

ADULT CARDIAC ARREST ACA-03

POST RESUSCITATION MANAGEMENT

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History and Physical:	
Historical Findings	Physical Findings
■ Post cardiac arrest	 Patient with spontaneous circulation (palpable carotid/radial pulse) AFTER being treated for any non-perfusing rhythm

Assessment:

Cardiac Assessment

Clinical Management Options:	
Interventions/Post-ROSC checklist	Pharmacology
 Remove ResQPOD® ITD Consider advanced airway Initiate Targeted Temperature Management IV fluid and vasopressor for hypotension Titrate FiO2 to SpO2 ≥ 94% 12-Lead EKG ROSC Cath Activation if appropriate STEMI Alert if appropriate 	 Amiodarone if VF/VT arrest: total (on-board) loading dose of 300 mg IV over 10 minutes. AND THEN Amiodarone maintenance infusion 1 mg/minute Epinephrine infusion 2-10 mcg/minute Use IV Pump Mix 1mg in 100ml Titrate to MAP>65 or SBP >90 Start at 2mcg/minute Epinephrine Push Dose 20mcg q2 min PRN Titrate to MAP >65 or SBP >90 Utilize if Epinephrine infusion unavailable
	or delayed Sedation Management
	Sedation Management

Consult:

 Consider DSI if patient requires intubation and unable to intubate without pharmacological assistance

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ROSC Cath Activation

Inclusion Criteria:

- 5 minutes sustained ROSC
- ROSC obtained in first 30 minutes of resuscitation efforts
- Age <80
- VF/VT Arrest

Exclusion Criteria:

- ESRD (End Stage Renal Disease)
- Skilled Nursing Facilities or Long Term Acute Care
- Known Terminal Diagnosis
- Non-Cardiac Etiology (Trauma, Asphyxia, Drowning, Overdose)
- Fever

Best Practices:

- Multiple IV/IO access points
- Targeted Temperature Management- Emphasis on fluid administration
- Pressors

"ACT":

- Assess for unfavorable features
- Cath Lab Activation
- Transport, Tissue Perfusion, Temperature Management