1. upon reaching the patient remove the lid of the AED
2. turn it on follow the audio and visual prompts through each stage of the live separate process
3. an LED light will indicate which step you should focus on

Steps of Machine (Vary based on model, so interchangeable):

1. Check for responsiveness of patient (autoAdvance)
   1. NOTE: some AEDs have breathing checking as a separate step.
   2. Need to know if patient is breathing, or breathing with difficulty
      1. Look for rise and fall of the victim chest (autoAdvance)
      2. listen for effective breathing coming from the nose or mouth (autoAdvance)
2. Call emergency services for help (autoAdvance)
3. attach pads to patients bare chest
   1. check for heart rate using number of QRS complexes (if the application user sets the patient to be arrythmic, then default to 6-second method)
   2. check if rhythm is regular by checking the distance between QRS complexes over the 6 seconds
   3. If rhythm is irregular, and no identifiable standard ECG pattern (as in, no P wave, no QRS complex, and no T wave), then assume **Ventricular Fibrillation**:
      1. Heart rate cannot be determined, set to undefined
      2. Administer shock
   4. Else If rhythm is regular, but no identifiable standard ECG pattern (as in, no P wave, no QRS complex, and no T wave), then assume **Ventricular Tachycardia**:
      1. Heart rate can be determined, normally anywhere between 100-250bpm
      2. Administer shock
   5. Else if rhythm is regular, with identifiable standard ECG pattern:
      1. If heart rate lower than normal (<60bpm):
         1. Administer CPR
      2. Else wait and monitor condition
   6. Else if flatline (as in, no number of QRS complex identified):
      1. Heart rate is 0
      2. Prompt CPR
4. CPR administered by rescuer
   1. AED has to provide Real-Time CPR feedback
      1. “Press harder” if is ineffective or weak, as voice prompt
      2. “Compressions are effective” if expected positive change is viewed by AED in the ECG monitoring