أمير المُوْمِنِينَ عَلَى اللَّلِا: إِنَّ هَذَا الْعِلْمَوَ الْأَدَبَ تَمَنُ هَسِكَ فَاجَتَهِدُ فِى تَعَلَّمِهما فَمَا يَزِيدُ مِنْ عِلْمِكَ وَأَدَبِكَ يَزِيدُ فِى تَمَنِكُ وَقَدَرِكَ علم و ادب بهاى جان توست ، پس در آموختن آن دو كوشا باش و هرچه بر علم و ادبت افزوده گردد قدر و ارزشت بيشتر مى شود

Fall Leaves

BLS

(basic life support)

Dr. Jokar A Emergency Medicine Specialist 1397

Learning Objectives





First step ...

safety



• Shot for help

- Approach with care
- Free from danger
 - Evaluate A,B,C(C,A,B)

Initial Response

- Assess Responsiveness;
- Shake and shout VS Touch and talk



"Are you OK?"

Initial response (cont...)

Call for help

Shout loudly, "Help!Help!"

Call EMS Shout for help and Defibrillator



Ask bystanders who respond to your shouts to call the Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) immediately.

Emergency number: ______ (Fill in your local number.)

Activate the EMS system 115

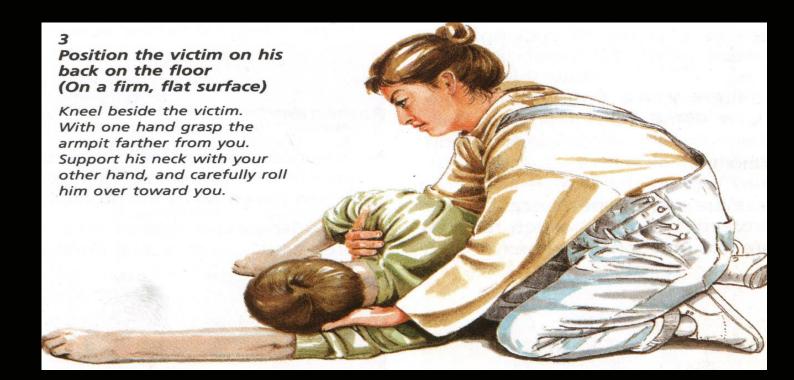
• call EMS, get an AED, start CPR & Defibrillation

• Victims of asphyxia (drowning) : give 5 cycles of CPR (2 min) then call EMS

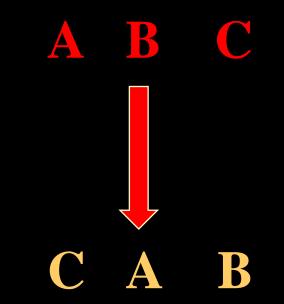
2 or more rescuer....
one should begin the CPR
second activates the EMS system and AED.

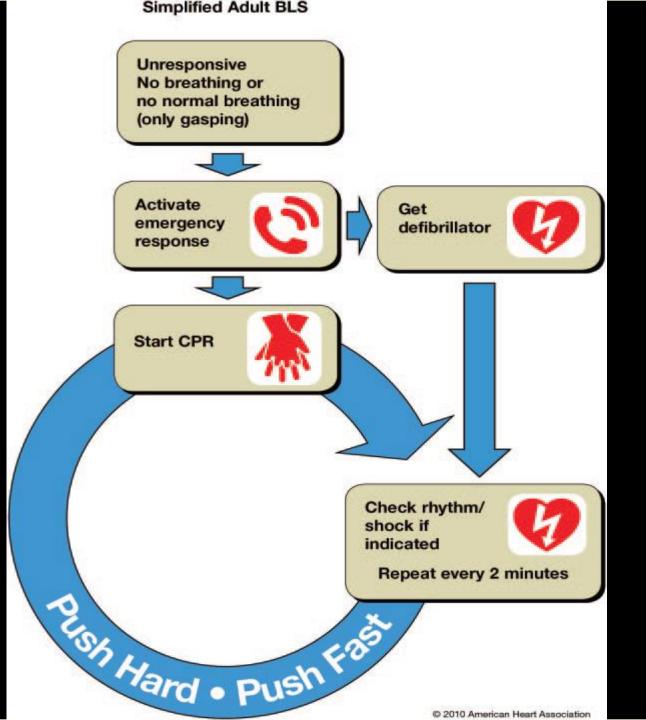
Initial response (cont...)

