

Újraélesztés -2017

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Basic Life Support & Automated External Defibrillation Course

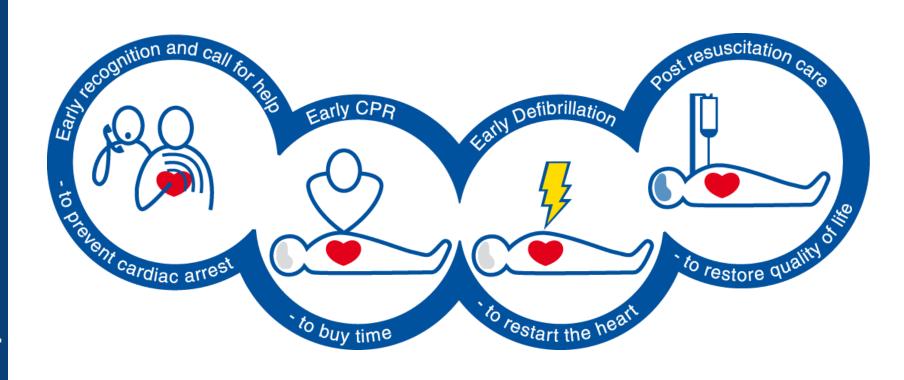


BACKGROUND

- Approximately 700,000 cardiac arrests per year in Europe
- Survival to hospital discharge presently approximately 5-10%
- Bystander CPR vital intervention before arrival of emergency services
- Early resuscitation and prompt defibrillation (within 1-2 minutes) can result in >60% survival



CHAIN OF SURVIVAL







Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions





APPROACH SAFELY!

Scene

Rescuer

Victim

Bystanders

Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



CHECK RESPONSE



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



CHECK RESPONSE



Shake shoulders gently
Ask "Are you all right?"
If he responds

- Leave as you find him.
- Find out what is wrong.
- Reassess regularly.



SHOUT FOR HELP



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



OPEN AIRWAY



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



CHECK BREATHING



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



CHECK BREATHING



 Look, listen and feel for NORMAL breathing

 Do not confuse agonal breathing with NORMAL breathing





Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



30 CHEST COMPRESSIONS



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

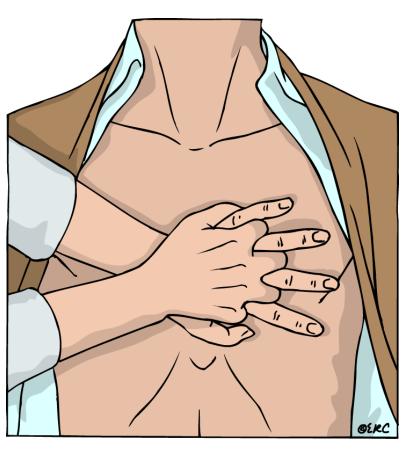
Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



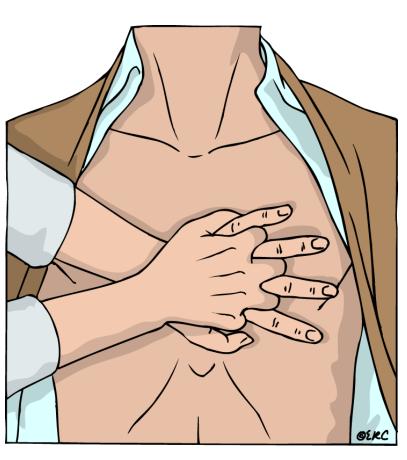
CHEST COMPRESSIONS



- Place the heel of one hand in the centre of the chest
- Place other hand on top
- Interlock fingers
- Compress the chest
 - Rate 100 120 min⁻¹
 - Depth min. 5 cm,max. 6 cm
 - Equal compression : relaxation



