

Baska mask versus endotracheal tube in laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery: a prospective randomized trial

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ANALYSIS OF THE BASKA MASK VERSUS PROSEAL LARYNGEAL MASK AIRWAY SEALING PRESSURE IN PATIENTS POSTED FOR LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERIES UNDER GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

Manu G R, Chaitanya A Kamat, Manjunath C Patil · Medicine · GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS · 15 September 2022

TLDR BASKA mask took lesser time to insert than PLMA in anaesthetized paralysed adult patients, and the airway sealing pressure was higher in BASKA mask than PLMA, a novel 3rd generation SAD.

Abstract Background: Airway management by anaesthesiologist has come a long way from the invention of endotracheal intubation. Invention of supraglottic airway devices (SAD) provided alternative airway, without hazards of direct laryngoscopy and intubation. First generation SAD was considered airway tubes, and hence modifications were made to them. PLMA (Proseal laryngeal mask airway) is a second generation SAD which has a gastric port along with the airway tube. BASKA mask is a novel 3rd generation SAD. We designed this study to compare the clinical efficacy of BASKA mask and PLMA for time for insertion, ease of insertion, airway sealing pressure and complications in anaesthetised patients undergoing positive pressure ventilation under general anaesthesia. The present randomized control trial was conducted in 60 ASA-1 and ASA-2, aged between 18-60 years posted for elective laparoscopic surgeries under general anaesthesia. Patients were allocated into two equal groups, Group B-BASKA mask (n=30) and Group P- PLMA (n=30). All the data collected were analysed. The demographic data, duration of insertion and airway sealing pressure were analysed using unpaired 't' test. In our study we observed that, BASKA mask took lesser time to insert in comparison to PLMA, the mean duration of insertion was 16.77 ± 2.14 sec in BASKA Mask and 25.40 ± 3.04 sec in PLMA Group. This difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). The Mean airway sealing pressure was 33 ± 2.31 cm of H₂O in BASKA mask group and 27.00 ± 1.84 cm of H₂O in PLMA Group, after 5 min of insertion and 31.33 ± 2.06 cm of H₂O in BASKA Mask and 26.90 ± 1.79 cm of H₂O in PLMA Group after 5 min of pneumoperitoneum. The airway sealing pressure was more in BASKA group which was statistically significant both after 5 min insertion and 5 min after pneumoperitoneum. There were no significant mean airway sealing pressures between 5 min after insertion and 5 min after pneumoperitoneum in both the groups. The ease of insertion was more in BASKA mask but it was statistically insignificant. The Laryngopharyngeal morbidity score between these groups were statistically insignificant. To conclude, we observed that BASKA mask took lesser time to insert than PLMA in anaesthetized paralysed adult patients. Mean airway sealing pressure was higher in BASKA mask than PLMA. The ease of insertion was more in BASKA mask but it was statistically insignificant. The LPM score between these groups were statistically insignificant. [Collapse](#)

Original Research

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Ventilatory performance of BASKA mask as an alternative to endotracheal intubation in short-term gynecologic laparoscopic procedures: a prospective randomized clinical trial

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