

Endotracheal tube as a conduit for difficult gastric feeding tube insertion in a tracheostomized patient

A 60-year-old male was admitted to our hospital with a history of stroke, fever, and weakness and was diagnosed with COVID-19. He was on ventilator support for 20 days in the ICU. He recovered from COVID-19 and was discharged home with a tracheostomy and nasogastric (NG) tube for home-based care. Before discharge, he had a difficult NG tube insertion requiring critical care consultant intervention, use of an ice-cold tube, and direct laryngoscopy with Magills forceps. At home, it got dislodged, and local paramedical personnel could not insert it even with multiple attempts.

He was invited back for critical care follow-up visit the next day. On examination, the swallowing reflex was not strong, but the airway was maintained. As the patient expressed a strong desire for speaking, it was decided to decannulate the tracheostomy and insert a Freka nasogastric tube for a long stay. The Freka tube is a silicone feeding tube with a guidewire. There was resistance after some depth of insertion of the Freka tube. Direct laryngoscopy disclosed a blind false passage in the submucosa of the posterior pharyngeal wall.

Trying different methods, such as different scopes and upward pulling of the trachea,^[1-3] did not work. So, we decided to insert the feeding tube orally. However, we were not able to advance from the proximal esophagus even after manipulating with Magill forceps. We first inserted the NG tube through one nare and pulled out the tip through the mouth with Magill forceps. Then, we inserted an endotracheal tube (ETT) into the esophagus under direct vision, and through this inserted the NG tube down the esophagus [Figure 1]. The ETT was split with a pair of scissors while slowly withdrawing it inch by inch. The position of the feeding tube was checked with a gastric insufflation test and imaging. The patient had no respiratory distress and feeds given through the feeding tube.

Kumar *et al.* have described in detail, causes and methods of dealing with difficult NG insertion. In our case, ETT was not

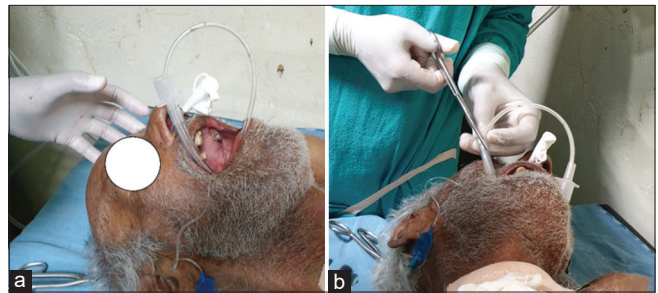


Figure 1: (a) Gastric tube passing through an endotracheal tube inserted into the esophagus. (b) Splitting of the endotracheal tube with a pair of scissors while withdrawing it

in situ, and the tracheostomy tube was removed. Still, we faced difficulty in inserting the Ryle's tube even with the maneuver described above. We inserted the feeding tube with the aid of an ETT. Although our technique is closest to Kumar *et al.*,^[4] we feel it is simpler and more feasible in resource-limited settings.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

**Upendra Hansda¹, Swagata Tripathy²,
Nanda K. Paniyadi³,
Jithin J. Varghese¹**

¹Department of Trauma and Emergency, ²Anaesthesiology and Critical Care, ³College of Nursing, AIIMS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Upendra Hansda, Department of Trauma and Emergency, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar - 751 019, Odisha, India.
E-mail: uhansdah@gmail.com

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Received: 04-02-2021

Accepted: 20-05-2021

Published: 27-08-2021

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code: 	Website: www.jfmprc.com
	DOI: 10.4103/jfmprc.jfmprc_255_21

How to cite this article: Hansda U, Tripathy S, Paniyadi NK, Varghese JJ. Endotracheal tube as a conduit for difficult gastric feeding tube insertion in a tracheostomized patient. *J Family Med Prim Care* 2021;10:3167-8.

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