

CARDIAC ARREST



DEFINITION

Cardiac arrest is the cessation of normal circulation of the blood due to failure of the heart to contract effectively. Medical personnel can refer to an unexpected cardiac arrest as a **sudden cardiac arrest** or **SCA**.



CLASSIFICATION

Cardiac arrest is classified based upon the ECG rhythm into:

- Shockable (Ventricular fibrillation and Pulseless ventricular tachycardia)
- Non-shockable (Asystole and Pulseless electrical activity).

all cases accompanied with
hypoxia

extracardiac

CAUSES OF CARDIAC ARREST

cardiac

Primary lesion of cardiac muscle leading to the progressive decline of contractility, conductivity disorders, mechanical factors

Cardiac causes

a) Coronary heart disease

- Approximately 60–70% of SCD is related to coronary heart disease.
- Among adults, ischemic heart disease is the predominant cause of arrest.

b) Non ischemic heart disease

- cardiomyopathy,
- cardiac rhythm disturbances (VT/VF/Asystole/PEA)
- hypertensive heart disease
- congestive heart failure.

Non-cardiac causes

SCD is unrelated to heart problems in 35% of cases.

- Trauma
- Non-trauma related bleeding (such as gastrointestinal bleeding, aortic rupture, and intracranial hemorrhage)
- Medication Overdose (Ca channel blockers, Digitalis, Beta-blockers)
- Drowning
- Pulmonary embolism.

RISK FACTORS

- Sex :

The lifetime risk is three times greater in men (12.3%) than women (4.2%)

- Smoking
- Lack of physical exercise
- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Family history.

Hs and Ts

"Hs and Ts" is the name for a mnemonic used to aid in remembering the possible treatable or reversible causes of cardiac arrest.

Hs

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen ions
- Hyperkalemia
- Hypokalemia
- Hypothermia
- Hypoglycemia
- Hyperglycemia.

Ts

- Tablets or Toxins
- Cardiac Tamponade
- Tension
Pneumothorax
- Thrombosis
- Thromboembolism
- Trauma.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

The ***most reliable*** sign is ***absence of pulse***.

- Unconsciousness
- No breathing
- No Blood Pressure
- Pupils begin dialating within 45 seconds
- Seizures may/maynot occur
- Death – like appearance
- Lips & nail buds turn blue

DIAGNOSIS

- Cardiac arrest is synonymous with clinical death.
- Lack of carotid pulse is the gold standard for diagnosing cardiac arrest.
- Cardiac arrest is usually diagnosed clinically by the absence of a pulse, but lack of a pulse (particularly in the peripheral pulses) may be a result of other conditions (e.g. shock), or simply an error on the part of the rescuer.

PREVENTION



- As the prime causes of cardiac arrest being ischemic heart disease
 - efforts to promote a healthy diet
 - exercise
 - smoking cessation
- For people at risk of heart disease
 - blood pressure control
 - cholesterol lowering.

MANAGEMENT

Sudden cardiac arrest may be treated via attempts at resuscitation.

This is usually carried out based upon:

- ⊗ Basic life support (BLS)
- ⊗ Advanced cardiac life support (ACLS)
- ⊗ Pediatric advanced life support (PALS)
- ⊗ Neonatal resuscitation program (NRP)

MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

- ⊗ Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- ⊗ Defibrillation
- ⊗ Medications
- ⊗ Therapeutic hypothermia
- ⊗ Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation devices

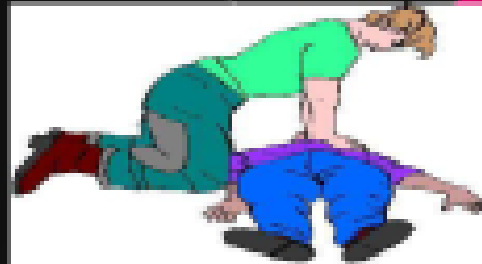


PROGNOSIS

- Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) has a worse survival rate (2-8% for discharge) than an in-hospital cardiac arrest (15% for discharge).
- Although mortality in case of ventricular fibrillation is high, rapid intervention with a defibrillator increases survival rate.
- Survival rates following an arrest induced by toxins are very much dependent on identifying the toxin and administering an appropriate antidote.
- The overall survival following cardiac arrest is 6.8%.

