### History
- Past medical history
- Heart transplant
- Medications
  - Beta blockers
  - Calcium channel blockers
  - Clonidine
  - Digoxin
  - Pacemaker

### Signs and Symptoms
- Heart rate < 60 with associated hypotension, acute
- Altered mental status, chest pain, acute CHF, seizures, syncope or shock secondary to bradycardia
- Age dependent hypotension
- Chest pain
- Respiratory distress
- Hypotension or shock
- Altered mental status
- Syncope

### Differential
- Airway obstruction/respiratory disease
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Pacemaker failure
- Hypothermia
- Sinus bradycardia
- Athletes
- Head injury (elevated ICP) or stroke
- Spinal cord lesion
- Sick sinus syndrome
- AV blocks (e.g., 1<sup>o</sup>, 2<sup>o</sup> or 3<sup>o</sup>)
- Overdose

### Pearls
- The majority of pediatric bradycardia is due to airway problems.
- Hypoglycemia, severe dehydration and narcotic effects may produce bradycardia.
- Most maternal medications pass through breast milk to the infant. Obtain medication use and history of nursing mother.