



medcourse

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ACLS & PALS Packet

Required Pre-Course Preparation:

ACLS: <https://elearning.heart.org/course/424>

PALS: <https://elearning.heart.org/course/426>

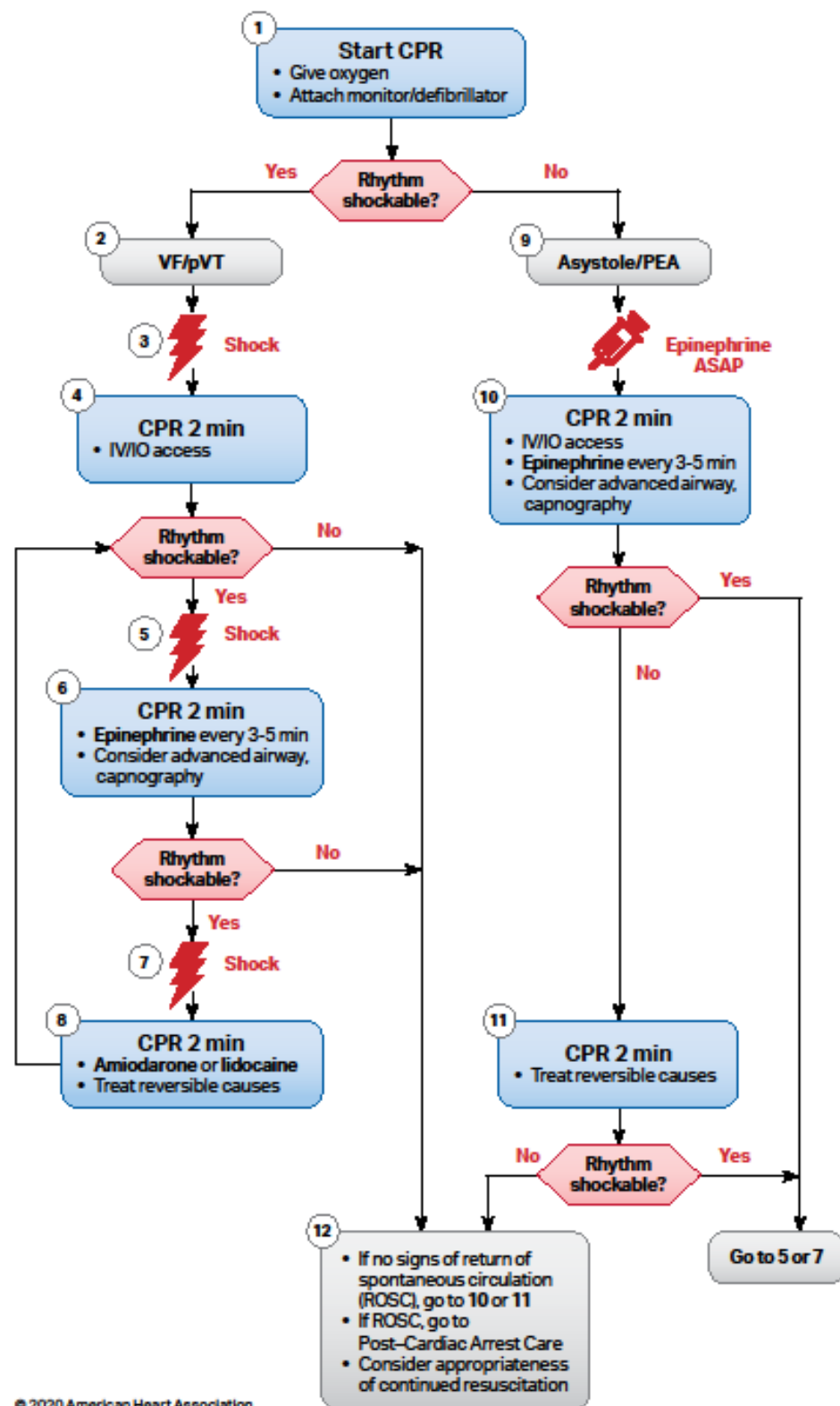
Print completion with grade of at least 70% (or take a photo of it)
and email to info@medcourse.org

eCards: Look for an email from cards@medcourse.org about American Heart Association eCards. If you **DO NOT** hear from us within 10 days, send us a message so we know we have your correct email. Once cards are issued, you can claim them directly at www.heart.org/cpr/mycards, with your First Name, Last Name, and Email Address.

