

PRESENTS

Basic Life Support 2015 Guidelines

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CMEs TRAINING
11369 Okeechobee Blvd.
Suite 300
Royal Palm Beach, Florida. 33411
772-345-7522 or 877-850-2702
www.CMEsTraining.com



BLS for HCP Course Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **CPR Basics for Adults**
- **Practice Chest Compressions while Watching**
- **Cleaning the Manikin/Hygiene issues**
- **Practice Airway and Breathing while watching**
- **Practice while watching compressions and breaths**
- **Practice assessment while watching**
- **Watch Videos: 1-rescuer CPR Demo**
- **Watch Intro and go into 1-rescuer CPR practice Session**
- **Watch Child CPR sequence**
- **Watch Intro and go into Child 1-rescuer CPR Practice Session**
- **Practice Adult Rescue Breathing w/ mask while watching**
- **Watch 2-rescuer CPR Demo**
- **Watch AED intro and Use**
- **Explain using the AED Trainer**
- **Watch 2-rescuer CPR with AED Demo**
- **Video Intros 2-rescuer CPR with AED then go into Practice and Skill Test Session**
- **Watch AED Special Consideration and Safety**

- **Watch Advanced Airway and 2-rescuer CPR**
- **Watch Advanced Airways and 2-rescuer CPR into and then into Practice Session**
- **Watch Intro to Infant CPR**
- **Practice Infant Chest Compressions while watching**
- **Watch Infant 1-rescuer CPR Demo**
- **Watch Infant 1-rescuer CPR intro and then into Practice Session**
- **Practice while watching Infant Rescue Breathing with Bag Mask**
- **Watch 2-rescuer Infant CPR Demo**
- **Watch 2-rescuer Infant CPR intro and then into Practice Session**
- **Watch 1-and-2 rescuer infant CPR into and then into Skills Test**
- **Watch Adult/Child Choking**
- **Watch Adult/Child Choking (Responsive) intro then Practice with Manikin or live partner**
- **Watch Adult/Child Choking (Unresponsive)**
- **Practice Infant Choking (Responsive) while watching**
- **Watch Infant Choking (Unresponsive)**
- **Watch Special Considerations**
- **Course Summary, Closing and Answer Final Questions**
- **Commence Written Test**
- **Commence Skills Test**
- **Remediation if Necessary**

Course Objectives

At the end of the Course students will be able to:

- 1.) Describe the Steps of CPR
 - a. Know
 - i. When to start CPR
 - ii. When to give breaths, while using a barrier device

- iii. When to check for a pulse
 - iv. How to properly give compressions with adequate depth and rate
 - v. When to use an AED
- 2.) Describe the Signs and Symptoms for severe airway obstructions in the Responsive and Unresponsive victim
 - 3.) Describe the links in the Chain of Survival
 - a. Early Recognition
 - b. Early Activation of advanced care (Emergency Response System Activated)
 - c. Early CPR
 - d. Early Defibrillation
 - 4.) Describe the Signs of the most common life-threatening emergencies in adults
 - a. Cardiac Arrest
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Choking
 - d. Heart Attack

Psychomotor Objectives

At the end of the Course students will be able to:

- 1.) Activate EMS
- 2.) Give cycles of Compressions & Breaths for Adult, Child, & Infant Victims while using:
 - a. Mouth-to-Mouth
 - b. Mouth-to-Mask
 - c. Back-Valve Mask
- 3.) Perform 1- & 2-rescuer CPR for Adult, Child, and Infant victims
- 4.) Using an AED for Victims of all ages
- 5.) Relieve severe choking obstructions from a Responsive or Unresponsive victim of any age

Definitions

Ethics, also known as **moral philosophy** is a branch of philosophy that addresses questions about morality—that is, concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice, etc.

Good Samaritan laws are laws or acts protecting those who choose to serve and tend to others who are injured or ill. They are intended to reduce bystanders' hesitation to assist, for fear of being sued or prosecuted for unintentional injury or wrongful death.

Consent refers to the provision of approval or assent, particularly and especially after thoughtful consideration.

Implied consent is a controversial form of consent which is not expressly granted by a person, but rather inferred from a person's actions and the facts and circumstances of a particular situation (or in some cases, by a person's silence or inaction).

Informed consent is a phrase often used in law to indicate that the consent a person gives meets certain minimum standards. As a literal matter, in the absence of fraud, it is redundant. An informed consent can be said to have been given based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications, and future consequences of an action. In order to give informed consent, the individual concerned must have adequate reasoning faculties and be in possession of all relevant facts at the time consent is given. Impairments to reasoning and judgment which may make it impossible for someone to give informed consent include such factors as basic intellectual or emotional immaturity, high levels of stress such as PTSD or as severe mental retardation, severe mental illness, intoxication, severe sleep deprivation, Alzheimer's disease, or being in a coma.

