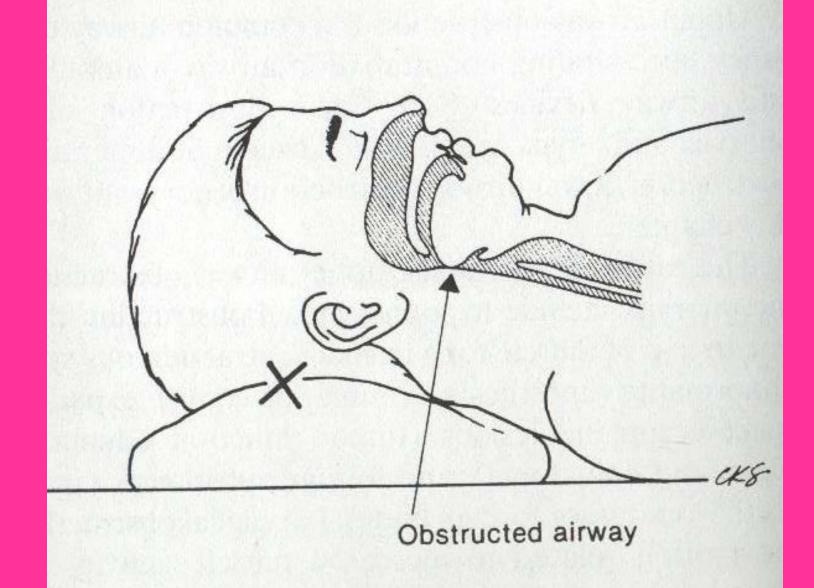
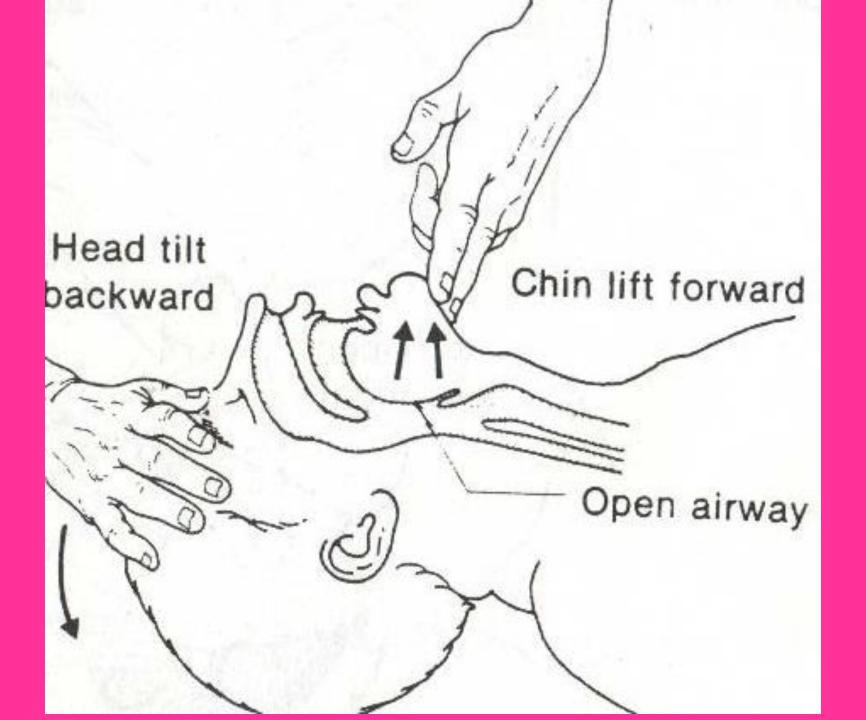
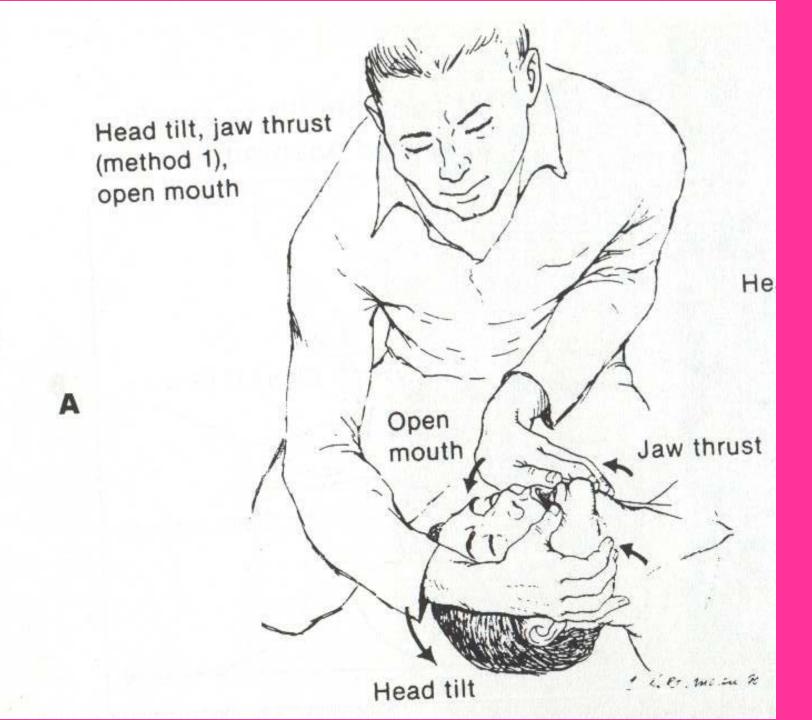
Airway Management

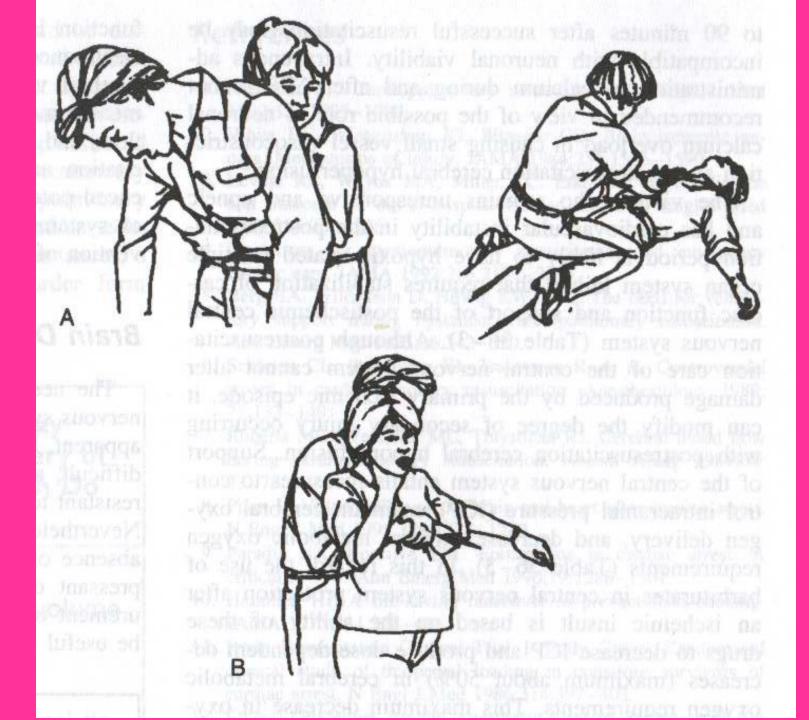
EP has primary responsibility for management of the airway.

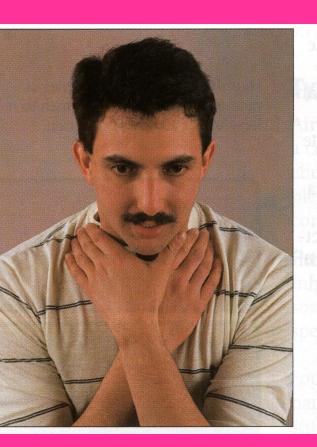


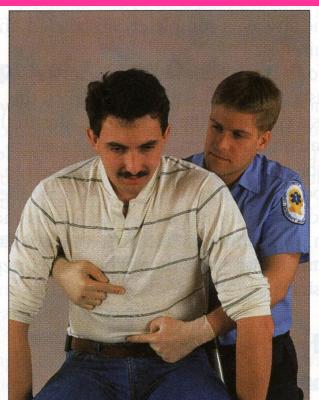
Tongue in apposition to posterior pharyngeal wall

