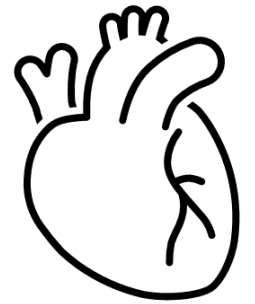
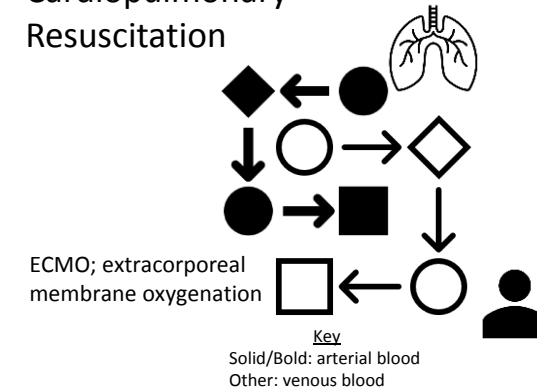


AHA HIGHLIGHTS FOR CARDIOPULMONARY

RESUSCITATION 2019: The AHA Pediatric writing group identified and analyzed new evidence about the use of advanced airways during CPR, ECMO resuscitation (i.e., ECPR), and TTM after resuscitation from cardiac arrest in infants and children. Analysis of this evidence resulted in refinement of existing recommendations about the use of these therapies.

- **Advanced airways:** Most pediatric cardiac arrests are triggered by a deterioration of respiratory function. Bag-mask ventilation can be a reasonable alternative to an advanced airway (such as endotracheal intubation or a supraglottic airway).
- **ECPR:** The rapid deployment of venoarterial ECMO during active CPR (ECPR) or for patients with intermittent ROSC may be considered in pediatric patients with cardiac diagnoses and IHCA in settings with providers who have ECMO experience.
- **TTM:** A large randomized trial of therapeutic hypothermia for children with IHCA showed no difference in outcomes whether a period of moderate therapeutic hypothermia (32°C to 34°C) or the strict maintenance of normothermia (36°C to 37.5°C) was provided.

Extracorporeal
Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation



Infographic Author: Melanie Stroud, RN, BSN, MBA

Images from Microsoft PowerPoint

