Goudra bite block for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy

Sir,

We describe a novel bite block for use with upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy with either conscious sedation or propofol sedation.[1]

As illustrated in Figure 1, the bite block has a central opening covered with a self-sealing silicone diaphragm [Figure 2] for introduction of an endoscope thru another 10 mm opening. Suction catheter can be passed thru one of the smaller 15 mm opening whereas the other 15 mm port connects to an anesthetic breathing circuit [Figure 2]. A flexible airway can be inserted after sedating (to suppress pharyngeal reflexes) thru the central aperture, followed by replacement of the silicone seal. The seal can withstand positive pressures up to 30 cm H2O. However, the airway can be assembled and inserted with the bite block after topicalization. An inflatable cuff surrounding the device allows creation of an airtight seal.

The single use bite may be used during administration of intravenous conscious sedation using midazolam and fentanyl or propofol sedation. It will allow end-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring.

The dose-limiting factor for the gastroenterologist administered sedation in patients undergoing upper GI endoscopy is the fear of hypoventilation and apnea that can lead to fall in oxygen saturation. [2] By allowing administration of 100% oxygen and positive pressure ventilation when necessary, this bite blocks can possibly allow administration of deeper sedation without fear of hypoxemia and reduce the need for an anesthesiologist (to administer propofol), although higher doses of sedatives are likely to lead to longer recovery times, unlike propofol.

Basavana G. Goudra¹, Chandra Mouli¹, Preet Mohinder Singh³, Veerendra Sandur²

¹Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA, ²Department of Gastroenterology, Fortis Hospital Group, Bangalore,

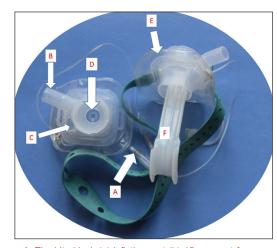


Figure 1: The bite block (a) inflation port (b) 15 mm port for connecting to portable breathing system or suction (c) oxygenation or suction port (closed when not in use to create air-tight seal) (d) wide snap-type groove for insertion of soft flexible airway (e) cuff for creating airtight seal (f) airway inserted and in place



Figure 2: Self-sealing diaphragm with the endoscope in situ

³Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Basavana G. Goudra, Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and Perleman Scholl of Medicine, 680 Dulles, 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA. E-mail: goudrab@uphs.upenn.edu

REFERENCES

- 1. Goudra B, Chandramouli M, Singh P, Sandur V. Goudra ventilating bite block to reduce hypoxemia during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography. Saudi J Anaesth. 2014;8:299.
- Goudra BG, Singh PM, Sinha AC. Anesthesia for ERCP: Impact of Anesthesiologist's Experience on Outcome and Cost. Anesthesiol Res Pract. 2013;2013:570518.