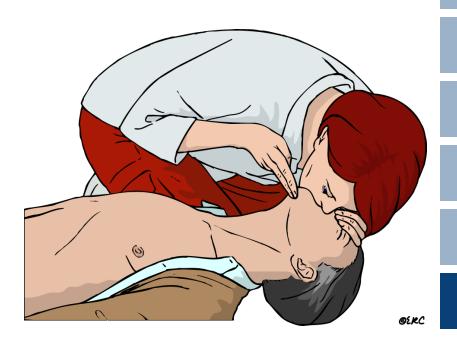
CHEST COMPRESSIONS



 When possible change CPR operator every 2 min



RESCUE BREATHS



Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions



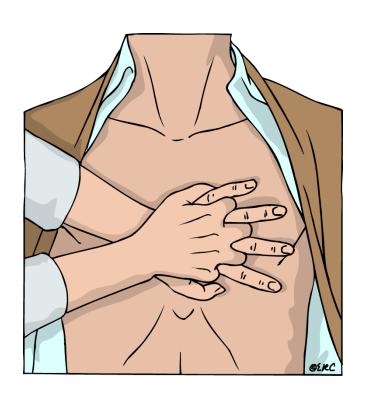
RESCUE BREATHS

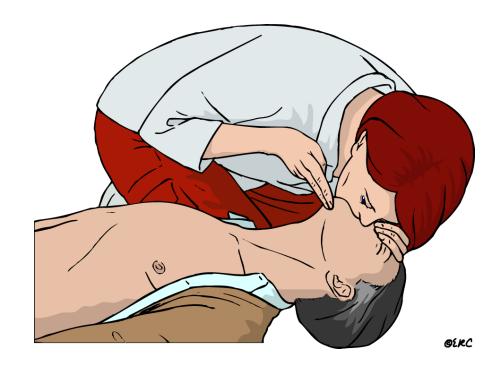


- Pinch the nose
- Take a normal breath
- Place lips over mouth
- Blow until the chest rises
- Take about 1 second
- Allow chest to fall
- Repeat



