

APPENDIX - II

Known predictors^{6,7,13,27,29-37}

Over the years investigators have documented many predictors to identify areas that may cause difficulty in a particular patient.

1. Cooperation

- Age – children
- Mentally challenged
- Hearing/speech impaired
- Apprehensive
- Refusal

3. SAD

- Male gender
- Age>45years
- Microstomia
- Inter-incisor gap (IIG)<2cm
- Swelling in oral/pharyngeal area
- TMD<6.5cm
- Neck range of motion (ROM)<90°
- Glottic or Infra-glottic obstruction (suggestive symptoms and signs)
- Reduced chest compliance

2. Mask ventilation

- Stiff gait
- Male sex
- Age>55
- BMI>30kg/m²
- H/o snoring
- H/o neck radiation
- H/o ankylosing spondylitis
- Hoarse voice
- Hyponasality in voice
- Facial asymmetry
- Beard
- Bilateral blocked nostrils
- No teeth
- Modified Mallampati (MMP) class >2
- Restricted jaw movement (Upper lip bite test-ULBT II/III)
- TMD<6.5cm
- Thick neck (Neck circumference>40/42cm (F/M))
- Thyromental distance (TMD)<6cm
- Decreased neck range of motion (ROM)
- Upper airway obstruction
- Poor lung/chest compliance

4. Laryngoscopy

- Stiff gait
- Advanced pregnancy and active labor
- H/o diabetes mellitus, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis
- Prayer sign
- Microstomia
- Buck/ Missing/ Loose teeth
- Interincisor gap < 3cm
- MMP >2
- Intra-oral growth
- High arched or cleft palate
- Restricted jaw movement (Upper lip bite test-ULBT II/III)
- Retro-/ Micro-/ Pro-gnathia
- TMD<6.5cm
- Stiff, non-compliant submandibular region
- Sternomental distance (SMD)<12.5cm
- Neck circumference>40 (F)/ 42cm (M)
- Neck ROM <90°

5. Intubation

- Hoarse voice (Glottic or sub-glottic obstruction)
- For Nasal intubation
 - Hypo-nasality
 - Deformed, narrow nares/ nasal passage, blocked nostril(s)
- Reduced IIG – (No space for Lx & ETT together)
- Missing incisors - (Blade in the gap of missing teeth; Reduced space for ETT between teeth (canine, premolars and molars))
- High arched palate – narrow space for ETT
- Cleft palate - (Blade in the cleft; may cause injury and reduced space for ETT between teeth (canine, premolars and molars))
- Gross tracheal deviation

6. Surgical access

- Impalpable cricothyroid membrane (CTM)
 - Thick scar over the site
 - Neck swelling
 - Morbid obesity
- Short neck
- Restricted neck extension

7. Emergence

- Difficulty in airway access or in maintaining oxygenation still present at extubation or created intra-operatively