• Appropriately position the victim and yourself as a rescuer



Basic Life Support





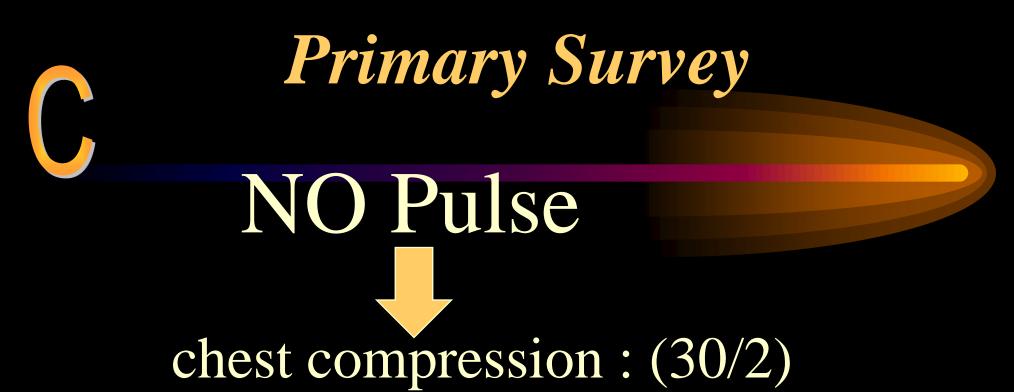


• Circulation assessment Check pulse (10S)

7 Check for a pulse in the neck Place two fingers on the victim's larynx in the middle of his neck. Slide your fingers downward to the groove between the trachea and the neck muscles. Press lightly for 5-10 seconds. Can you feel a pulse?

Laryngeal cartilages

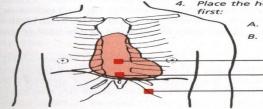
Carotid artery





Locating the position for chest compressions The chest is compressed over the lower half of the sternum, about 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths) above the base of the sternum.

- 1. Run your fingers along the lower rib margin to the notch in the center of the chest.
- 2. Mark a point 2 fingerbreadths above the notch.
- Place the heel of your hand on the sternum next to your two fingers.



- 4. Place the heel of your other hand on top of the first
 - A. One hand above the other.
 - B. With the fingers of both hands intertwined.
 - -Site of pressure
 - Base of the sternum
 - -Rib margin



2

3

C Primary Survey

Do not forget

• Rate at least 100/min

• Push hard $(1^{1/2}-2 \text{ inches})$

• Push fast

• Full chest recoil

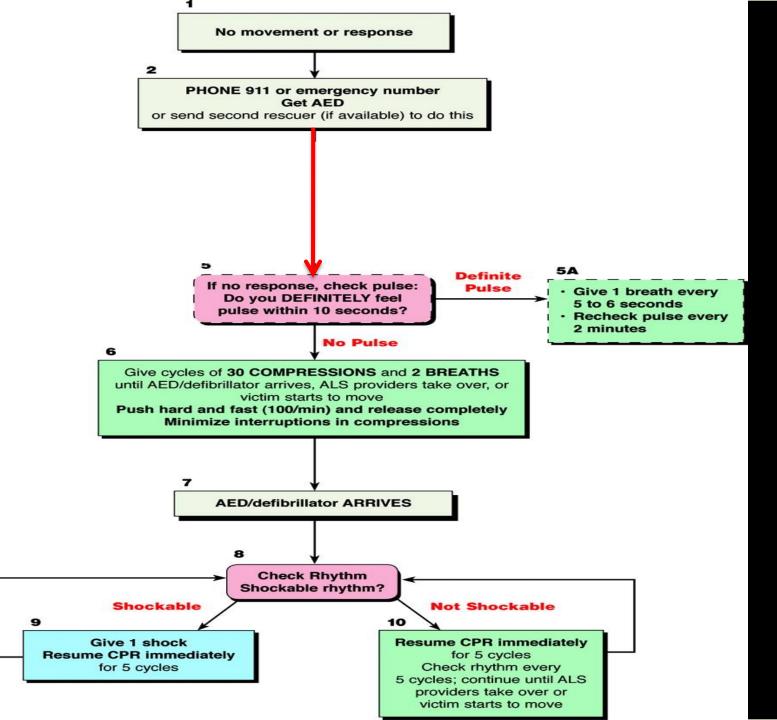
• Without interruption



• CPR should be continued until :

An AED arrives

EMS personnel take over CPR.





Open the airway :

LR : Head tilt - chin lift

HCP :

1-CS injury(+) : Head tilt - chin lift2- CS injury(-) : Jaw thrust



Ventilation while tilting the head with the triple airway maneuver Kneel alongside the victim and perform the triple maneuver. Ventilate him mouth-to-mouth while blocking his nostrils with your cheek.

The Triple Airway Maneuver Perform three movements simultaneously:

- 1. Push the lower jaw forward.