CHAIN OF SURVIVAL





Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)



Definition

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency procedure which is performed in an effort to manually preserve intact brain function until further measures are taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person in cardiac arrest.

PURPOSE



- To restore partial flow of oxygenated blood to the brain and heart who are not breathing and do not have a pulse.

OBJECTIVE

- To delay tissue death and to extend the brief window of opportunity for a successful resuscitation without permanent brain damage.

INDICATIONS

a) Cardiac arrest

- VF
- VT
- Asystole
- PEA

b) Respiratory Arrest

- Drowning
- Stroke
- Foreign body airway obstruction
- Smoke inhalation
- Drug overdose
- Electrocution (lightning injury)
- Suffocation
- Accident
- Coma
- Epiglottitis.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Cardiac arrest



No blood flow & oxygenation



Brain sustain damage for 4 min &
after 7 min irreversible damage



After 1-2 hours-cells of the body die



CPR



Blood is manually forced to circulate to brain & heart



Enough oxygen to
brain-delay brain death.



Allows heart to remain
responsive till
defibrillation.

METHODS

- ④ Standard method

Standard CPR includes both mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and chest compression.

- ④ Compression only

Involves chest compressions without artificial respiration. It is recommended as the method of choice for the untrained rescuer.

- ④ In pregnancy

During pregnancy when a woman is lying on her back the uterus may compress the inferior vena cava and thus decrease venous return. So that the uterus be pushed to the person's left and if this is not effective either roll the person 30° or consider emergency cesarean section.

- ④ Other

Internal cardiac massage

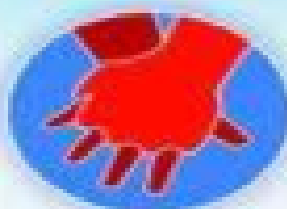
STEPS IN RESUSCITATION (DRSCABD)

- ⊗ Check for Danger
- ⊗ Check for Response
- ⊗ Send for help
- ⊗ Chest compressions
- ⊗ Open the Airway
- ⊗ Check Breathing
- ⊗ D stands for AED

STEPS IN CPR

- ⊗ Recognition of the arrest
- ⊗ Compressions
- ⊗ Managing the airway
- ⊗ Rescue breaths

CPR is as easy as
C-A-B



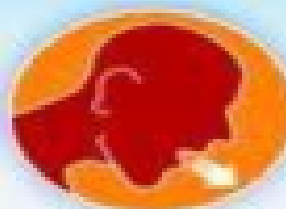
Compressions

Push hard and fast
on the center of
the victim's chest



Airway

Tilt the victim's head
back and lift the chin
to open the airway



Breathing

Give mouth-to-mouth
rescue breaths

American Heart
Association



Learn and Live

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RECOGNITION OF ARREST

- ⊗ check for response
- ⊗ , tap the victim on the shoulder and shout, "Are you all right?"
- ⊗ ***no more than 10 seconds*** to check for a pulse
- ⊗ Adults – Carotid artery
- ⊗ Infants – Brachial artery

⦿ R -
Responsiveness

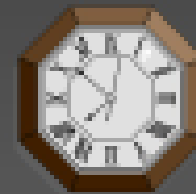
› Tap shoulder
and shout
"Are you ok?"



Do Not Move the Victim Until CPR is Given and Qualified Help Arrives...

- ⊙ unless the scene dictates otherwise
 - › threat of fire or explosion
 - › victim must be on a hard surface
 - › Place victim level or head slightly lower than body

DIAGNOSIS OF CARDIAC ARREST



Loss of time !!!



Blood pressure measurement



Taking the pulse on peripheral arteries



Auscultation of cardiac tones

LOCATION OF CAROTID ARTERY

- Maintain a head tilt with one hand over the forehead
- Locate the trachea, using 2 fingers of the other hand
- Slide these fingers into the groove between the trachea & muscles at the side of the neck, where you can palpate carotid pulse
- Palpate artery for at least 5 sec & not more than 10 seconds.

