# Pediatric Cardiac Dysrhythmia Treatment Protocols

# Pediatric Bradycardia

For any bradycardic rhythm <60bpm

## History

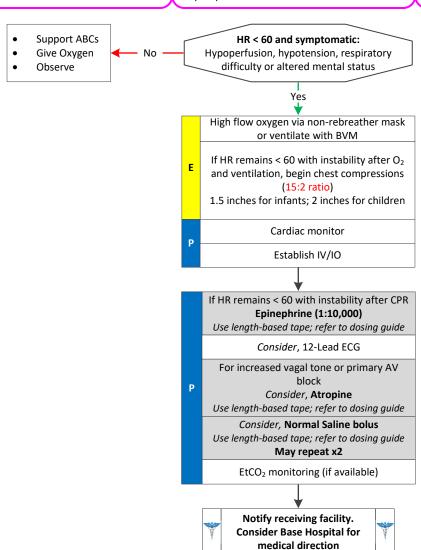
- · Past medical history
  - Heart transplant
- Medications
  - Beta blockers
  - · Calcium channel blockers
  - Clonidine
  - Digoxin
- Pacemaker

### 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°, 2° or 3°)
- Overdose



### Paarle

- 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.