3

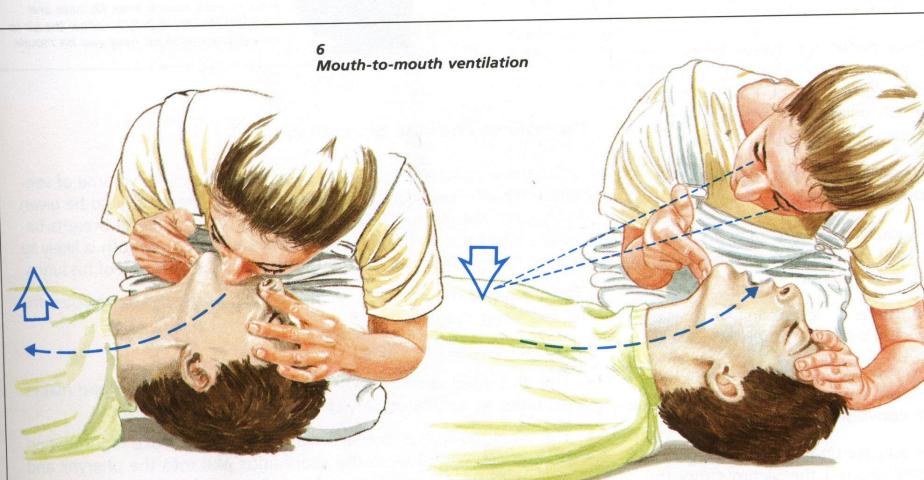
3

Tilt the head back.
 Open the mouth slightly.



• Breath if there is no breath, give two rescue breaths





(A) Ventilation

With the fingers of your hand that is on the victim's forehead, pinch his nostrils closed.

Seal your lips around his mouth and exhale until you see his chest rise.

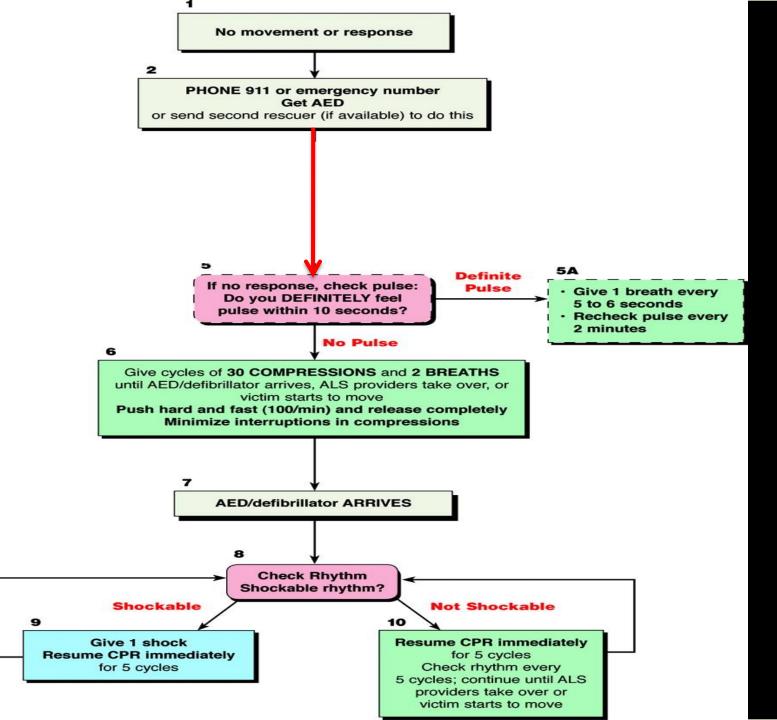
(B) Relaxation

Remove your mouth from his mouth and let go of his nose. Let the air escape from his lungs through his mouth and nose.

Rescue Breaths

- Give 2 rescue breaths
- Each over 1 second
- Enough volume to produce visible chest rise

 $(6-7 \text{ cc/kg} \sim 500-600 \text{ cc})$



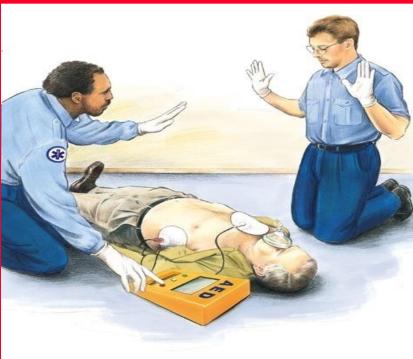
Defibrillator



Primary Survey

• Defibrillate

Power ON, Attach AED electrode pads (stop chest compression for pad placement), Analyze ("Clear"), Shock



Remember

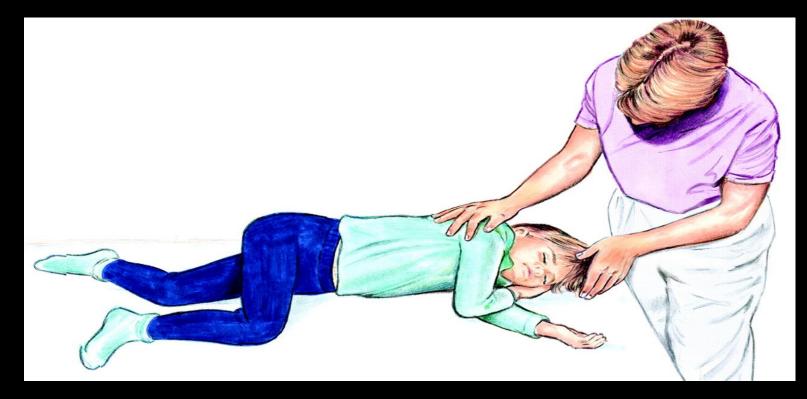
- After the first shock, you must promptly start CPR for 5 cycles (30/2) or 2 min.
- Then check rhythm and do according to BLS protocols