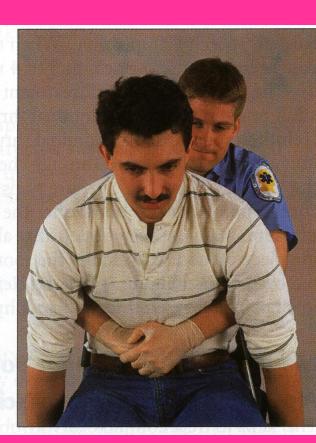




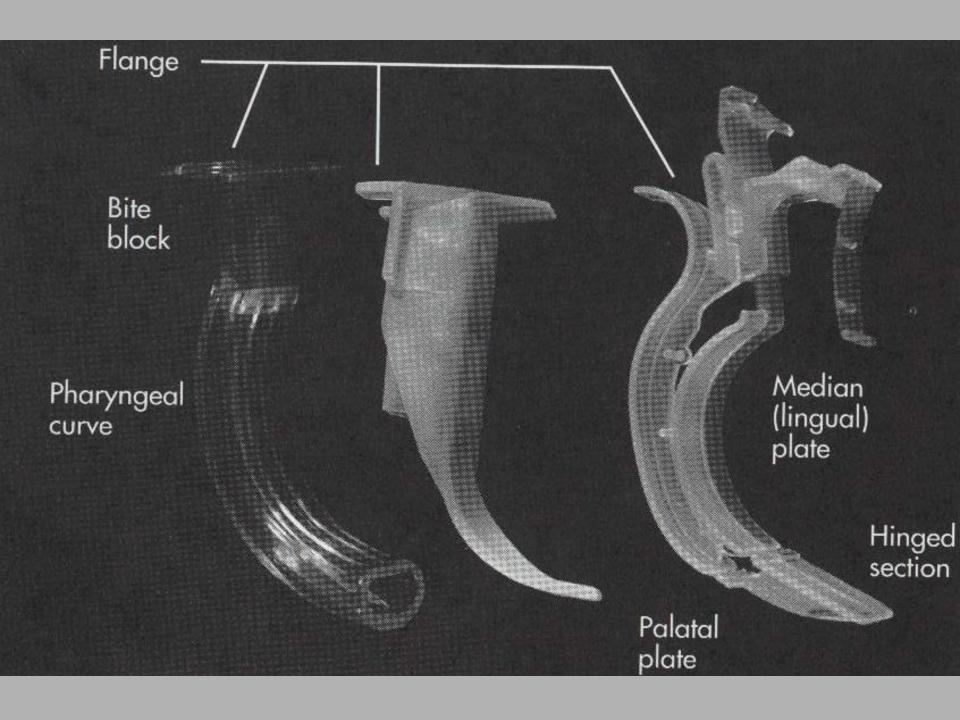


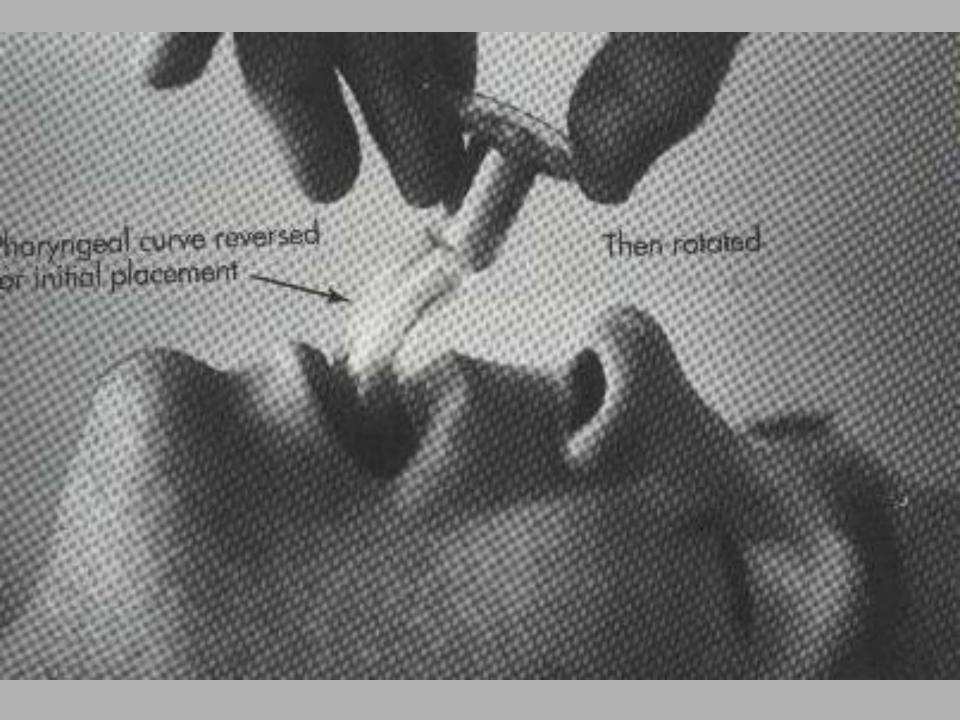


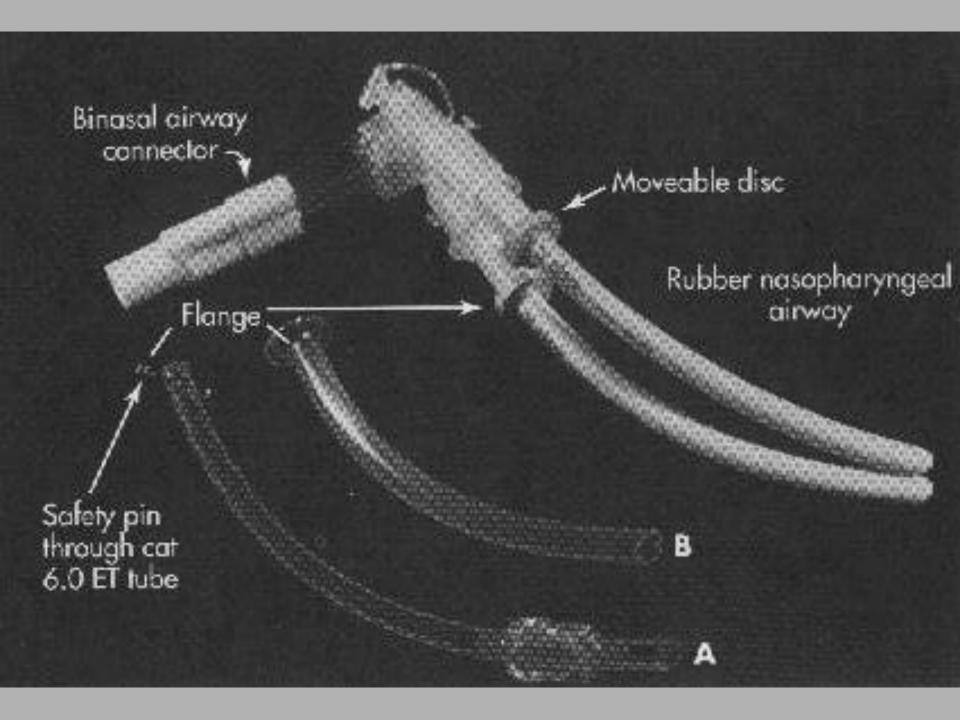


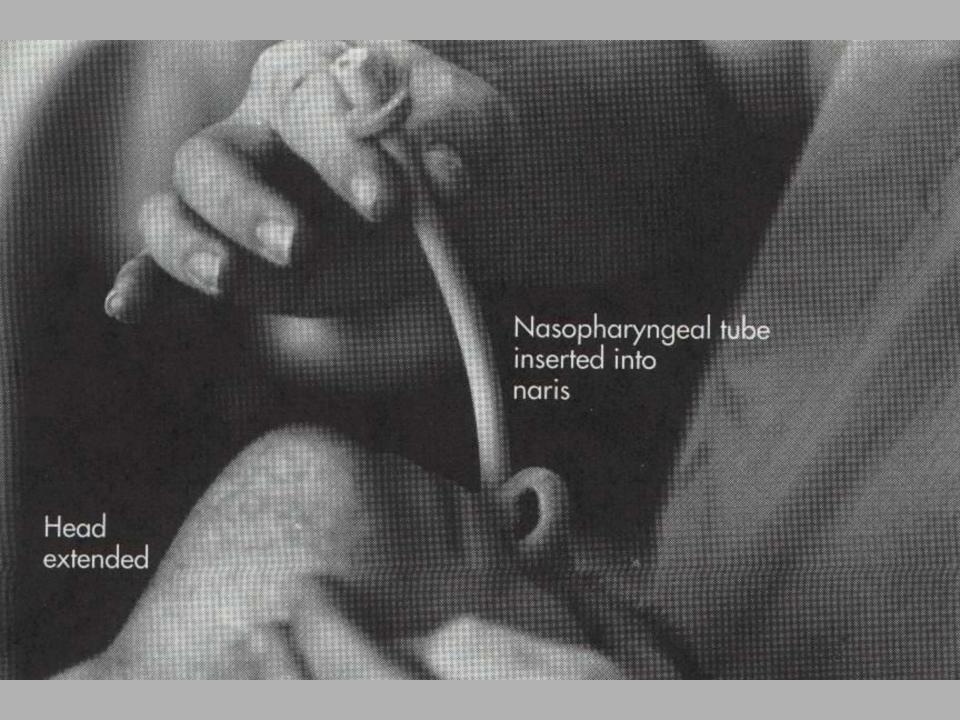


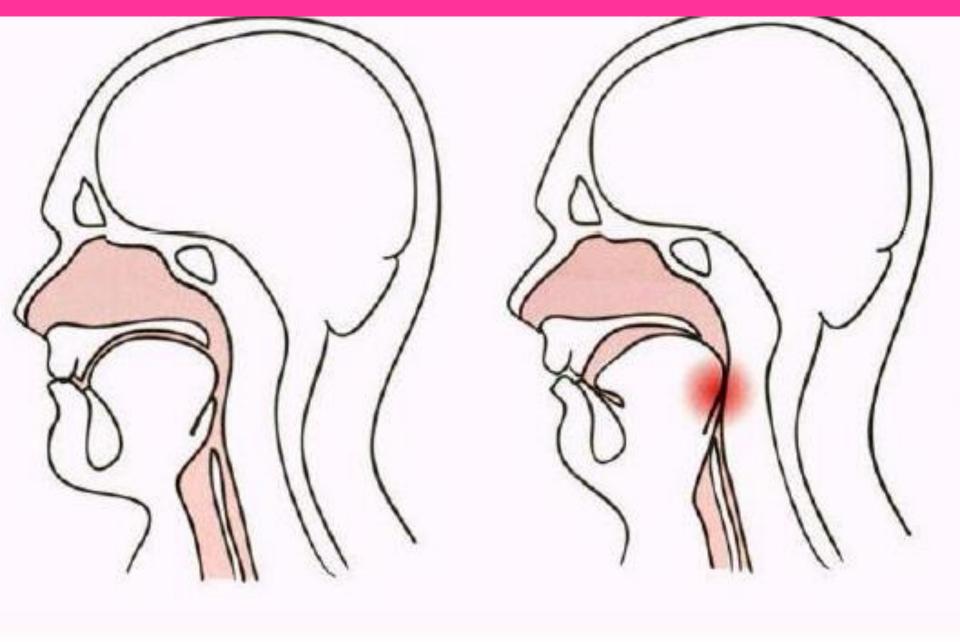
Chest thrusts In a pregnant woman or a very fat person, use chest thrusts instead of abdominal thrusts. Stand behind the victim, wrap your arms around her with your fists clasped over her sternum, and press sharply back on the sternum.

