

Rescue Breathing

Adult	Child	Infant
One (1) breath every 5-6 seconds; 10-12 breaths / minute.	One breath every 3 seconds; 12-20 breaths / minute.	One breath every 3 seconds; 12-20 breaths / minute
If you are not sure that respiration's are adequate, proceed with rescue breathing	If you are not sure that respiration's are adequate, proceed with rescue breathing	If you are not sure that respiration's are adequate, proceed with rescue breathing

Mouth to Mask and Bag-Mask Device

Mouth to Mask	2 techniques acceptable: 1. <u>Cephalic Technique</u> (Rescuer at head) – This is used by a single rescuer when ventilations only are required or during two rescuer CPR 2. <u>Lateral Technique</u> – At the side of the victim using the head-tilt, chin lift. This can be used by a single rescuer when ventilations only are required or during one rescuer CPR
Bag-Valve-Mask Device	<i>Most effective when 2 persons are available.</i>

Foreign Body Airway Obstruction Responsive Patient

Adult	Child	Infant
Abdominal thrusts until <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object is dislodged or • Patient becomes unresponsive 	5 abdominal thrusts until <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object is dislodged or • Patient becomes unresponsive 	5 back blows (with the heel of the hand between the shoulder blades) (Remember to support the baby's head) 5 chest thrusts (support the baby's head) Check the patient Repeat until object is dislodged or patient becomes unresponsive

Foreign Body Airway Obstruction Unresponsive Patient

Adult	Child	Infant
CPR	CPR	CPR
Check airway (look for object) before giving breaths	Check airway before giving breaths	Check airway (look for object) before giving breaths
NO BLIND FINGERSWEEPS (Sweep ONLY if you see the object)		

Note:

1 - If patient is responsive and becomes unresponsive begin with looking in the airway, if you do not see the object begin CPR looking in the airway each time before you give breaths.

2 – If you find the patient unresponsive and do not know what the problem start with an initial assessment.

CPR

	Adult	Child	Infant
Assess for Pulse	Healthcare Provider CPR: Drop your fingers from the chin to the trachea; slide your fingers toward you one (1) inch and feel for the carotid pulse. Assess the pulse for <u>5 -10 seconds</u>	Healthcare Provider CPR: Drop your fingers from the chin to the trachea; slide your fingers toward you one (1) inch and feel for the carotid pulse. Assess the pulse for <u>5 - 10 seconds</u>	Healthcare Provider CPR: Find the brachial or femoral artery and gently feel for a pulse for <u>5 - 10 seconds</u>
Finding landmarks for chest compressions	Healthcare Provider CPR: Hands on the nipple line. Heel of one hand with other place on top of first hand.	Healthcare Provider CPR: Hand(s) on the nipple line. Heel of one hand.	Healthcare Provider CPR: 1 Rescuer CPR: Place the 2-3 fingers of one hand over the sternum, just below the intermammary line 2 Person CPR: Encircle the chest with your hands placing you thumbs just below the intermammary line
Ratio Compressions: Breaths	30:2 (1 and 2 Rescuer CPR)	30:2 (1 rescuer) 15:2 (2 rescuer)	30:2 (1 rescuer) 15:2 (2 rescuer)
Rate of Compressions	100 per minute	100 per minute	100 per minute
Depth of Compressions	1 ½ - 2 inches	1/3-1/2 the depth of the chest	
Important note for Child and Infant CPR		If the heartrate is less than 60 bpm with signs of poor perfusion, begin CPR	

AED

AED Precautions:

1. **Do Not** use in or around the water. **Make sure the patient's chest is dry.**
2. **Remove all medication patches** and wipe medication off the chest.
3. **Do not place the pad directly over the top of an implanted pace maker or defibrillator.**
4. **Shave chest hair if needed with supplied razor. DO NOT use pads to tear hair from chest.**
5. **Can be used on a patient as young as one (1) year of age. Use pediatric pads on a child under 8 years of age.**

Basic AED Protocols for Unwitnessed Arrest

1. Use AED after 2 minutes (5 cycles of compressions and breaths) of CPR. Deliver one shock. Continue with two minutes of CPR followed by another shock. Continue sequencing CPR and shocks until EMS arrives.
 - a. For Pediatrics:
 - (1) Sequencing is the same as for unwitnessed arrest in the adult patient.
2. If the battery or machine fails do CPR until EMS arrives and takes over.

Basic AED Protocols for Witnessed Arrest

1. Establish unresponsiveness, contact 911, pulse check, turn on AED and apply pads. Deliver one shock if indicated followed by 2 minutes (5 cycles of compressions and breaths). Analysis and shock again followed by 2 minutes of CPR, repeat until EMS arrives.

SEQECENCING for Unwitnessed Arrest

Steps	RESCUER
1	Perform an initial patient assessment checking airway, breathing and circulation
2	Perform CPR for 2 minutes (or 5 cycles of compressions and breaths)
3	Turn AED on.
4	Place pads on patient's chest (use pediatric pads for patients between 1 to 8 years of age)
5	Wait for AED to analyze the heart rhythm (Note: If another rescuer is doing CPR have them stop so the AED can analyze the heart rhythm).
6	If shock is indicated, ensure on one is touching the patient by looking around the patient and loudly and clearly stating: 1 – I'm Clear 2 – Your Clear 3 – We are all Clear
7	Press the shock button
8	Perform CPR for two minutes
9	Repeat steps 5-8 until EMS arrives on the scene

If witnessed arrest apply AED pads and shock if indicated and then follow sequence above.