ACLS, PALS, BLS and First Aid Training:

www.medcourse.org

Adult Cardiac Arrest Algorithm



CPR Quality

- Push hard (at least 2 inches [5 cm]) and fast (100-120/min) and allow complete chest recoil.
- Minimize interruptions in compressions.
- Avoid excessive ventilation.
- Change compressor every 2 minutes, or sooner if fatigued.
- If no advanced airway, 30:2 compression-ventilation ratio, or 1 breath every 6 seconds.
- Quantitative waveform capnography
 - If PETCO₂ is low or decreasing, reassess CPR quality.

Shock Energy for Defibrillation

- **Biphasic:** Manufacturer recommendation (eg, initial dose of 120-200 J); if unknown, use maximum available. Second and subsequent doses should be equivalent, and higher doses may be considered.
- **Monophasic:** 360 J

Drug Therapy

- **Epinephrine IV/IO dose:** 1 mg every 3-5 minutes
- **Amiodarone IV/IO dose:** First dose: 300 mg bolus. Second dose: 160 mg.
- **Lidocaine IV/IO dose:** First dose: 1-1.5 mg/kg. Second dose: 0.5-0.75 mg/kg.

Advanced Airway

- Endotracheal intubation or supraglottic advanced airway
- Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor ET tube placement
- Once advanced airway in place, give 1 breath every 6 seconds (10 breaths/min) with continuous chest compressions

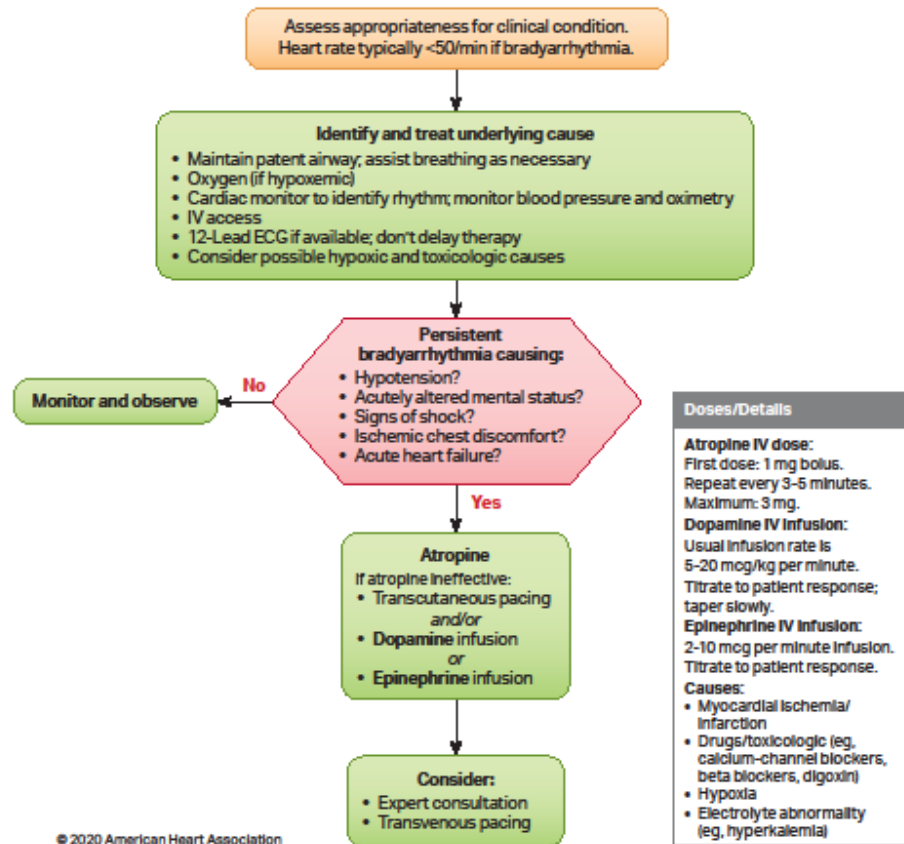
Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)

