#### VI. AED use for Heart Attack/Sudden Cardiac Arrest

- A. Follow current American Heart Association (AHA) Guidelines
- B. Rescue breathing
  - 1. Mouth-to-mouth
  - 2. Mouth-to-mask
  - 3. Bag Valve Mask (BVM)

#### C. AED

- 1. Basic AED operation
- 2. Using the AED
- 3. Troubleshooting and other considerations
- D. Care for Heart Attack
  - 1. Activate EMS
  - 2. Obtain A.E.D. for early defibrillation
  - 3. Position of comfort/assist with nitro as prescribed
  - 4. Treat for shock
- E. Sudden Cardiac Arrest
  - 1. Signs/symptoms
  - 2. Activate EMS
  - 3. Obtain A.E.D. for early defibrillation
  - 4. Begin CPR
  - 5. Support chain of survival
- F. CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) Coordinated with AED
  - 1. Adult rescue breathing/CPR
    - a. Rescue breathing, 1 breath each 5 seconds (with CPR mask)

- b. CPR 30 compression, 2 breaths (one- and two-rescuer)
- c. Depth 2-2.4 inches
- d. Rate 100-120 compressions/minute (heel of two hands)
- 2. Child Rescue Breathing/CPR
  - a. Rescue breathing, 1 breath each 3 seconds (with CPR mask)
  - b. CPR 30 compressions, 2 breaths (one rescuer)
  - c. CPR 15 compressions, 2 breaths (two rescuers)
  - d. Depth about 2 inches (heel of one or two hands)
  - e. Rate 100-120 compressions/minute
- 3. Infant Rescue Breathing /CPR
  - a. Rescue breathing 1 "puff" each 3 seconds (with CPR mask)
  - b. CPR 30 compressions 2 "puffs" of air (one rescuer)
  - c. Tips of two fingers with below nipple line
  - d. Depth about ½ to 1 inch
  - e. CPR 15 compressions 2 "puffs" of air (two rescuers)
- G. Recovery Position
- IX. Patient Movement
  - A. Emergency Movement
  - B. Move Only When Necessary (Imminent Danger, Treatment Assessment, etc.)
  - C. Spinal Immobilization Techniques
    - 1. C-collar is now contraindicated in 2015 guidelines
  - D. General Guidelines
    - 1. Plan ahead
    - 2. Reassure victim

- 3. Victim stability
- E. Lifts and Carries, Including:
  - 1. Shoulder drag
  - 2. Soft litters
  - 3. Manual extractions
  - 4. Fore/aft carry AKA trunk-leg carry
  - 5. Side-by-side carries AKA two-handed seat
  - 6. Shoulder belt
- F. Additional considerations discussed in active shooter situations
- X. Tactical and Rescue First Aid Principles Applied to Violent Circumstances
  - A. Principles of Tactical Emergency Casualty Care
  - B. Determining Treatment Priorities
- XI. Trauma Emergencies
  - A. Amputations
    - 1. Concern for bleeding control (tourniquet)
    - 2. Pack amputated part in clean dressing and keep cool
    - 3. Transport amputated part with victim
  - B. Chest Injuries Closed-Chest Injury
    - 1. Assessment
      - a. May have fractures
      - b. Flail segment
      - c. Compromised breathing
    - 2. Treatment
      - a. Place victim on injured side, or provide support to flail segment

- b. Monitor ABCs
- c. Treat for shock
- C. Chest Trauma Open or Penetrating Chest Injury
  - 1. Assessment
    - a. Open or penetrating chest injuries
    - b. May be "sucking chest wound"
  - 2. Treatment
    - a. Application of chest seal(s) over puncture/penetration
      - 1) Visualize wound site
      - 2) Clean area
      - 3) Apply seal
      - 4) Check respirations
      - 3. Place on injured side
      - 4. Monitor ABCs
      - 5. Treat for shock

### E. Bleeding Control

- 1. Direct pressure over injury to soft tissue (use PPE)
- 2. Pressure dressing and bandage
- 3. Tourniquet device
  - a. Including different commercially available or improvised devices
- 4. Hemostatic dressing (wound packing)
  - a. Approved dressing
  - b. Different types of dressings
- 5. Chest seals and dressing

- F. CPR (See Section VI, above)
  - 1. BLS CPR continues to provide effective rescue breathing and compressions
  - 2. EMSA 2105 added applying Automated External Defibrillator (AED) operation
  - 3. Goal to deliver high-quality CPR
- D. Course requirements for successful completion
  - 1) Skills demonstrations
  - 2) Written examination of cognitive skills

### **ADULT CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION**

Student Name	BADGE

Skill Step	Critical Performance Criteria	PASS	FAIL	
1	Verbalizes Scene Safety BSI/PPEs			
2	Checks responsiveness (unresponsive patient)			
3	Verbalizes activation of EMS			
4	Opens airway, checks breathing/circulation (5-10 seconds) (Pulse, no breathing)			
5	Opens airway, delivers one rescue breath each 5 seconds, using CPR mask and bag valve device (continues for 2 minutes, re-assesses) ( <i>No pulse, no breathing</i> )			
6	Provides 30 chest compressions bottom ½ of sternum, 100-120/minute 2-2.4 inches deep, uses heel of "stacked" hands, full recoil after each compression, delivers two breaths for each "cycle"			
7	After 5 cycles or after each 2 minutes, re-checks pulse and breathing			
Instructor Comments				
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Instructor Signature	
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Print Instructor Name	
Date	