

# IRC 2021

CONGRESSO  
NAZIONALE

16•17•18 DICEMBRE

NUOVE LINEE GUIDA 2021:  
RIANIMAZIONE CARDIOPOLMONARE  
**POST-LOCKDOWN**



Italian  
Resuscitation  
Council



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# Algoritmi RCP pediatrica 2021

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**Non conflitti di interesse da dichiarare**



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# European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Paediatric Life Support

RESUSCITATION 161 (2021) 327 –387



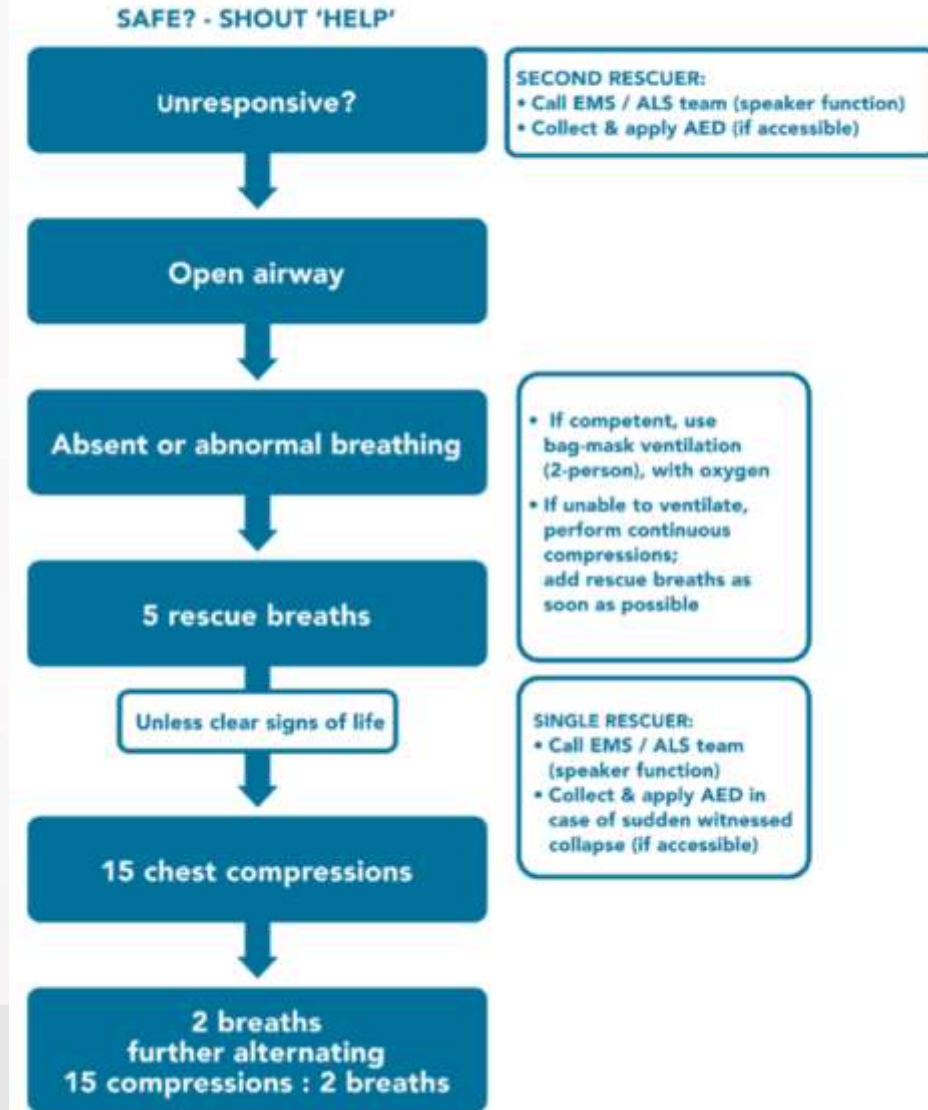
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# Outline

- **Algoritmo PBLIS-D**
  - Compressions-Only or Rescue Breathing-CPR?
- **Algoritmo Disostruzione da corpo estraneo**
  - I dispositivi anti-soffocamento funzionano?
- **Algoritmo PALS**
  - Nel bambino intubato quante ventilazioni asincrone?



## PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT



**Fig. 2 - Paediatric basic life support.**

# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

**SAFE? - SHOUT 'HELP'**

**Unresponsive?**

**Open airway**

# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

**SAFE? - SHOUT 'HELP'**

**Unresponsive?**



**Open airway**



**SECOND RESCUER:**

- Call EMS / ALS team (speaker function)
- Collect & apply AED (if accessible)





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# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT



EUROPEAN  
RESUSCITATION  
COUNCIL  
**GUIDELINES  
2021**

**Absent or abnormal breathing**



**5 rescue breaths**

**Unless clear signs of life**



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# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

**Absent or abnormal breathing**



**5 rescue breaths**

**Unless clear signs of life**



- If competent, use bag-mask ventilation (2-person), with oxygen
- If unable to ventilate, perform continuous compressions; add rescue breaths as soon as possible

# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

Unless clear signs of life

**15 chest compressions**

**2 breaths  
further alternating  
15 compressions : 2 breaths**

# PAEDIATRIC BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

Unless clear signs of life

**15 chest compressions**

**2 breaths  
further alternating  
15 compressions : 2 breaths**

#### SINGLE RESCUER:

- Call EMS / ALS team (speaker function)
- Collect & apply AED in case of sudden witnessed collapse (if accessible)

# Compression-Only Versus Rescue-Breathing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation After Pediatric Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

**Naim, M.Y. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2021;78(10):1042-1052.**



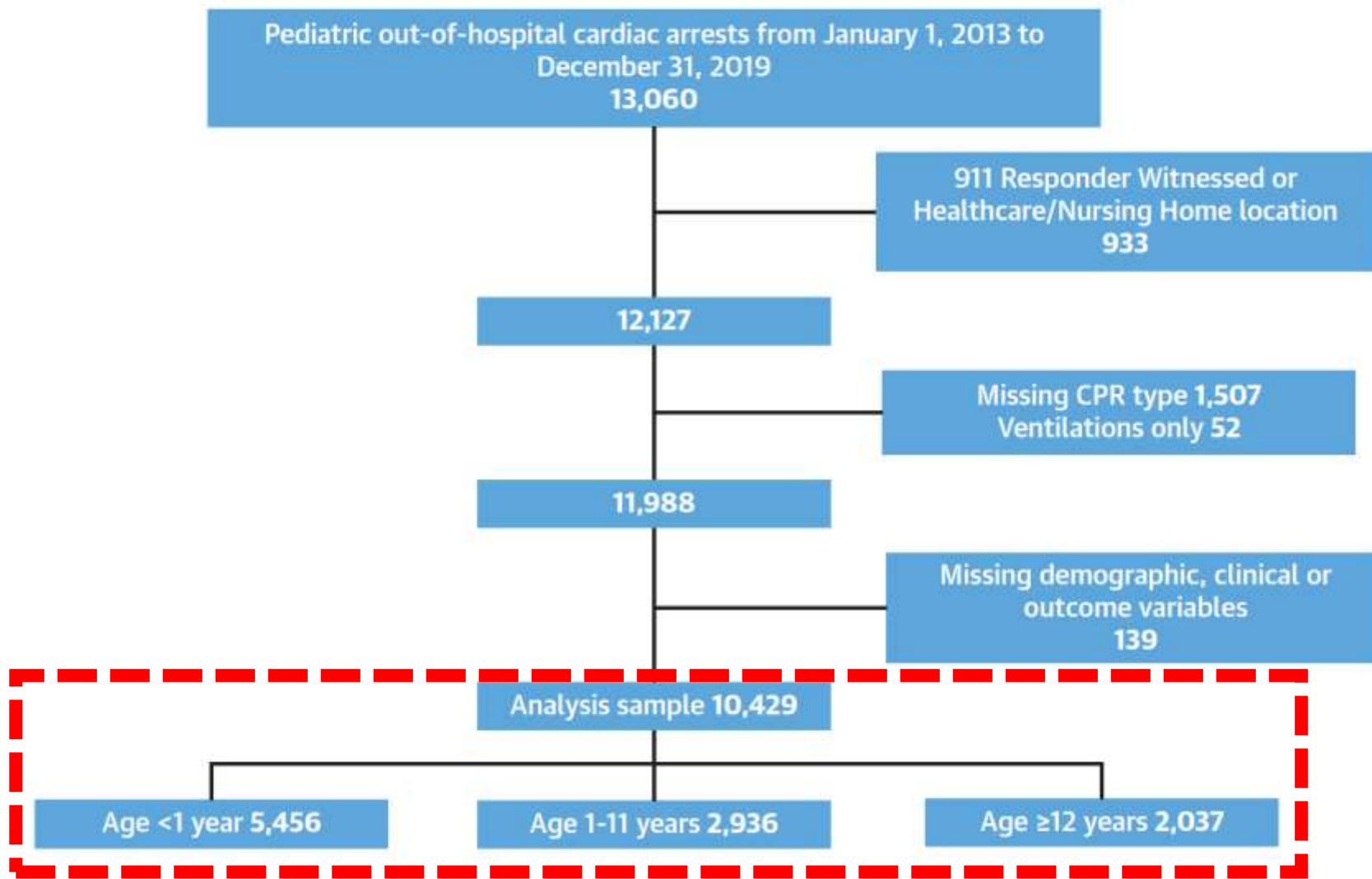
## Compression-Only Versus Rescue-Breathing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation After Pediatric Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