- Pulse and blood pressure
- Abrupt sustained increase in PerCO₂ (typically ≥ 40 mm Hg)
- Spontaneous arterial pressure waves with Intra-arterial monitoring

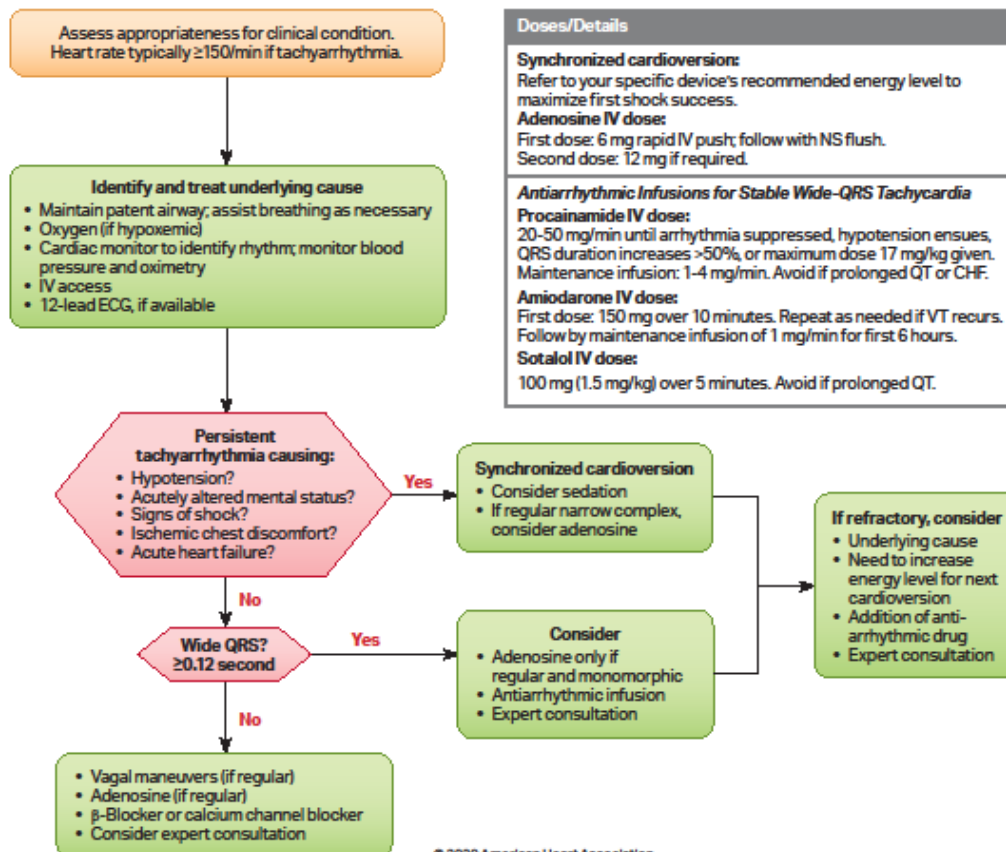
Reversible Causes

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen Ion (acidosis)
- Hypo-/hyperkalemia
- Hypothermia
- Tension pneumothorax
- Tamponade, cardiac
- Toxins
- Thrombosis, pulmonary
- Thrombosis, coronary

