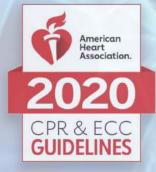


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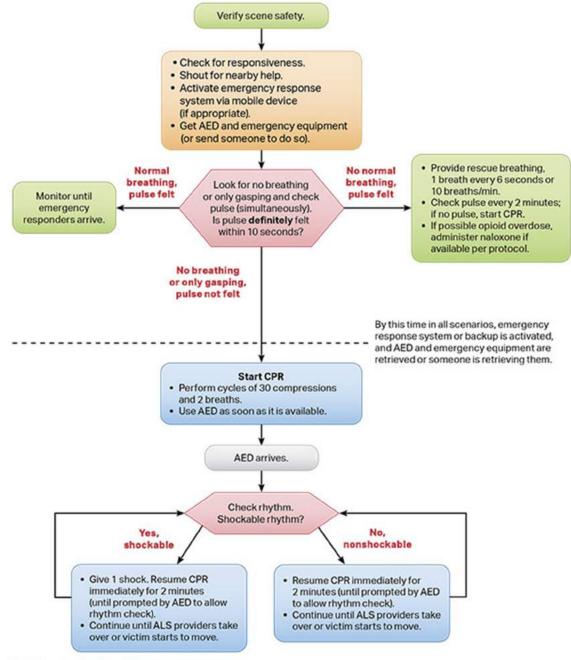
# BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

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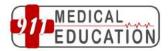
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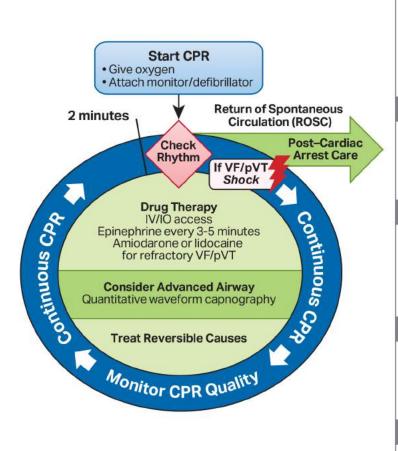
#### Adult Basic Life Support Algorithm for Healthcare Providers



<sup>© 2020</sup> American Heart Association



### Adult Cardiac Arrest Circular Algorithm



#### CPR Quality

- Push hard (at least 2 inches [5 cm]) and fast (100-120/min) and allow complete chest recoil.
- Minimize interruptions in compressions.
- Avoid excessive ventilation.
- · Change compressor every 2 minutes, or sooner if fatigued.
- If no advanced airway, 30:2 compression-ventilation ratio.
- Quantitative waveform capnography
   If PETCO<sub>2</sub> is low or decreasing, reassess CPR quality.

#### Shock Energy for Defibrillation

- Biphasic: Manufacturer recommendation (eg, initial dose of 120-200 J); if unknown, use maximum available. Second and subsequent doses should be equivalent, and higher doses may be considered.
- Monophasic: 360 J

#### **Drug Therapy**

or

- Epinephrine IV/IO dose: 1 mg every 3-5 minutes
- Amiodarone IV/IO dose: First dose: 300 mg bolus. Second dose: 150 mg.
- Lidocaine IV/IO dose: First dose: 1-1.5 mg/kg. Second dose: 0.5-0.75 mg/kg.

#### Advanced Airway

- Endotracheal intubation or supraglottic advanced airway
- Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor ET tube placement
- Once advanced airway in place, give 1 breath every 6 seconds (10 breaths/min) with continuous chest compressions

**Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)** 

- Pulse and blood pressure
- Abrupt sustained increase in PETCO<sub>2</sub> (typically ≥40 mm Hg)
- Spontaneous arterial pressure waves with intra-arterial monitoring

#### **Reversible Causes**

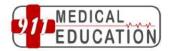
- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia

· Hydrogen ion (acidosis)

- Tamponade, cardiac
  Toxins
  - Thrombosis, pulmonary

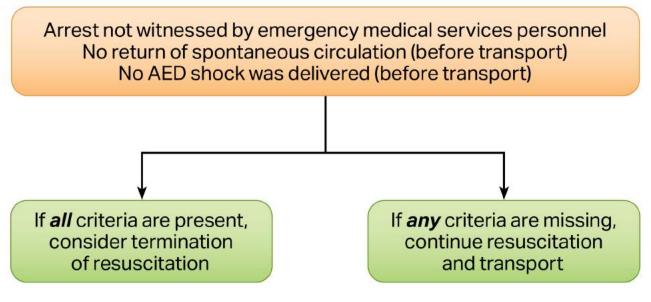
Tension pneumothorax

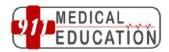
- Hypo-/hyperkalemiaHypothermia
- Thrombosis, coronary