CONTINUE CPR





30





Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

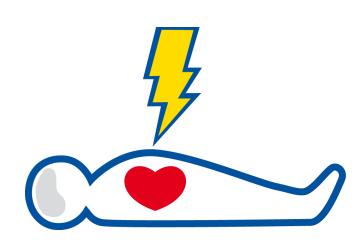
Call 104

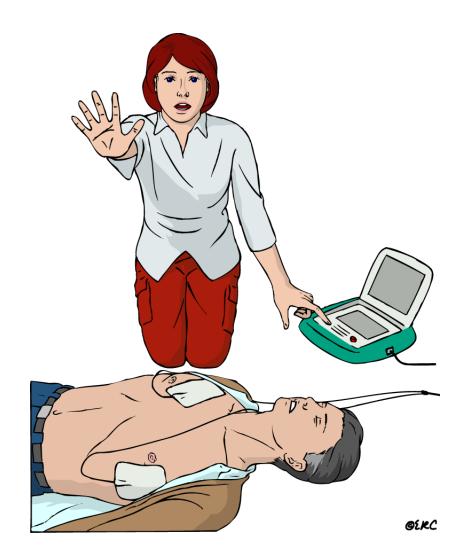
30 chest compressions





DEFIBRILLATION







Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

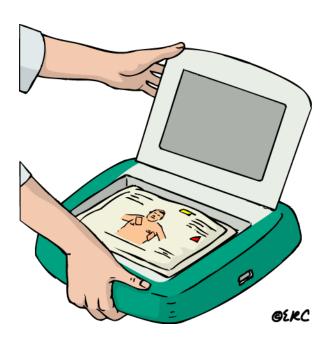
Call 104

Attach AED

Follow voice prompts



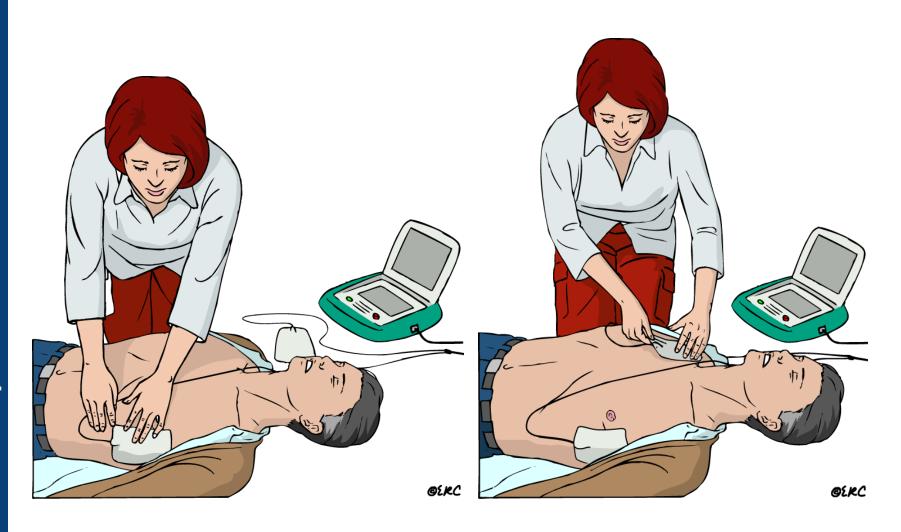
SWITCH ON AED



 Some AEDs will automatically switch themselves on when the lid is opened

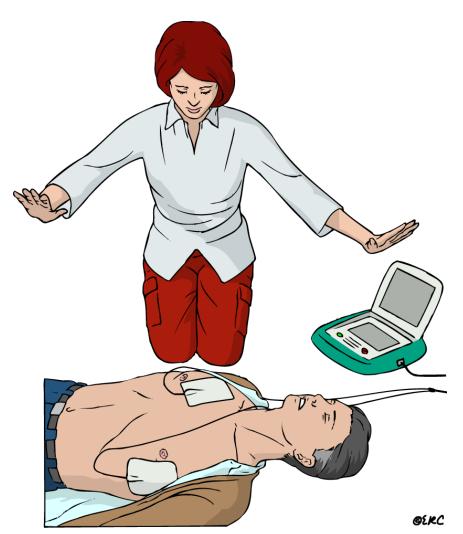


ATTACH PADS TO CASUALTY'S BARE CHEST



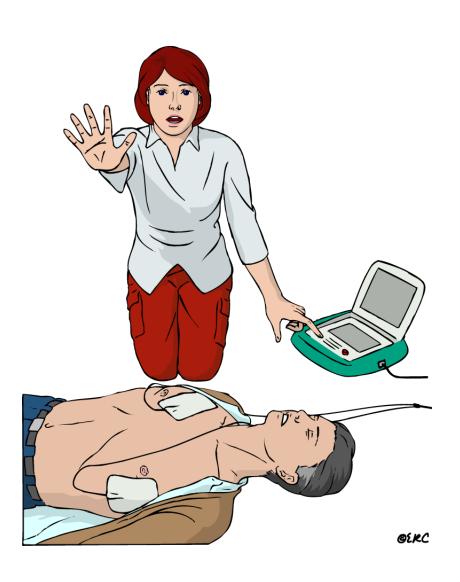