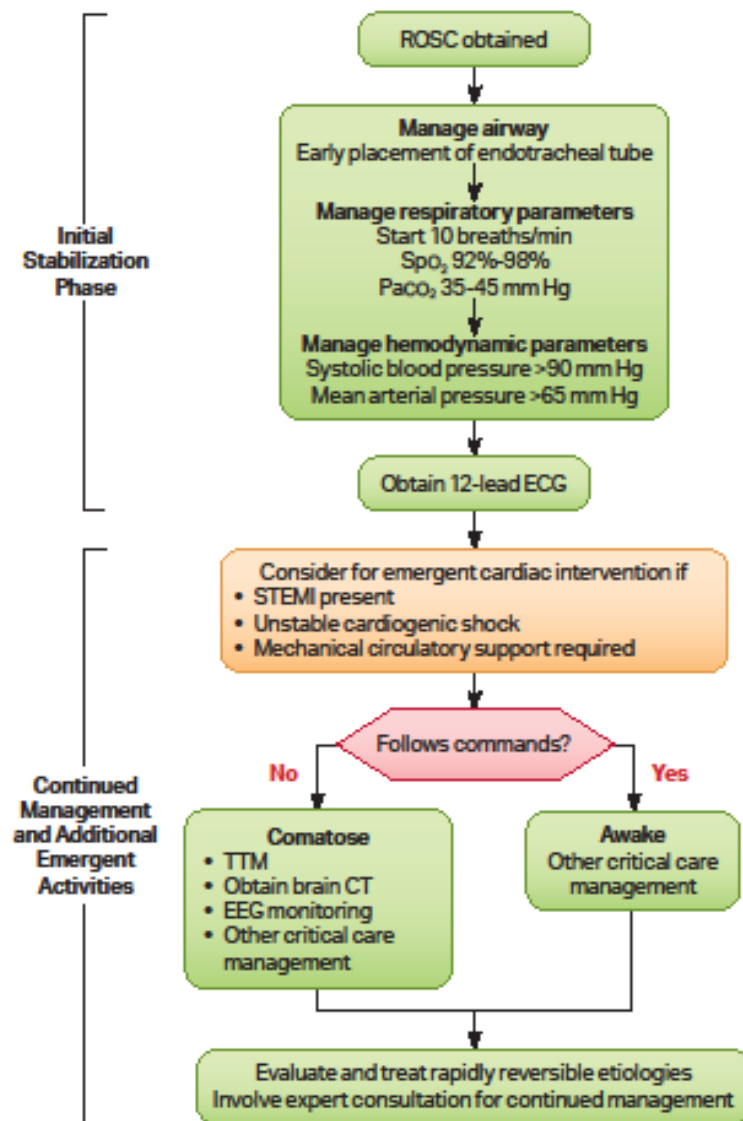
Adult Bradycardia Algorithm



Adult Tachycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



ACLS Healthcare Provider Post-Cardiac Arrest Care Algorithm



Initial Stabilization Phase

Resuscitation is ongoing during the post-ROSC phase, and many of these activities can occur concurrently.

However, if prioritization is necessary, follow these steps:

- **Airway management:**
Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor endotracheal tube placement
- **Manage respiratory parameters:**
Titrate F_{iO_2} for Sp_{O_2} 92%-98%; start at 10 breaths/min; titrate to P_{aCO_2} of 35-45 mm Hg
- **Manage hemodynamic parameters:**
Administer crystalloid and/or vasopressor or inotrope for goal systolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg or mean arterial pressure >65 mm Hg