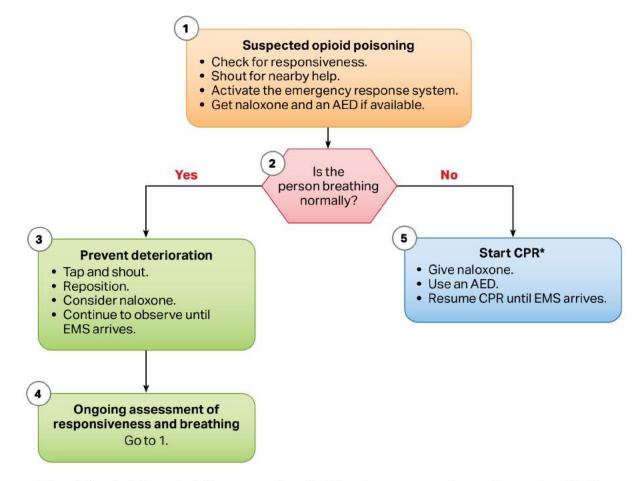
Page 3

## **BLS Termination of Resuscitation**





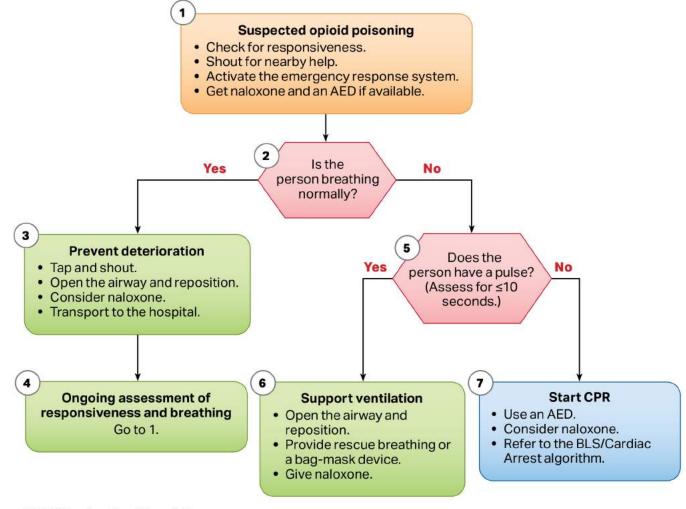
### **Opioid-Associated Emergency for Lay Responders Algorithm**

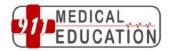


\*For adult and adolescent victims, responders should perform compressions and rescue breaths for opioid-associated emergencies if they are trained and perform Hands-Only CPR if not trained to perform rescue breaths. For infants and children, CPR should include compressions with rescue breaths.



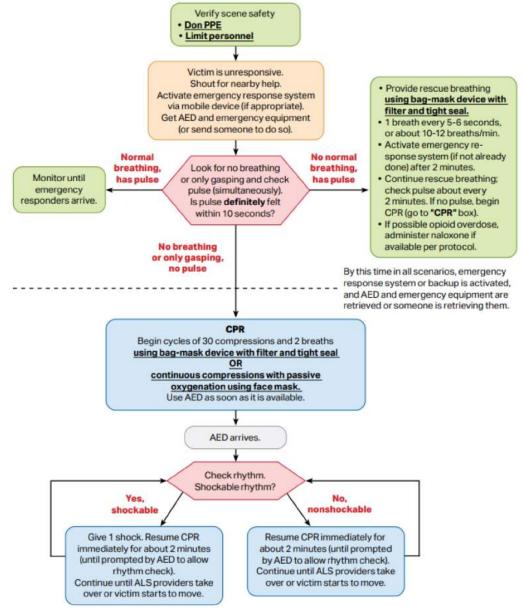
## **Opioid-Associated Emergency for Healthcare Providers Algorithm**

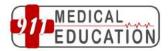




#### BLS Healthcare Provider Adult Cardiac Arrest Algorithm for Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 Patients

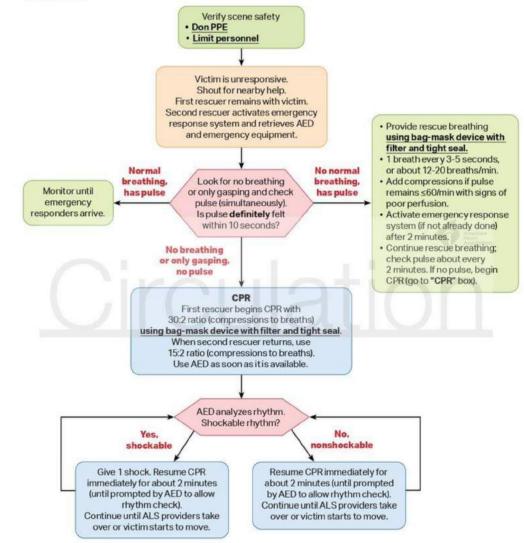
Updated April 2020





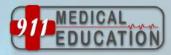
#### BLS Healthcare Provider Pediatric Cardiac Arrest Algorithm for 2 or More Rescuers for Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 Patients

Updated April 2020



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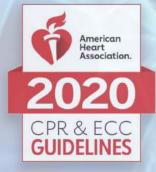


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