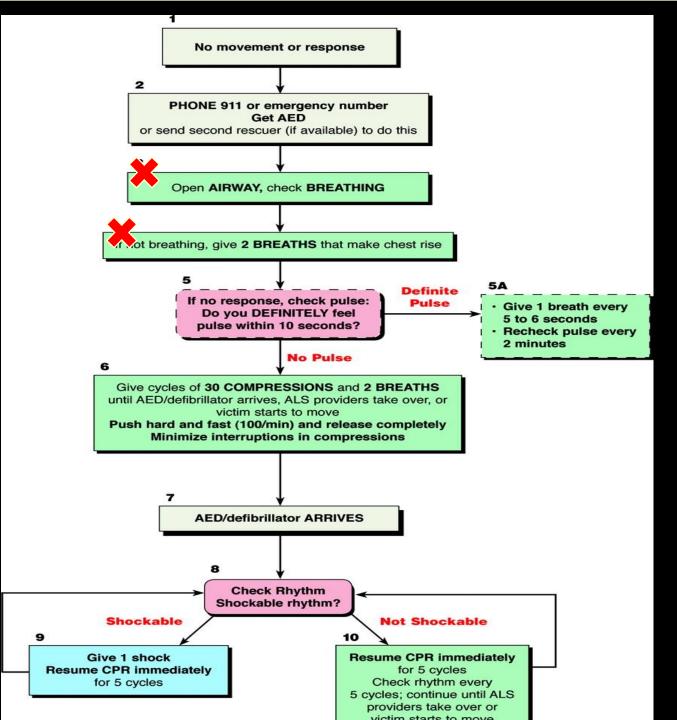
Summary of Basic Life Support

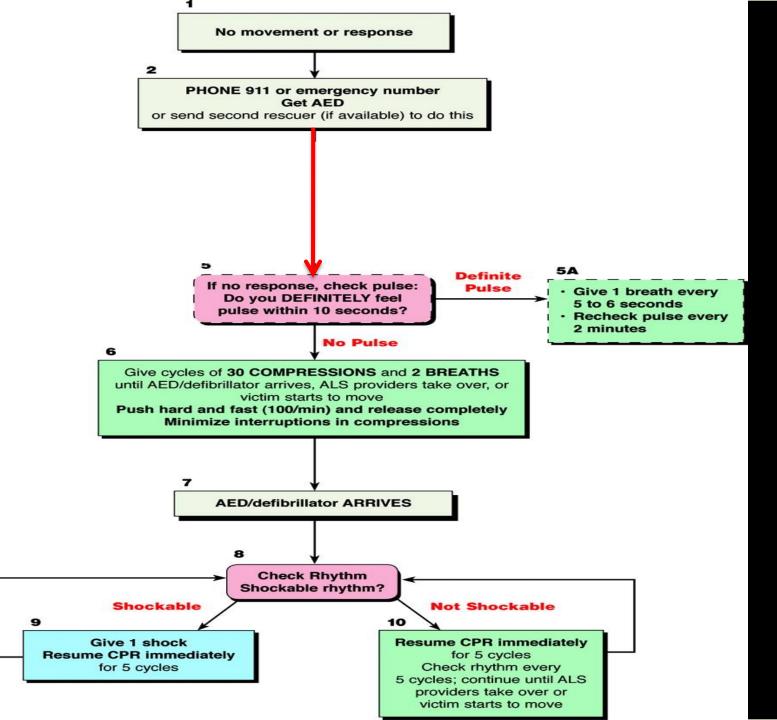
- Check safety
- Check responsiveness
- Activate EMS
- Assess circulation (check pulse for 10 Sec)
- Compress chest (100/min)
- Open the airway
- Check breathing (10 Sec)
- Give two effective breaths (each breath in 1 Sec)
- Attach defibrillator/monitor to assess the rhythm
- Defibrillate

Recovery Position

• If the victim is *breathing* and there is no evidence of trauma: turn him onto the side.