Continued Management and Additional Emergent Activities

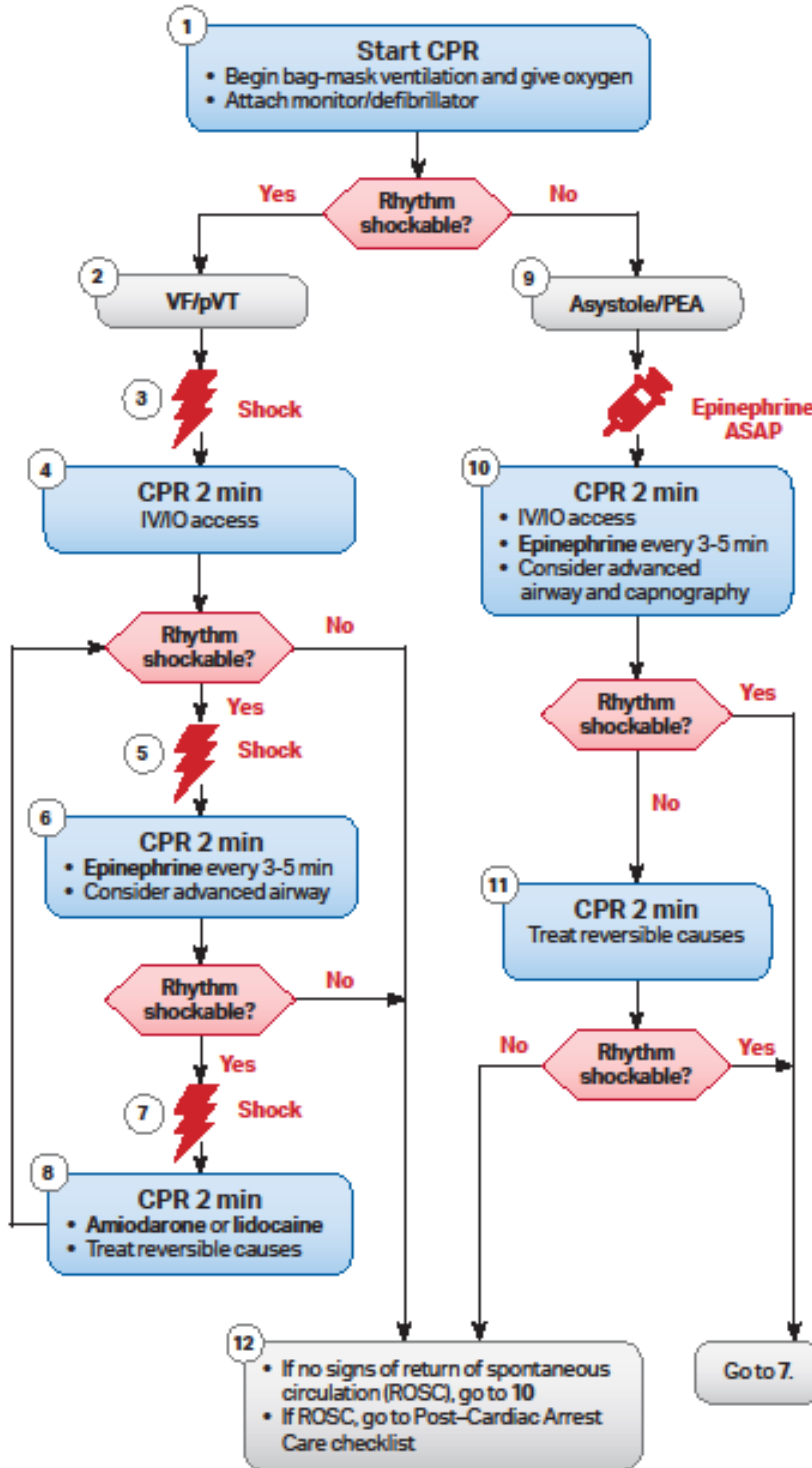
These evaluations should be done concurrently so that decisions on targeted temperature management (TTM) receive high priority as cardiac interventions.

