By the time this edition is published, close to 23 years will have passed since *Principles of Airway Management* was first published. A lot of water has passed under the bridge since 1988. Airway groups have been formed in many countries. Several books on the topic of airway management have been published. We now have several algorithms to choose from when confronted with airway challenges. A vast array of airway devices have been invented and the number of publications on airway-related topics has increased exponentially. In 1988, none of us believed that laryngoscopy and endotracheal intubation would be obsolete in 25 years, and of course we were correct. However, that may not be true 25 years from now, and the discussions about that issue are already taking place.

We have seen a decrease in the incidence of airway tragedies in the United States in recent years, judging by the declining number of *Closed Claims* cases involving the airway. Perhaps this decline occurred because we have better equipment and better ways of detecting and managing airway problems. Perhaps the introduction of the LMA and other supraglottic devices has had some influence on these numbers. However, despite the advances we have made, we continue to have our problems, and there is no room for complacency.

When we first published this book, our intended audience was medical students. We have since expanded the scope of the book to provide a reference for a much broader readership. This book should now appeal to any physician or nonphysician who has a primary interest in airway management.

What is so special about this edition? We have made a number of changes, many of which were based on the critiques of the previous edition. Most of the illustrations in this edition have been redrawn and are in color. We have also added two new chapters, making this edition more comprehensive. This edition will also be presented in both hard and soft cover. Last, but not the least, we have recruited Ban Tsui MD, a known expert in pediatric airway management, to join us as a new coauthor and share with us his knowledge of the airway.

Each of the three authors has written five chapters of the book. Below is a summary of how each author contributed to enhance this edition. Dr. Finucane updated the opening chapters entitled “Anatomy of the Airway and Evaluation of the Airway,” to both of which he added new and colorized illustrations and improved content. Dr. Finucane also wrote the chapters on “Indications and
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Dr. Tsui wrote the chapters on “Basic Emergency Airway Management and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)” and “Basic Airway Equipment,” incorporating many components of the previous edition, but placing stronger emphasis on the importance of bag-valve/mask ventilation technique and maintaining sterility of equipment. Dr. Tsui also wrote the chapter on “Advanced Airway Devices.” In that chapter he provides a comprehensive overview, using the most up-to-date information on numerous airway devices now available for use, embellishing his descriptions with numerous illustrations. For “The Difficult Airway” chapter, Dr. Tsui not only updated the practice guidelines from the American Society of Anesthesiologists, but also greatly expanded the scope of the chapter to discuss the circumstances and management of the difficult airway in the emergency room, the intensive care unit, and the operating room. He also stresses the importance of airway management in obese patients and in those with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Finally, Dr. Tsui has completed a major revision of the chapter dedicated to “Pediatric Airway Management.” He divided this chapter into two sections A and B. In section A, Dr. Tsui updated information from the previous edition on basic and advanced airway management in the child and added some information on intubation trauma and the use of heliox in pediatric airway management. Dr. Tsui also discusses the important interplay between the larynx, the pharynx, and the tongue in pediatric airway obstruction. For section B, Dr. Tsui invited Dr. Hamdy El-Hakim [MD, FRCS(ORL-HNS), Divisions of Otolaryngology and Pediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada] as a primary author to share his expertise on surgical aspects of pediatric airway management. Drs. Tsui and El-Hakim highlight important considerations for the anesthesiologist and surgeon during otolaryngological (primarily endoscopic) procedures. We are grateful for Dr. El-Hakim’s important contribution to this chapter. This contribution by Dr. El-Hakim is an excellent example of the importance of collaboration between anesthesiologists and surgeons when dealing with some of the most challenging airway issues in medicine.

Dr. Santora updated chapters on “Fibroptically Guided Airway Intubation Techniques,” “Mechanical Ventilation and Respiratory Care,” and the “Surgical Options in Airway Management.” A new chapter, “Extubation Strategies: The Extubation Algorithm,” addresses an area of airway management hitherto relegated to secondary concern. Finally, the chapter entitled “The Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA™) and other Extraglottic (Supraglottic) Airway Devices” summarizes many new considerations of this revolutionary airway tool. To address valid criticisms leveled at this chapter in the 3rd Edition, extensive thought has been given to the question: Is the extraglottic airway device interchangeable with the endotracheal tube in the practice of anesthesia?
It is evident that we have completed a major revision of *Principles of Airway Management* and have every hope that this edition represents the most up-to-date information on this rapidly advancing discipline.

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