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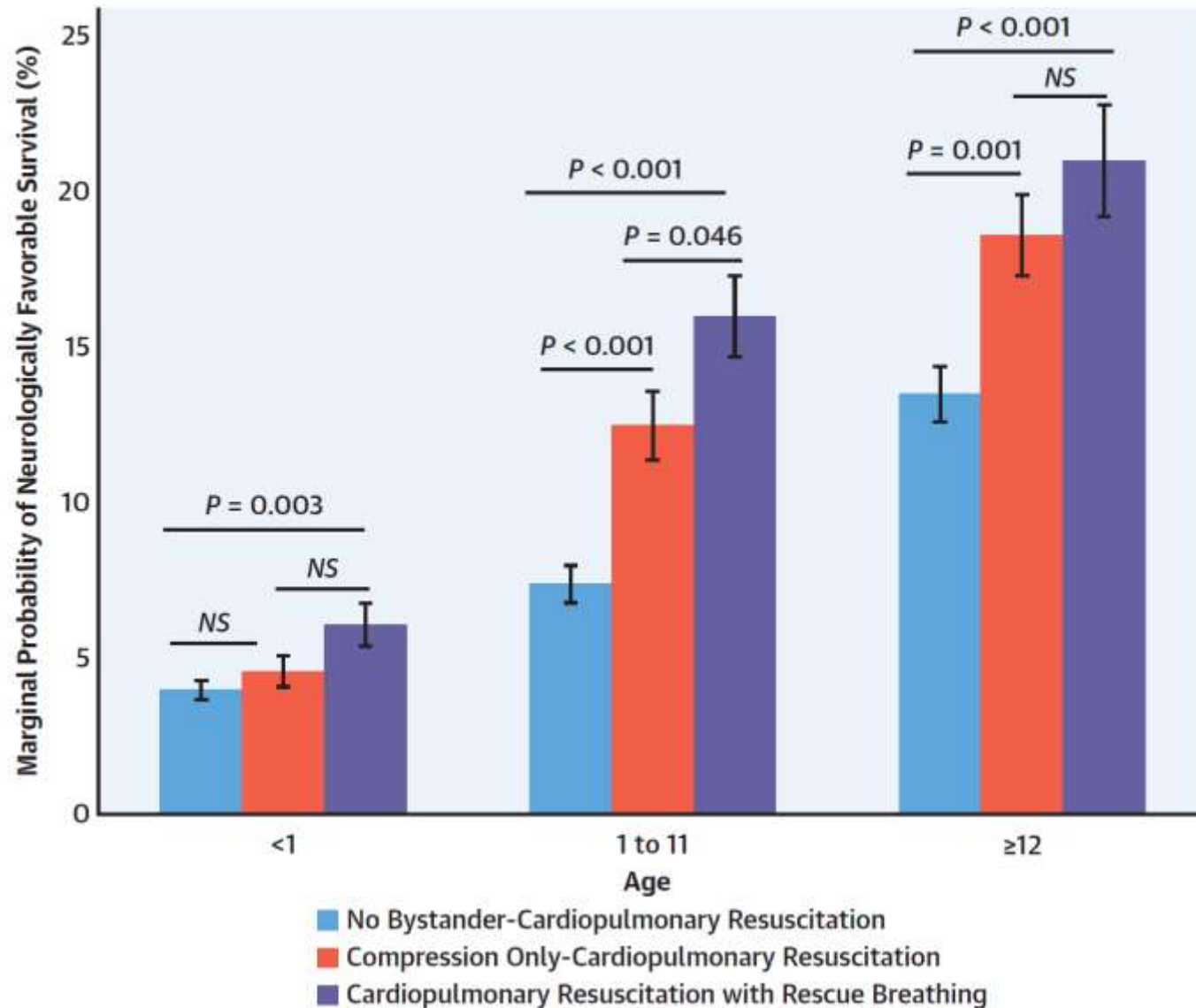
### **OBJECTIVES**

This study sought to test the hypothesis that RB-CPR is associated with improved neurologically favorable survival compared with CO-CPR following pediatric OHCA, and to characterize age-stratified outcomes with CPR type compared with no bystander CPR (NO-CPR).

**FIGURE 1** Flow Diagram With Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria



**CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION** Neurologically Favorable Survival and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Type in Infant, Children, and Adolescents



## Compression-Only Versus Rescue-Breathing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation After Pediatric Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Naim, M.Y. et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2021;78(10):1042-1052.

**CONCLUSIONS** CO-CPR was the most common type of bystander CPR in pediatric OHCA. RB-CPR was associated with better outcomes compared with CO-CPR. These results support present guidelines for RB-CPR as the preferred CPR modality for pediatric OHCA.



