







an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Pediatric Airway Management: Advances and Future Challenges

Guest Editor:

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:

closed (15 April 2024)

Message from the Guest Editor

Children are said to be difficult to intubate because they are anatomically smaller than adults. Additionally, because their lungs have not yet grown sufficiently, children are prone to hypoxia. Therefore, mask ventilation, tracheal intubation, and supraglottic device insertion should be carried out quickly and carefully.

In this Special Issue, we analyze whether new intubation devices (e.g., indirect laryngoscope) and new supraglottic devices (e.g., LMA type) can be used effectively and safely for mask ventilation, tracheal intubation, and insertion of supraglottic devices for children. In addition, we will discuss new methods for securing airways.

Recently, a meta-analysis was published showing that indirect laryngoscopes favor tracheal intubation in children. A meta-analysis comparing the degree of adhesion to the nasopharynx for LMA in children has also been published.

We aim to further deepen research on securing the upper airway in children and to enable safer anesthesia management and ICU management.



