Outline: CPR Presentation – VEG St. Peters, MO

I. Introduction

- Title: CPR Basics from the ER (Based on RECOVER Guidelines)
- Presenters:
 - o Gabby Jones, RVT Nursing Manager, VEG St. Peters
 - o Dr. Katie Groom Medical Director
 - o Dr. Hannah Fore Lead Doctor
 - o Dr. Morgan Stoddard Lead Doctor

II. Importance of CPR Training

- Low success rate in animals (2–10% ROSC vs. 20–25% in humans)
- Anesthetic arrests have higher survival
- Training builds confidence and muscle memory
- Every second counts; delays decrease success
- All veterinary professionals should be trained

III. CPR Equipment & Crash Cart

A. Essentials for CPR

- Oxygen source (breathing circuit or Ambu bag)
- ECG, IV access, Capnograph
- Emergency drugs, RECOVER Algorithm chart

- Stethoscope, ET tubes, laryngoscope
- Step stool, flushes, 4+ team members
- Psychological safety

B. VEG Crash Cart Layout

- 1. Top of Cart: Defibrillator, suction, pumps, fluids, SPO2, oxygen muzzles
- 2. **Drawer 1 Airway:** ET tubes, ties, capnograph, laryngoscope
- 3. **Drawer 2 Medications:** Epi, atropine, naloxone, flumazenil, antisedan, etc.
- 4. **Drawer 3 IV/O2:** IVC supplies, O2 masks, readers
- 5. Drawer 4 Premade Kits: IO, centesis, surgical airway, etc.
- 6. **Drawer 5 Misc:** Ambu bags, saline, suction, paddles

IV. Recognizing the Need for CPR

- Types of arrest: Respiratory, Cardiac, Cardiopulmonary
- Assessment steps: Shake & shout, airway, breathing, circulation (<15 sec)
- If unsure → start compressions
 - Low risk of harm, high benefit if needed

V. CPR Algorithm Overview

A. Basic Life Support (BLS)

• 2 minutes compressions + ventilation q6seconds

B. Advanced Life Support (ALS)

• ECG, EtCO2, IV access, reversals

C. Rhythm Check

- Asystole/PEA: Atropine once + low-dose epi every other cycle
- VFib/Pulseless VTach: Shock, resume compressions immediately

VI. Common Situations & Reversals

- Most codes occur during anesthesia
- Know premeds and reversals:
 - Atipamezole (Antisedan) Dexdomitor reversal
 - Naloxone Opioids
 - o Flumazenil Benzodiazepines

VII. CPR Procedure: CAB Approach

C = Circulation / Compressions

- Rate: 100–120 bpm (2-min cycles)
- Form: Locked elbows, body over hands, full recoil
- Depth: ½–⅓ chest width (¼ in dorsal)
- Position: Lateral or dorsal depending on chest type
- Techniques:
 - Cardiac pump small/keel-chested
 - o Thoracic pump barrel-chested

• Songs for rhythm: Stayin' Alive, Another One Bites the Dust, Eye of the Tiger

A = Airway

- Methods: Intubation (best), face mask, mouth-to-snout
- Do not delay compressions for intubation
- Use Ambu bag (less dead space) vs. anesthesia machine cautiously

B = Breathing

- Rate: 10 bpm (every 6 seconds)
- Pressure: 30–40 cm H₂O
- EtCO₂:
 - ≥18 mmHg = effective compressions
 - Sudden rise >10 mmHg = possible ROSC
 - <10 mmHg = poor perfusion

VIII. CPR Roles & Teamwork

- 4 Key Roles:
 - 1. Code Leader
 - 2. Compressor
 - 3. Airway Manager
 - 4. Recorder
- Rotate compressor/airway every 2 minutes
- Use closed-loop communication ("Repeating back")

IX. Drug Administration

Nurses may initiate per RECOVER chart if DVM unavailable

• **Epinephrine:** 0.01 mg/kg IV q3–5 min (low dose)

• **Atropine:** 0.04 mg/kg IV (once early)

Lidocaine: 2 mg/kg IV for shockable rhythms

• Flush: 10–20 mL dogs, 5 mL cats

• Routes: IV preferred → IO → Intratracheal (if no access)

X. Rhythm Recognition

- Normal sinus rhythm coordinated activity
- Asystole flatline
- **PEA** electrical but no mechanical activity
- V-Fib / Pulseless V-Tach shockable rhythms

XI. Code Duration & Post-Code Care

- Reassess every 2 min
- 15 min = prolonged; consider prognosis & owner wishes
- After ROSC:
 - Notify owner, monitor closely, expect re-arrest
 - Debrief immediately

- If unsuccessful:
 - o Acknowledge emotions, reflect as a team

XII. Debriefing

- Supportive, not punitive
- Discuss:
 - Communication
 - o Role clarity
 - o Opportunities for improvement

XIII. Additional Resources

- RECOVER Initiative website
- RECOVER App