

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION CPR

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Recognition of the Seriously Ill Child

Early recognition and treatment of the seriously ill child should avoid progression to cardiac arrest and reduce the related mortality and morbidity.

Signs of Respiratory Failure

1. Increased R.R

Age	High	Level
0-2 ms	60	bpm
2-12 ms	50	bpm
1-5 ys	40	bpm
5-12 ys	30	bpm

2. Use of accessory muscles.
3. Increased heart rate.
4. Decreased level of consciousness.
5. Decreased muscle tone.
6. Decreased respiratory effort and/or apnea.
7. Cyanosis or extreme pallor.

Evaluation of the Cardiovascular Status I.

3. Systemic Perfusion: can be assessed by feeling the amplitude of the peripheral pulses (decreased) and of the central pulses.

Diminished central pulses are a worrisome sign of imminent cardiac arrest.

• Peripheral vascular resistance can be evaluated by:

- The capillary refill time.
- The diastolic blood pressure.
- The skin temperature.

• The following organs are best to reflect the quality of organ perfusion:

- Skin.
- Brain.
- Kidneys.