

SURVIVAL FLIGHT

History

- Time of arrest
- SAMPLE
- Medications
- Possibility of foreign body
- Hypothermia

Signs and Symptoms

- Unresponsive
- Cardiac arrest

Differential

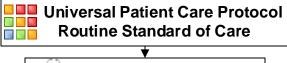
- Respiratory failure
 - Foreign body, Secretions, Infection (croup, epiglotitis)
- Hypovolemia (dehydration)
- Congenital heart disease
- Trauma
- Tension pneumothorax, cardiac tamponade, pulmonary embolism
- Hypothermia
- Toxin or medication
- Electrolyte abnormalities (Glucose, K)
- Acidosis

AT ANY TIME

Return of Spontaneous Circulation

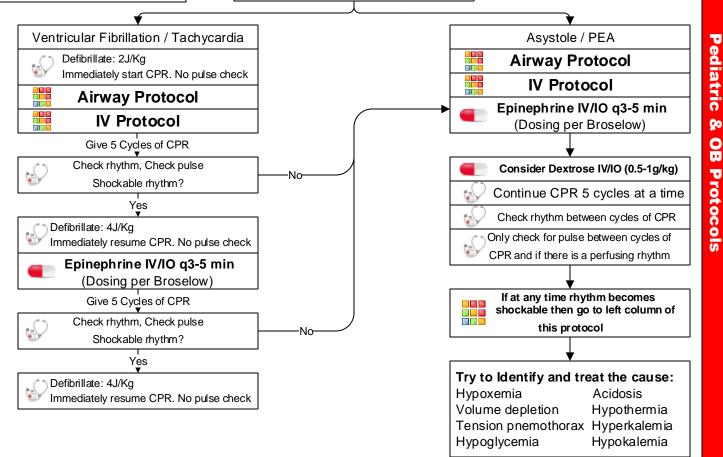


Go to Post Resuscitation Protocol



CPR per AHA guidelines





Pearls

- Recommended Exam: Mental Status
- Monophasic and Biphasic waveform defibrillators should use the same energy levels noted above.
- In order to be successful in pediatric arrests, a cause must be identified and corrected.
- Airway is the most important intervention. This should be accomplished immediately. Patient survival is often dependent on airway management success.