Advanced Paediatric Life Support Cardiac Arrest



Cardiac Arrest Objectives

- To understand the structured approach to cardiac arrest
- To describe the protocols to be used
- To introduce the drugs and equipment used

Cardiac Arrest Initial actions



Cardiac Arrest Initial actions

- Commence basic life support
- Secure airway
- Deliver high-flow oxygen
- Assess rhythm



Universal Stimulate and assess response Algorithm Open airway **Check breathing** 5 rescue breaths **Check pulse Check for signs of circulation** CPR 15 chest compressions 2 ventilations Asystole and **Assess**

rhythm

PEA

VF/VT

4 Hs and 4 Ts

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- 4 Hs
- Hypoxia
- Hypovolaemia
- Hyper/ hypokalaemia / Metabolic
- Hypothermia

4 Hs and 4 Ts

- 4 Hs
- Hypoxia
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4 Ts

- Tension pneumothorax
- Cardiac Tamponade
- Toxic substances
- Thromboembolic phenomena

Cardiac Arrest Rhythms

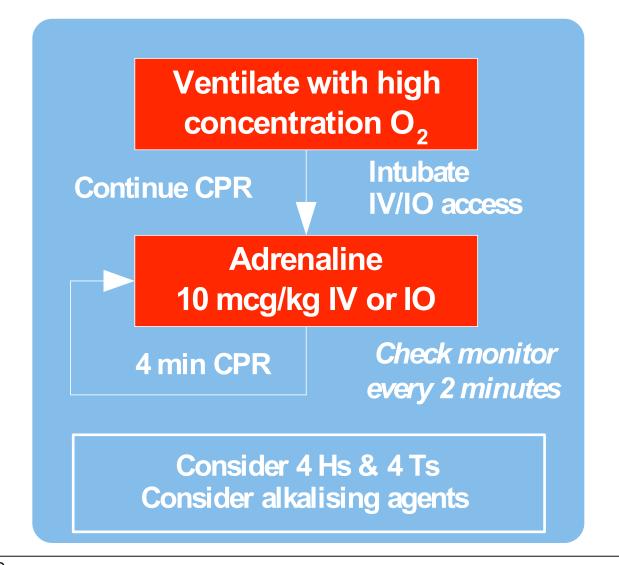
 Asystole/Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)