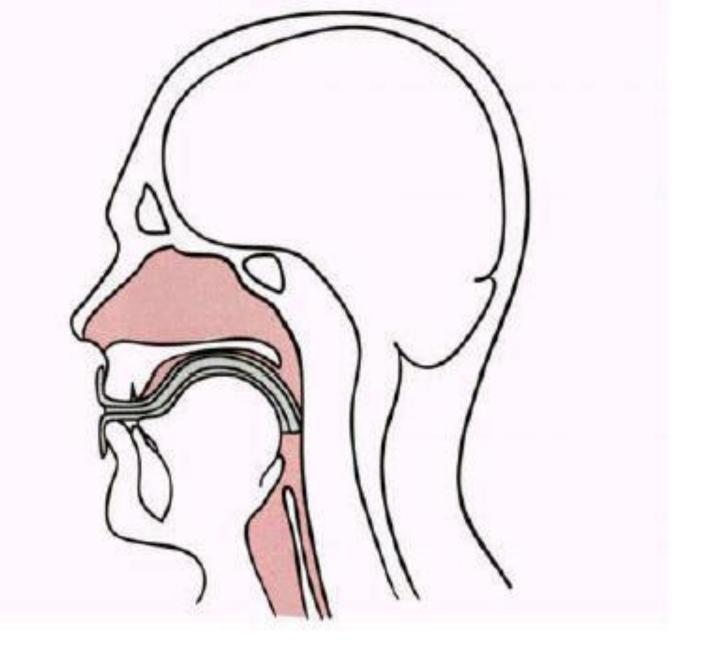


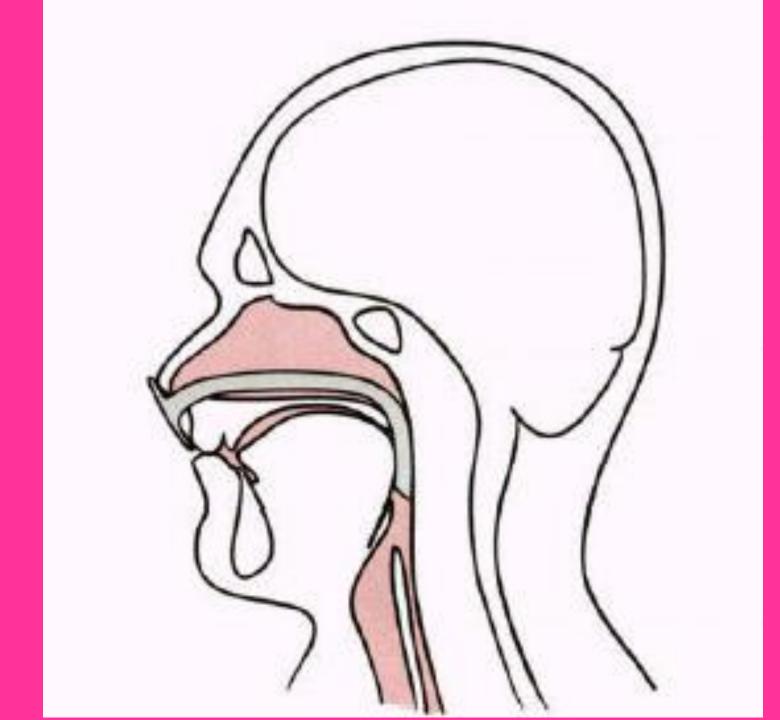


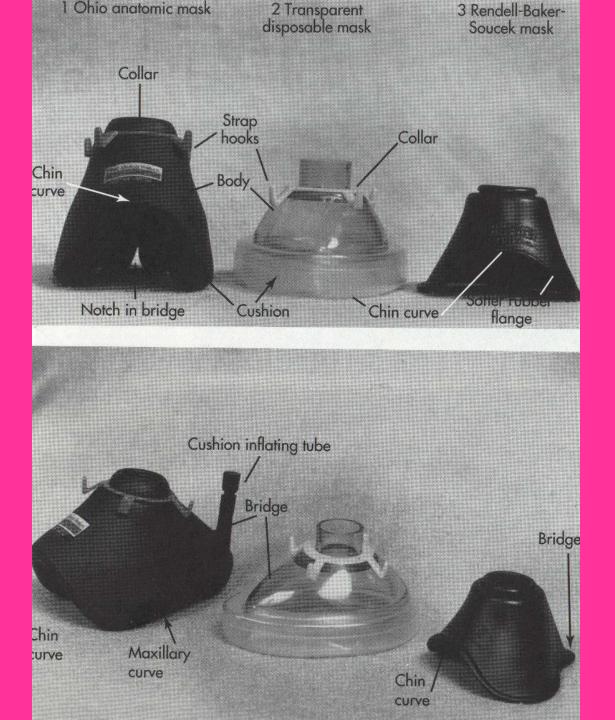


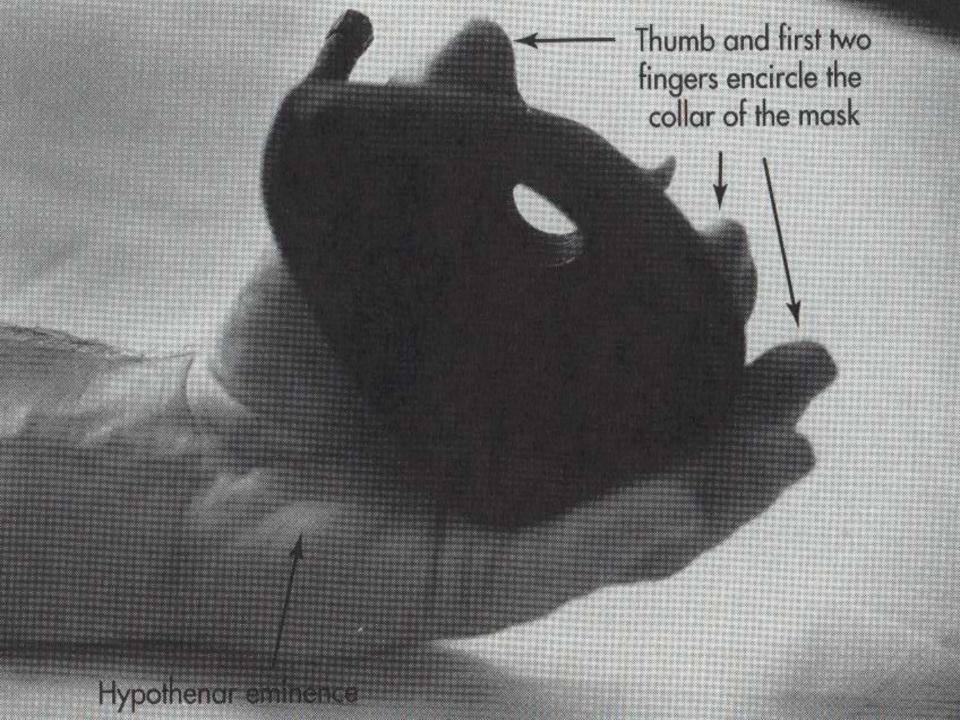




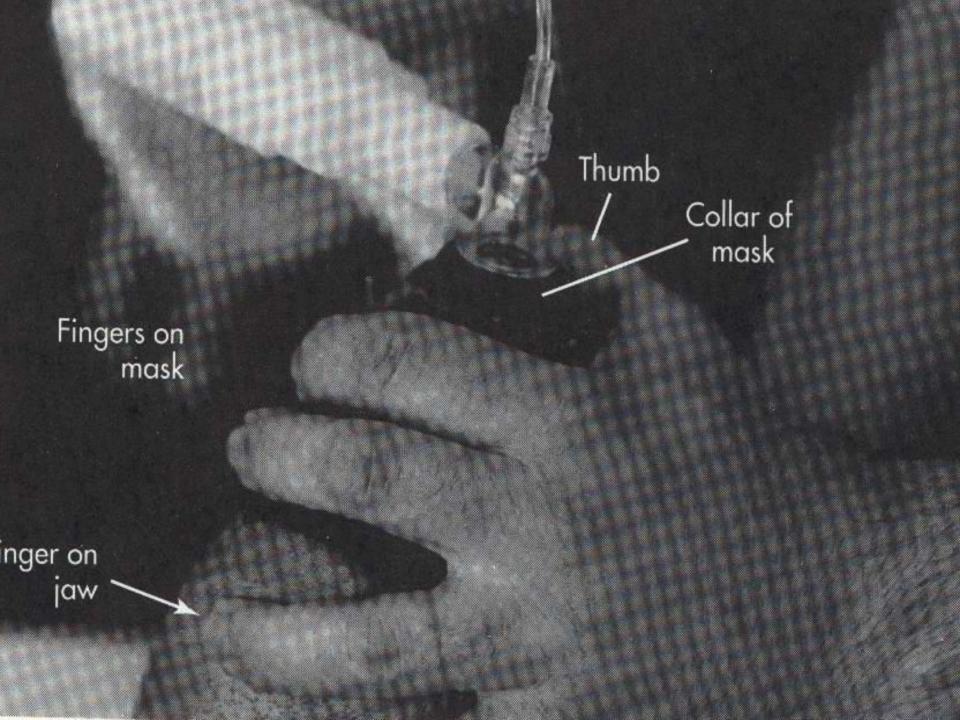








Latera of musk side



Finger on mask _ ngers pulling In into mask geripulling angle











Table 42-4 Indications for tracheal intubation

Airway protection

Maintenance of patent airway

Pulmonary toilet

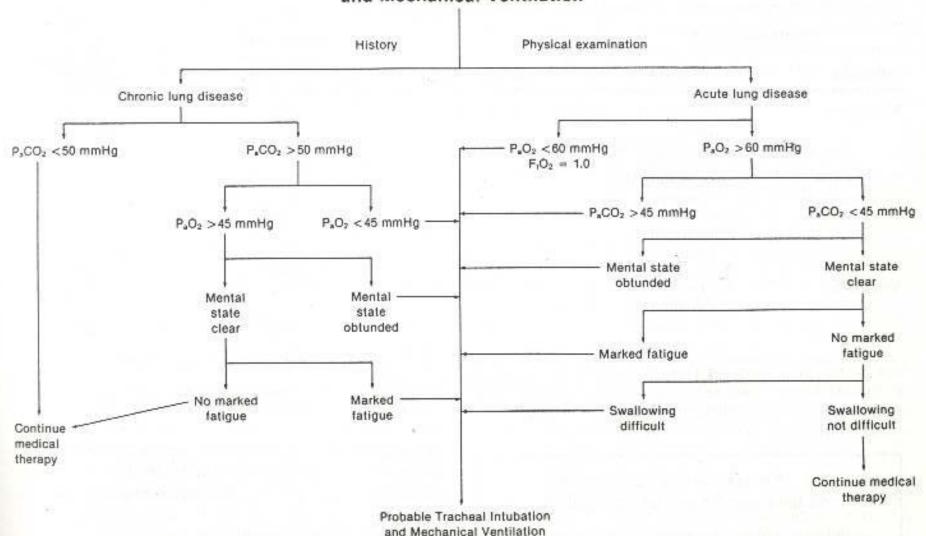
Application of positive-pressure ventilation

