

MUNI | SIMU
MED

CPR for an adult, AED

ERC guidelines 2021

Chváta Zdeněk

Korbička Tomáš

Vrbica Kamil

Learning objectives

- **The student will learn the BLS algorithm.**
- **The student will learn the BLS algorithm with AED.**
- **The student will learn when to start and when to end CPR.**

1. Basic BLS algorithm without AED

BLS – Basic Life Support



Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

Check breathing

Call 155/112 for help

30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths



30 chest compressions



©ERC

Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

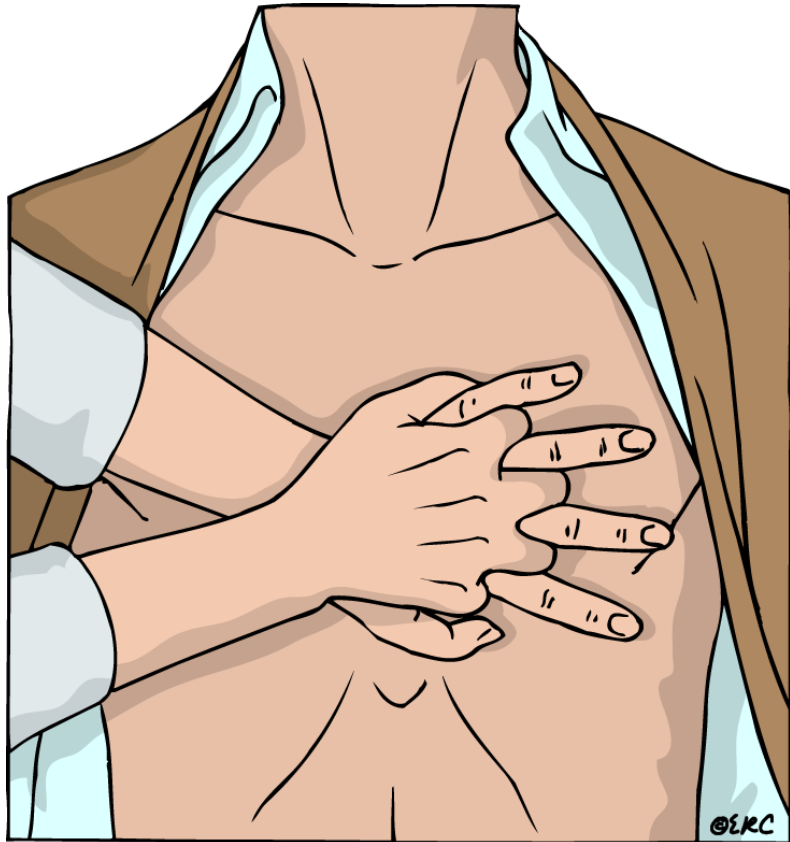
Check breathing

Call 155/112 for help

30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths

Chest compression



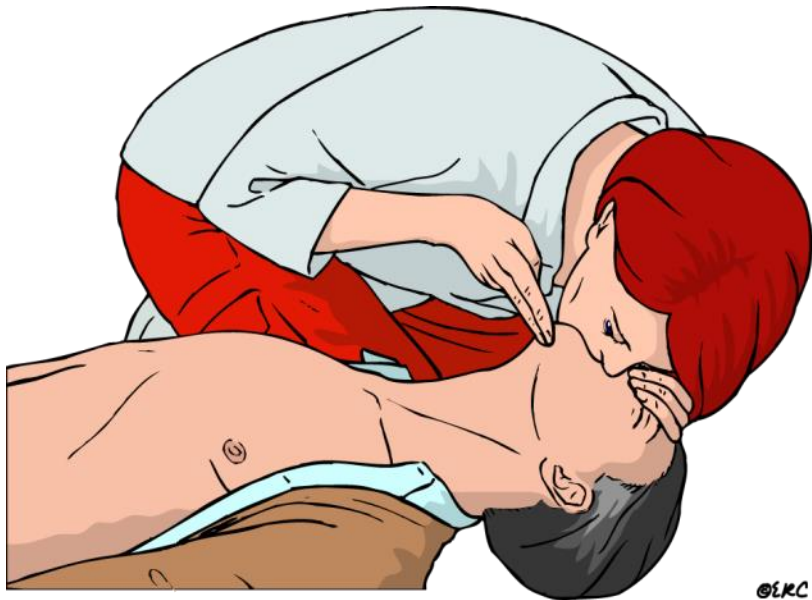
- Position of the victim on the back, hard surface
- The rescuer is kneeling by the side of the victim
- Place the heel of your hand in the centre of the chest with the other hand on top
- Interlock your fingers (make sure that the fingers are kept off the ribs)
- Upper limbs outstretched, straight back