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# PAEDIATRIC FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION



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# PAEDIATRIC FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION



## SAFE? - SHOUT 'HELP'

Suspect foreign body  
airway obstruction

Effective  
Cough

Encourage cough

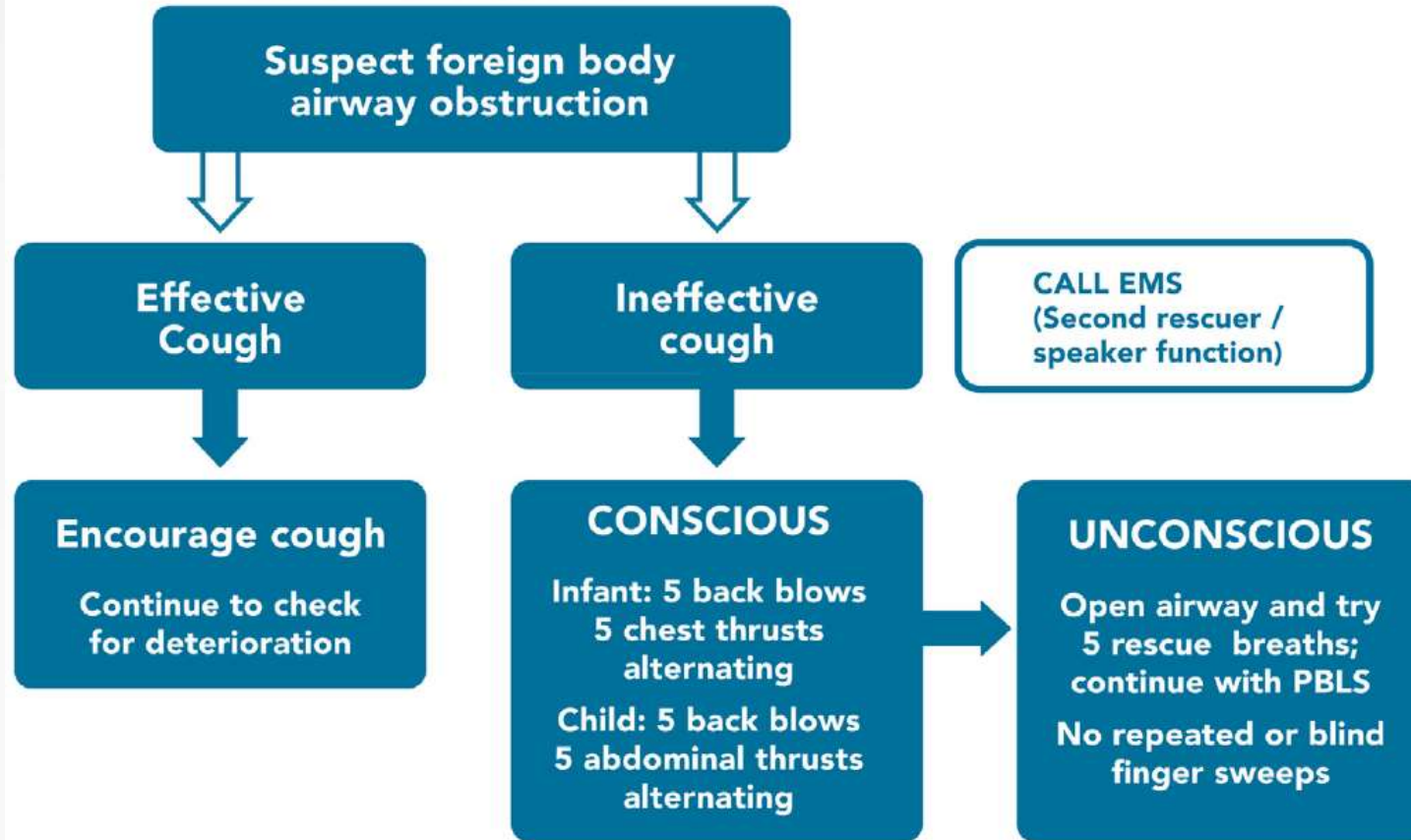
Continue to check  
for deterioration



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# PAEDIATRIC FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION

