clinical trials.

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APPENDIX 1

Grade 1: Intubation easy

Grade 2: Intubation requiring an increased anterior lifting force and assistance to pull the right corner of the mouth upwards to increase space

Grade 3: Intubation requiring multiple attempts and a curved stylet

Grade 4: Failure to intubate with the assigned Laryngoscope