Chest compression



- **Compress the chest regularly**
 - rate of **100 – 120 per minute**
 - to a depth of **5 - 6 cm**
 - compression to release ratio 1:1
- We make sure that the chest is sufficiently relaxed, but we do not lose contact
- Replace the rescuer every 2 minutes (if possible)

2 rescue breaths



Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

Check breathing

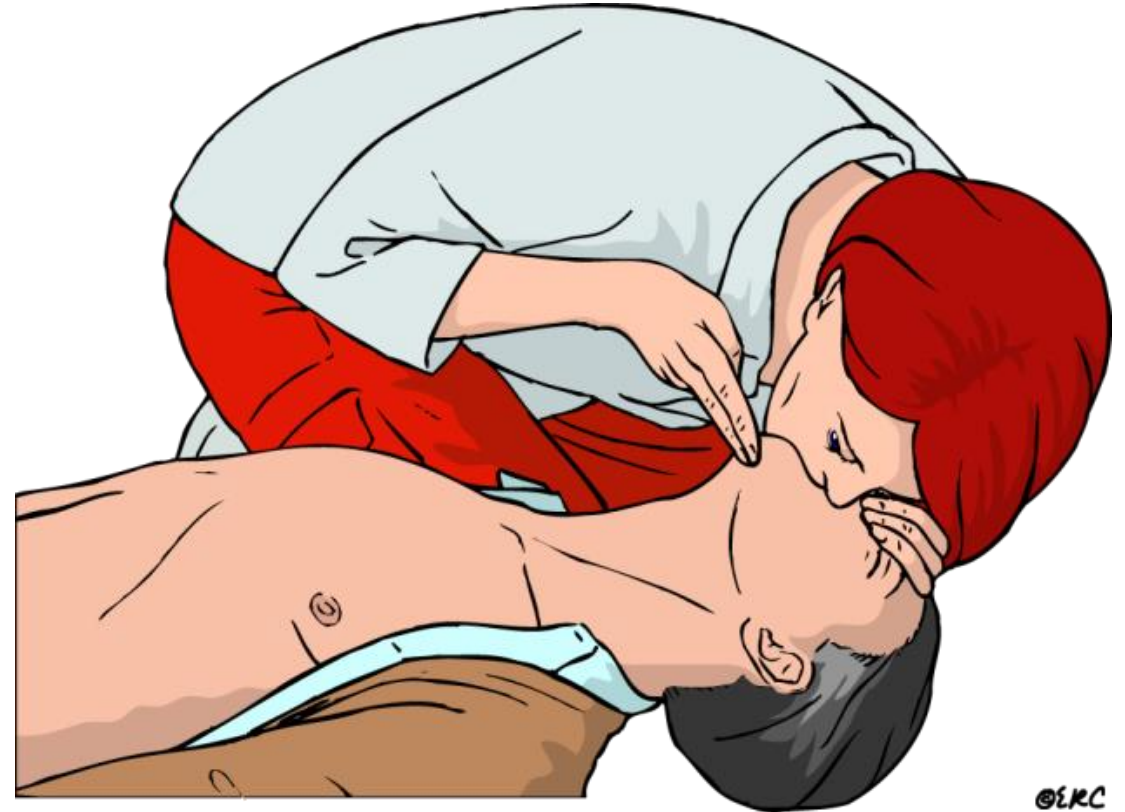
Call 155/112 for help

30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths

Mouth-to-mouth respiration (adults)