## SAFE? - SHOUT 'HELP'



If obstruction relieved: urgent medical follow-up

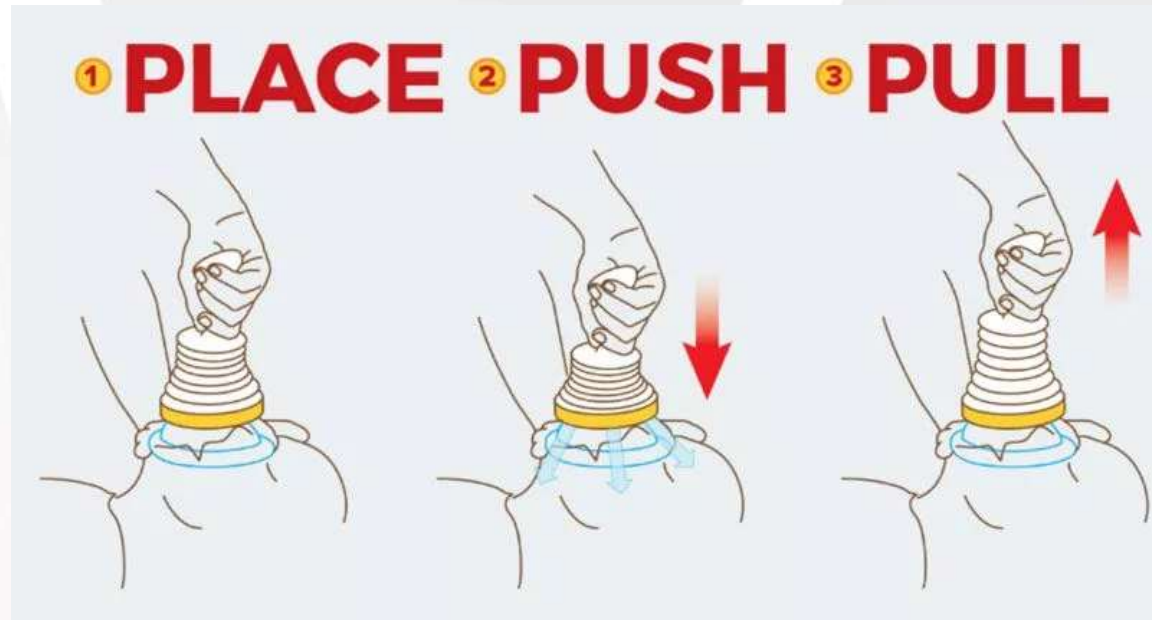
# A systematic review on the effectiveness of anti-choking suction devices and identification of research gaps

RESUSCITATION 153 (2020) 219 –226



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# A systematic review on the effectiveness of anti-choking suction devices and identification of research gaps

RESUSCITATION 153 (2020) 219 –226

## Conclusions

- There are many weaknesses in the available data and few unbiased trials that test the effectiveness of anti-choking suction devices resulting in insufficient evidence to support or discourage their use.
- Practitioners should continue to adhere to guidelines authored by local resuscitation authorities which align with ILCOR recommendations.





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# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT



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## SAFE? - SHOUT 'HELP'

Cardiac arrest recognised?  
(including bradycardia due to hypoxia or ischemia)

Commence / continue PBLs  
Minimise interruptions  
Ensure the EMS /ALS team is alerted  
Attach defibrillator / monitor

Assess rhythm

Shockable

One Shock 4J/KG

Immediately resume CPR for 2 min  
Minimise interruptions

After the third shock:  
IV/IO amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max 300 mg)  
IV/IO adrenaline 10 mcg/kg (max 1mg)

Non-shockable

Give adrenaline IV/IO  
10 mcg/kg (max 1mg)  
as soon as possible

Immediately resume  
CPR for 2 min  
Minimise interruptions

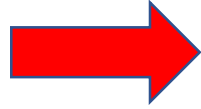
Return of spontaneous circulation	Termination of Resuscitation
---	------------------------------------

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**Cardiac arrest recognised?  
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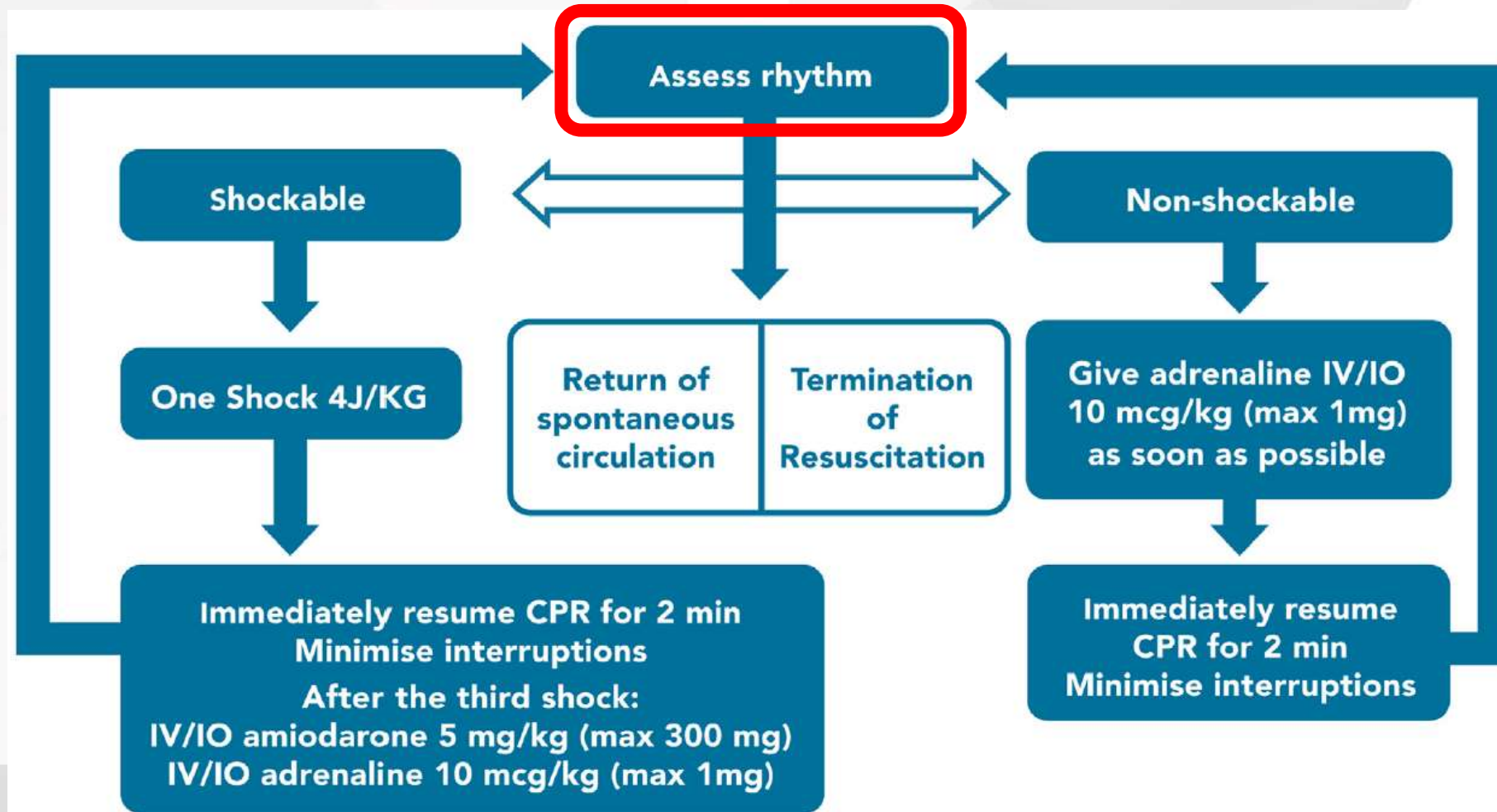