Ventricular fibrillation/Pulseless VT

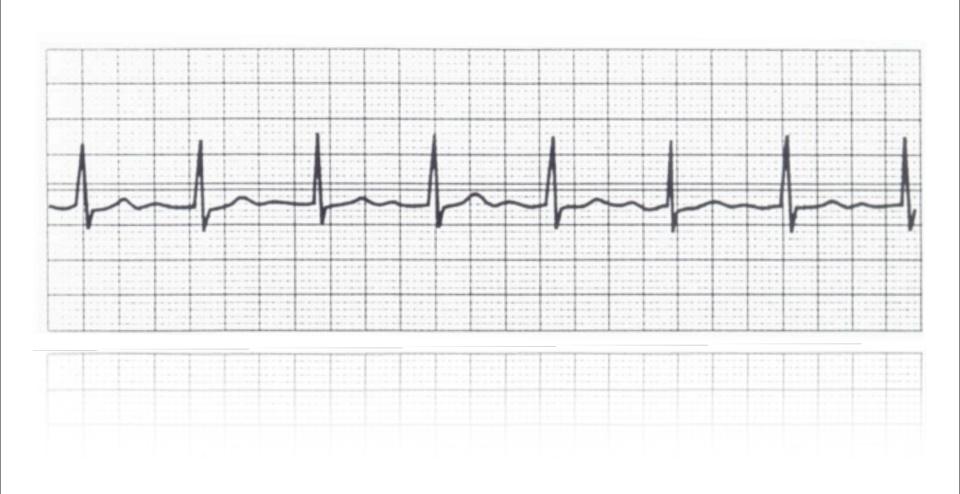
Asystole



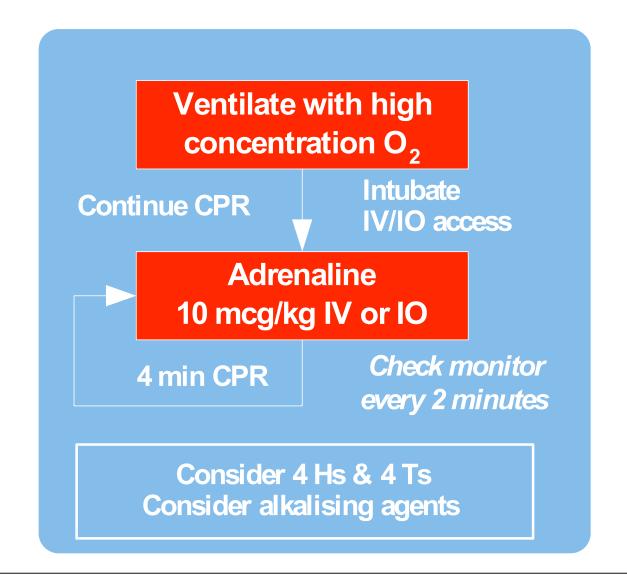
Asystole



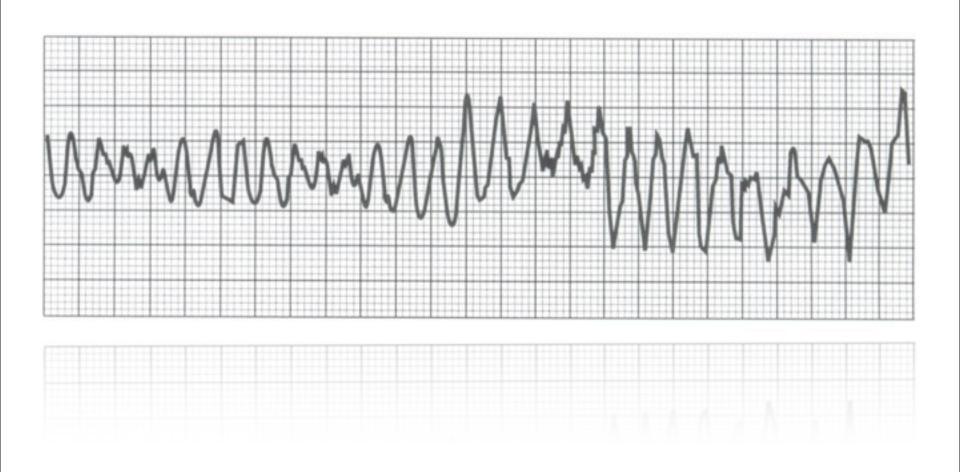
Pulseless Electrical Activity



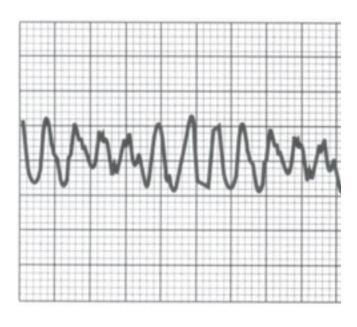
Pulseless Electrical Activity



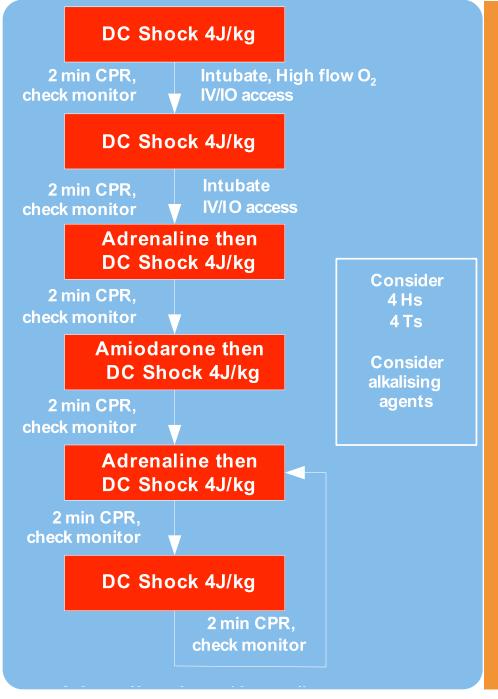
Ventricular Fibrillation



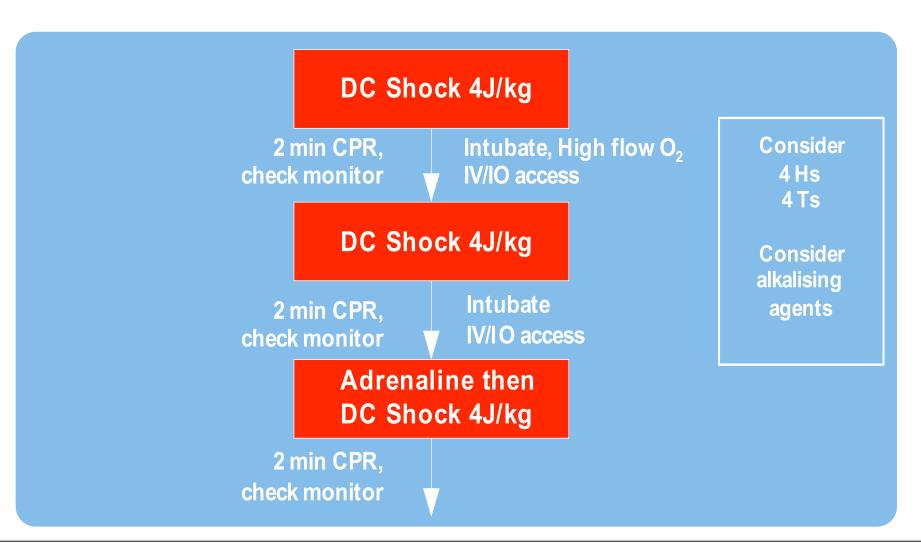
Ventricular fibrillation



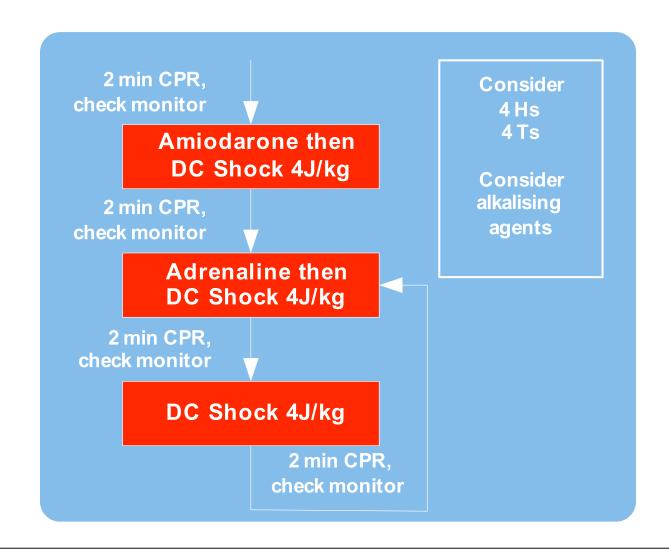


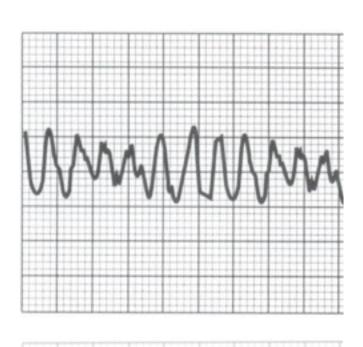


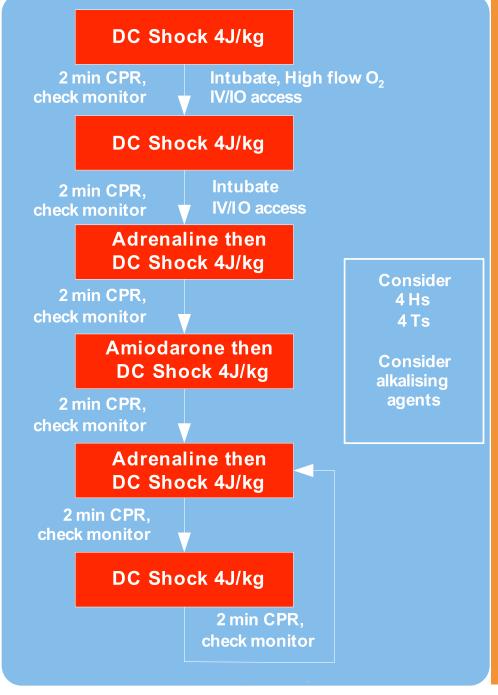
Ventricular fibrillation