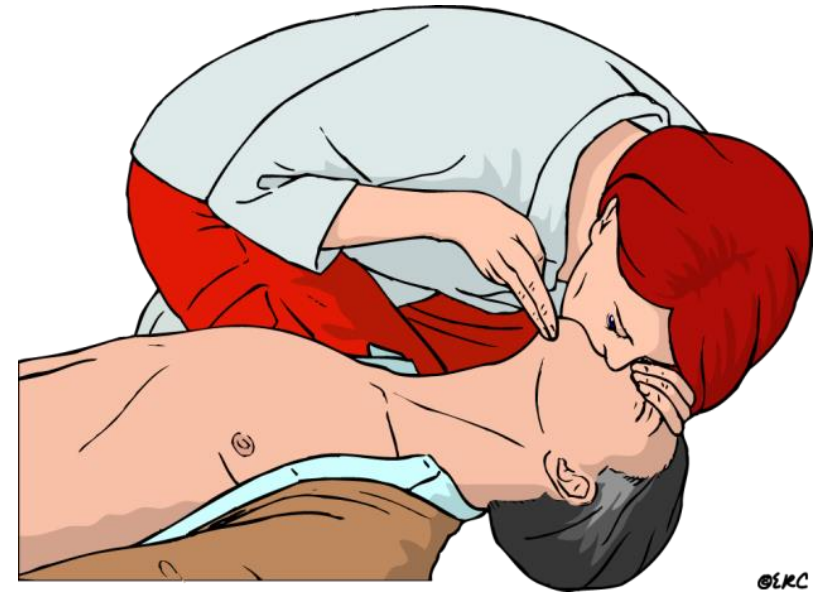
- Open the airway
 - tilt head back and lift the chin
- Squeeze the nostrils
- Take a breath
- Place lips around victim's mouth
- Blow into the victim's mouth, normal tidal volume -> until the chest rises (about 500ml, 6ml / kg)



©ERC

Mouth-to-mouth ventilation (adults)

- A complete rescue breath should take one second
- Let the casualty passive breathe out, approximately 1s
- Try to minimize the interruption of chest compression
- Rescue breaths in a cycle of 30:2, maximum 5s



Ineffective breathing

— during 2 attempts to breathe into the casualty's mouth - resistance or the chest does not rise

!! don't waste time!!

— perform another cycle of 30 chest compressions

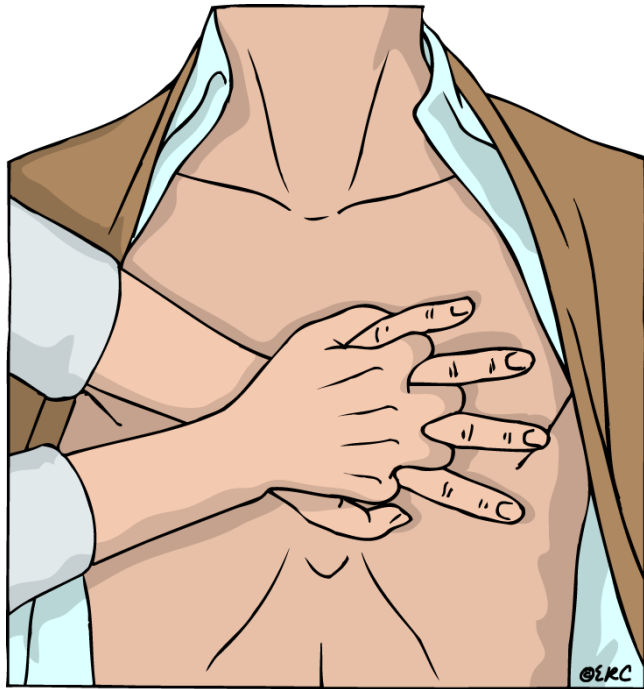
— before another attempt to breathe, look for the cause :