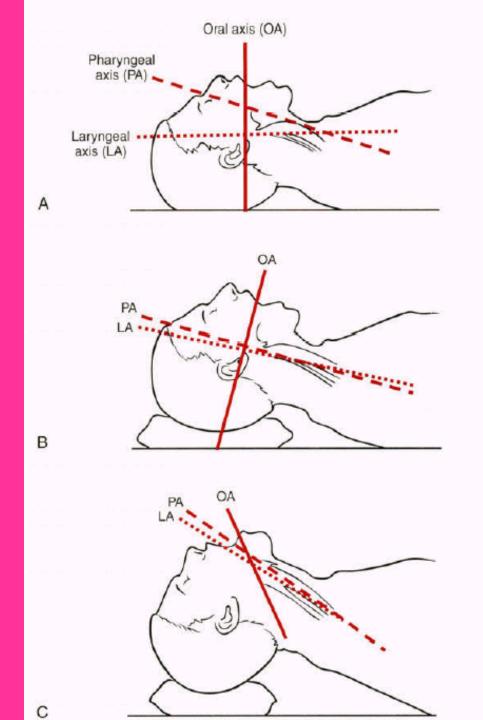
Maintenance of adequate oxygenation

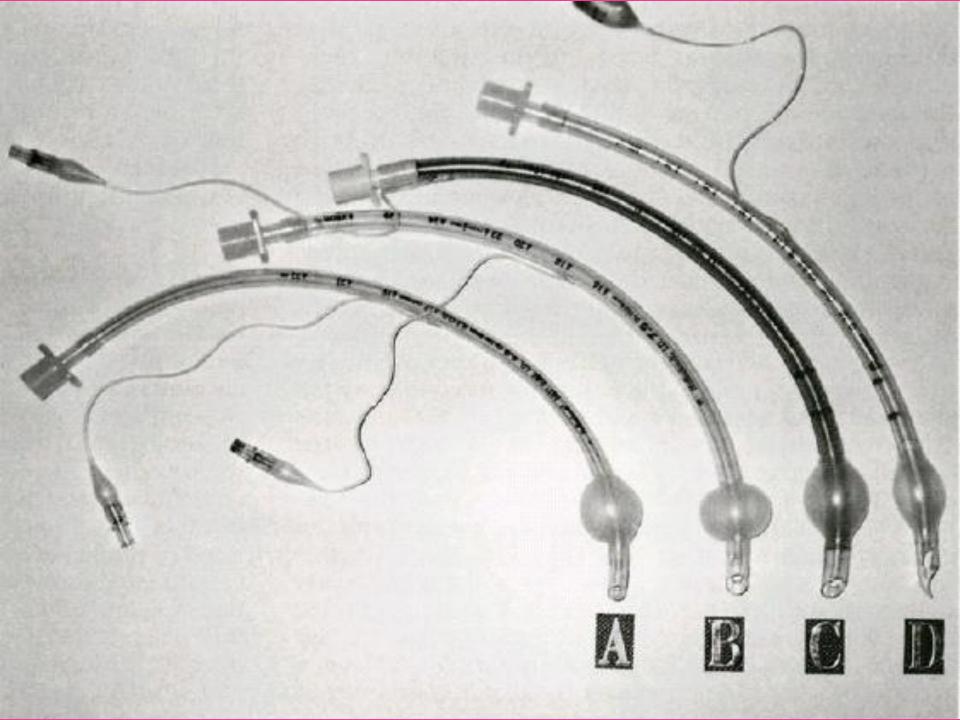
Predictable Fio2

Positive end-expiratory pressure

Possible Need for Tracheal Intubation and Mechanical Ventilation







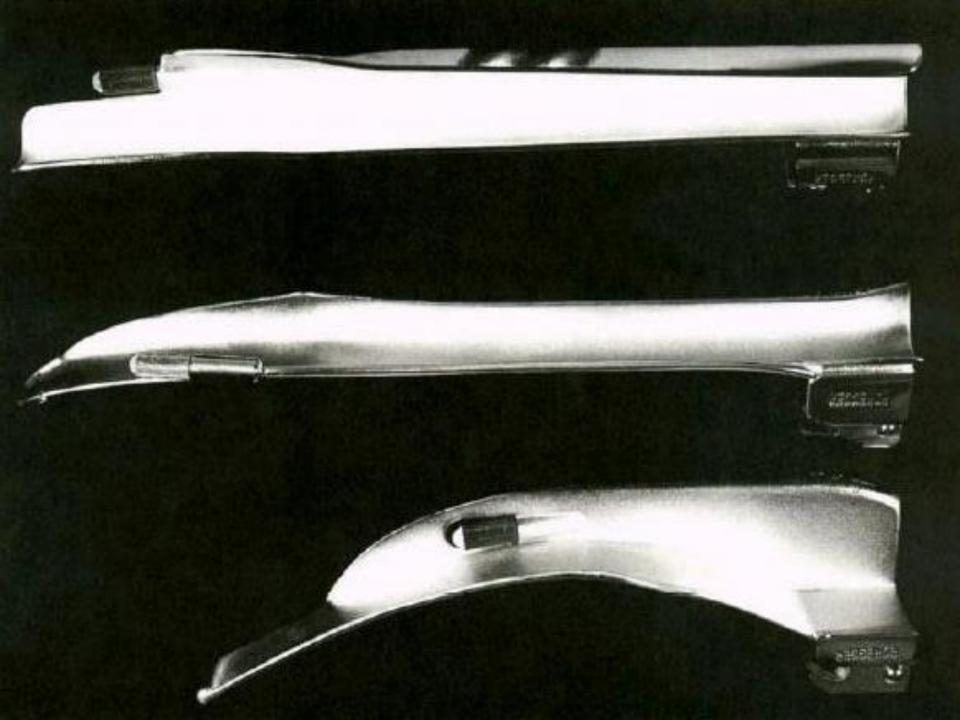


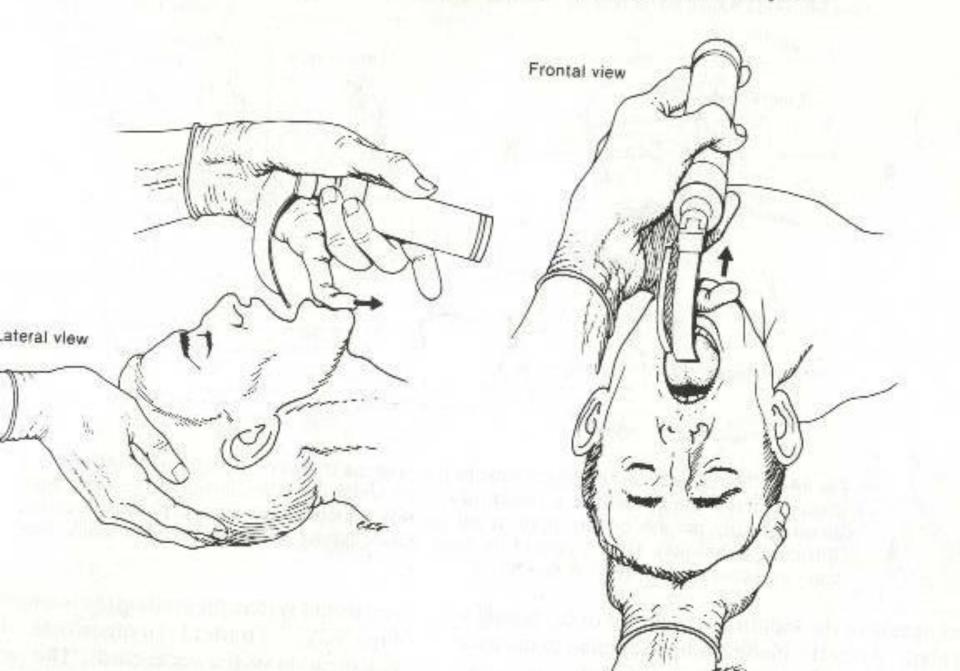


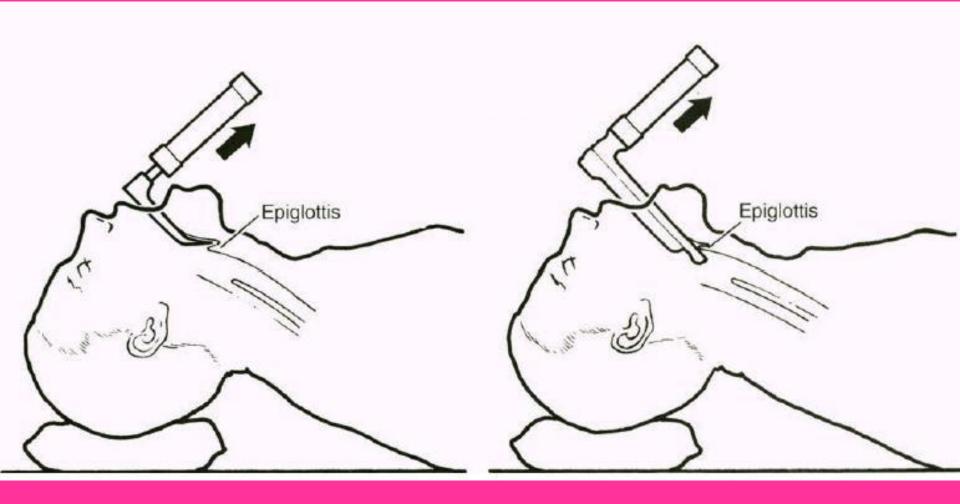
Table 1-1. Sample Rapid Sequence Intubation Using Etomidate and Succinylcholine

Time	Step
Zero minus 10 min	Preparation
Zero minus 5 min	Preoxygenation
	100% oxygen for 3 min or eight vital capacity breaths
Zero minus 3 min	Pretreatment
	as indicated "LOAD"
Zero	Paralysis with induction
	Etomidate, 0.3 mg/kg
	Succinylcholine, 1.5 mg/kg
Zero plus 45 sec	Placement
	Sellick's maneuver
	Laryngoscopy and intubation
	End-tidal carbon dioxide
	confirmation
Zero plus 2 min	Post-intubation management
	Midazolam 0.1 mg/kg, plus
	Pancuronium, 0.1 mg/kg, or
	Vecuronium, 0.1 mg/kg