Ventricular fibrillation







Defibrillation

One shock:

- 4J/kg manual defibrillator all ages
- Paediatric attenuated AED 1-8 years
- AED, adult shock > 8 years

Post Resuscitation Care

Priorities

Airway

Breathing

Circulation

Disability

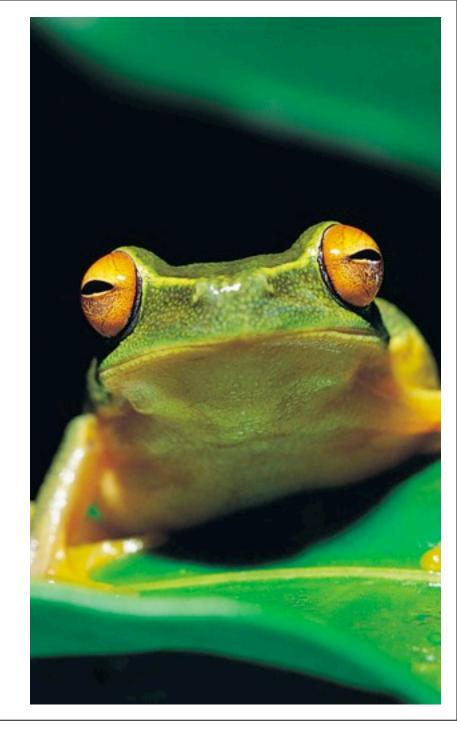




Advanced Paediatric Life Support



The Management of Cardiac Arrest



- Stimulate and assess response
- Basic life support
- Open airway
- 5 initial rescue breaths
- Check pulse and check for signs of circulation
- Assess rhythm
- Protocol
- Post resuscitation care