A **liability** can mean something that is a hindrance or puts an individual or group at a disadvantage, or something that someone is responsible for, or something that increases the chance of something occurring (i.e. it is a cause

Assault is a crime of violence against another person. The specific meaning of assault varies between countries, but can refer to an act that causes another to apprehend immediate and personal violence, or in the more limited sense of a threat of violence caused by an immediate show of force

Battery is a criminal offense involving unlawful physical contact, distinct from assault in that the contact is not necessarily violent.

Neglect is a passive form of abuse in which the perpetrator is responsible to provide care for a victim who is unable to care for oneself, but fails to provide adequate care to meet the victim's needs, thereby resulting in the victim's demise.

Abuse is the improper usage or treatment for a bad purpose, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit, physical or verbal maltreatment, injury, sexual assault, violation, rape, unjust practices; wrongful practice or custom; offense; crime, or otherwise verbal aggression. Abuse can come in many forms.

The common law origins of defamation lie in the torts of **slander** (harmful statement in a transitory form, especially speech), each of which gives a common law right of action.

"**Defamation**" is the general term used internationally, and is used in this article where it is not necessary to distinguish between "slander" and "libel". Libel and slander both require publication. The fundamental distinction between libel and slander lies solely in the *form* in which the defamatory matter is published. If the offending material is published in some fleeting form, as by spoken words or sounds, sign language, gestures and the like, then this is slander.

Infection Control

What is Infection Control?

Infection control is an essential component of any health care delivery. Infection control measures can be as simple as hand washing and as sophisticated as high-level disinfection of surgical instruments. Implementing these measures can prevent transmission of disease in health care settings and the community.

What is OSHA?

OSHA is an abbreviation for the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This is the governing and controlling body for safe working conditions. The overall goal is to keep everyone free from exposures

What is Standard Precautions?

Standard Precautions are recommended guidelines by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention for reducing the risk of transmissions of blood-borne and other pathogens in hospitals or medical facilities. The standard precautions synthesize the major features of universal precautions (designed to reduce the risk of transmission of blood borne pathogens) and body substance isolation (designed to reduce the risk of pathogens from moist body substances) and apply them to all patients receiving care in hospitals regardless of their diagnosis or presumed infection status.

What are Universal Precautions?

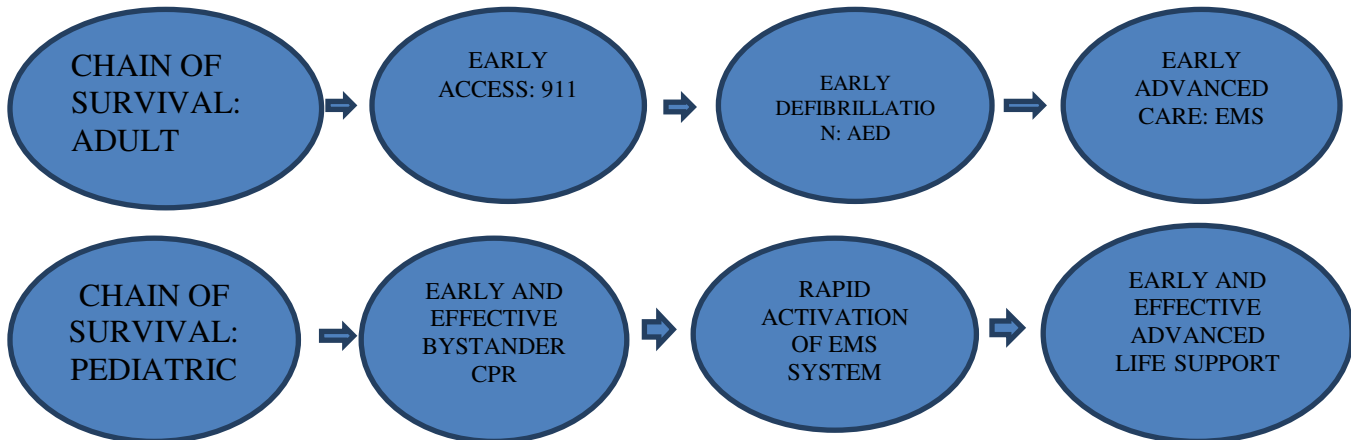
Universal precautions refers to the practice, in medicine, of avoiding contact with patients' bodily fluids, by means of the wearing of nonporous articles such as medical gloves, goggles, and face shields.

