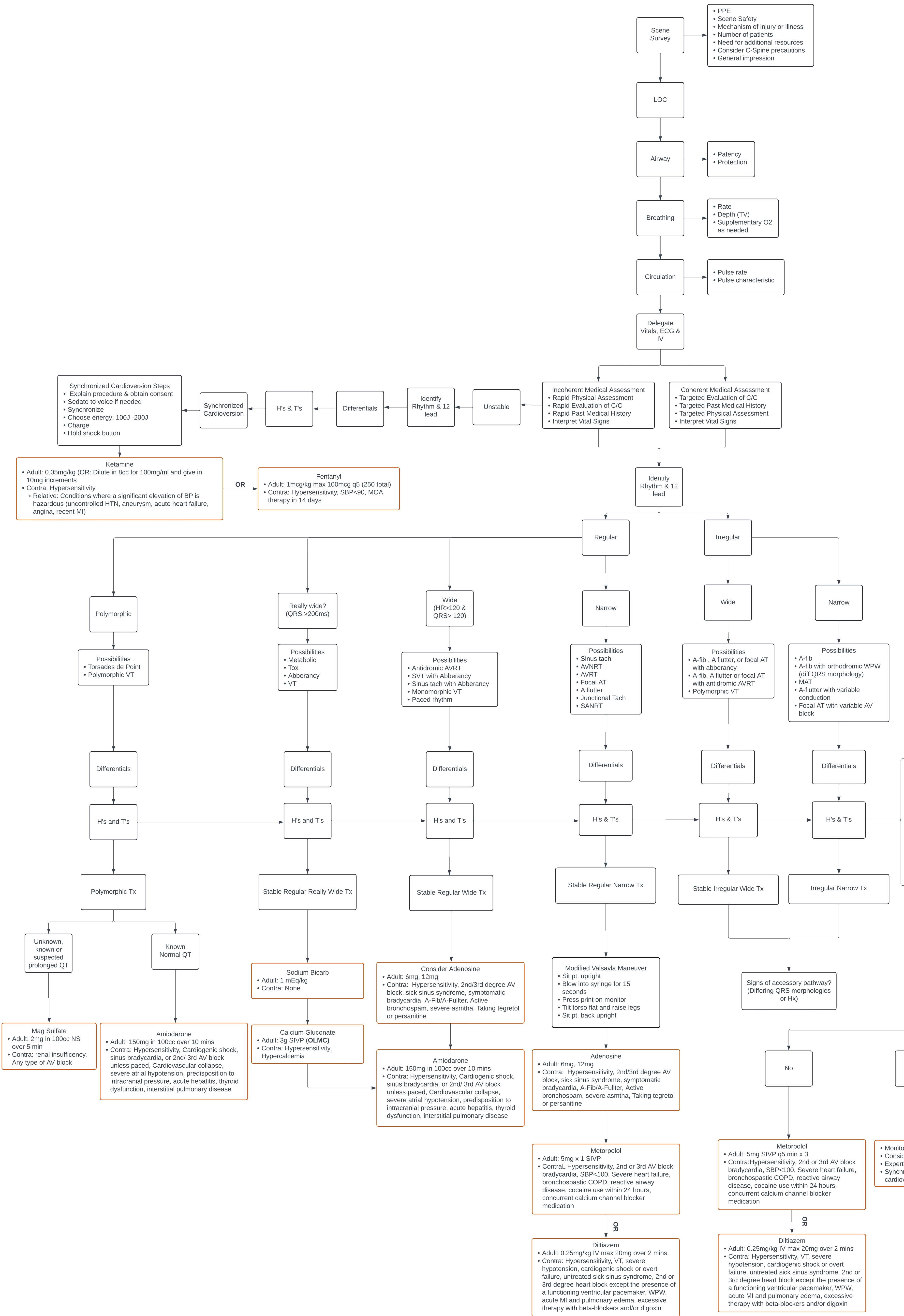


Stable/ Unstable Tachycardia



H's and T's (ACLS Reversible Causes)		Pre-Cardiac Arrest Findings (Cardiac arrest findings)		Cardiac Arrest Findings		treatment	
Condition	Common associated clinical settings / Pre-Cardiac Arrest Findings (Cardiac arrest findings)	Pre-Cardiac Arrest Findings (Cardiac arrest findings)	Cardiac Arrest Findings	Cardiac Arrest Findings	Cardiac Arrest Findings	treatment	treatment
Hypoxia	Upper airway obstruction, Hypoventilation (CNS dysfunction, neuromuscular disease), pulmonary disease	*Abnormal lung sounds, ↓ SpO2	*Abnormal lung sounds	*Abnormal breath sounds	*Abnormal breath sounds	PPV, 100% O2, advanced airway, specific treatments	PPV, 100% O2, advanced airway, specific treatments
Hydrovolemia (Fluid issues)	Significant burns, diabetes, gastrointestinal losses, malnutrition, sepsis	Compensated shock (↑ HR, ↓ BP)	↓ CVP	Fluid boluses until blood products available	Fluid boluses until blood products available		
Hypovolemia (Anemia)	Gastrointestinal bleeding, nutritional deficiencies, recent trauma	Compensated shock (↑ HR, ↓ BP)	↓ CVP	Adequate Na, NaHCO3	Adequate Na, NaHCO3		
Hydrogen Ions (Acidosis)	DKA, lactic acid, drug overdose, renal dysfunction, sepsis, shock	Respiratory compensation (↑ RR, ↓ pH)		Adequate Na, NaHCO3	Adequate Na, NaHCO3		
Hyperkalemia	severe metabolic acidosis (see above), hemolysis, rhabdomyolysis, major soft tissue injury, tumor lysis syndrome, excessive potassium intake	ECG changes: peaked T, prolonged PR interval, AV block, bradyarrhythmias, wide QRS widening					
Hypokalemia	Alcohol abuse, diabetes mellitus, diuretics, drug overdose, profound gastrointestinal losses	ECG changes: prolonged PR interval, ST depression and "sawtooth" T waves, long QT interval due to T wave flattening				Rapid Transfer for measurement of potassium levels	