- **Emergent cardiac intervention:**
Early evaluation of 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG); consider hemodynamics for decision on cardiac intervention
- **TTM:** If patient is not following commands, start TTM as soon as possible; begin at 32-36°C for 24 hours by using a cooling device with feedback loop
- **Other critical care management**
 - Continuously monitor core temperature (esophageal, rectal, bladder)
 - Maintain normoxia, normocapnia, euglycemia
 - Provide continuous or intermittent electroencephalogram (EEG) monitoring
 - Provide lung-protective ventilation

H's and T's

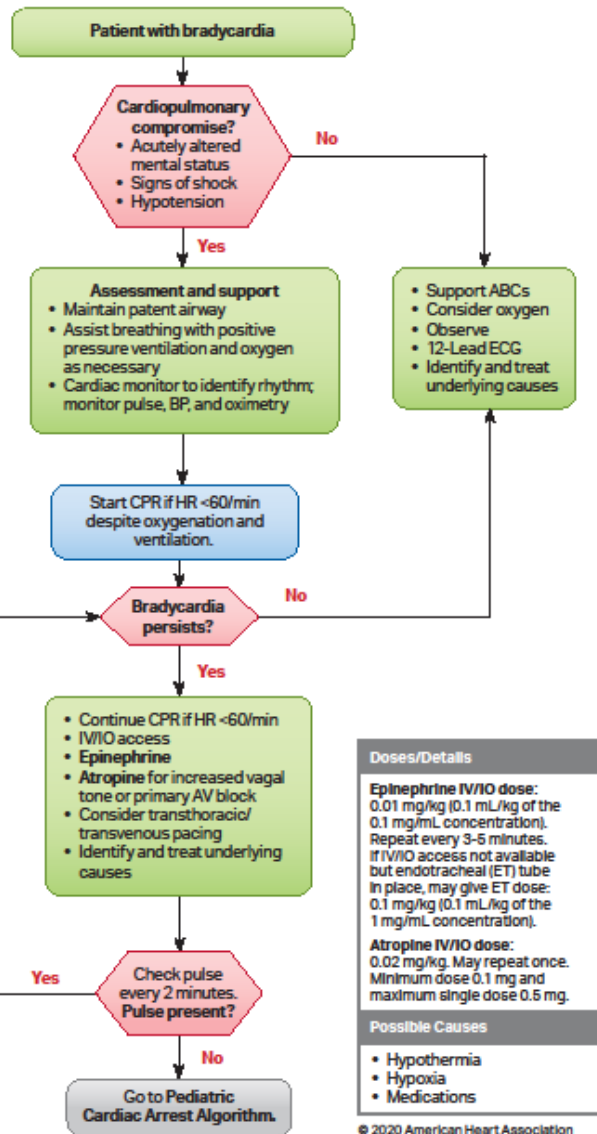
Hypovolemia
Hypoxia
Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
Hypokalemia/hyperkalemia
Hypothermia
Tension pneumothorax
Tamponade, cardiac
Toxins
Thrombosis, pulmonary
Thrombosis, coronary

Pediatric Cardiac Arrest Algorithm



CPR Quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push hard (≥½ of anteroposterior diameter of chest) and fast (100-120/min) and allow complete chest recoil • Minimize interruptions in compressions • Change compressor every 2 minutes, or sooner if fatigued • If no advanced airway, 15:2 compression-ventilation ratio • If advanced airway, provide continuous compressions and give a breath every 2-3 seconds
Shock Energy for Defibrillation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First shock 2 J/kg • Second shock 4 J/kg • Subsequent shocks ≥4 J/kg, maximum 10 J/kg or adult dose
Drug Therapy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epinephrine IV/IO dose: 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg of the 0.1 mg/mL concentration). Max dose 1 mg. Repeat every 3-5 minutes. If no IV/IO access, may give endotracheal dose: 0.1 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg of the 1 mg/mL concentration). • Amlodarone IV/IO dose: 5 mg/kg bolus during cardiac arrest. May repeat up to 3 total doses for refractory VF/pulseless VT or • Lidocaine IV/IO dose: Initial: 1 mg/kg loading dose
Advanced Airway
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endotracheal intubation or supraglottic advanced airway • Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor ET tube placement
Reversible Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypovolemia • Hypoxia • Hydrogen Ion (acidosis) • Hypoglycemia • Hypo-/hyperkalemia • Hypothermia • Tension pneumothorax • Tamponade, cardiac • Toxins • Thrombosis, pulmonary • Thrombosis, coronary

ric Bradycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



Doses/Details

Epinephrine IV/IO dose: 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg of the 0.1 mg/mL concentration). Repeat every 3-5 minutes. If IV/IO access not available but endotracheal (ET) tube in place, may give ET dose: 0.1 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg of the 1 mg/mL concentration).