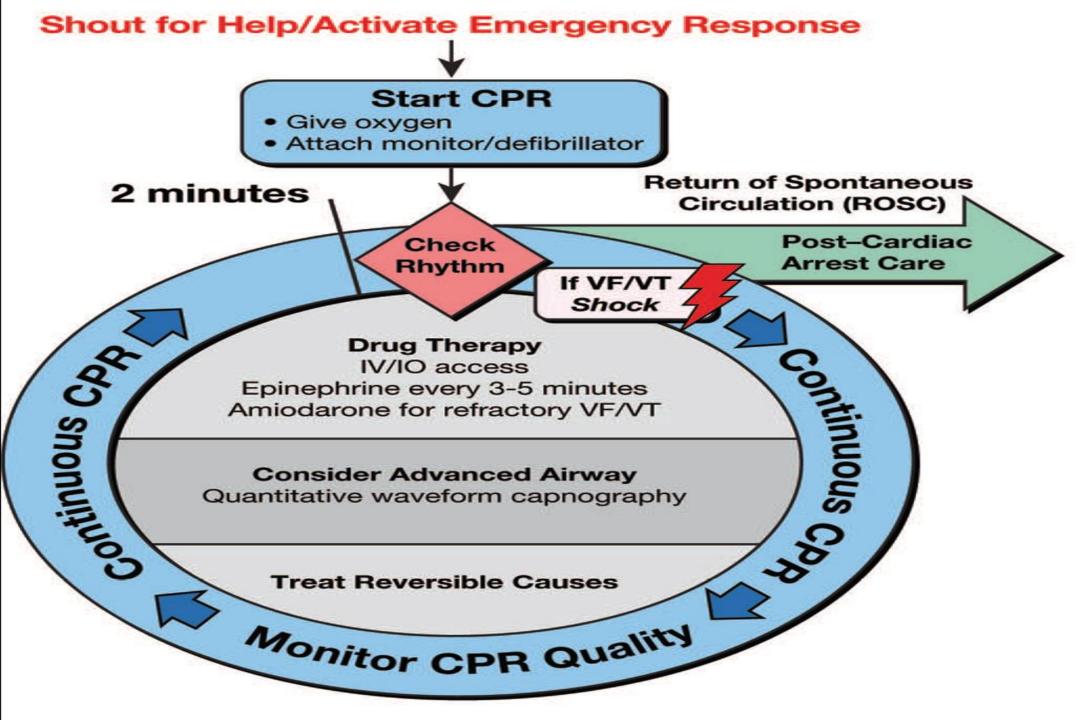


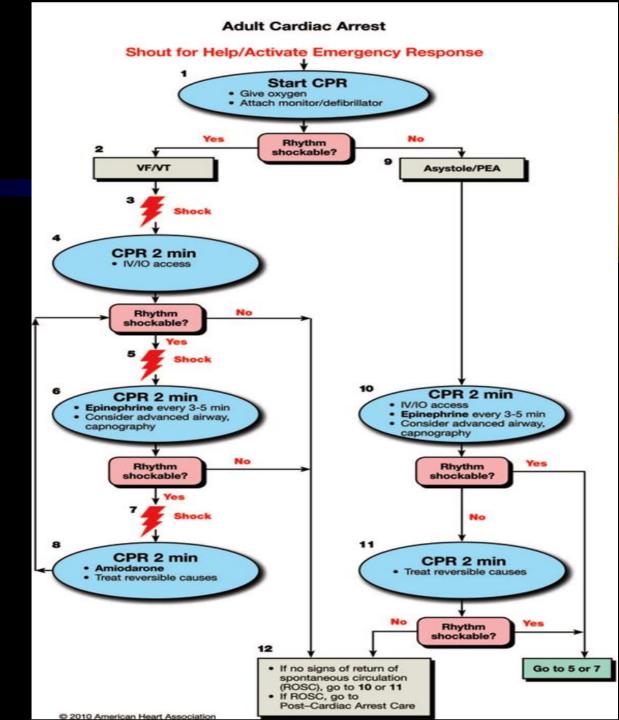




- The rhythm associated with the arrest
- Whether the collapse was witnessed
- Adequacy of CPR
- Age / underlying health of the patient

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CPR Quality

- Push hard (≥2 inches [5 cm]) and fast (≥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 compressionventilation ratio
- Quantitative waveform capnography
 - If PETCO₂ <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 PETCO₂ (typically ≥40 mm Hg)
- Spontaneous arterial pressure waves with intra-arterial monitoring

Shock Energy

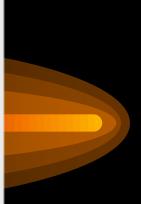
- Biphasic: Manufacturer recommendation (120-200 J); if unknown, use maximum available. Second and subsequent doses should be equivalent, and higher doses may be considered.
- Monophasic: 360 J