CIRCULATION-CHECK THE PULSE



Check the pulse on carotid artery using fingers of the other hand.

In infants brachial pulse is more easily located & palpated than the carotid pulse.

COMPRESSIONS

- Push hard & fast(100/min)
- Compressions to relaxation ration 50:50
To Ensure full chest recoil
- Minimal interruption



TECHNIQUE



- Position yourself at victim's side
- Make sure the victim is lying on his back on a firm, flat surface. If the victim is lying face down, carefully roll him onto his back.
- Remove all clothings covering the victim's chest
- Put the heel of one hand on the center of the victim's bare chest between the nipples
- Put the heel of your other hand on the top of the first hand.
- Straighten your arms and position your shoulders directly over your hands.
- Push hard & fast.
- At the end of each compression make sure that you allow the chest to recoil completely.
- Deliver compressions at a smooth fashion at a rate of atleast 100 compressions per minute.

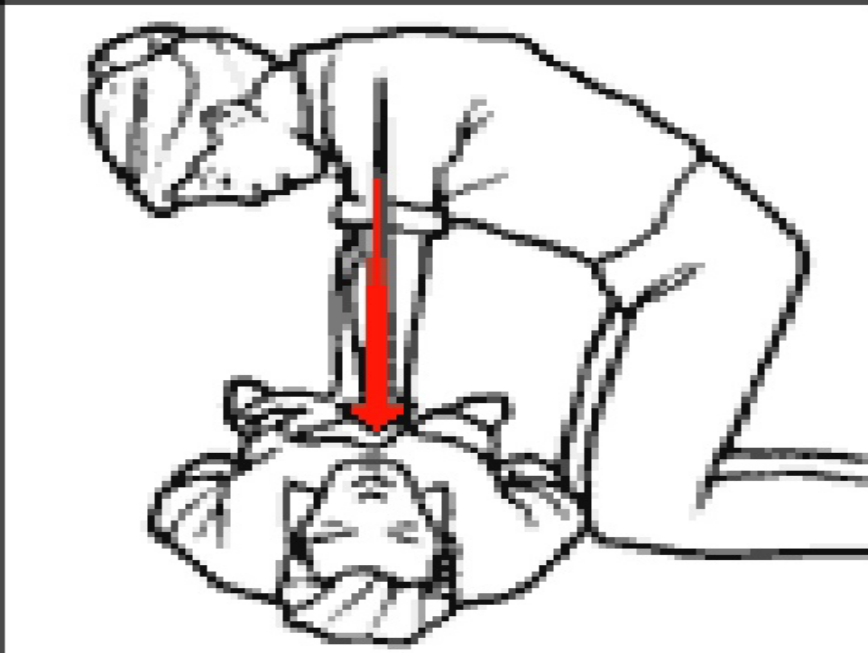


C. Circulation

Restore the circulation, start
external cardiac massage



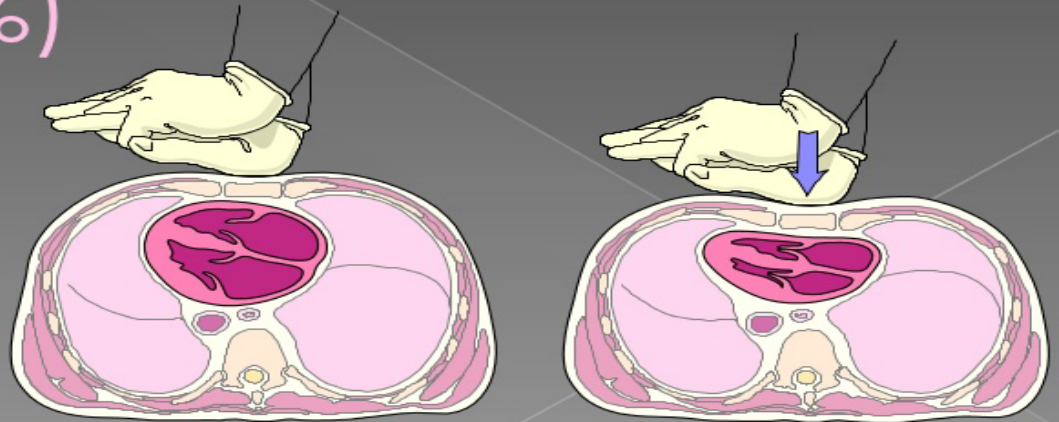
C. Circulation external cardiac massage



- EFFECTIVE CHEST COMPRESSIONS

HOW CPR WORKS

- Effective CPR provides 1/4 to 1/3 normal blood flow
- Rescue breaths contain 16% oxygen (21%)



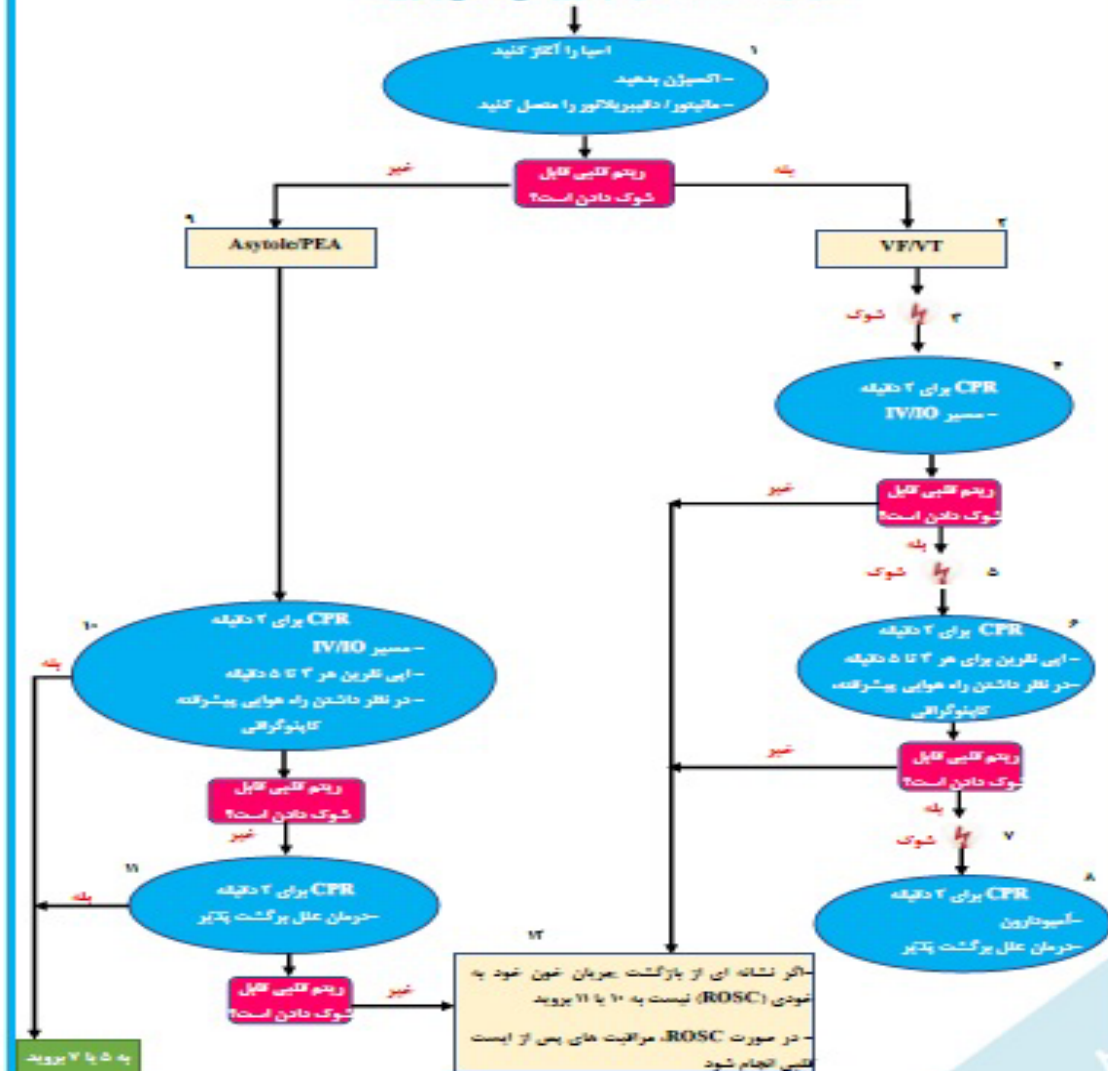
2 mechanisms explaining the restoration of circulation by external cardiac massage