What is PPE?

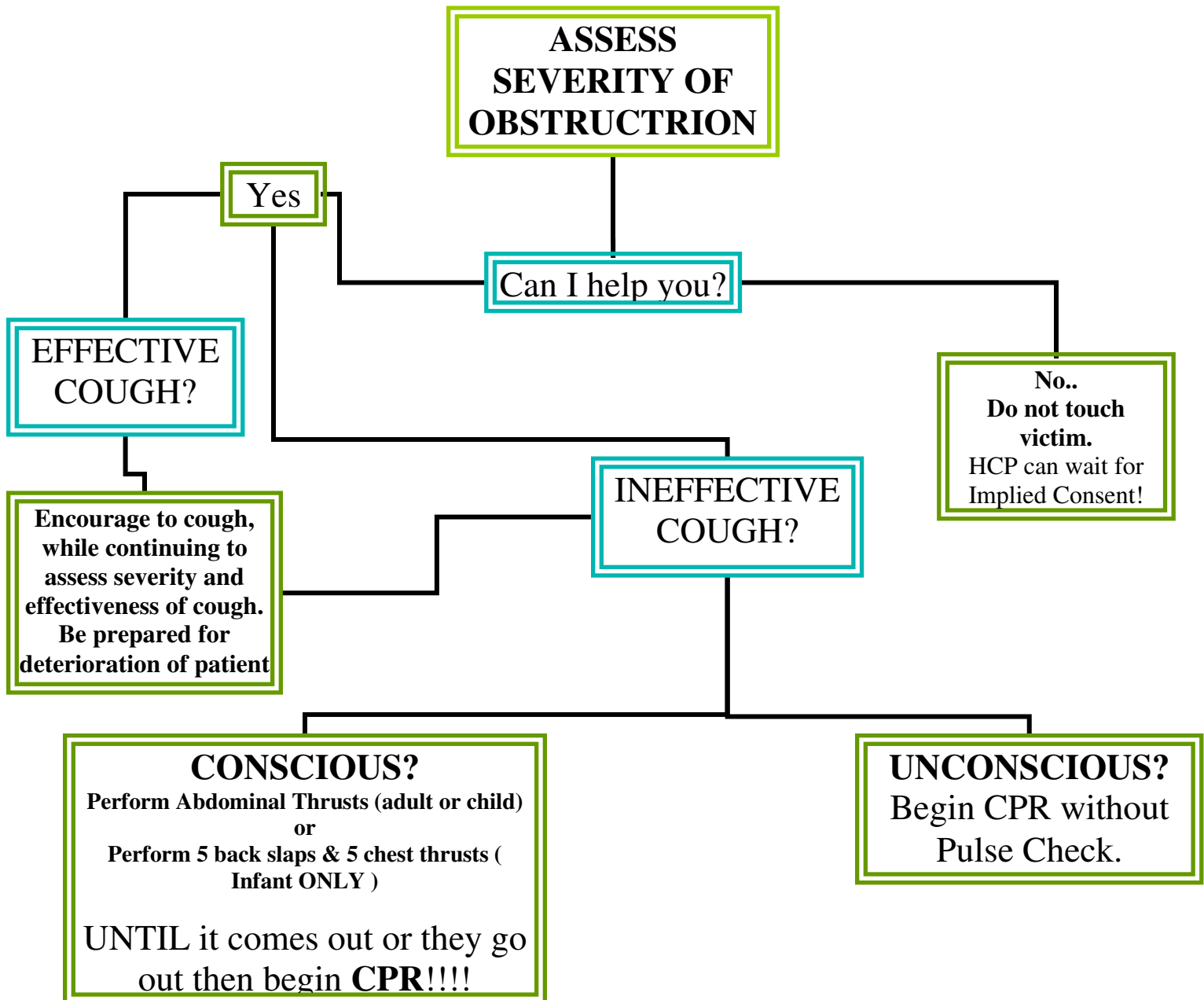
OSHA requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective in reducing these exposures to acceptable levels. Employers are required to determine if PPE should be used to protect their workers. TO protect them from blood or bodily fluid exposure, splashes, and/or contaminants (ie...gloves, goggles, gown, etc..)