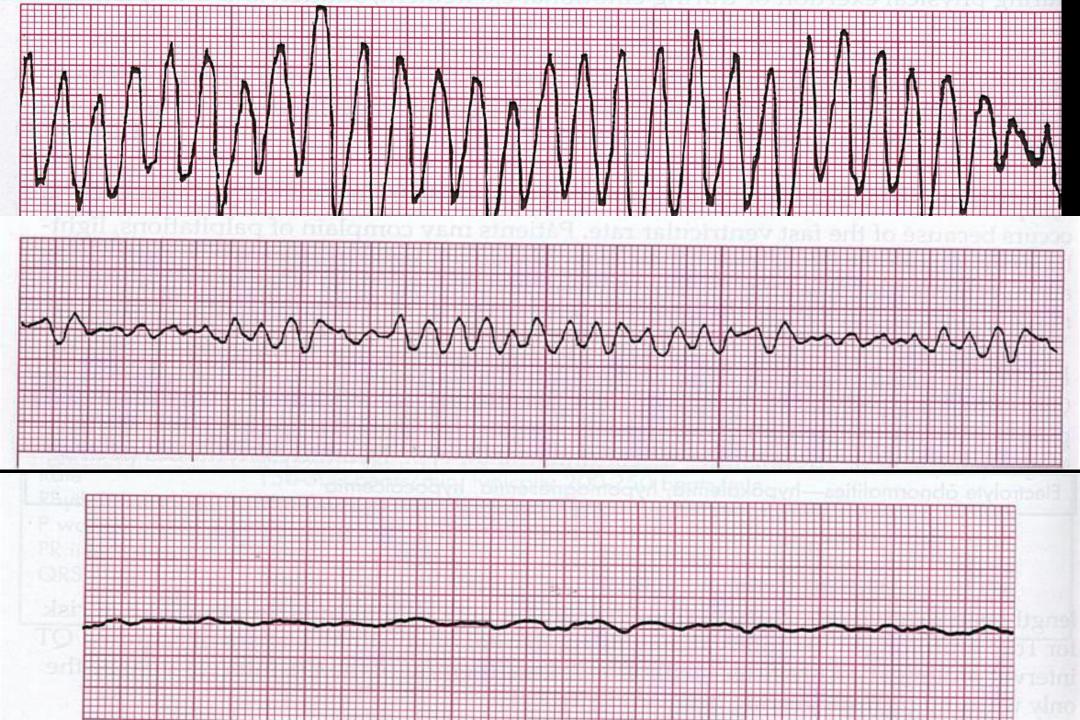
Drug Therapy

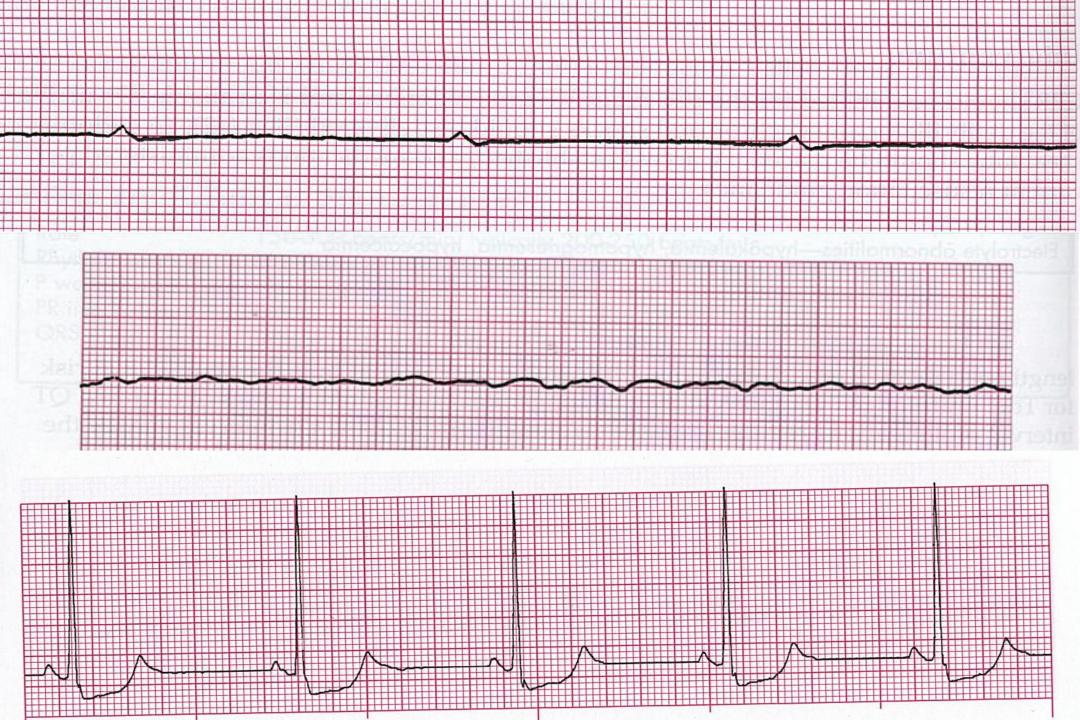
- Epinephrine IV/IO Dose: 1 mg every 3-5 minutes
- Vasopressin IV/IO Dose: 40 units can replace first or second dose of epinephrine
- Amiodarone IV/IO Dose: First dose: 300 mg bolus. Second dose: 150 mg.

