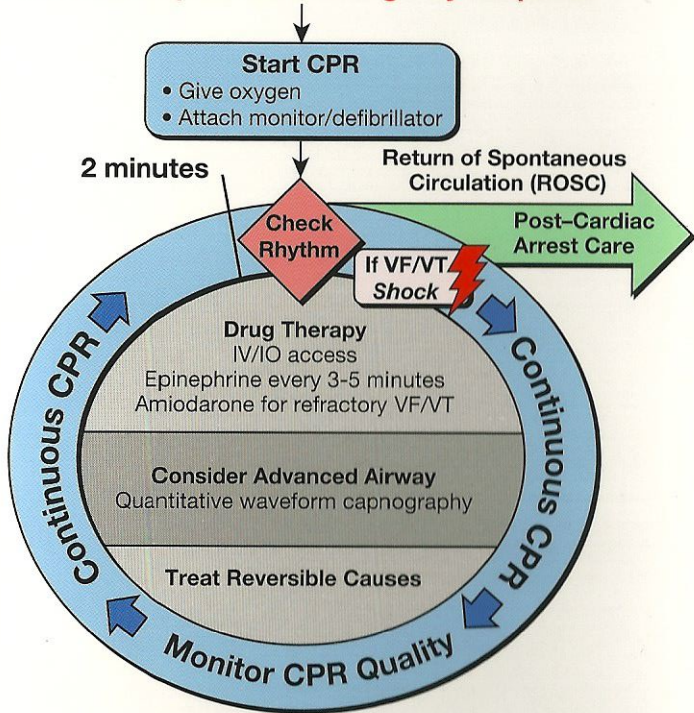


# Cardiac Arrest Circular Algorithm

## Shout for Help/Activate Emergency Response



## CPR Quality

- Push hard ( $\geq 2$  inches [5 cm]) and fast ( $\geq 100$ /min) and allow complete chest recoil
- Minimize interruptions in compressions
- Avoid excessive ventilation
- Rotate compressor every 2 minutes
- If no advanced airway, 30:2 compression-ventilation ratio
- Quantitative waveform capnography
  - If  $PETCO_2 < 10$  mm Hg, attempt to improve CPR quality
- Intra-arterial pressure
  - If relaxation phase (diastolic) pressure  $< 20$  mm Hg, attempt to improve CPR quality

## Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

- Pulse and blood pressure
- Abrupt sustained increase in  $PETCO_2$  (typically  $\geq 40$  mm Hg)
- Spontaneous arterial pressure waves with intra-arterial monitoring

## Shock Energy

- **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

- **Epinephrine IV/IO Dose:**  
1 mg every 3-5 minutes
- **Vasopressin IV/IO Dose:**  
40 units can replace first or second dose of epinephrine
- **Amiodarone IV/IO Dose:**  
First dose: 300 mg bolus.  
Second dose: 150 mg.

## Advanced Airway

- Supraglottic advanced airway or endotracheal intubation
- Waveform capnography to confirm and monitor ET tube placement
- 8-10 breaths per minute with continuous chest compressions

## Reversible Causes

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
- Hypo-/hyperkalemia
- Hypothermia
- Tension pneumothorax
- Tamponade, cardiac
- Toxins
- Thrombosis, pulmonary
- Thrombosis, coronary