Hypothermia	Alcohol intoxication, significant burns, drowning, drug overdose, older patient, endocrine disease, environmental exposure, spinal cord disease, trauma	Hypothermic (Mild 32-33°C, Moderate 28-32°C)				Warm	
Toxins (Poisoning)	History of alcohol or drug abuse, altered mental status, classic toxidrome (eg. sympathomimetic), occupational exposure, arrhythmic disease	See BCCHS - Toxidrome Chart below				Specific treatment / antidotes	
Tamponade - cardiac	Post-cardiac surgery, malignancy, post-myocardial infarction, pericarditis, trauma	JVD, muffled heart sounds, ECG may show low voltage, or electrical alternans	↑ CVP			IV bolus, pericardiocentesis	
Tension pneumothorax	Central venous catheter, mechanical ventilation, pulmonary disease (eg. asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), recent thoracostomy, thoracic trauma	High airway pressure, JVD, asymmetric lung sounds / or flat	↑ CVP			Needle decompression	
Thrombosis - Pulmonary embolism	Immobility, recent surgical procedure (eg. orthopedic), peripartum, risk factors for thromboembolic disease, recent trauma, presentation consistent with acute pulmonary embolism	DVT, Unexplained hypoxemia, sudden onset pleuritic chest pain and SOB, lower-ext. swelling (DVT), ↑ CVP				O2, OMC consult re thrombolysis or Rapid transport	
Thrombosis - Coronary (MI)	Cardiac arrest	ECG ischemia, or chest pain with major risk for CAD, arrhythmias, Corrigent shock (AVD, cracked) abnormal heart sounds				O2, OMC consult re thrombolysis or Rapid transport to cath lab	

(MacLeod, 2024d)

References

- AHS protocols. (2024, August 8). <https://www.ahsems.com/public/protocols/templates/desktop/#home>
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- Putkin, J. M. (2023, August 31). Overview of the acute management of tachyarrhythmias. UpToDate. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-acute-management-of-tachyarrhythmias#H1041109>