# Post Resuscitative Care Adult & Pediatric

## EMT/ADVANCED EMT STANDING ORDERS - ADULT



- If feasible, acquire and transmit a 12-lead EKG.
- Initial ventilation rate of 10 12 BPM, then titrate to quantitative waveform capnography of 35 to 40 mm Hg, if available.
- Maintain oxygen saturation at ≥ 94%.

# **PARAMEDIC STANDING ORDERS - ADULT**

- With return of spontaneous circulation after non-traumatic cardiac arrest and patient is obtunded with no purposeful movements to verbal stimuli consider: <a href="Induced Therapeutic Hypothermia 3.4">Induced Therapeutic Hypothermia 3.4</a>.
- Maintain systolic blood pressure of >90 mmHg.

## For Post-resuscitation hypotension:

- Administer 0.9% NaCl in 250 500ml boluses. Total volume should not exceed 2,000ml.
- Consider: (An infusion pump is required for the use of these pressor agents)
  - Dopamine infusion 5 20 microgram/kg/min, OR
  - Norepinephrine infusion 1 30 microgram/min, OR
  - Phenylephrine 100 180 microgram loading dose followed by infusion 40 –
    60 microgram/min, **OR**
  - Epinephrine infusion 2 10 microgram/minute titrated to effect.
- Consider nasogastric or orogastric tube for the intubated patient.

#### PARAMEDIC STANDING ORDERS - PEDIATRIC



#### **Post-Resuscitative Care**

• If the patient is unresponsive, consider transport to a facility capable of inducing therapeutic hypothermia.

## For Post-Resuscitation Hypotension:

- IV 0.9% NaCl 20ml/kg (may repeat x1), AND/OR
  - $\circ$  Consider: (An infusion pump is required for the use of these vasopressors) Dopamine infusion 5 20 micrograms/kg/min, **OR**
  - Norepinephrine infusion 0.1 2 micrograms/kg/min titrated to effect, **OR**
  - Epinephrine 0.1 1 micrograms/kg/min titrated to effect.

#### PEARLS:

- Recognition and treatment of a STEMI are critical in the post-cardiac arrest patient.
  Consider transport patient to the most appropriate facility in accordance with local STEMI guidelines/agreements. Notify receiving facility of a "STEMI Alert".
- Avoid hyperventilation as it increases intrathoracic pressures, potentially worsening hemodynamic instability.