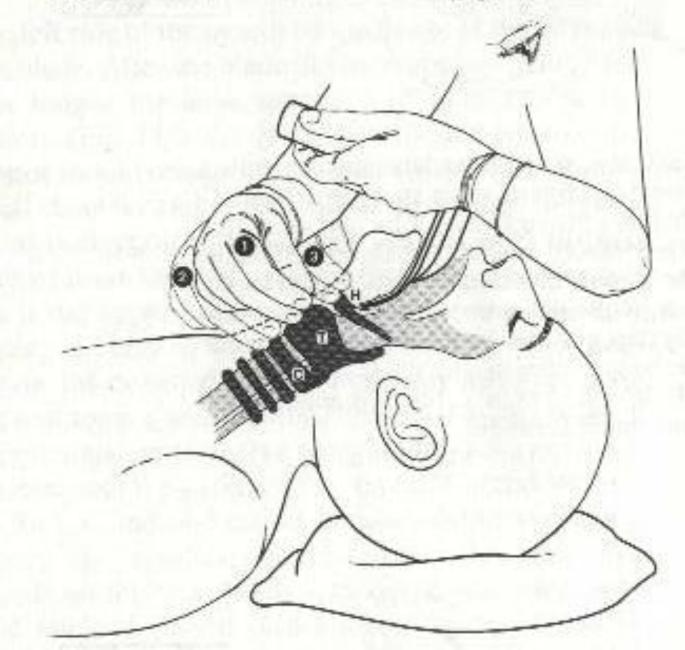


Opening the Mouth for Laryngoscopy: Extraoral Technique

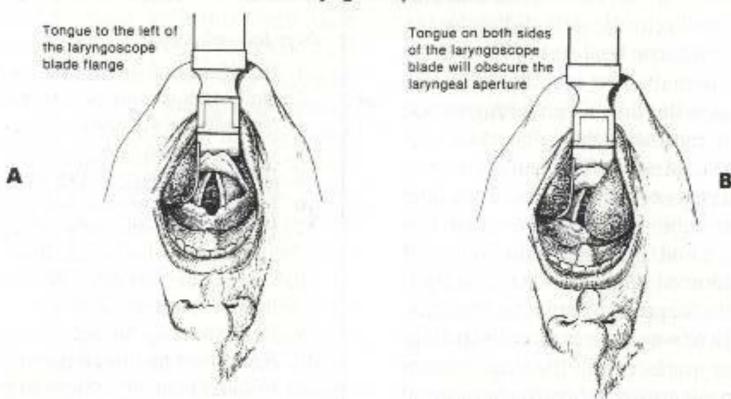


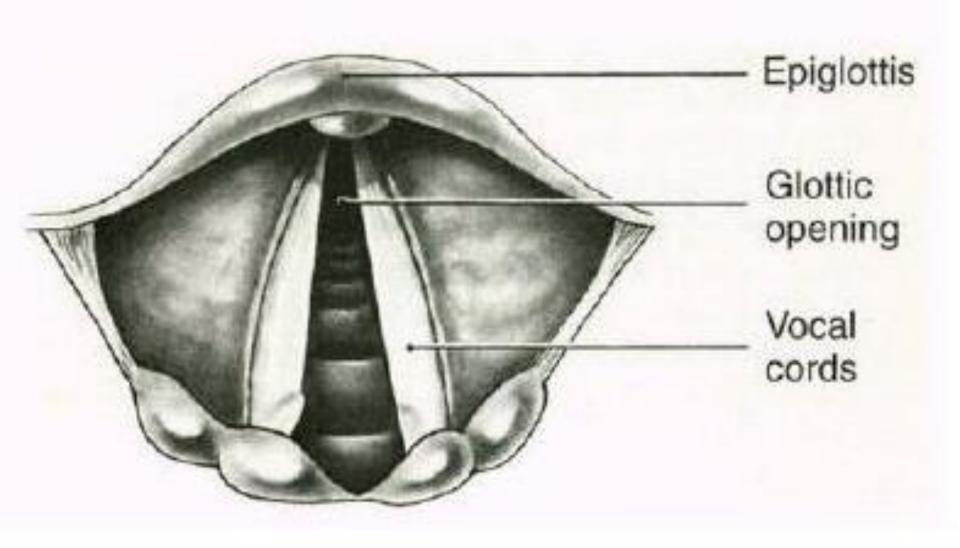


DETERMINING OPTIMAL EXTERNAL LARYNGEAL MANIPULATION WITH FREE (right) HAND

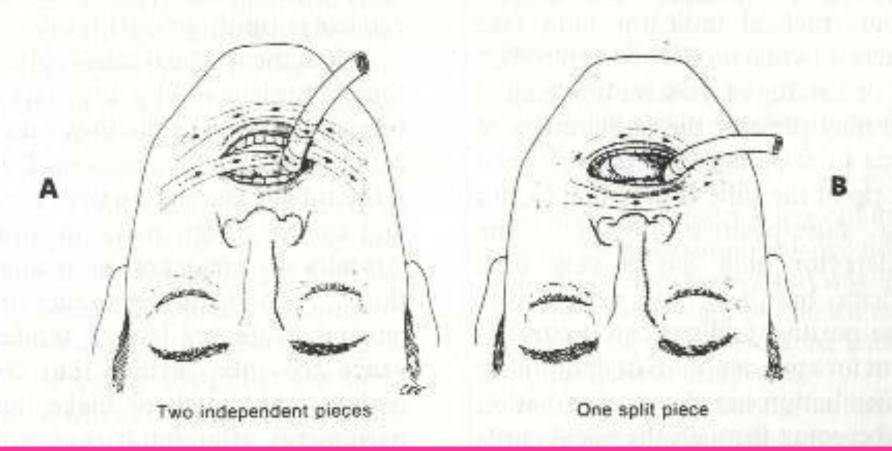


The Tongue Should Be to the Left of the Laryngoscope Blade





Securing the Endotracheal Tube with Tape





Class I: soft palate, uvula, fauces, pillars visible No difficulty



Class II: soft palate, uvula, fauces visible No difficulty



Class III: soft palate, base of uvula visible



Class IV: hard palate only visible

Moderate difficulty Severe difficulty

Figure 1-2. The Mallampati scale assesses oral access for intubation. (From Whitten CE: Anyone Can Intubate, 4th ed. San Diego, KW Publication, 2004.)

Key geometric relationships for laryngoscopy

• Size of the mandible : distance from mentum (chin) to hyoid bone = three of the patient's finger breadths

Position of the larynx in the neck:
distance from the laryngeal prominence
(Adam's Apple) to the undersurface of
the mandible = at least two finger breadths

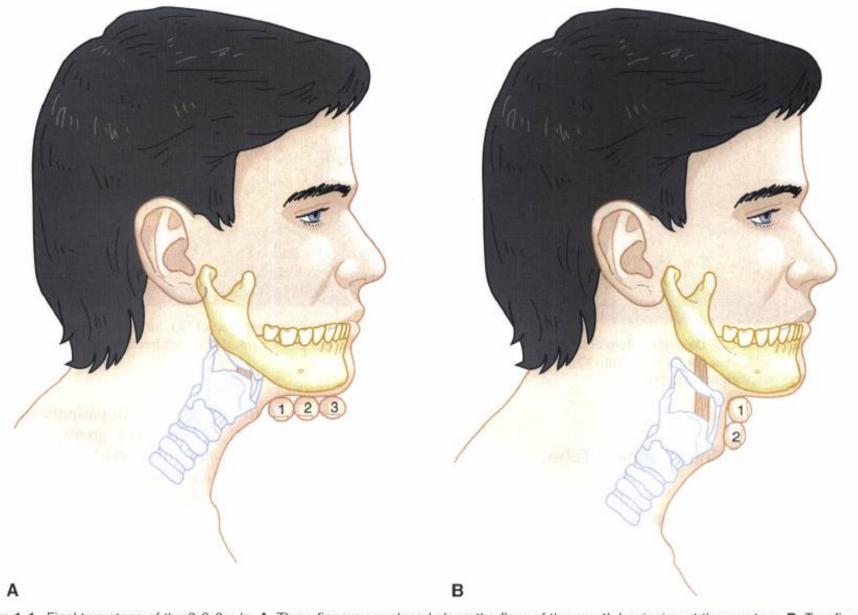
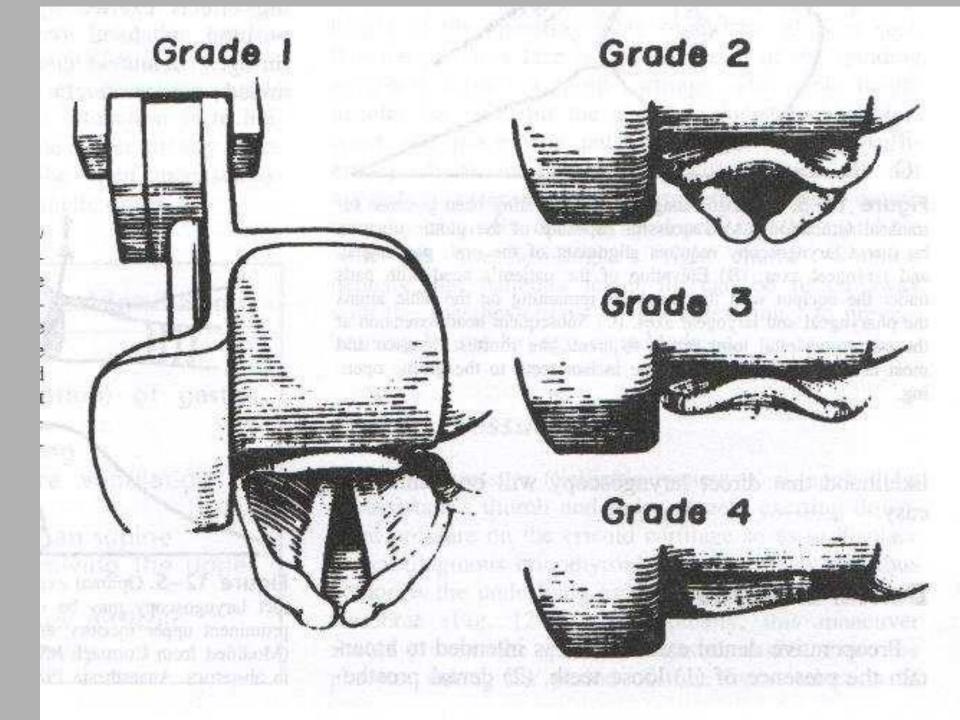