**Cardiac
pump**

**Thoracic
pump**

درخواست کمک کنید/با اورژانس تماس بگیرید



تکات مهم برای بالا بردن کیفیت CPR

فشردن محکم قفسه سینه حداقل ۵ سانتیمتر و سریع (۱۰۰ تا ۱۲۰ بار در دقیقه) و پس از هر بار ماساژ اجازه برگشت قفسه سینه

• به حداقل رساندن وقفه در فشردن قفسه سینه

• خودداری از تهویه بیش از اندازه

• تعویض جای ماساژ دهنده قفسه سینه هر ۲ دقیقه یک بار یا زودتر در صورت خستگی

• در صورت عدم برقراری راه هوایی پیشرفته، انجام CPR به نسبت ۳۰ به ۲

• بررسی کاپنوگراف:

- اگر $PETCO_2 \leq 10 \text{ mmHg}$ باشد، بایستی کیفیت CPR بهبود داده شود.

• مانیتورینگ فشار خون شریانی

- اگر فشار مرحله دیاستول کمتر از ۲۰ میلی متر جیوه باشد، برای بهبود کیفیت CPR تلاش کنید.

اترزی مورد نیاز برای دقیریلایسیون

بای فازیک: بر اساس توصیه شرکت سازنده دستگاه (به عنوان مثال دوز پیشنهادی بین ۲۰۰-۱۲۰ ژول) عمل نمایید؛ در صورت نامشخص بودن استفاده از حداکثر ژول در دسترس، دوز دوم و دوزهای بعدی با همان مقدار اترزی یا دوزهای بالاتر می تواند در نظر گرفته شود.

مونو فازیک: ۳۶۰ ژول

تکات مهم در برقراری راه هوایی پیشرفته

• به حداقل رساندن تشت جریان هوای تنفسی

• استفاده از ماهرترین فرد برای انجام انتوباسیون یا احتمال موفقیت بالا در اولین تلاش

• در نظر گرفتن ویدیولارتگوسکوپی

• لوله گذاری داخل تراشه یا راه هوایی پیشرفته سوپراگلوتیک

• استفاده از کاپنوگرافی یا کاپنومتري، برای تایید و مانیتور محل قرارگیری لوله تراشه

• پس از برقراری راه هوایی پیشرفته، هر ۶ ثانیه یک تنفس (۱۰ تنفس در دقیقه) به همراه فشردن مداوم قفسه سینه

دارو درمانی

- دوز اپی تفرین داخل وریدی یا داخل استخوانی: یک میلی گرم هر ۳ تا ۵ دقیقه
- دوز آمیودارون داخل وریدی یا داخل استخوانی: اولین دوز ۳-۰ میلی گرم یکجا، دوز دوم ۱۵-۰ میلی گرم یکجا
- لیدوکائین: دوز اولیه ۱-۰/۵ mg/kg
- دوز ثانویه ۰/۷۵ - ۰/۵ kg

علائم برگشت گردش خون خود به خودی (ROSC)

(Return of Spontaneous Circulation)

- وجود نبض و فشارخون
- افزایش ناکهانی و مداوم $PETCO_2 \geq 4$
- وجود امواج فشار شریانی در مانیتورینگ فشار شریانی

علل برگشت پذیر