* open mouth and with 2 fingers remove visible foreign bodies

* check/improve head tilt

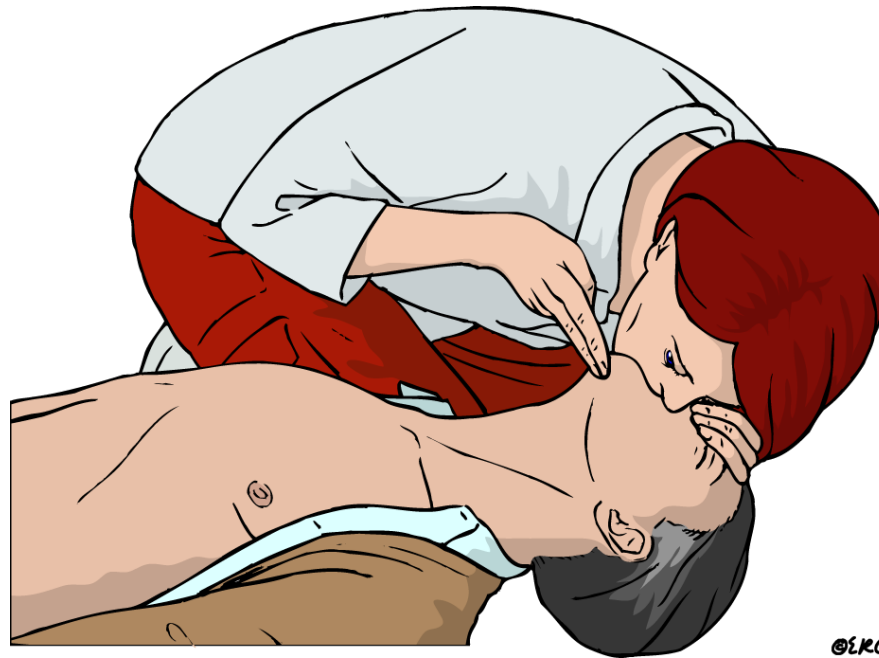
* leave firmly adhered denture/remove loose denture

Continue with CPR



30

:



2

Hands-only resuscitation

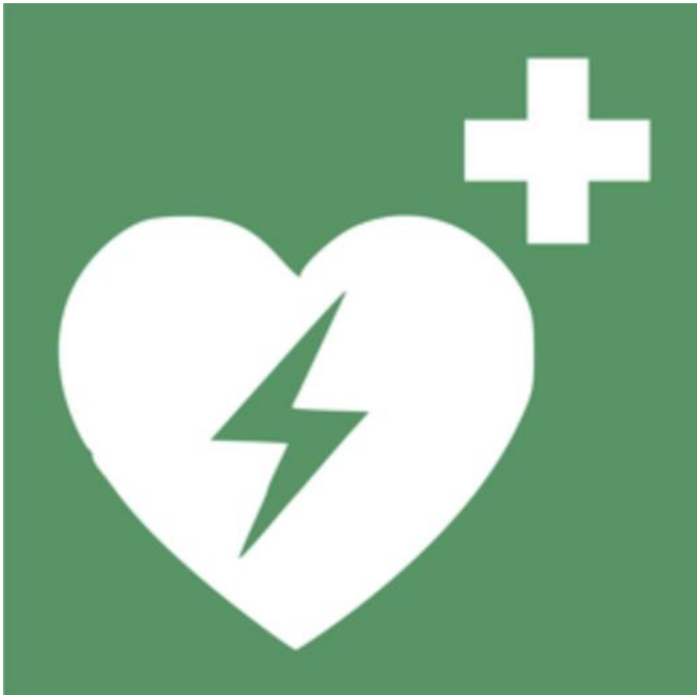
Alternative to provide BLS for cases :

- If we are not willing to blow into the victim's mouth
- If we are worried that we might do breathing wrong or we don't want to do that, we only perform an uninterrupted chest compression

2. BLS algorithm with using AED

- AED = *automatic external defibrillator with visual and acoustic help*
- Designed for use by lay rescuers
- Better CPR outcomes
- Located at airports, in sports halls, in main square...

