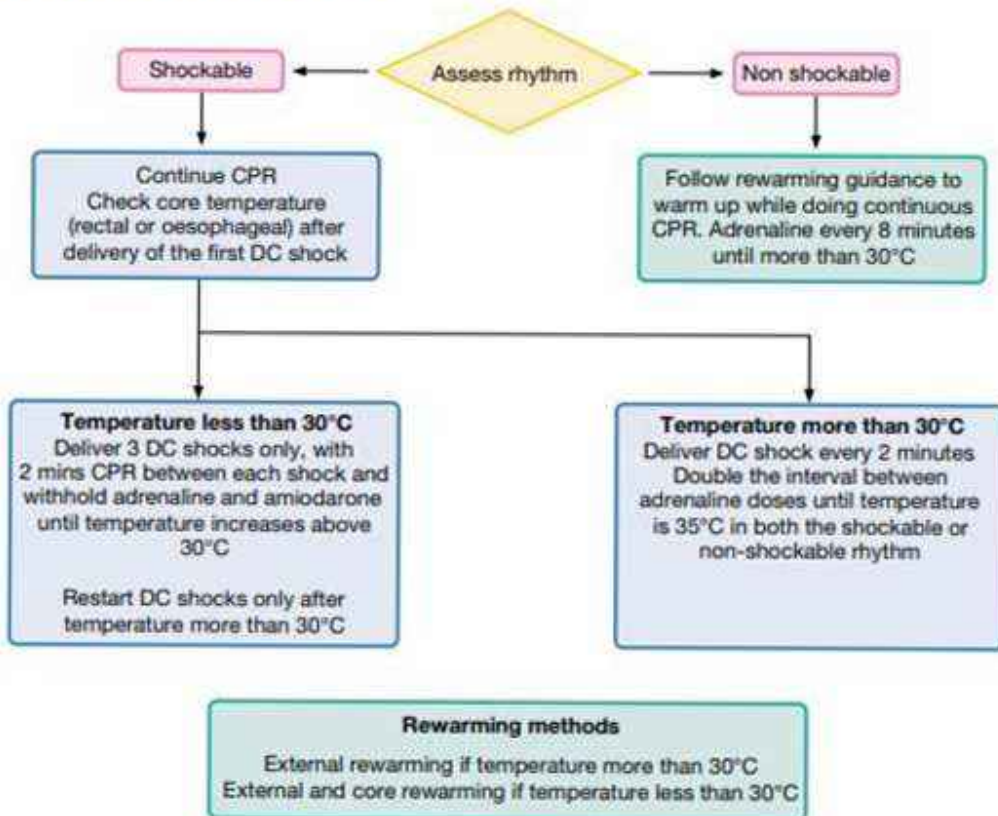


APLS: The hypothermic child in cardiac arrest



External rewarming	Core rewarming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove cold, wet clothing Supply warm blankets Warm air system Heating blanket Infrared radiant lamp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm IV fluids to 39°C Warm ventilator gases to 42°C Gastric/bladder lavage with saline at 42°C Peritoneal lavage with potassium-free dialysate at 42°C, 20 ml/kg with a 15 minute cycle Pleural or pericardial lavage Endovascular warming ECMO (extracorporeal blood rewarming)
Temperature to rise by 0.25–0.5°C per hour to reduce haemodynamic instability Aim for normothermia of 35–37°C	
If drowning: core temperature of less than 33°C and water temperature of less than 6°C increases chance of survival	
Resuscitate until core temperature is 32°C or cannot be raised despite resuscitation and active rewarming (Clinical decision to stop can be made despite inability to raise temperature to 32°C)	