Figure 1-1. Final two steps of the 3-3-2 rule. A, Three fingers are placed along the floor of the mouth beginning at the mentum. B, Two fingers are placed in the laryngeal prominence (Adam's apple). (Adapted from Murphy MF, Walls RM: Identification of the difficult airway. In Walls RM, et al [eds]: Manual of Emergency Airway Management. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004. The 3-3-2 Rule is copyrighted © 2004 by The Airway Course and Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, publishers of The Manual of Emergency Airway Management.)

Laryngoscopic view by Cormak and Lehane

- Grade 1: entire glottic apperture is seen.
- **Grade 2:** visualization only a portion of the glottis (arytenoid cartilage alone(Grade 2b) or plus part of the vocal cord (Grade 2a))
- Grade 3: only epiglottis can be seen.
- Grade 4: even epiglottis is not visible.



The most serious complication of ET intubation is

esophageal intubation

BOX 14-3 Signs of tracheal intubation

Non-fail-safe signs

- 1. Breath sounds over chest
- 2. No breath sounds over stomach
- 3. No gastric distention
- 4. Chest rise and fall
- 5. Intercostal spaces filling out during inspiration
- 6. Large spontaneous exhaled tidal volumes
- Respiratory gas moisture disappearing on inhalation and reappearing on exhalation
- 8. Hearing air exit from the endotracheal tube when the chest is compressed
- 9. Reservoir bag having the appropriate compliance
- Reciprocating pulsed pressures to and from supersternal notch and to and from balloon on the pilot tube of the endotracheal tube
- 11. Progressive arterial desaturation by pulse oximetry