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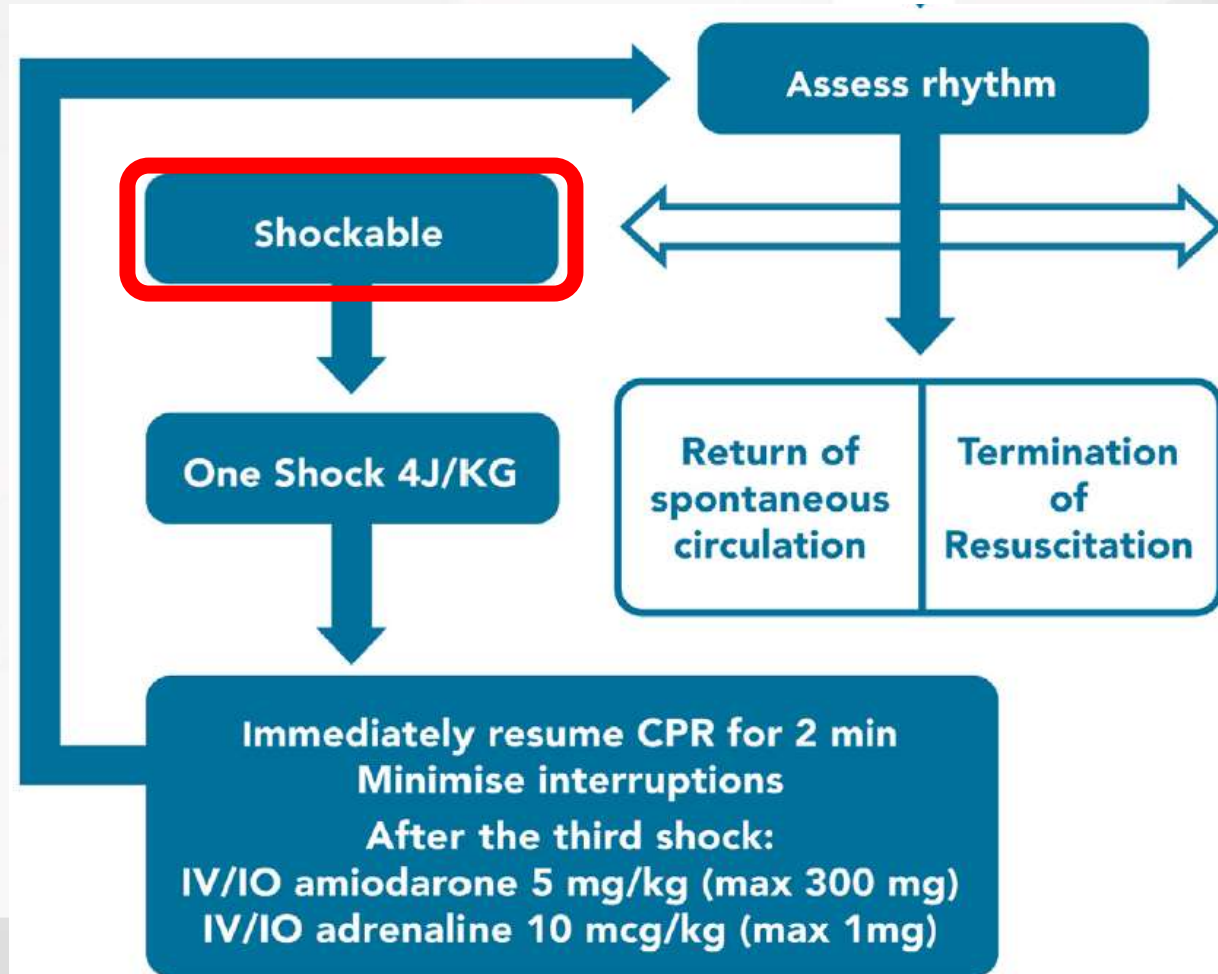


# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

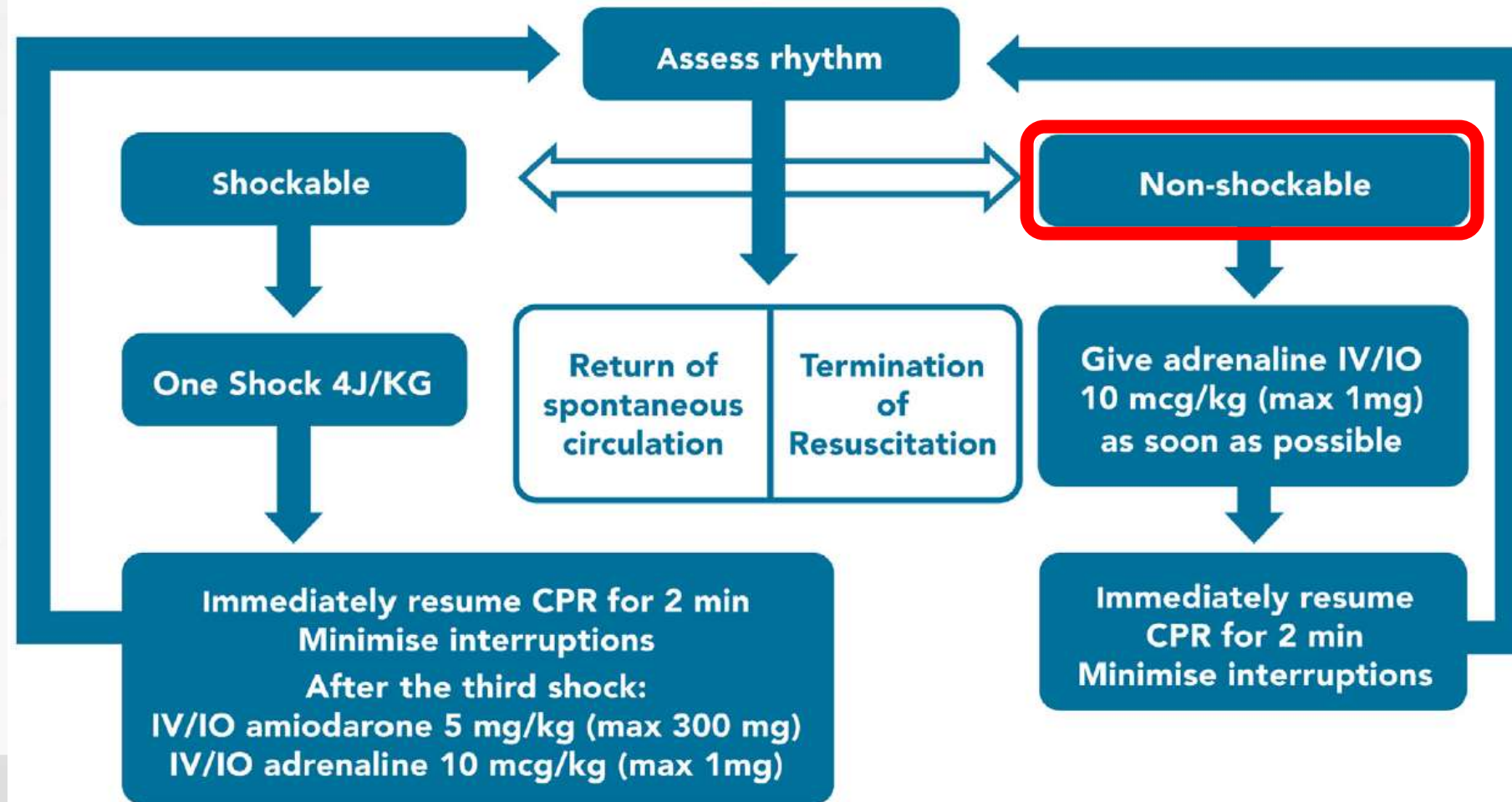




# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT



# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT



# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

## DURING CPR

- Ensure high-quality CPR: rate, depth, recoil
- Provide bag-mask ventilation with 100% oxygen (2-person approach)
- Avoid hyperventilation
- Vascular access (intravenous, intraosseous)
- Once started, give adrenaline every 3-5 min
- Flush after each drug
- Repeat amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max 150mg) after the 5th shock



# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

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- Once started, give adrenaline every 3-5 min
- Flush after each drug
- Repeat amiodarone 5 mg/kg (max 150mg) after the 5th shock
- Consider an advanced airway and capnography (if competent)
- Provide continuous compressions when a tracheal tube is in place. Ventilate at a rate of 25 (infants) – 20 (1-8y) – 15 (8-12y) or 10 (>12y) per minute
- Consider stepwise escalating shock dose (max 8J/kg – max 360J) for refractory VF/pVT ( $\geq 6$  shocks)

# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

## CORRECT REVERSIBLE CAUSES

- Hypoxia
- Hypovolaemia
- Hyper/hypokalaemia, -calcaemia, -magnesium; Hypoglycaemia
- Hypothermia - hyperthermia
- Toxic agents
- Tension pneumothorax
- Tamponade (cardiac)
- Thrombosis (coronary or pulmonary)



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**ADJUST ALGORITHM IN SPECIFIC SETTINGS (E.G. TRAUMA, E-CPR)**

# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

## IMMEDIATE POST ROSC

- ABCDE approach
- Controlled oxygenation (SpO<sub>2</sub> 94-98%) & ventilation (normocapnia)
- Avoid hypotension
- Treat precipitating causes

# PAEDIATRIC ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

## DURING CPR

- Ensure high-quality CPR: rate, depth, recoil
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# Ventilation Rates and Pediatric In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survival Outcomes\*

Sutton et al

*Crit Care Med* 2019; 47:1627–1636



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# Ventilation Rates and Pediatric In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survival Outcomes\*

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**TABLE 1. Prearrest Characteristics by Survival to Hospital Discharge**

Prearrest Characteristic	Overall (n = 47)	Survival to Hospital Discharge		p
		Yes (n = 18)	No (n = 29)	
Age, yr, n (%)				0.135 <sup>a</sup>
< 1	30 (64)	14 (78)	16 (55)	
≥ 1	17 (36)	4 (22)	13 (45)	



# Ventilation Rates and Pediatric In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survival Outcomes\*

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**TABLE 2. Event Characteristics by Survival to Hospital Discharge**

Event Characteristic	Overall (n = 47)	Survival to Hospital Discharge		p
		Yes (n = 18)	No (n = 29)	
Location of CPR event, n (%)				0.006 <sup>b</sup>
PICU	20 (43)	3 (17)	17 (59)	
Cardiac ICU	27 (57)	15 (83)	12 (41)	

# Ventilation Rates and Pediatric In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survival Outcomes\*

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**TABLE 3. Odds Ratio Estimates for High Ventilation Rate With Outcomes**

Model <sup>a</sup>	Return of Spontaneous Circulation, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Survival to Hospital Discharge, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Survival With Favorable Neurologic Outcome, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>

OR = odds ratio.

<sup>a</sup>All models estimate the odds of the outcome for ventilation rate  $\geq 30$  breaths/min for infants  $< 1$  yr and  $\geq 25$  breaths/min for children  $\geq 1$  yr. Estimates are from logistic regression models with Firth penalized likelihood.

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**TABLE 3. Odds Ratio Estimates for High Ventilation Rate With Outcomes**

Model <sup>a</sup>	Return of Spontaneous Circulation, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Survival to Hospital Discharge, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Survival With Favorable Neurologic Outcome, OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Unadjusted	4.64 (1.32–16.27)	0.017	4.73 (1.17–19.13)	0.029	4.73 (1.17–19.13)	0.029
Adjusted for cardiac ICU vs PICU	4.45 (1.27–15.60)	0.020	5.97 (1.29–27.67)	0.022	5.97 (1.29–27.67)	0.022
Adjusted for initial rhythm	4.09 (1.14–14.63)	0.030	3.87 (0.91–16.40)	0.066	3.87 (0.91–16.40)	0.066
Adjusted for weekday vs weeknight/weekend	5.17 (1.38–19.36)	0.015	4.12 (1.00–16.88)	0.049	4.12 (1.00–16.88)	0.049

OR = odds ratio.

<sup>a</sup>All models estimate the odds of the outcome for ventilation rate  $\geq 30$  breaths/min for infants  $< 1$  yr and  $\geq 25$  breaths/min for children  $\geq 1$  yr. Estimates are from logistic regression models with Firth penalized likelihood.



# Ventilation Rates and Pediatric In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survival Outcomes\*

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## Conclusions

- In this multicenter cohort, ventilation rates exceeding guidelines were common.
- Among the range of rates delivered, higher rates were associated with improved survival to hospital discharge.



***GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!***

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