



Adult medical cardiac arrest checklist

Date: Resuscitation team coordinator:

Incident number: Initial rhythm:

Carry out procedures that are within your scope of practice

ON ARRIVAL

- Manage the environment to ensure 360 access to the patient; if necessary, move the patient to the improve access.
- If not dispatched to a confirmed arrest, ensure that EOC is updated.
- Additional resources required and, if so, requested?
- Ensure effective chest compressions by:
 - time off chests **under five seconds**
 - defibrillator in manual mode
 - CPR puck in use
 - metronome in use
 - clinician performing CPR swapped every **two minutes**
- High flow oxygen attached to BVM and bag inflated.
- Airway kit dump established.
- Consider contacting CCD on 202 with a clinical sitrep if patient could benefit from enhanced or critical care.

DURING RESUSCITATION

- Establish resuscitation team leader who holds the check list. Communicate name with team.
- Share names and clinical grades with team.
- Decide on manual CPR or mechanical CPR as appropriate.
- Appropriate shocks being delivered at 200J biphasic.
- Advanced airway effective and ventilating.
- Apply ETCO2 immediately.
- Monitor ETCO2 via capnography:
 - Is there a box wave form?
 - If <1.5 kPa, why? (check for hyperventilation).
 - Good chest compressions will result in improved ETCO2.
 - Sudden improvement of ETCO2 may indicate a ROSC.
- Vascular IV/ IO access secured, flushed and IV fluids attached.
- Adrenaline & amiodarone cross checked and given as indicated.

ALS ESTABLISHED

- History of event obtained from any bystanders.
- After six shocks, change pads and placement to anterior/posterior. (Contact CCD for persistent shockable rhythm)
- Aetiology and working diagnosis considered.
- BM & temperature measured.
- 4H & 4T excluded or managed as appropriate. Rationale for exclusion
 - hypoxia
 - hypovolemia
 - hypothermia
 - hypo/hyperkalaemia
 - tension pneumothorax
 - thromboembolic
 - toxins
 - tamponade
- Consideration to transport any patient that could have improved outcome if rapidly transferred to hospital.

Clinical advice line 07753 950843

Critical care desk 01245 444496/ CH 202

Shocks @1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6..... Change pads 7.....8.....9.....10..... ROSC@.....lost.....2nd.....lost.....3rd.....
Adrenaline@ 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10..... Amiodarone@1.....2(1/2dose).....

UPON ROSC

Confirm the change of rhythm/ morphology supports life with palpable central pulses.

Airway – advanced device in situ, patent, tolerated.

Breathing – ETCO2 trace, RR, SPO2, spontaneous breathing , ventilator considered.

- ETCO2 optimised to 4.0-4.5 KPa.
- Decrease ventilation rate to increase KPa.

Circulation – peripheral pulses, HR, BP

- If BP < 90, 250mls normal saline administered.
- If BP still <90 contact CAL/CCD for support to administer inotropic support.
- If symptomatically bradycardic consider atropine.

Disability – measure GCS, pupil response, BM.

Evaluate – diagnostic ECG obtained. If ECG shows a STEMI aim to attend a PPCI centre irrespective of GCS.

If the patient is breathing spontaneously or moving, consider updating CCD.

Consider remaining on scene until the post ROSC care is attempted.

Duty of care passed to (call-sign).....@...../
Hospital (name).....@.....
PLE / ROLE recognised @.....
By (name).....Call-sign.....

POST ROSC CARE BUNDLE

Post ROSC management plan shared with team and family supported.

Consider the use of a ventilator if not already in use.

- <10 support with **one ventilation** every **six seconds**.
- >10 support ventilations to maintain 4.0-4.5 KPa (aiming for SPO2 94-98%).

Extrication planned any additional equipment or resources obtained.

Extrication undertaken having ensured horizontal patient positioning, sufficient oxygen, management of wires and tubing.

Allow passive hypothermia. Cover to maintain dignity only.

If indicated, nearest PPCI centre contacted.

PRE CRITICAL CARE CHECK LIST

Cylinder (CD) O₂ x2.

Charged unused LSU with both catheters .

Patient packaged skin to scoop.

Patient extricated to ambulance.

Bilateral patent vascular access, with 500ml saline hung but not running unless clinically indicated.

DECISION SUPPORT

Clinical advice line contacted if PPCI refused to take indicated patient.

Abandoning resuscitation as futile considered if ALL of the following are met:

- a minimum of 20 minutes of high quality ALS has been undertaken
- the patient is in a non-shockable rhythm
- if presenting with a Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA) the capnography is bellow 1.2 KPa
- there are no potentially reversible causes.

Risk of the following excluded:

- drowning
- hypothermia
- poisoning or overdose
- pregnancy
- if patient is under 18

In any other circumstances, clinical advice line contacted for remote decision support prior to termination of resuscitative efforts.

All ambulance staff involved in resuscitation efforts agree to support termination of efforts.

QA form completed & crew debriefed.

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