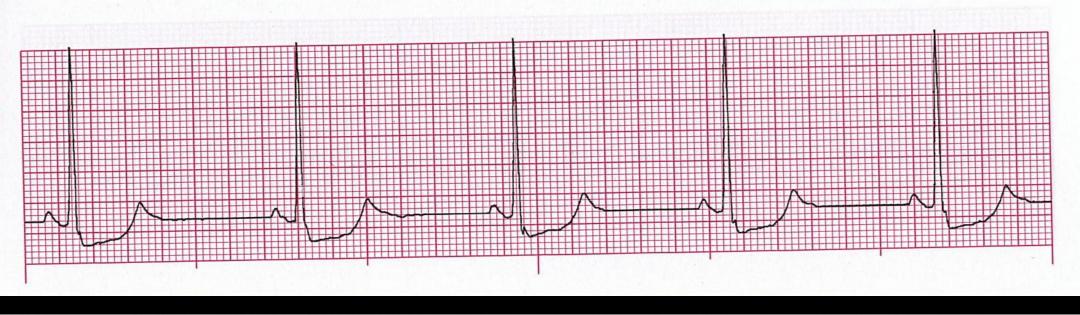
Advanced Airway

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

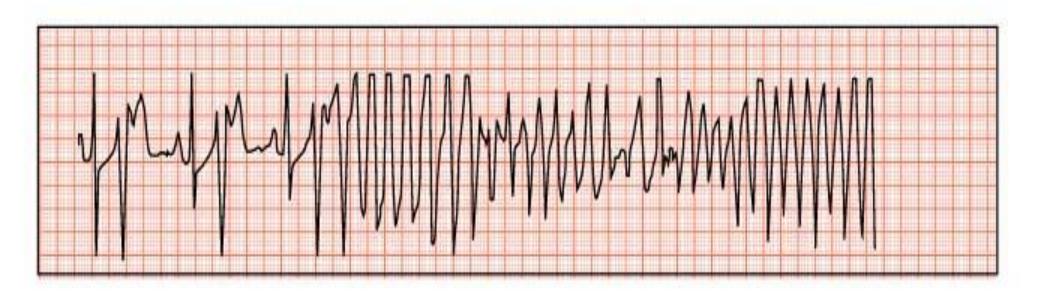




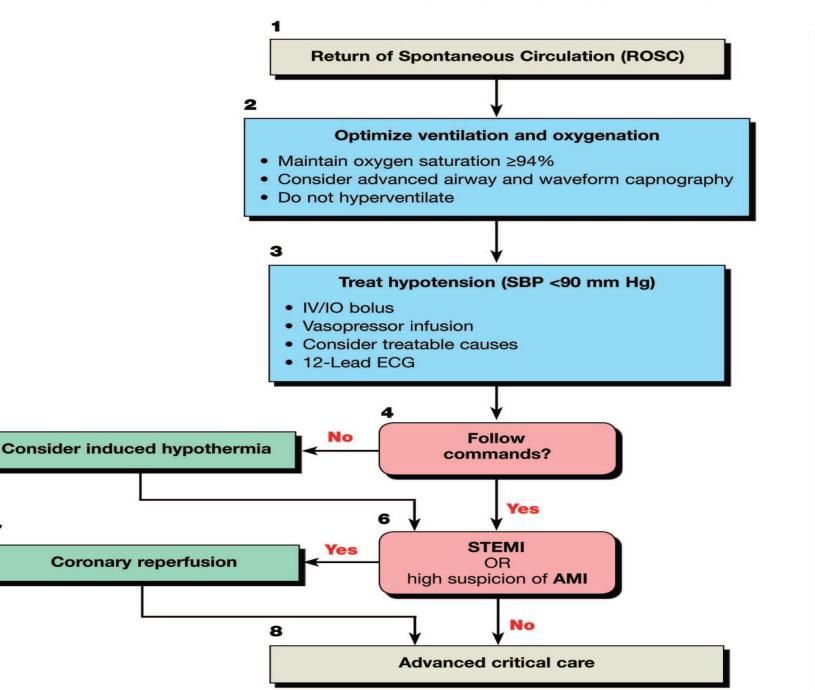








Adult Immediate Post–Cardiac Arrest Care



Doses/Details

Ventilation/Oxygenation

Avoid excessive ventilation. Start at 10-12 breaths/min and titrate to target $PETCO_2$ of 35-40 mm Hg. When feasible, titrate FIO_2 to minimum necessary to achieve $SpO_2 \ge 94\%$.

IV Bolus

1-2 L normal saline or lactated Ringer's. If inducing hypothermia, may use 4°C fluid.

Epinephrine IV Infusion:

0.1-0.5 mcg/kg per minute (in 70-kg adult: 7-35 mcg per minute)