AHA BASIC LIFE SUPPORT CORE CHANGES 2015 GUIDELINES

AGE RANGE	RATE OF COMPRESSIONS	RATIO OF COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATION	DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS	CYCLES OF CHEST COMPRESSIONS
Adult	100/120	30:2	2" TO 2.4"	2 continues minutes/ 5 cycles
Child 1 year to adolescent	100/120	30:2 15:2 Hcp 15:2	2"	2 continues minutes 5 cycles/ 1 person 10 cycle 2 person
Infant Newborn to 1 year	100/120	30:2 Hcp 15:2 Two fingers	1" to 1 1/2"	2 continues minutes 5 cycles/ 1 person 10 cycle 2 person
Rescue Breathing	Adult 1-breath 6 sec 10/12 min	Child 1-breath 3-5 sec 12/20min	Infant 1 breath 3-5 sec 12/20min	
F.B.A.O. choking	Adult Abdominal thrust Uncons/ CPR	Child Abdominal thrust Uncons/ CPR	Infant 5 Back slaps 5 chest thrust	
AED	Adult Use appropriate size pads	Child 5 cycles CPR apply PADS	Infant Pedi pads	



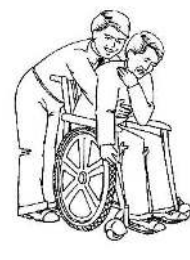
Foreign Body Airway Obstructions



Infant Choking: 5 back slaps 5 chest thrusts



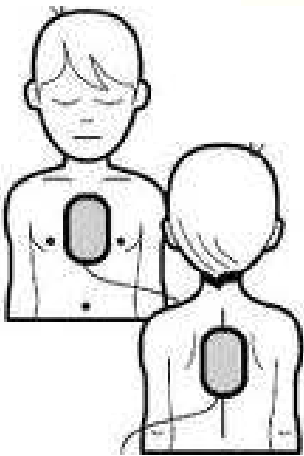
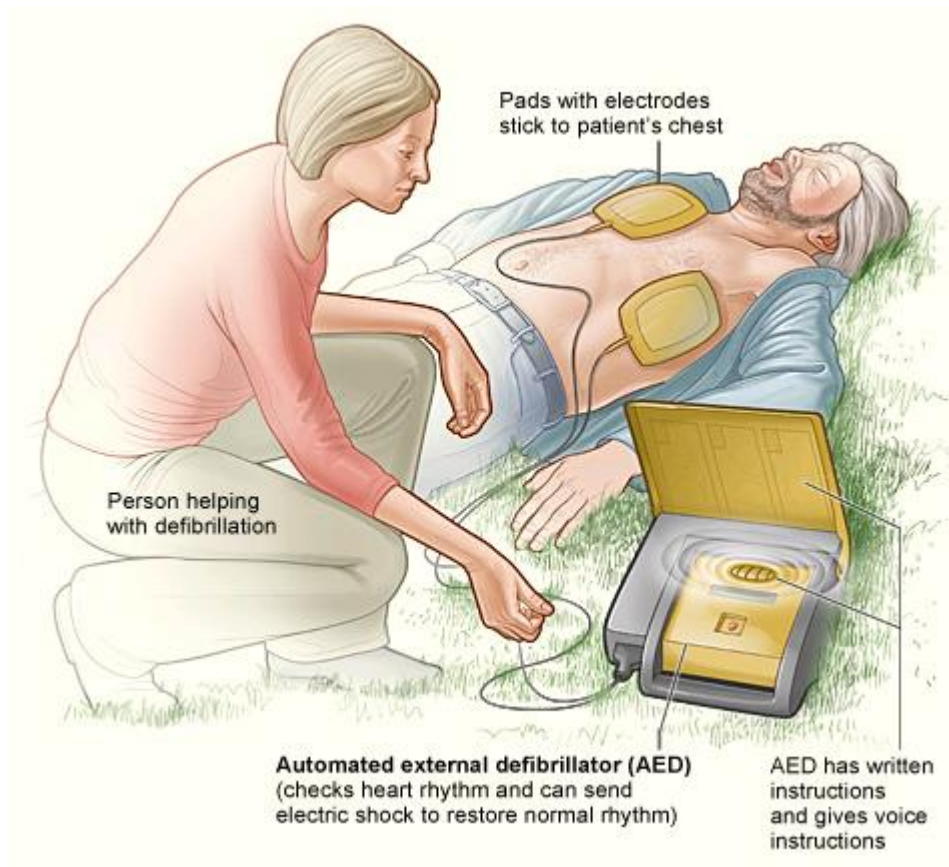
Adult or Child Abdominal Thrusts & Special Considerations (Pregnant or Handicapped)



Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs)

As simple as **1-2-3-4**

- **1 - TURN ON THE AED**
- **2 - ATTACH THE PADS TO THE PATIENTS BARE CHEST**
- **3 - ALLOW THE AED TO ANALYZE THE PATIENTS HEART RHYTHM**
- **4- SHOCK IF ADVISED OR CONTINUE CPR**



Pad Placement for a small Child