

# Cardiopulmonary Arrest: What can we do?

H	T
Hypovolemia (eg blood loss)	Toxins (eg barbiturate)
Hypoxia (eg BUAS)	Tamponade (eg Pericardial effusion)
Hydrogen Ions – Acidosis (eg Shock)	Tension pneumothorax
Hyperkalaemia (eg urethral obstruction)	Trauma
Hypothermia (eg GA induced)	Thromboembolism

Table 1: Common Causes of Cardiopulmonary Arrest –the ‘H’ and ‘T’s.

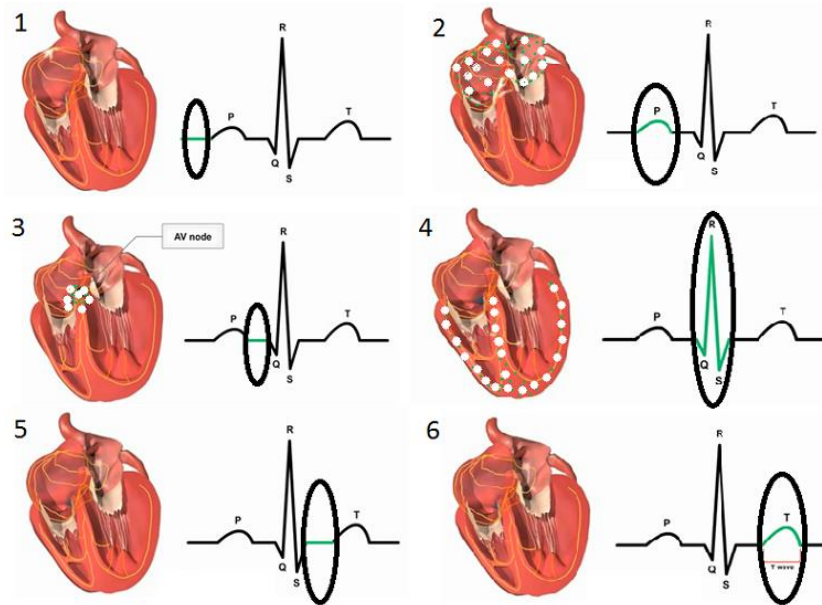


Figure 1: Normal cardiac depolarisation and ECG appearance

ECG Arrest Rhythm	ECG Appearance	Treatment
Asystole	Asystole NSR	CPR.
Ventricular Fibrillation		CPR + Defibrillation.
Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)		CPR. Palpate Pulse. Ultrasound?

Table 2: Common ECG arrest rhythms.



# CPR Algorithm

