

American Heart Association Cpr Guidelines Cheat Sheet

BLS for Healthcare Professionals CABs of CPR

CPR	ADULT & OLDER CHILD (puberty and older)	CHILD (1 year to signs of puberty)	INFANT (up to 1 year old)
Verify Scene Safety	Do not enter an unsafe environment. Call 9-1-1		
Check victim's responsiveness	If victim is unresponsive, shout for help. Call 9-1-1 with mobile device, if available. Send someone to find an AED.		
Activate 9-1-1	If you are alone and do not have a mobile device, leave the victim to call 9-1-1 first, then look for an AED. Return to perform CPR.	If you are alone and WITNESS THE COLLAPSE Leave the victim to call 9-1-1 first, and look for an AED. Return to perform CPR.	
Determine if victim is breathing & has a pulse	Simultaneously check for breathing & pulse for no more than 10 seconds. NOTE: agonal breaths are not considered signs of breathing For children and infants, a pulse rate of less than 60 beats / minute is treated as no pulse.		
	Check carotid artery on your side of the victim's neck.		Check brachial artery on inside of the victim's upper arm near the armpit.
Rescue Breathing	1 breath every 5-6 seconds Check pulse every 2 minutes.	1 breath every 3-5 seconds Check pulse again every 2 minutes If pulse less than 60 beats per minute, or perfusion remains poor, add compressions	
If victim has a DEFINITE detectable pulse, but is not breathing	For suspected opioid overdose, administer naloxone, if available		
If victim has NO detectable pulse: Begin CPR Minimize interruptions	1 rescuer: 30 compressions : 2 breaths 2+ rescuers: 30 compressions : 2 breaths Use AED as soon as it arrives	1 rescuer: 30 compressions : 2 breaths 2+ rescuers: 15 compressions : 2 breaths Use the AED as soon as it arrives	
Compression rate	100 - 120 compressions per minute		
Hand placement	2 hands on lower half of breastbone	1 hand or 2 hands on lower half of breastbone	1 rescuer: 2 fingers 2+ rescuers: 2 thumbs on center of chest, just below nipple line
Compression depth	2 to 2.4 inches (5-6 cm)	1/3 the depth of the chest - about 2 inches (5 cm)	1/3 the depth of the chest - about 1.5 inches (4 cm)
Chest recoil	Allow for full chest recoil after each compression		
Minimize interruptions	Limit interruptions in chest compressions to no more than 10 seconds		
Use the AED as soon as it arrives	Turn on AED and follow instructions. Never remove the AED.		

Per the 2015 updated AHA ECC Guidelines

American Heart Association CPR Guidelines Cheat Sheet is a crucial resource for anyone interested in learning or refreshing their knowledge about cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). The American Heart Association (AHA) plays a significant role in promoting health education and establishing guidelines that improve the outcomes of cardiac arrest situations. This article will provide an overview of the AHA CPR guidelines, focusing on adult, child, and infant CPR, as well as the use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs).

Understanding CPR: The Basics

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is an emergency procedure performed on individuals whose hearts have stopped beating or who are not breathing. The primary goal of CPR is to restore blood circulation and breathing, thereby increasing the chances of survival until professional medical help arrives.

Why CPR is Important

- Preserves brain function: The brain can only survive without oxygen for a few minutes. Prompt CPR can help maintain blood flow to the brain.
- Increases survival rates: Effective CPR can double or even triple a victim's chances of survival in cardiac arrest situations.
- Empowers bystanders: Knowing CPR allows bystanders to take immediate action, which can be vital while waiting for emergency services.

Key Components of CPR According to AHA Guidelines

The AHA's guidelines emphasize a few key components that everyone should remember when performing CPR:

1. Call for Help: Always ensure that emergency medical services (EMS) are on their way. If you're alone, call 911 before starting CPR.
2. Push Hard and Fast: The quality of chest compressions is essential for effective CPR.
3. Minimize Interruptions: Keep interruptions in compressions to a minimum, as this impacts blood circulation.

Adult CPR Guidelines

When performing CPR on adults, follow these steps:

1. Check Responsiveness: Tap the person's shoulder and shout, "Are you okay?"
2. Call 911: If there is no response, call for emergency help.
3. Check Breathing: Look for normal breathing. If the person is not breathing or is only gasping, start CPR.
4. Chest Compressions:
 - Place the heel of one hand on the center of the chest, with the other hand on top.
 - Keep your arms straight and your shoulders over your hands.
 - Compress the chest at least 2 inches deep at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute.
5. Rescue Breaths (optional for lay rescuers): After every 30 compressions, give 2 rescue breaths.
 - Seal your lips around the person's mouth.
 - Give 1 breath every 5-6 seconds, ensuring the chest rises with each breath.

