

Objectives

- Causes of cardiac arrest in children
- Airway patency in children
- Ventilation
- Chest compressions
- CPR Algorithms
- Foreign body evacuation in children



Newborn

From birth until dismission from hospital



Child

<u>Infant:</u> between birth (from dismission) and 1 year of age <u>Child:</u> Between 1 year and puberty

Adult

ADULT!!



Children



Child

Infant: between birth (from dismission) and 1 year of age

Child: Between 1 year and puberty

Causes of cardiac arrest in children

Hypoxemia

Arythmia

Causes of cardiac arrest in children



The child grows \rightarrow The anatomy changes!



- Big head
- Big tongue
- "Nose-breathers" < 6 months
- Epiglottis: small and angled over the larynx opening
- Larynx shaped as a funnel because the cartilage is not fully developed
- Larynx higher up and more forward
- Narrow airways
- Horizontal ribs and compliant thorax









Ventilation techniques

- Newborn and infants < 1 year :
 - Head in neutral position and chin lift
 - Inflations covering nose and mouth
- Children > 1 year:
 - Sniffing to extended position
 - Jaw trust manoeuvre
 - Inflations covering mouth and close the nostril with two fingers





Ventilation techniques 2

Mouth-to-mouth Pocket mask Bag-mask





Duration of the inflation 1-1,5 seconds Stop when you see chest excursion

Demo

Practice

Chest compression

Newborn and infant



Chest compression for infant resuscitation: Two finger technique



Chest compressions for infants (under one year) may be performed with two fingers placed on the sternum just below the nipples. This picture shows the site of compressions. When compressions are performed the two fingers used should be perpendicular to the chest and straight. Chest compression for infant resuscitation: Two thumb technique



Chest compression



Children > 1 year: One-hand-technique

- Lower half of sternum

- 1/3 of the chestwith down
- Rate of 100-120 per minute



<u>Bigger children:</u> Two-hands-technique – same as for adults

RETNINGSLINJER 2015

Hjerte-lungeredning til barn



NORSK RESUSCITASJONSRAD

A - Asses airway



Establish airwaypatency

LOOK – for chest and/or abdominal movement

- LISTEN for breath sounds
- FEEL for breath

B - breathing



Give 5 effective ventilations - observe chest movement

Reposition if nesessary

C - circulation



Look for signs of life

If no signs of life – start CPR 15:2

Demo

Practice

RETNINGSLINJER 2015

Hjerte-lungeredning til barn



NORSK RESUSCITASIONSRAD

Advanced CPR in children



Avansert HLR til barn



NRRR NORSK RESUSCITASJONSRAD 490-416CD Rev © NIRI 20/ © Cesign, Lawdal Medical A/5 20/ ISBN 978-82-8276-093-

BLS Healthcare Provider Pediatric Cardiac Arrest Algorithm for 2 or More Rescuers – 2015 Update



© 2015 American Heart Association

Konstater hjertestans og alarmer⁽¹⁾ Åpne luftveien Gi 5 effektive innblåsninger Start HLR 15:2⁽²⁾ og kople til defibrillator

MERKNADER

- 1. Bevisstløs, puster ikke normalt
- 2. Frekvens: 100-120 kompresjoner/min. Etter evt. intubasjon: Kontinuerlige kompresjoner og 10 innblåsinger/min.

Correct electrode pad placement



Anterolateral on children

Just to the right of sternum, a finger width below the clavicle Left mid-axillary line a finger width below the nipple Minimum 2 cm apart

Anteroposterior in infants

Just to the left side of the lower part of the sternum Just below the tip of the left scapula







3. Sirkulasjonssjekk: maks 10 sek

- se etter tegn til liv; hoste, bevegelse, pust (ikke agonal)
- se på skopet og kjenn etter puls
- bruk kapnografi

4. Adrenalin 10ug/kg i.v./i.o.

- VF/VT: Første dose gis om fortsatt sjokkbar rytme etter 2. sjokk, så ved sjokkbar rytme i hver sløyfe
- Asystole/PEA: Gis ila. første minuttet i hver sløyfe

5. <u>Amiodarone</u>

Hvis fortsatt VF/VT etter to sjokk:

Første dose: 5 mg/kg i.v./i.o.

Hvis fortsatt VF/VT etter tre sjokk: Andre og siste dose: 5 mg/kg i.v./i.o.