Near fail-safe signs

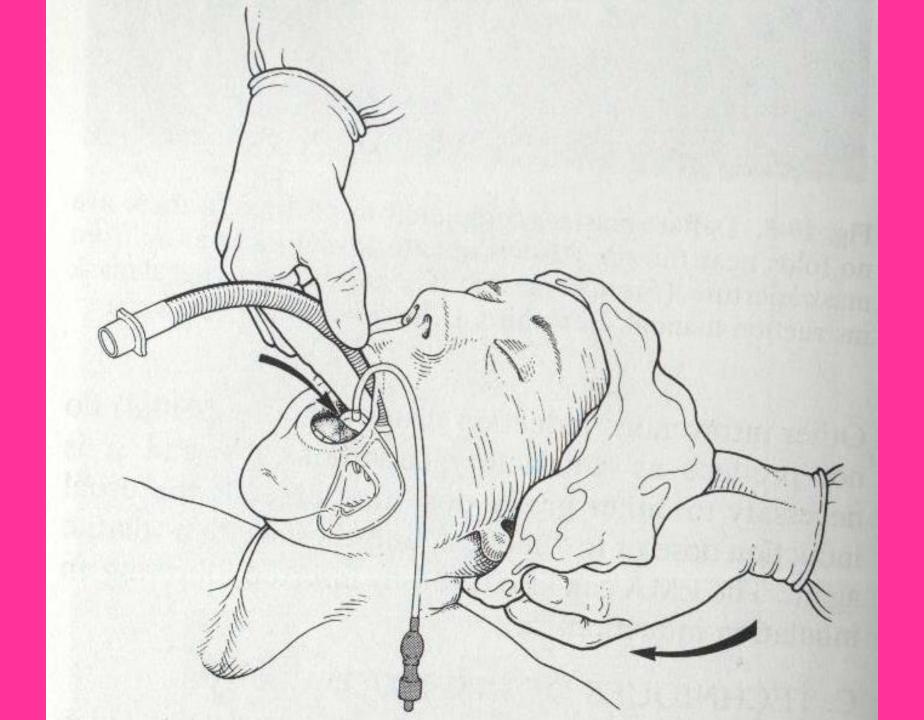
- 1. Carbon dioxide excretion waveform
- 2. Rapid expansion of a tracheal indicator bulb

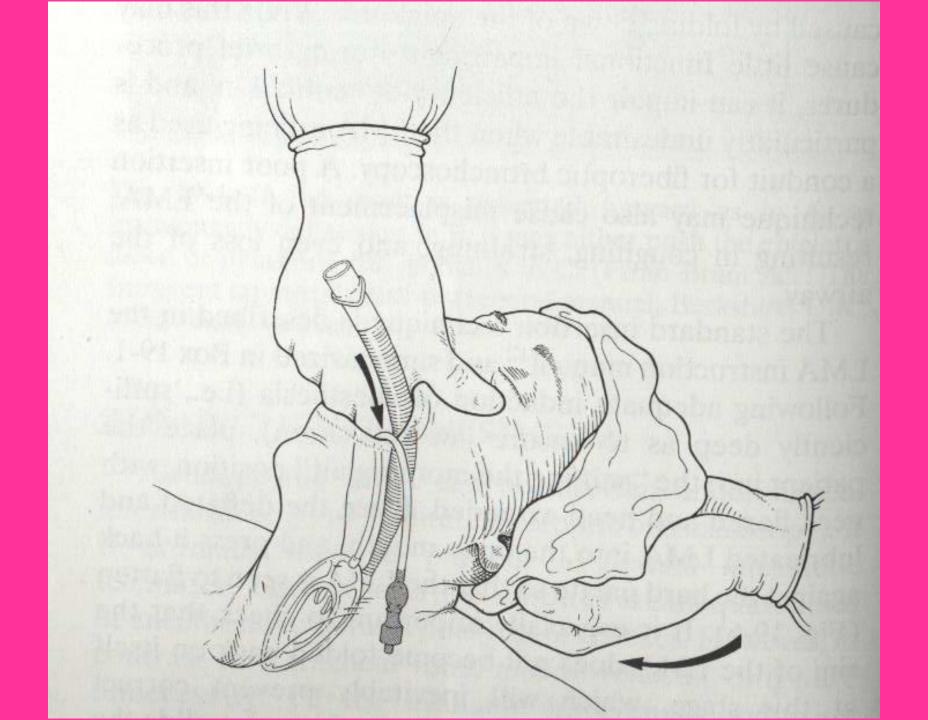
Fail-safe signs

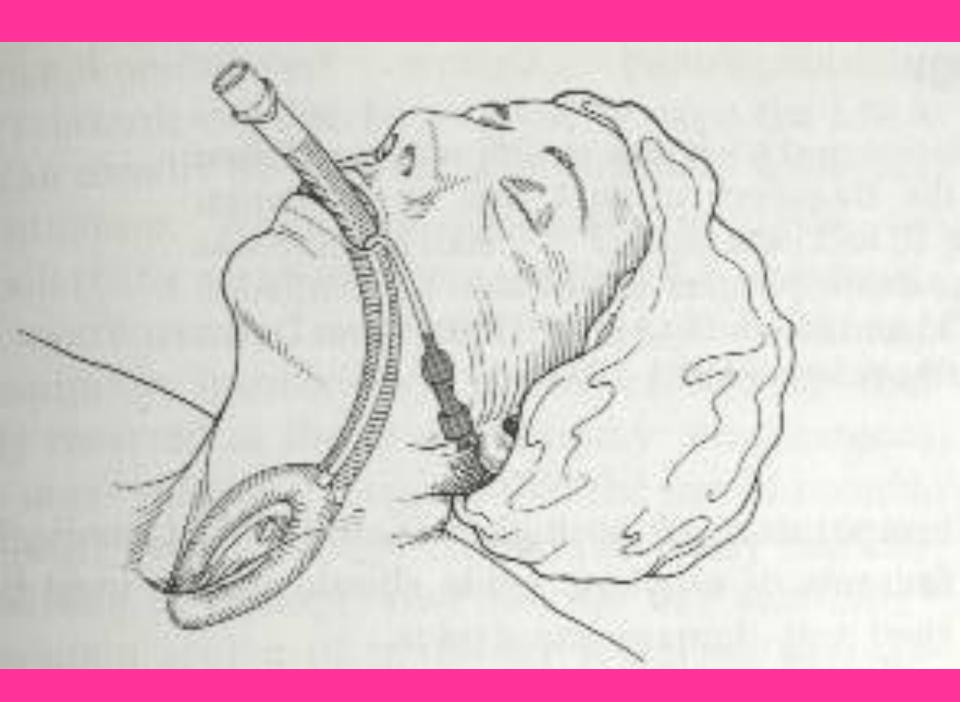
- 1. Endotracheal tube visualized between vocal cords
- Fiberoptic visualization of cartilaginous rings of the tracheal and tracheal carina