Child CPR Guidelines

For children aged 1 to puberty, CPR follows similar principles but with slight modifications:

1. Check Responsiveness: Gently tap the child and shout.
2. Call 911: If the child is unresponsive, call for emergency help.

3. Check Breathing: If the child is not breathing or is gasping, start CPR.
4. Chest Compressions:
 - Use one hand for compressions if the child is small. For older children, use two hands.
 - Compress the chest about 2 inches deep at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute.
5. Rescue Breaths:
 - Provide 2 rescue breaths after every 30 compressions.
 - Ensure a good seal and watch for the chest to rise.

Infant CPR Guidelines

For infants under the age of 1, the AHA guidelines specify:

1. Check Responsiveness: Tap the infant's foot and shout.
2. Call 911: If there is no response, call for help.
3. Check Breathing: If the infant is not breathing or is gasping, begin CPR.
4. Chest Compressions:
 - Use two fingers to compress the chest just below the nipple line.
 - Compress the chest about 1.5 inches deep at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute.
5. Rescue Breaths:
 - Provide 2 breaths after every 30 compressions.
 - Cover the mouth and nose with your mouth, ensuring a good seal.

Using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

An AED is a portable device that can analyze the heart's rhythm and deliver an electric shock if necessary. The AHA encourages the use of AEDs in conjunction with CPR.

Steps to Use an AED

1. Turn on the AED: Follow the voice prompts.
2. Attach the Pads: Place the pads on the bare chest according to the diagrams.
 - One pad goes on the upper right chest.
 - The other pad goes on the lower left side of the chest.
3. Clear the Area: Ensure that no one is touching the person while the AED analyzes the heart rhythm.
4. Deliver Shock (if advised): If the AED prompts a shock, ensure everyone is clear and then press the shock button.
5. Continue CPR: After delivering the shock, immediately return to CPR—30 compressions followed by 2 breaths.

Special Considerations in CPR

Understanding special considerations can enhance the effectiveness of CPR and ensure the

safety of both the rescuer and the victim.

Choking Victims

For adults and children who are choking but still conscious:

- Encourage Coughing: Let them try to cough out the blockage.
- Heimlich Maneuver: If they cannot breathe or cough, perform abdominal thrusts.

For infants:

- Back Blows and Chest Thrusts: Use 5 back blows followed by 5 chest thrusts.

Aging Population and CPR

- Elderly Considerations: Be aware that elderly individuals may have fragile bones. Use gentler compressions if necessary but still aim for at least 100 compressions per minute.

Training and Certification

While anyone can perform CPR, formal training can significantly improve outcomes. The AHA offers courses that cover:

- Adult, child, and infant CPR
- AED use
- First aid basics

Conclusion

The **American Heart Association CPR Guidelines Cheat Sheet** serves as an essential tool for anyone looking to understand and apply CPR techniques effectively. Whether you are a healthcare professional or a layperson, knowing how to perform CPR and use an AED can make a life-saving difference. Regular training and practice are vital to keep your skills sharp and ensure that you can respond confidently in an emergency. Remember, acting quickly and effectively can be the key to saving a life.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary purpose of the American Heart

Association CPR guidelines cheat sheet?

The primary purpose of the cheat sheet is to provide a quick reference for the essential steps and techniques in performing CPR effectively and efficiently.

What are the key components of CPR according to the AHA guidelines?

The key components include chest compressions, airway management, and rescue breaths, often summarized as the 'CAB' method: Compressions, Airway, Breathing.

How deep should chest compressions be during CPR?

Chest compressions should be at least 2 inches deep for adults, with a compression rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute.

What is the recommended compression-to-breath ratio for adult CPR?

The recommended compression-to-breath ratio for adult CPR is 30 compressions followed by 2 rescue breaths.

Are there any differences in CPR techniques for children and infants?

Yes, for children and infants, the compression depth is about 1.5 inches, and the compression-to-breath ratio is the same at 30:2 for adults but can be adjusted to 15:2 for two-rescuer scenarios.

When should an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) be used during CPR?

An AED should be used as soon as it is available after calling for emergency help, and it should be used as soon as possible if the victim is unresponsive and not breathing normally.

What is the significance of early CPR and defibrillation in cardiac arrest cases?

Early CPR and defibrillation significantly increase the chances of survival and improve outcomes for victims of cardiac arrest by maintaining blood flow to vital organs.

Where can I find the latest American Heart Association CPR guidelines and cheat sheets?

The latest CPR guidelines and cheat sheets can be found on the American Heart Association's official website or through their training programs and materials.

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