Changes in algorithm with using AED



Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

Check breathing

Call 155/112 for help

Connect the AED

Follow the AED
instructions

Turn on AED

Some devices turn on automatically by opening the top cover



Sticking the electrodes on the exposed chest

- In case of 2 rescuers – continue in CPR during sticking the electrodes

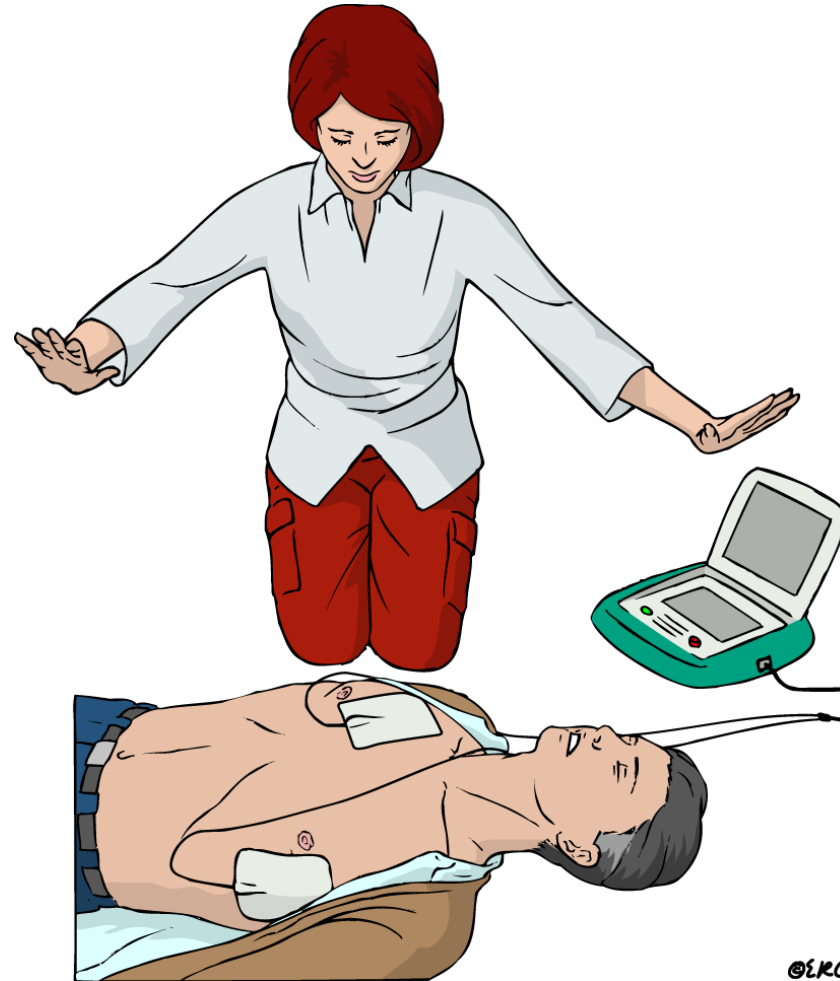


©ERC



©ERC

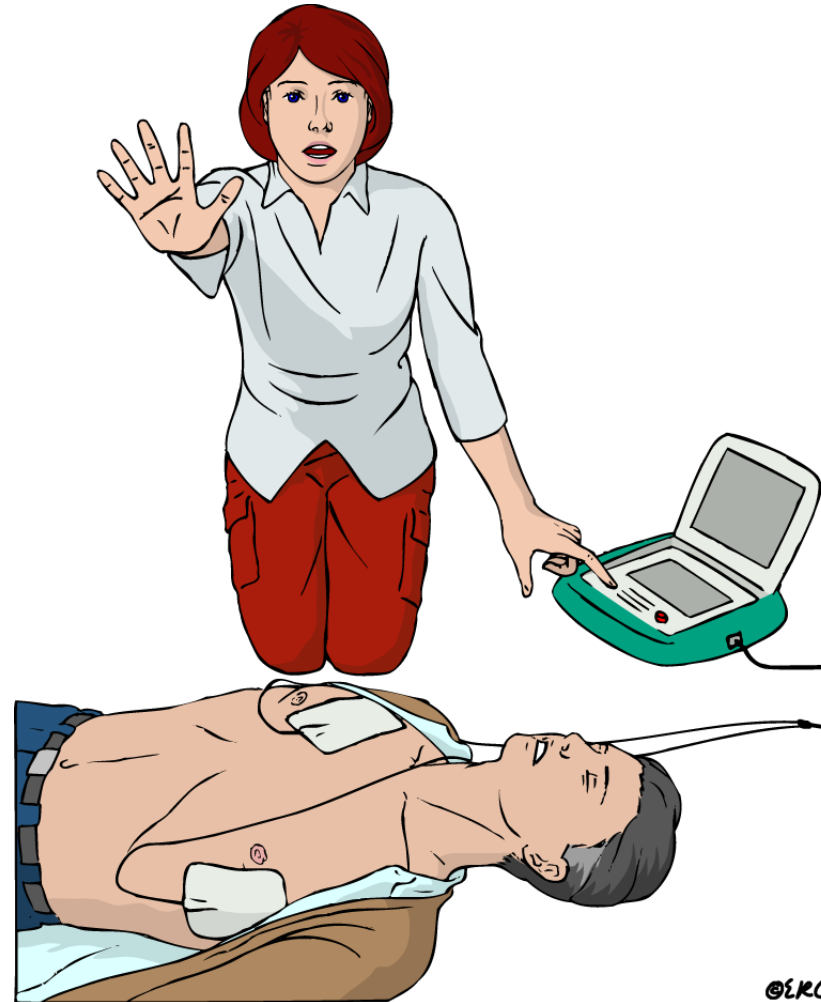
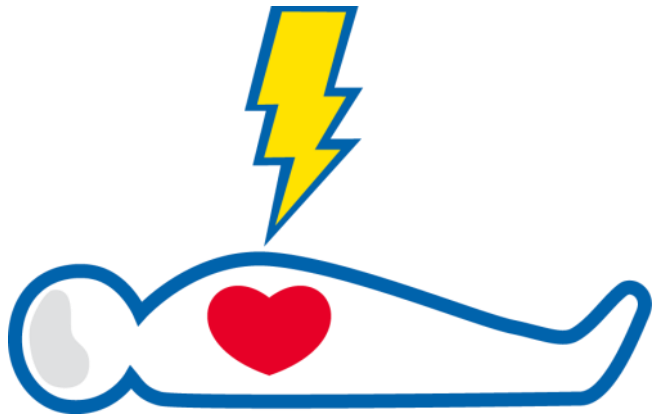
Heartbeat analysis: Do not touch!



©ERC

Shock recommended

- Step back!
- Perform defibrillation (the device usually prompts you to press the button)



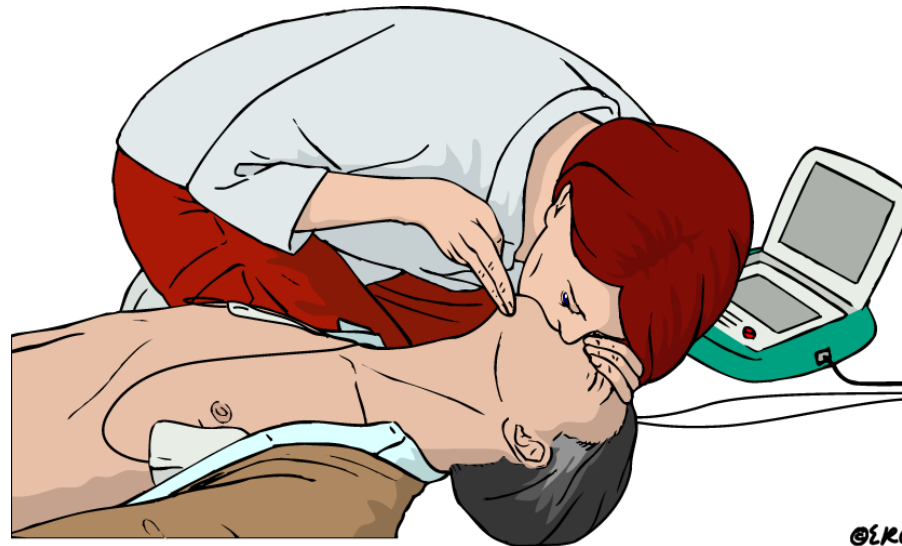
©ERC

MUNI | SIMU
MED

Follow the instructions after defibrillation



30



:

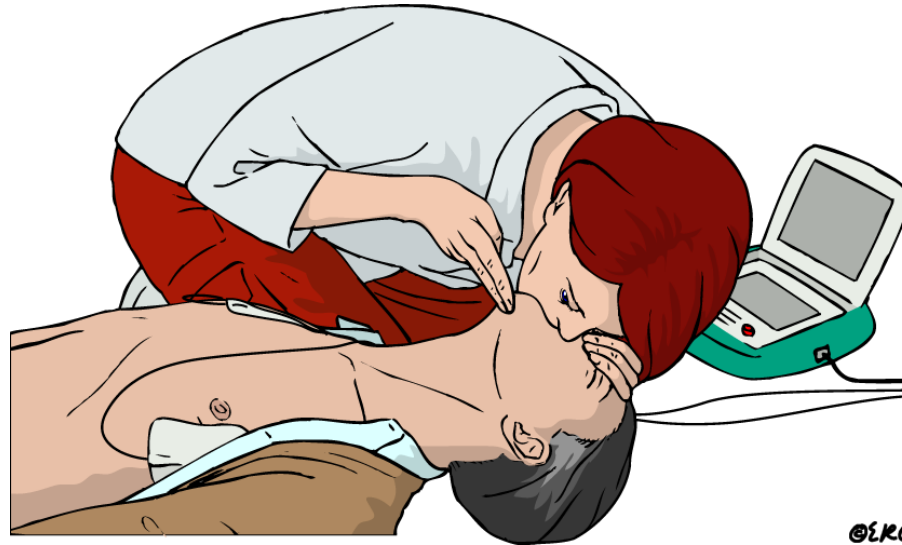
2

Shock is **not** recommended

Follow the instructions of the device

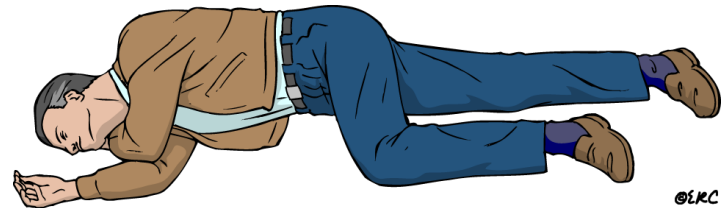


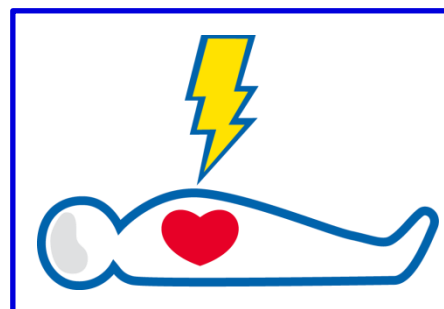
30



: 2

If the casualty starts breathing normally – place victim in recovery position and monitor vital signs





Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

Check breathing

Call 155/112 for help

30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths

Approach carefully

Check consciousness

Open the airway

Check breathing

Call 155/112 for help

Connect the AED

Follow the AED instructions

When to start CPR?

unconsciousness + breathless = without circulation

When not to start CPR

- with certain signs of death (long delay)
 - postmortem stiffness = rigor mortis
 - putrid odor, etc..
- injury incompatible with life (decapitation)
- rescuer in direct danger of life
- terminal state of incurable disease

When stop CPR?

- **Circulation restore**: spontaneous defensive movements, consciousness or occurrence of normal breathing
 - recovery position and monitoring of vital functions until the arrival of the emergency medical service
 - CAVE: gasping
- handover of the emergency medical service
- exhaustion = if the rescuer is so exhausted that he cannot continue to do CPR
- there is a new danger for the rescuer

Major BLS mistakes

- insufficient head tilt in adults
- insufficient chin lift
- long diagnosis of circulatory arrest
- failure to control the raising and lowering of the chest during rescue breaths
- blow of unnecessarily large volume of air
- failure to take turns early and regularly before exhaustion
- compression frequency too fast

Learning outcomes

- The student is able to describe the basic BLS algorithm.
- The student knows how to technically perform compressions and artificial respiration.
- The student knows how to properly use an AED for CPR.

Thank you for your attention!