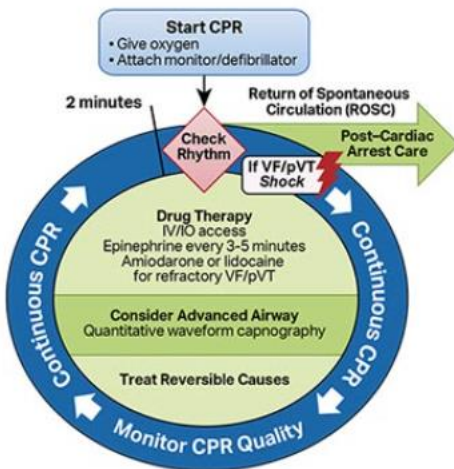


## Adult Cardiac Arrest Circular Algorithm



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CPR Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push hard (at least 2 inches [5 cm]) and fast (100-120/min) and allow complete chest recoil.</li> <li>• Minimize interruptions in compressions.</li> <li>• Avoid excessive ventilation.</li> <li>• Change compressor every 2 minutes, or sooner if fatigued.</li> <li>• If no advanced airway, 30:2 compression-ventilation ratio.</li> <li>• Quantitative waveform capnography                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If PETCO<sub>2</sub> is low or decreasing, reassess CPR quality.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Shock Energy for Defibrillation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Biphasic:</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Monophasic:</b> 360 J</li> </ul>		
Drug Therapy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Epinephrine IV/IO dose:</b> 1 mg every 3-5 minutes</li> <li>• <b>Amiodarone IV/IO dose:</b> First dose: 300 mg bolus. Second dose: 150 mg.</li> <li>or</li> <li>• <b>Lidocaine IV/IO dose:</b> First dose: 1-1.5 mg/kg. Second dose: 0.5-0.75 mg/kg.</li> </ul>		
Advanced Airway		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endotracheal intubation or supraglottic advanced airway</li> <li>• Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor ET tube placement</li> <li>• Once advanced airway in place, give 1 breath every 6 seconds (10 breaths/min) with continuous chest compressions</li> </ul>		
Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pulse and blood pressure</li> <li>• Abrupt sustained increase in PETCO<sub>2</sub> (typically &gt;40 mm Hg)</li> <li>• Spontaneous arterial pressure waves with intra-arterial monitoring</li> </ul>		
Reversible Causes		
<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypovolemia</li> <li>• Hypoxia</li> <li>• Hydrogen ion (acidosis)</li> <li>• Hypo-/hyperkalemia</li> <li>• Hypothermia</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tension pneumothorax</li> <li>• Tamponade, cardiac</li> <li>• Toxins</li> <li>• Thrombosis, pulmonary</li> <li>• Thrombosis, coronary</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypovolemia</li> <li>• Hypoxia</li> <li>• Hydrogen ion (acidosis)</li> <li>• Hypo-/hyperkalemia</li> <li>• Hypothermia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tension pneumothorax</li> <li>• Tamponade, cardiac</li> <li>• Toxins</li> <li>• Thrombosis, pulmonary</li> <li>• Thrombosis, coronary</li> </ul>
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