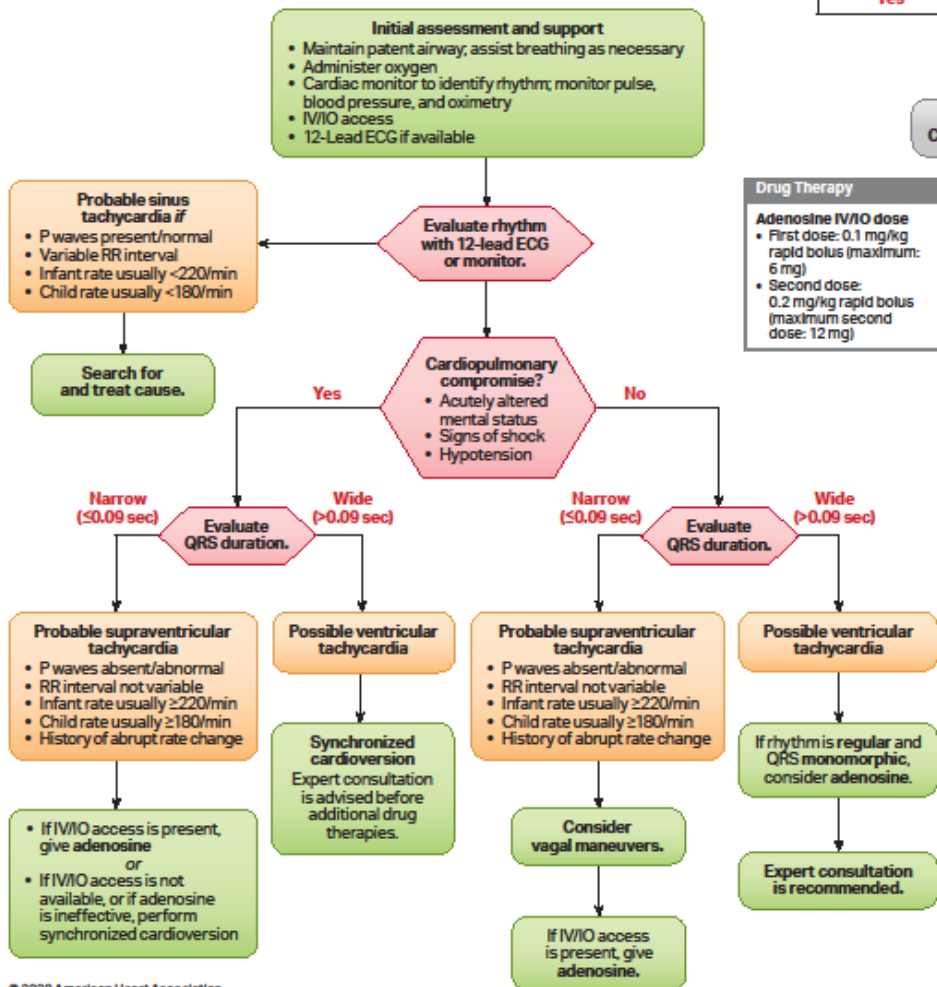
Atropine IV/IO dose: 0.02 mg/kg. May repeat once. Minimum dose 0.1 mg and maximum single dose 0.5 mg.

Possible Causes

- Hypothermia
- Hypoxia
- Medications

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Pediatric Tachycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



Drug Therapy

Adenosine IV/IO dose

- First dose: 0.1 mg/kg rapid bolus (maximum: 6 mg)
- Second dose: 0.2 mg/kg rapid bolus (maximum second dose: 12 mg)