



Cardiac Arrest

Immediate action	Confirm cardiac arrest via central pulse Inform team of event	
	Prior to or after ambulance transfer: Move patient to place of safety	During ambulance transfer: Request vehicle stop & remove seatbelts
High Quality CPR	Intubated Administer 100% oxygen Continuous chest compressions	Not intubated Administer 100% oxygen via FM and Mapelson circuit 30:2 ratio chest compressions
Defibrillation	Attach pads and defibrillator Assess rhythm Check central pulse if rhythm compatible with life	
	Shockable (VF/pulseless VT) Deliver 1 shock Immediately resume 2 mins CPR	Non-shockable (PEA/asystole) Immediately resume 2 mins CPR
Reversible Causes	Hypoxia Hypovolaemia Hypo/hyperkalaemia Hypo/hyperthermia	Thrombosis (cardiac/pulmonary) Tension pneumothorax Toxins Tamponade
Drugs	Adrenaline 1mg (10mls 1:10,000) every 3-5 mins Amiodarone 300mg after 3 shocks	
ROSC achieved ABCDE assessment Aim SpO ₂ 94-98% Divert to nearest ED (driver to place standby call)		ROSC not achieved Consider option of diverting to nearest ED with CPR ongoing (consider personnel safety in transit)
Airway Management (if not intubated)	Assess airway difficulty, patient stability and make plan 1. Facemask oxygen or 2. Facemask ventilation or 3. Insert I-Gel or 4. Intubation Consider diverting to nearest Emergency Department prior to invasive airway management If decision to intubate at scene: Unplanned Extubation SOP	
Traumatic Cardiac Arrest	Blunt trauma, in addition to above: Control external haemorrhage Splint pelvis/fractures Reduce tidal volumes to improve venous return Administer blood products (if available) Penetrating trauma consider: Bilateral finger thoracostomies Consider resuscitative thoracotomy in the nearest ED	