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Child cpr guidelines for healthcare provider

Although you hope that you will never use cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for a child or infant, it is important to know the steps so that you can help in case of cardiac or breathing emergency. And although you may have taken a class at child CPR, it's a good idea to keep the steps handy so that the information stays fresh in your memory. With the step-by-step printable guide, you can access the steps of your child and baby CPR anytime, anywhere. Simply print them out and place them in your car, your office, your kitchen or with your other first aid supplies, then read over them from time to time to help maintain your skills. Before providing child or baby CPR 1 Check the scene and child. Make sure the scene is safe, then press the child on the shoulder and shout Are you all right? to ensure that he or she needs help. For infants, shake the lower leg to extract an answer. Call 911. If the child doesn't answer, ask a passerby to call 911, and then give about 2 minutes of care. - If you are alone with the child or infant, give 2 minutes of care and call 911. - If the child or infant responds, call 911 to report any life-threatening conditions and obtain your consent to care. Check the child from head to toe and ask questions to find out what happened. 3 Open the airway. With the child on his or her back, tilt the head back slightly and raise the chin. 4 Check for breathing. Listen carefully, for no more than 10 seconds, to the sounds of breathing. (Occasional breaths do not breathe.) Infants usually have periodic breathing, so changes in the breathing pattern are normal. 5 Deliver 2 life-saving breaths if the child or infant is not breathing. With the head tilted slightly backwards and the chin lifted, pinch the child's nose shut, make a full seal by placing your mouth over the child's mouth and breathe in the child's mouth twice. For infants, use your mouth to make a full seal over the infant's mouth and nose, then blow in for a second to make the breast clearly grow. Now, give me two rescue breaths. 6Epend fruiting. If the child or baby does not respond to life-saving breaths, start CPR. Perform Child & Baby CPR 1 Kneel next to the child or baby. 2 Press hard, press quickly. -For children, place the heel of one hand in the center of the chest, then place the heel of the other hand over the first hand, and lace your fingers together. Deliver 30 quick compressions that are each about 2 inches deep. -For infants, use 2 fingers to 30 quick compressions that are each about 1.5 inches deep. 3 Give 2 life-saving breaths (see instructions above). 4 Continue. Continue these baby or child CPR steps until you see obvious signs of life, such as breathing, or until an AED is ready for use, another trained EMS responder or professional is available to take over, you are too exhausted to continue, or the scene becomes precarious. To see the child and baby CPR steps performed, watch our child and infant CPR video. For online, in person and training courses for child, infant and adult CPR, visit our CPR Training Page. If a simple employee or healthcare provider believes there are no signs of life, CPR should start immediately. Feeling for a pulse is not a reliable way to determine whether there is an effective or insufficient circulation, and palpation of the pulse is not the only determinant of the need for chest compressions. The presence or absence of signs of life, such as response to stimuli, normal breathing (and not abnormal breathing) or spontaneous movement should be sought as part of the child's circulatory assessment.3 If a healthcare provider feels for a pulse in an unresponsive child, one must be sure that someone is not present not to start CPR. In this situation, there are often other signs of life present. Lay saviours should not be taught to feel for a pulse as part of the assessment of the need for CPR. The decision to start CPR should take less than 10 seconds from the start of the initial assessment of the circulatory child's condition and if there is still doubt after this time, start CPR. Compression: Ventilation Reasons - Healthcare Provider and Simple Although ventilation remains a very important component of CPR in children, saviours who are unable or unwilling to provide breaths should be encouraged to perform at least compression-only CPR. A child is much more likely to get hurt if the passerby doesn't do anything. All providers should be encouraged to start CPR in children, even if specific pediatric techniques have not been taught. CPR should start with the C:V ratio known and, for most, this will be 30:2. Paediatric modifications to adult CPR should be taught to those caring for children but are unlikely to have to rejuvenate them. The special paediatric sequence incorporating the 15:2 ratio is mainly intended for those who have the potential to rejuvenate children as part of their role. The quality of compression in the chest Uninterrupted, high quality compression in the chest is vital, with attention given to all components of each chest compression, including rhythm, depth and allowing sufficient time for chest recoil to occur (approximately 50% of the entire cycle should be the relaxation phase). Education and feedback devices are developed for adults and children, but require absolute, rather than relative, dimensions for depth. To facilitate this for children, measurement data show that the approximate dimensions of one third of compression depths in infants and children are approximately 4 cm and 5 cm respectively. In order to maintain consistency with Adult BLS guidelines, the compression rate remains at 100-120 min-1.2.4 Ideal chest compressions should be delivered to a stable surface otherwise the depth of compression can be difficult to achieve. Figure 1. Pediatric basic life support algorithm (Health professionals with duty to respond) Although you hope you will never use cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for a child or infant, it is important to know the steps so that you can help in the event of a heart or respiratory emergency. And although you may have taken a class at child CPR, it's a good idea to keep the steps handy so that the information stays fresh in your memory. With the step-by-step printable guide, you can access the steps of your child and baby CPR anytime, anywhere. Simply print them out and place them in your car, your office, your kitchen or with your other first aid supplies, then read over them from time to time to help maintain your skills. Before providing child or baby CPR 1 Check the scene and child. Make sure the scene is safe, then press the child on the shoulder and shout Are you all right? to ensure that he or she needs help. For infants, shake the lower leg to extract an answer. Call 911. If the child doesn't answer, ask a passerby to call 911, and then give about 2 minutes of care. - If you are alone with the child or infant, give 2 minutes of care and call 911. - If the child or infant responds, call 911 to report any life-threatening conditions and obtain your consent to care. 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