ANALYSING RHYTHM DO NOT TOUCH VICTIM



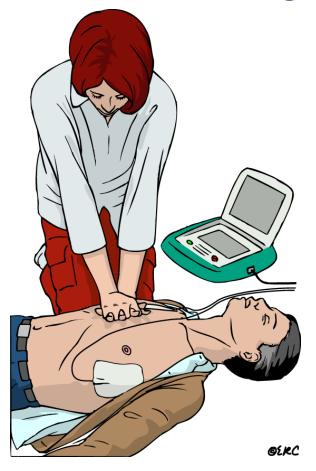


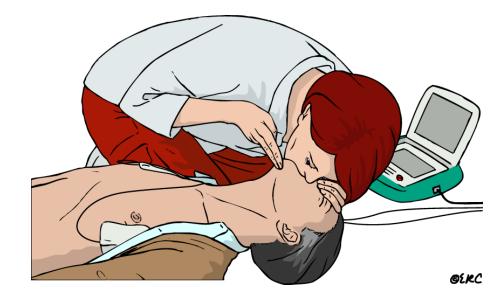
SHOCK INDICATED



- Stand clear
- Deliver shock

SHOCK DELIVERED FOLLOW AED INSTRUCTIONS





30

2



NO SHOCK ADVISED FOLLOW AED INSTRUCTIONS



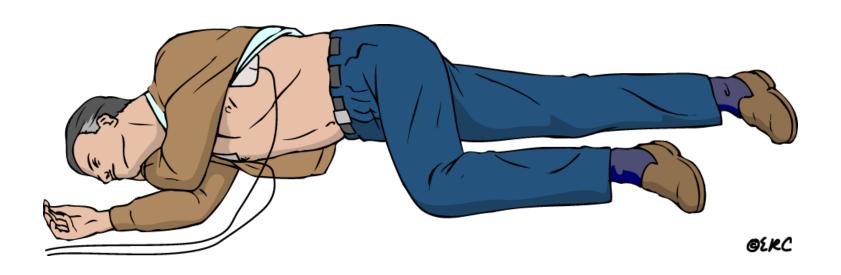


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2



IF VICTIM STARTS TO BREATHE NORMALLY PLACE IN RECOVERY POSITION



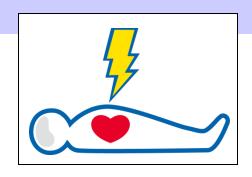












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Ap	proacn	safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths

