

ADULT CARDIAC ARREST ACA-04

PULSELESS ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY

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Historical Findings	Physical Findings
■ Medical etiology	 Pulseless and apneic with electrical activity
	 Determine if resuscitation is medically
	inappropriate
	 Normothermic with rigor-mortis
	 Injuries incompatible with life
	 Decomposition
	o Lividity
	 Pulseless, apneic patients in multiple
	casualty situations
	 Proper DNR documentation

Assessment:

- Cardiac Assessment
- Evaluate 5 H's and T's early

Perform at least 20 minutes of quality compressions (verified by CPR feedback device if available) prior to moving patient unless environment is unsuitable.

DO NOT INTERRUPT COMPRESSIONS FOR ALS PROCEDURES

Clinical Management Options:		
Interventions	Pharmacology	
■ Pit-Crew CPR	 Epinephrine 1:10,000 or 1:1,000 1mg IV/IO May repeat x 1 q 3-5 minutes Emphasis on early adminstation If utilizing 1:1,000 dilute 1:10 with NS 	

Consult:

 After 20 minutes of high quality CPR with ALS interventions, consider Medical Termination Procedure. Decision should be based on responsiveness to intervention and ETCO₂

Considerations:

- CONSIDER Hs & Ts EARLY!
- Naloxone if suspected overdose
- Calcium and sodium bicarbonate if suspected hyperkalemia
- Sodium Bicarbonate for suspected toxins
- Remember that ETCO₂ < 10 is highly predictive of a non-survivable state
- Consider Ultrasound prior to termination.