## Tracheostomy bleeding

Lightly	blood-stained
secretion	ons only?

Early (days 1-3) - likely benign - observe

ICU consultant and senior nursing staff

Late (after day 3) - senior review

## Significant frank blood?

Call for help

		2. ENT surgeon – on call consultant at John Radcliffe will coordinate. May also be one in clinic or theatre on site (put days here)	
		3. General surgeon	
		4. Senior anaesthetist	
100% oxygen		Or high flow via trachy mask	
Inflate cuff		Temporary over-inflation can be considered (usually at least 20 ml (for Portex tubes)	
Sit nearly fully upright		45 degrees if hypotensive	
Suction via tracheostomy		Large gauge catheter to retrieve clots	
Attach water's circuit or self- inflating bag, and end-tidal monitoring		Consider assisting ventilation or take over	
Finger pressure in sternal notch or at bleeding point if obvious		If heavily sedated, consider packing pharynx	
Suction pharynx		Remove clots	
Next measures		<ol> <li>Kaltostat or adrenaline-soaked ribbon gauze - tuck into trachy wound.</li> <li>Inject lidocaine + adrenaline 1:200,000 around trachy site.</li> <li>Sedation if coughing is excessive or struggling with ventilation (+/-muscle relaxant)</li> <li>Correct known coagulopathy or reverse anticoagulants where possible</li> </ol>	
Bleeding still through tracheostomy despite cuff inflation?			
Profuse?		Consider intubation via mouth and:	
Not profuse but not settling?		Adrenaline nebs IV +/- nebulized tranexamic acid. Consider plans as for profuse bleeding.	

Bronchoscopy and upper airway scope

Consider possibility that it was a 'herald bleed' (re TIF below)

## Causes

Early

Haemostasis achieved?

arry

Late

Suction or movement of tracheostomy

CXR

Physiotherapy

- Granulation tissue Stoma site infection
- Tracheo-innominate fistula

## Also consider:

- Bleeding from non-trachy surgical site if present and nearby.
  - Upper respiratory tract bleeding (eg epistaxis)
  - · Haemoptysis unrelated to tracheostomy