Approach safely

Check response

Shout for help

Open airway

Check breathing

Call 104

Attach AED

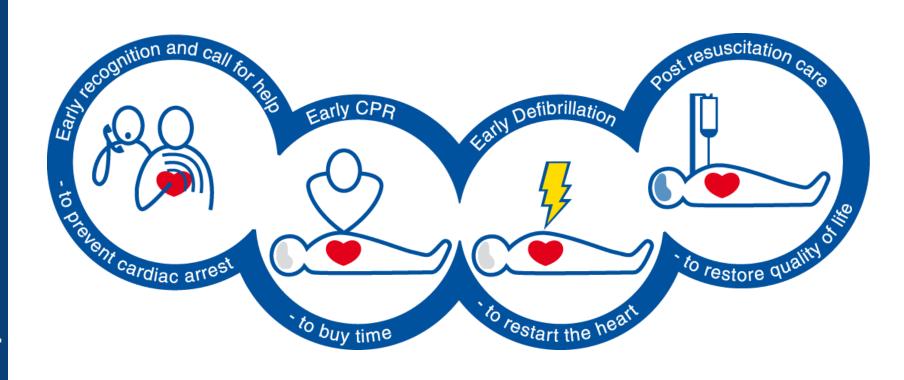
Follow voice prompts



Advanced Life Support



CHAIN OF SURVIVAL

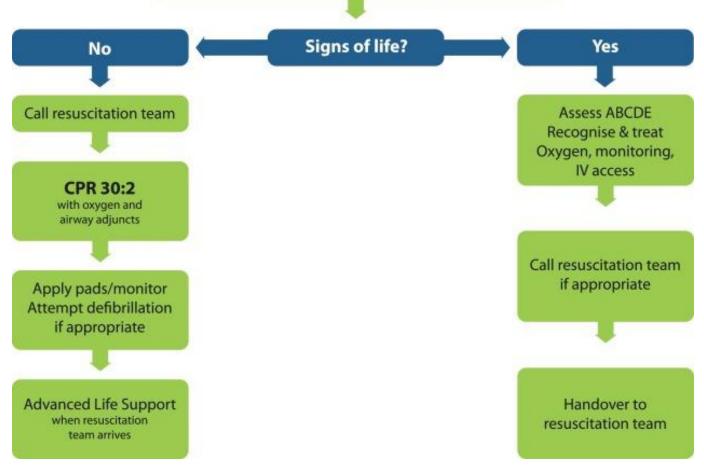




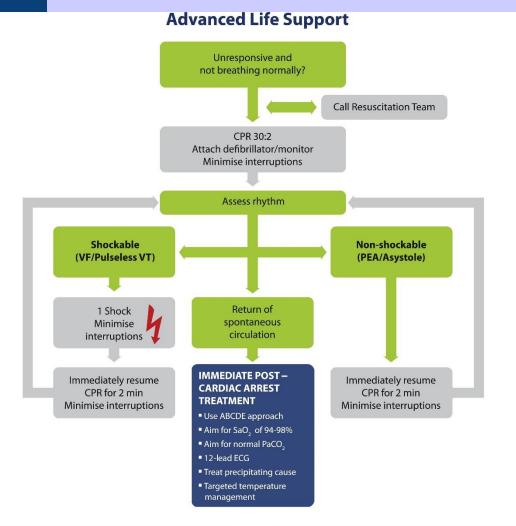
In-hospital Resuscitation

Collapsed / sick patient

Shout for HELP & assess patient







DURING CPR

- Ensure high quality chest compressions
- Minimise interruptions to compressions
- Give oxygen
- Use waveform capnography
- Continuous compressions when advanced airway in place
- Vascular access (intravenous or intraosseous)
- Give adrenaline every 3-5 min
- Give amiodarone after 3 shocks

TREAT REVERSIBLE CAUSES

Hypoxia Thrombosis – coronary or pulmonary

Hypovolaemia Tension pneumothorax Hypo-/hyperkalaemia/metabolic Tamponade – cardiac

Hypothermia/hyperthermia Toxins

CONSIDER

- Ultrasound imaging
- Mechanical chest compressions to facilitate transfer/treatment
- Coronary angiography and percutaneous coronary intervention
- Extracorporeal CPR



ICU, CCU, Cath.Lab

- 1. Confirm cardiac arrest and shout for help.
- 2. If the initial rhythm is VF/pVT, give up to three quick successive (stacked) shocks.
- 3. Rapidly check for a rhythm change and if appropriate ROSC after each defibrillation attempt.
- 4. Start chest compressions and continue CPR for 2 min if the third shock is unsuccessful.



Energy Level

• First shock: 150-200J (BTE), success rate: 90%

(at least 120 J if RLB, success rate: 85%)

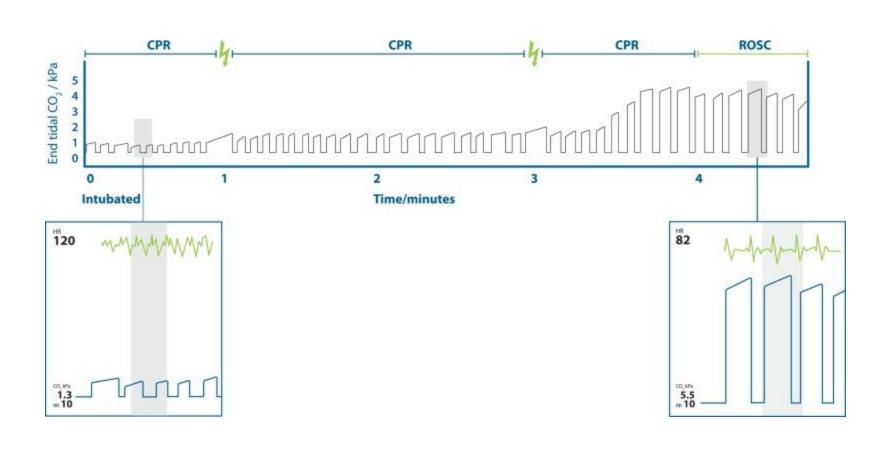
- Second shock: 150-360 J
- Third shock: 150-360 J



Airway

- Either an advanced airway (tracheal intubation or SGA) or a bag-mask for airway management during CPR
- The type of airway used may depend on the skills and training
- Comatose pts. after initial resuscitation ultimately require tracheal intubation







Drug

Adrenaline:

- •the first drug used in cardiac arrest of any cause: it is included in the ALS algorithm for use every 3–5 min of CPR (alternate cycles).
- preferred in the treatment of anaphylaxis
- •a second-line treatment for cardiogenic shock.
- •during cardiac arrest, the initial IV/IO dose of adrenaline is 1 mg.



Anti-arrhythmics

Amiodarone:

- refractory VF/pVT
- haemodynamically stable ventricular tachycardia (VT) and other resistant tachyarrhythmias
- •initial intravenous dose of 300 mg amiodarone, diluted in 5% glucose to a volume of 20 ml after the 3rd shock
- •150mg can be repeated after 5th shock