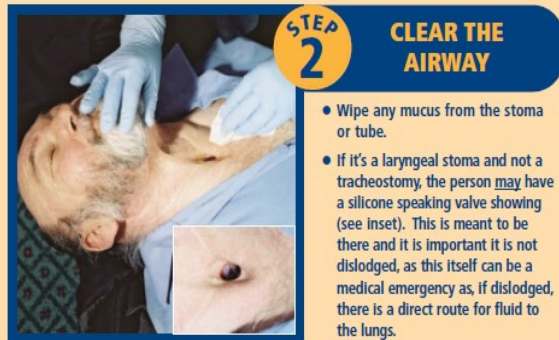




## STEP 1 CHECK THE NECK

- Lie the victim on his back.
- Remove clothing from his neck, including the stoma cover, but DO NOT remove any tubes that are in place.



## STEP 2 CLEAR THE AIRWAY

- Wipe any mucus from the stoma or tube.
- If it's a laryngeal stoma and not a tracheostomy, the person may have a silicone speaking valve showing (see inset). This is meant to be there and it is important it is not dislodged, as this itself can be a medical emergency as, if dislodged, there is a direct route for fluid to the lungs.
- Make sure the stoma is clear before proceeding.



## STEP 3 CHECK FOR BREATHING

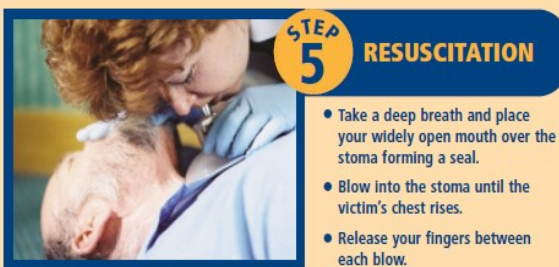
- Listen and feel for air escaping from the stoma.
- Watch for movement of the chest and abdomen.

If there is no regular breathing proceed to steps 4 and 5.



## STEP 4 POSITION FOR RESUSCITATION

- With the victim on his back and his head tilted backwards, kneel at his side. It will help to put a support such as a rolled up coat under his shoulders to ensure that the neck is fully extended.
- Place two fingers each side of the nose and your thumb under the chin.
- Close your fingers to prevent any escape of air from the nose and mouth.



## STEP 5 RESUSCITATION

- Take a deep breath and place your widely open mouth over the stoma forming a seal.
- Blow into the stoma until the victim's chest rises.
- Release your fingers between each blow.

# Emergency Resuscitation

For Laryngectomy and Tracheostomy Patients

In the event of an emergency, follow these steps **CAREFULLY** when trying to revive a laryngectomy patient.

### IF THE CHEST DOES NOT RISE

It may be because of:

- A. A poor seal over the stoma.
- B. A blocked stoma - try to clear any tube that may be present. Only as a last resort remove the tube. DO NOT waste time by replacing the tube.

### TRY AGAIN.



### IF THE VICTIM HAD AN ACCIDENT IN WHICH WATER HAS ENTERED THE LUNGS

- A. Lie the victim over your knee, making sure that his stoma is lower than his lungs, OR ensure lungs are above stoma, using a pillow, etc.  
Water will then flow through the stoma.
- B. When the lungs are clear, proceed with steps 1-5.

National  
Association of  
Laryngectomee  
Clubs



Email  
info@laryngectomy.org.uk

Helpline  
020 7730 8585

Web  
www.laryngectomy.org.uk

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF LARYNGECTOMEE CLUBS

NECKBREATH<sup>ER</sup>  
Emergency Care

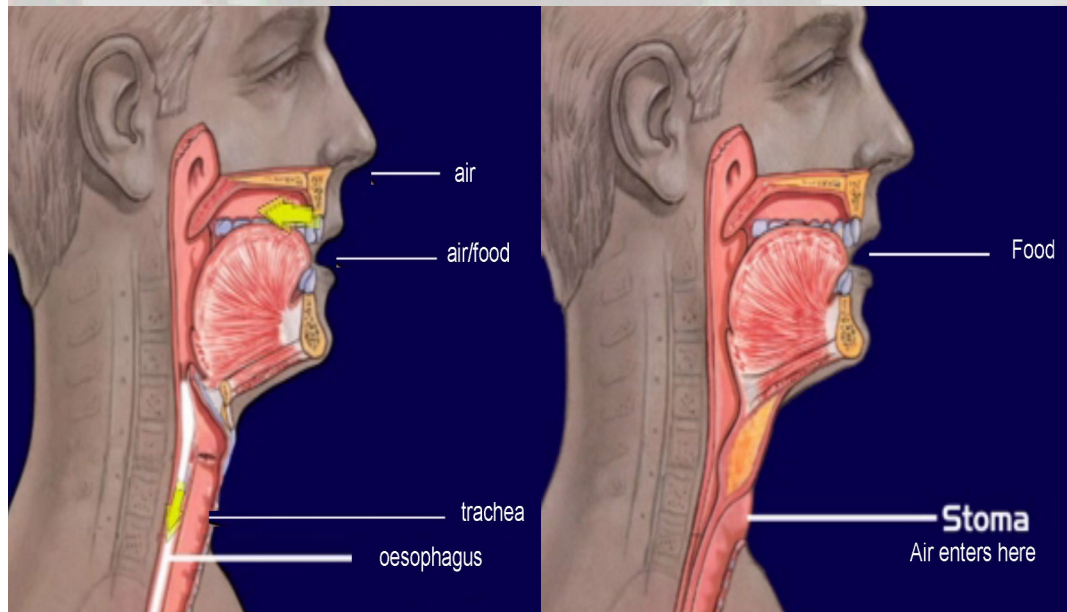


Laryngectomees are people that have had their voice box removed, usually because of cancer

After the operation they have to breathe through a stoma (hole) in the neck and cannot breathe through their mouth or nose. In a few cases the stoma may be located lower, even in the upper chest.

Some people have a tracheostomy, which involves a hole being made in the trachea or windpipe, to bypass an upper airway obstruction. They will **ALWAYS** have a tube in the stoma. They should be treated just like a laryngectomee.

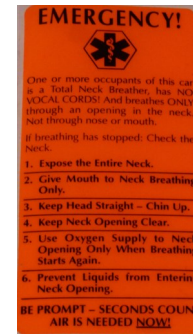
It is essential that mouth to stoma resuscitation is given in an emergency as mouth to mouth resuscitation would prove useless to someone who has had a laryngectomy.



**BEFORE**

**AFTER**

## LARYNGECTOMEE IDENTIFIERS - WHAT TO LOOK FOR



car window  
sticker



wrist band

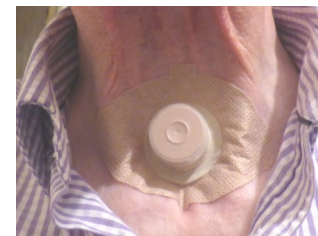


emergency card  
in wallet



medical alert  
bracelet

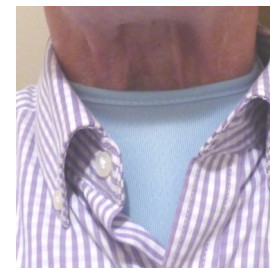
## STOMA COVERS



baseplate and HME



foam cover



bib



jewellery