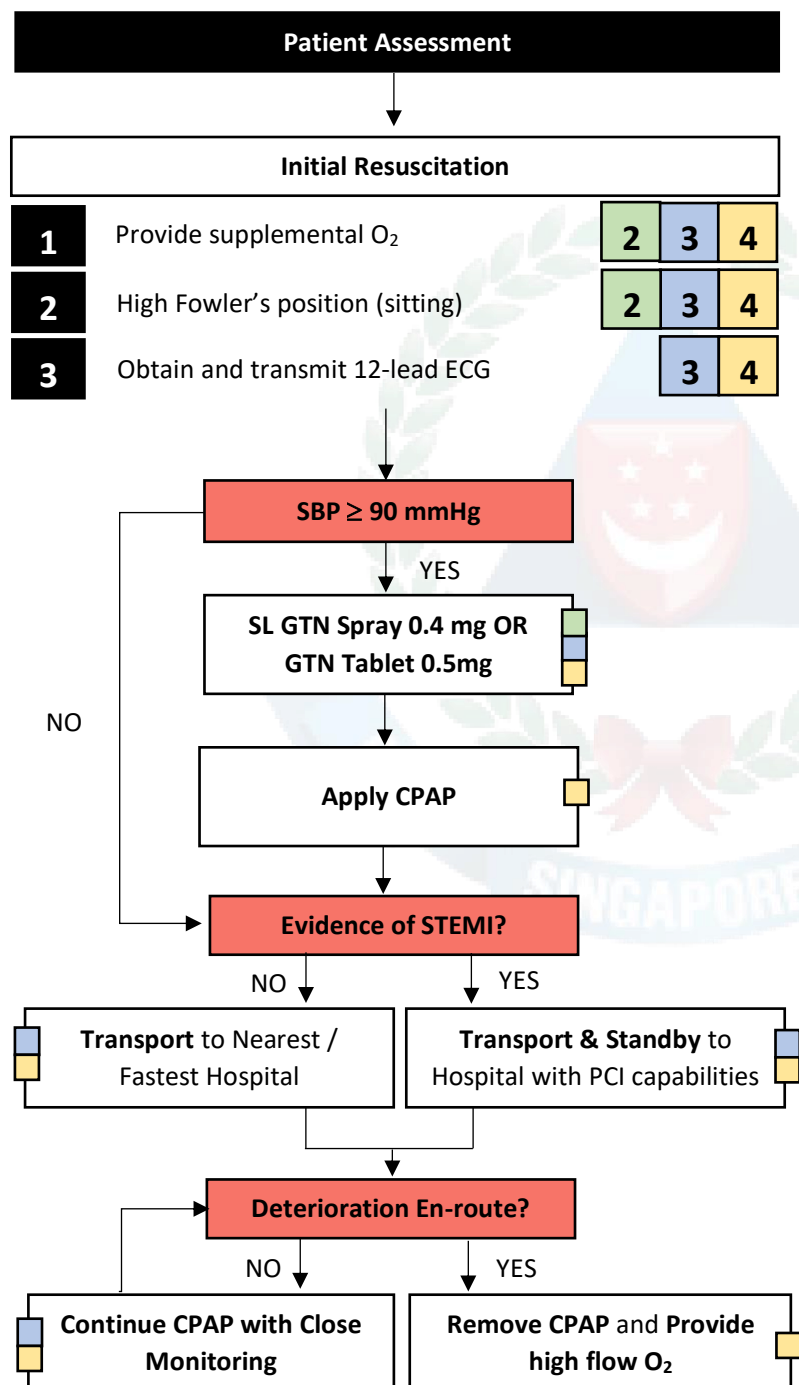




INDICATIONS

Signs and symptoms of congestive cardiac failure (CCF) or acute pulmonary oedema (APO) e.g. shortness of breath



DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of CCF should be considered in patients with complaints of:

- A. Shortness of breath
- B. Orthopnoea (breathlessness when lying supine)
- C. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea (sudden awakening from sleep due to breathlessness)
- D. Diaphoresis
- E. Bilateral leg swelling



SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Evidence of ACS / STEMI

CCF / APO can result from ongoing acute coronary syndrome or STEMI.

- A. Administer aspirin
- B. Divert to nearest hospital with PCI capabilities

Progression to Cardiac Arrest

Patients might progress into cardiac arrest at any point during treatment or transfer.

- A. Refer to [CPG-0201-A](#) for management of cardiac arrest.



CPAP USE

- A. Transport may be delayed for the patient with pulmonary oedema for application of CPAP.
- B. Refer to [CPAP procedural protocol](#) for application guidelines.
- C. 1 dosage of GTN must be given prior to CPAP application.
- D. Do **NOT** remove / discontinue CPAP just to give additional dosages of GTN
- E. If CPAP is discontinued or no CPAP is applied, additional GTN dosages can be administered if SBP ≥ 90 mmHg & in the absence of contraindications