Dopamine IV Infusion: 5-10 mcg/kg per minute

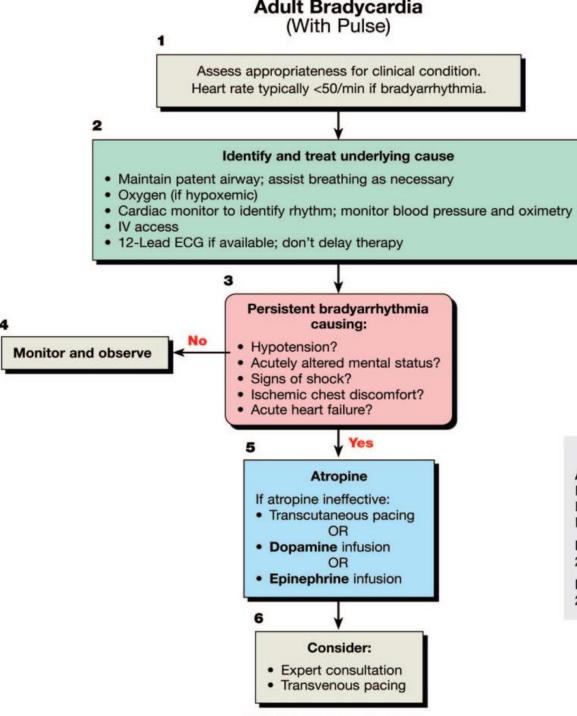
5-10 mcg/kg per minute

Norepinephrine IV Infusion:

0.1-0.5 mcg/kg per minute (in 70-kg adult: 7-35 mcg per minute)

Reversible Causes

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



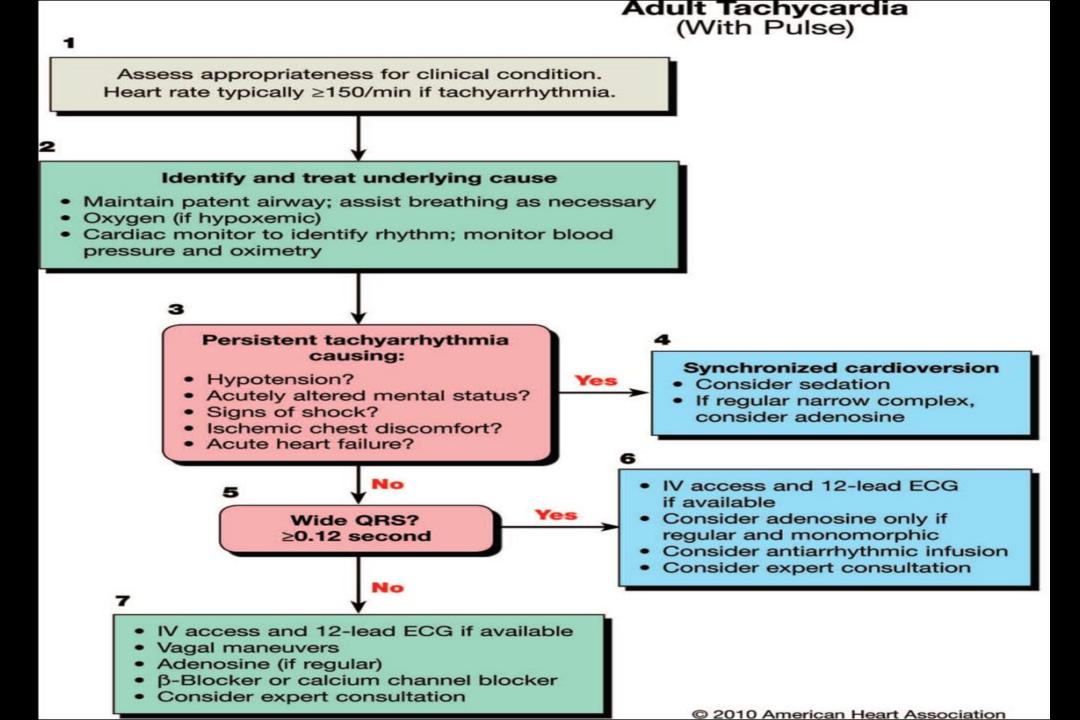
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Doses/Details

Atropine IV Dose: First dose: 0.5 mg bolus Repeat every 3-5 minutes Maximum: 3 mg

Dopamine IV Infusion: 2-10 mcg/kg per minute

Epinephrine IV Infusion: 2-10 mcg per minute



Doses/Details

Synchronized Cardioversion Initial recommended doses:

- Narrow regular: 50-100 J
- Narrow irregular: 120-200 J biphasic or 200 J monophasic
- Wide regular: 100 J
- Wide irregular: defibrillation dose (NOT synchronized)

Adenosine IV Dose:

First dose: 6 mg rapid IV push; follow with NS flush. Second dose: 12 mg if required.

Antiarrhythmic Infusions for Stable Wide-QRS Tachycardia

Procainamide IV Dose:

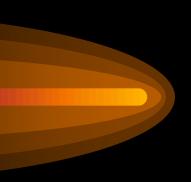
20-50 mg/min until arrhythmia suppressed, hypotension ensues, QRS duration increases >50%, or maximum dose 17 mg/kg given. Maintenance infusion: 1-4 mg/min. Avoid if prolonged QT or CHF.

Amiodarone IV Dose:

First dose: 150 mg over 10 minutes. Repeat as needed if VT recurs. Follow by maintenance infusion of 1 mg/min for first 6 hours.

Sotalol IV Dose:

100 mg (1.5 mg/kg) over 5 minutes. Avoid if prolonged QT.



Thanks for your attention