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I. <u>Purpose:</u>

To establish indications, guidelines, and the standard procedure for performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in the pre-hospital setting.

II. Authority:

Health and Safety Code, Section 1797.220, 1798. Title 22, Section 100169.

III. Policy:

- 1. Imperial County EMS providers shall follow current American Heart Association ACLS guidelines.
- 2. <u>High quality CPR and early defibrillation is the key to survival in cardiac arrest and should be prioritized.</u>

IV. <u>Inclusion:</u>

- 1. Any patient in cardiac arrest.
- 2. Pediatric Symptomatic Bradycardia with a heart rate less than 60 BPM.

V. Considerations:

- 1. Scene safety shall be maintained at all times.
- 2. Establish position assignments prior to arriving at patient's side whenever possible.
- 3. Always use a team approach, first arriving rescuers will own the **BLS CPR**.
- 4. Place patient supine and in an environment most accessible to perform CPR, with a rigid surface under the thoracic cavity.
- 5. Limit interruptions of chest compressions by performing continuous compressions throughout resuscitation.
- 6. Change providers performing compressions every two minutes to ensure depth and quality of compressions is maintained.
- 7. Chest compressions shall be performed at a rate of 110 per minute.
 - i. Adult chest compressions depth shall equal 2 2.4 inches.
 - ii. Child chest compressions depth shall equal 1/3 the chest size, or about 2 inches.
 - iii. Infant chest compressions depth shall equal 1/3 the chest size, or 1.5 inches.
- 8. Ensure the chest has full recoil after each compression, do not lean on chest.
- 9. Ventilations:
 - i. Adult without an advanced airway: 30:2 (30 compressions to 2 breaths)
 - ii. Pediatric without an advanced airway: 30:2 for single rescue
 - 1. 15:2 for two rescuers
 - iii. Adult with an advanced airway: Continuous compressions between 100-120 bpm and 1 breath every 6 seconds (10 breaths per minute)

VI. Role Description and Duties:

1. Compressor

i. Responsible for all quality continuous chest compressions with minimal interruptions.

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- ii. Assess responsiveness and pulse.
- iii. Start continuous chest compressions at 110 BPM.
- iv. Count compressions out loud.

2. Defibrillator

- i. Responsible for all defibrillations at the appropriate time with correct joule setting.
- ii. Power on defibrillator.
- iii. Apply the pads, If AED is used, follow instructions.
 - 1. Shock immediately if witnessed arrest has occurred.
 - 2. Hold shock if unwitnessed, to complete two (2) minutes of compressions.
 - 3. For defibrillation, continue compressions and **<u>pre-charge</u>** defibrillator until ready to defibrillate.
- **iv.** If ALS provider, consider establishing IV / IO access and begin administration of medications in the Three Rescuer mode.
- v. See the **Defibrillation Policy/AED Policy** for further information.

3. Ventilator

- i. Responsible for all ventilations at the appropriate tidal volume and time.
- ii. Insert appropriately sized OPA or NPA.
- iii. Ventilate using a BVM to initial chest rise on the upstroke of chest compression.
- iv. Utilize ETCO2.
- v. If ALS, provider will consider ALS Airway placement in the Three Rescuer mode.

4. Coordinator

- i. Serves as the code team leader.
- ii. Oversees rapid transitions and can alert rescuers of compression fatigue.

5. Medications

- i. Responsible for establishing and maintaining IV / IO access.
- ii. Responsible for all drug interventions.
- iii. Ensure the use of the "6 Rights of Drug Administration":
 - a. Right Patient
 - b. Right Drug
 - c. Right Dose
 - d. Right Route
 - e. Right Time
 - f. Right Documentation
- iv. Announce each drug intervention taken at the time administered.

6. Recorder

i. Responsible for all documentation of events and timeline of all actions performed.

VII. Role Divisions by Personnel Availability:

- 1. Single Rescuer:
 - i. The Single Rescuer acts in the following priority:
 - 1. Defibrillator Compressor
 - 2. Continue chest compressions until other rescuers arrive.

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2. Two Rescuer:

- i. In Dual Rescuer mode each will perform Functions in the following priority:
 - **1.** Rescuer 1: **Compressor**
 - 2. Rescuer 2: Ventilator and Defibrillator
- ii. Rotate positions after each two (2) minute cycle of compressions.
- **3.** Three Rescuer:
 - i. With Three (3) Rescuers, each rescuer will take an assignment in the following priority:
 - **1.** Rescuer 1: **Compressor**
 - 2. Rescuer 2: Ventilator and Coordinator
 - **3.** Rescuer 3: **Defibrillator and Medications**
 - ii. Rotate positions after each two (2) minute cycle of compressions.
- **4.** Four Rescuer:
 - i. With Four (4) Rescuers, each rescuer will take an assignment in the following priority:
 - **1.** Rescuer 1: **Compressor**
 - **2.** Rescuer 2: **Ventilator**
 - **3.** Rescuer 3: **Defibrillator and Medications**
 - **4.** Rescuer 4: **Coordinator and Recorder**
 - ii. Rotate positions after each two (2) minute cycle of compressions.
- **5.** Five Rescuer:
 - i. Additional Rescuers may be requested as needed for prolonged resuscitation.
 - ii. Functions in the following priority as more rescuers arrive:
 - **1.** Rescuer 5: **Medications**
 - **2.** Rescuer 6: **Recorder**
 - iii. Other incoming rescuers arriving should be assigned as Compressor at the two (2) minute cycle switch.

VIII. <u>Auxillary Equipment:</u>

- 1. The use of Capnography Waveform measurements are required at all times when ALS is on scene.
- 2. The use of the following devices are encouraged:
 - i. Metronome
 - ii. Mechanical feedback devices
 - iii. Rate and tidal volume feedback devices

APPROVED:

SIGNATURE ON FILE - DATE

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