6. Sjekk at elektroder og kabler er festet

Ved første anledning uten avbrudd i HLR

- Intravenøs/intraossøs tilgang
- Kapnografi (ETCO₂ kurve)

Behandle spesielle årsaker (4H + 4T)

- Hypoksi
- Tamponade
- Hypo/hyperkalemi Tromboemboli
- Hypovolemi Trykkpneumotoraks
- Hypotermi Toksiner/forgiftninger

Vurder etterhvert

- Intubasjon (bare erfarent anestesipersonell)
- Endret elektrodeplassering hvis flere mislykkede sjokk
- Ultralyd (kortest mulig avbrudd i HLR)

Fortsett AHLR

- Så lenge barnet har VF/VT
- Så lenge barnet er hypoterm
- Så lenge det er etisk/medisinsk forsvarlig
- Til barnet viser sikre tegn til liv

WETFAG

Weight: Newborn 3.5 kg
12months: 10 kg
Application tools
Energy: 4J/kg



Tube (ET): (Age/4) + 4 (diameter)/Newborn 3.5 peroral length: (Age/2) + 12nasal length: (age/2) + 1510 - 20 ml/kg (bolus) Fluids: Neonate: 10 ml/kg Adrenaline: 10 mcg/kg (0.1 mg/ml) Amiodarone: 5mg/kg Glucose 10%: 2 ml/kg

NEWBORN

Newborn

From birth until dismission from hospital

Transition from intra- to ekstrauterine life



Incidence

- Ca. 4-10% of newborn babies need some respiratory assistance after birth
- Adequate ventilation is the key factor for successful resuscitation
- Aprox. 1/1000 term born babies need chest compressions after birth (prematures: 2-10/100)

Riskfactors

PRENATAL

NB! Identification of risk factors is very important

- Prenatal known malformations
- Twins or more
- SGA
- GA < 34-35
- GA > 42
- Birth weight < 2000 g
- Serious immunisation
- Mothers diseases

PERINATAL

- Foetal heart rate high/low
- Scalp-pH < 7.20</p>
- Prolapse of the umbilical cord
- Premature rupture of membranes (> 18h)
- Meconium in fluid
- Bleeding (abruptio, previa)
- Deviated presentation
- Hard delivery
- Caesarean section

Resuscitering av nyfødte



NORSK RESUSCITASJONSRAD

490-43000 I © NRR © Design, Laardol Medico 58N 978-82-8276-1



Neonatal Resuscitation Algorithm-2015 Update

Figure 1. Neonatal Resuscitation Algorithm-2015 Update.

Resuscitering av nyfødte



NORSK RESUSCITASJONSRAD

490-4300 O NF O Design, Laerdal Med 58N 978-82-827

KEININGSLINJEK ZUIS

Resuscitering av nyfødte



Resuscitering av nyfødte



NORSK RESUSCITASJONSRAD

© NRR 2 © Design, Laardol Medical 58N 978-82-8276-10

RETNINGSLINJER 2015

Gjenoppliving av nyfødte - Prehospitalt





Practice

Basic life support summary

	Newborn	Infant (< 1year)	Child (1 year to puberty)	Adult
Α				
Head position	Neutral	Neutral	Sniffing	Sniffing
В				
Initial ventilation	60 seconds	Five	Five	
C				
Pulse check	Femoral or umbilical cord	Brachial or femoral	Carotid	Carotid
Compression site	Lower half of sternum	Lower half of sternum	Lower half of sternum	Lower 1/3 of sternum
Technique	Two fingers or two thumbs	Two fingers or two thumbs	One or two hands	Two hands
CPR-ratio	3:1	15:2 (30:2)	15:2 (30:2)	30:2

Foreign



king child



etocioto nov A e not 2014 sjoner og design, Laertal Medical AS 2014 Salv 378-82-8276-080-8 Bestilles hos www.gjencepplining no





490-50000 Rw A 6 NRR 2014 6 Rostrasjonar og design, Laardal Medical AS 2014 5 RN 978-82-8276-080.5 Bastilies hos waw-gjeropphying no





Demo

Practice

Questions?



Summary

- Causes of cardiac arrest in children
- Establish airway patency in children
- Differences in newborn/infant/child/adult CPR
- Algorithm of infant resuscitation
- Algorithm of child resuscitation
- Algorithm of newborn resuscitation
- Foreign body evacuation in children

RETNINGSLINJER 2015

Hjerte-lungeredning til barn



NORSK RESUSCITASIONSRAD