High Performance CPR

Clinical Indications:

All out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (OHCA) which results in the activation of the EMS System shall be managed using High Performance CPR (HP-CPR)

Applies to: E EMT P Paramedic

Purpose:

The purpose of HP-CPR is to provide a structured, standardized, and choreographed approach to cardiac arrest management.

Principles:

- 1. Resuscitation is based on proper planning and organized execution. Procedures require space and patient access. Make room to work. Utilize a team focused approach assigning responders to predetermined tasks.
- 2. The unit first on scene shall establish and follow the HP-CPR script. Efforts should be taken to ensure adequate timekeeping occurs throughout the resuscitation.
- 3. Cardiac arrest management efforts should be directed at high quality, continuous chest compressions with limited interruptions. The goal is to provide two (2) minutes of continuous compressions with a less than ten (10) second pause.
- 4. In cardiac arrest, drugs are of limited usefulness. High quality compressions and defibrillation are far more important.
- 5. Approach resuscitation with goal of preserving cerebral function through meticulous attention to procedure.
- 6. The patient should be ventilated using a BLS airway and BVM at a rate of ten (10) ventilations/minute (1:6 seconds) with continuous CPR. Placement of an advanced airway should be deferred unless a provider is unable to ventilate the patient with a BLS airway and BVM.
- 7. If transport is deemed appropriate or the patient has experienced a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) at any time throughout the resuscitation; transport to a STEMI receiving Center.

High Performance CPR

Time (mins)	Non-Shockable Rhythm (Asystole/ PEA)	Shared Interventions	Shockable Rhythm (V-Fib/ Pulseless V-Tach)	
0-2	Begin chest compressions Stopwatch/ full code	 Apply defib pads BLS airway: OPA, BVM, O₂ 15L Set up IV/ IO supplies Charge defibrillator 	Begin chest compressions Stopwatch/ full code	
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 200J or manufacturer recommendation				
2-4	• EPI 1:10,000 IV/IO	Continue chest compressions Set up MCD; if V-Fib, apply 2 nd set of pads Continue ventilations at 10/ min Establish IV/ IO Charge defibrillator	Consider H's and T's Consider naloxone for OD Consider sodium bicarb/ calcium for renal failure or hyperkalemia EPI 1:10,000 IV/IO	
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 300J or manufacturer recommendation				
4-6	 Consider H's and T's Consider narcan for OD Consider sodium bicarb/ calcium for renal failure or hyperkalemia 	 Continue compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min If not in use, add EtCO₂ Charge defibrillator 	 Place second set of defib pads (A/L -> A/P or A/P -> A/L) and deliver subsequent defibrillations in new vector. LIDOCAINE 	
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 360J or manufacturer recommendation				
6-8	• EPI 1:10,000 IV/IO	Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Place advanced airway Charge defibrillator	• EPI 1:10,000 IV/ IO	
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 360J or manufacturer recommendation				
8-10		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	• LIDOCAINE	
Shockable r	hythm? DEFIBRILLATION***	at 360J or manufacturer rec	ommendation	
10-12	• EPI 1:10,000 IV/IO	 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	 EPI 1:10,000 IV/ IO Consider transport to STEMI Receiving Center 	
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 360J or manufacturer recommendation				
12-14		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator at 		
Shockable rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION at 360J or manufacturer recommendation				

It is important to adhere to the prescribed 2-minute interval as closely as possible.

*Lidocaine is only indicated in shockable rhythms refractory to two (2) shocks.

***Early transport to a STEMI Receiving Center is indicated under the following circumstances:

- Witnessed arrest with suspicion of pulmonary embolism; or
- V-Fib arrest resistant to four (4) shocks (refractory V-Fib).



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Time (mins)	Non-Shockable Rhythm (Asystole/ PEA)	Shared Interventions	Shockable Rhythm (V-Fib/ Pulseless V-Tach)
14-16		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	
	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION ε	at 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
16-18		Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator	
	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	t 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
18-20		Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	t 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
20-22		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	t 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
22-24		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	t 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
24-26		Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	at 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
26-28		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a	at 360J or manufacturer reco	mmendation
28-30		 Continue chest compressions Continue ventilations at 10/ min Charge defibrillator 	
Shockable	rhythm? DEFIBRILLATION a		mmendation Consider transport for patients with
	Termination of efforts: If asystolic		Consider transport for patients with

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Termination of efforts: If asystolic confirmed by 12-Lead ECG, apneic, and $EtCO_2 < 20$ mmHg, consider termination of resuscitation



Consider transport for patients with multiple rhythms, intermittent perfusing rhythms, or when scene conditions warrant transportation for safety issues

Reference Policy 507 – Determination of Death



Field Procedure FP2