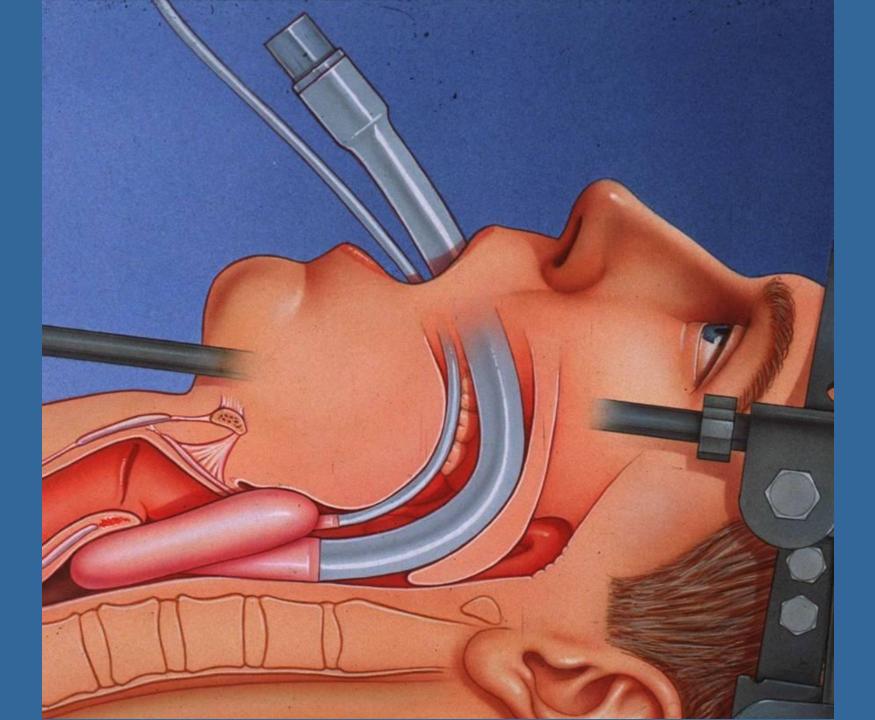


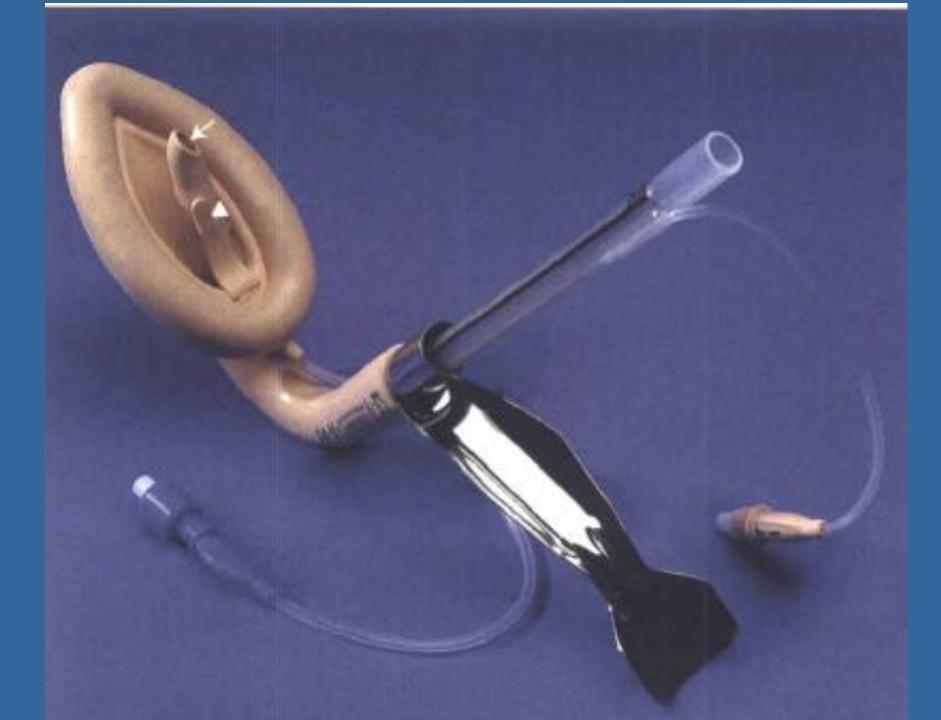




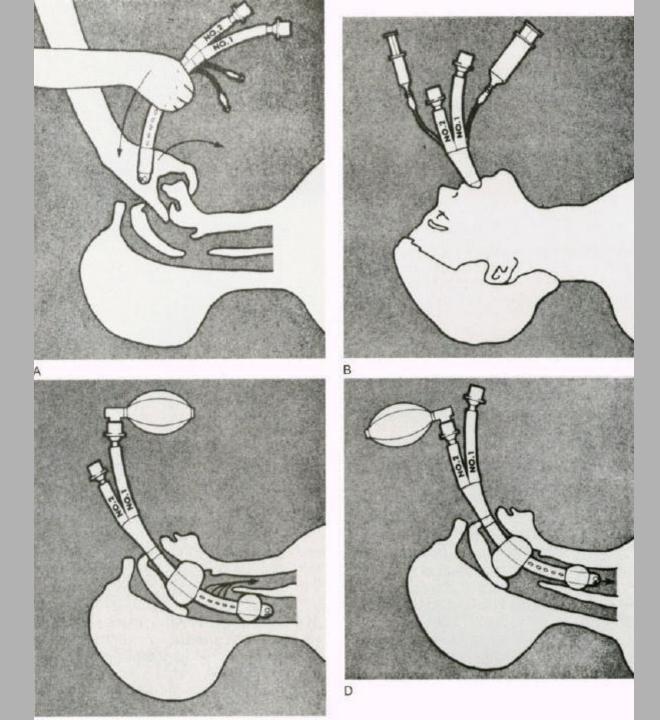








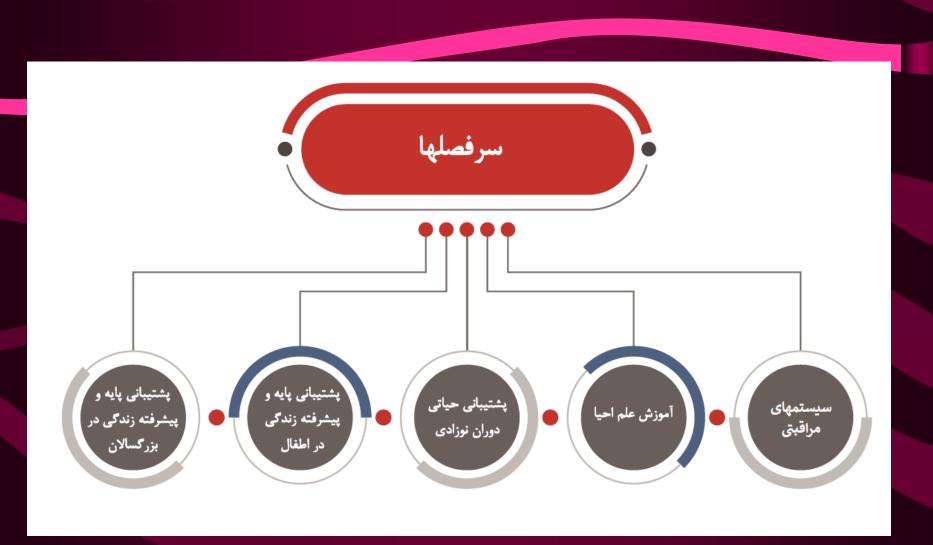


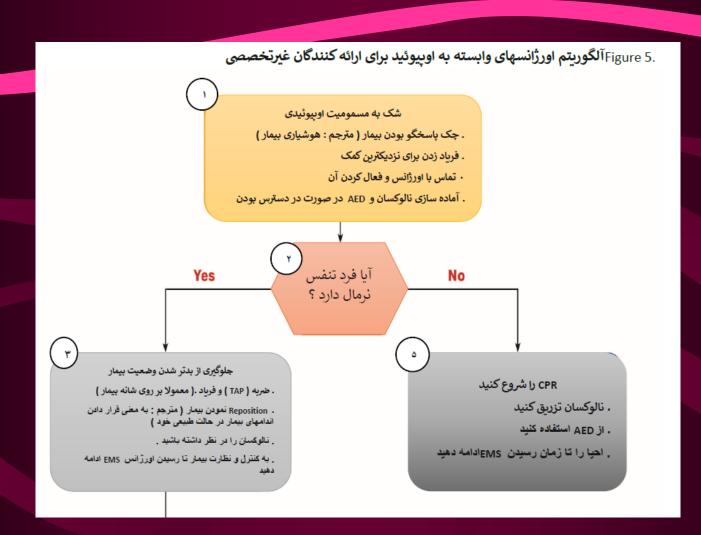


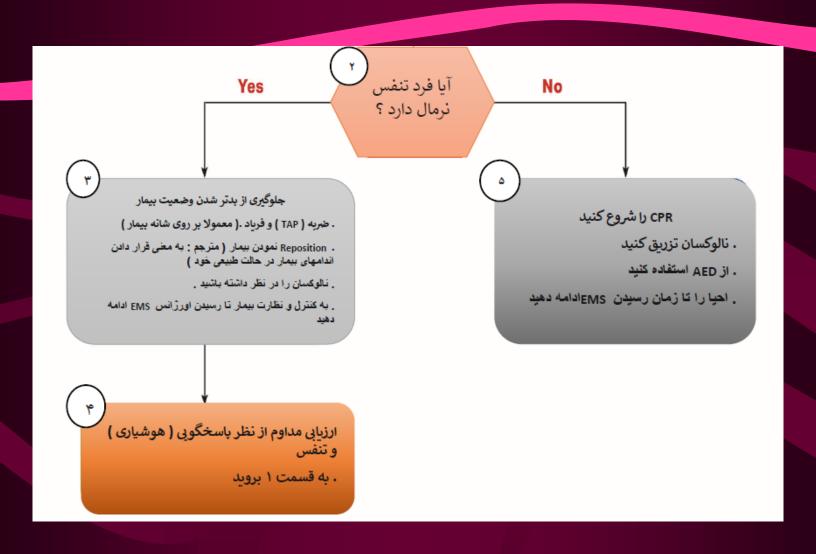


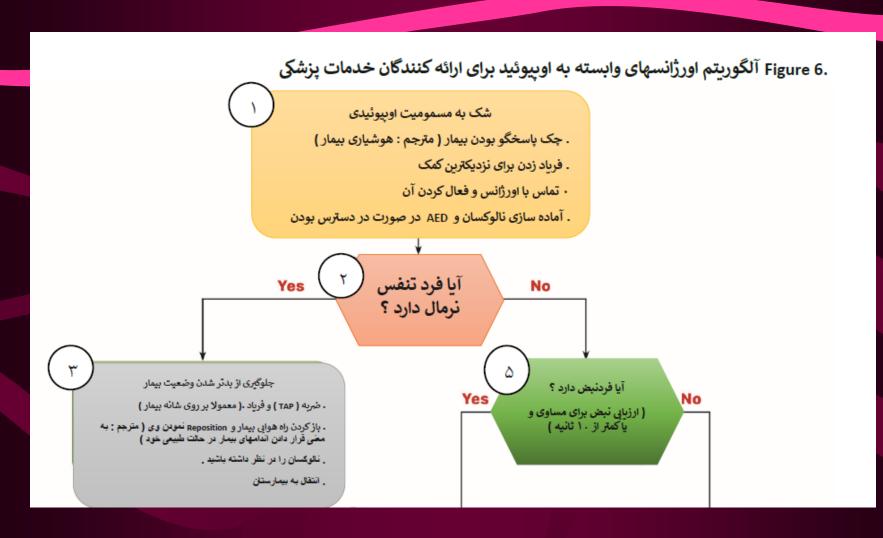
of the 2020 AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

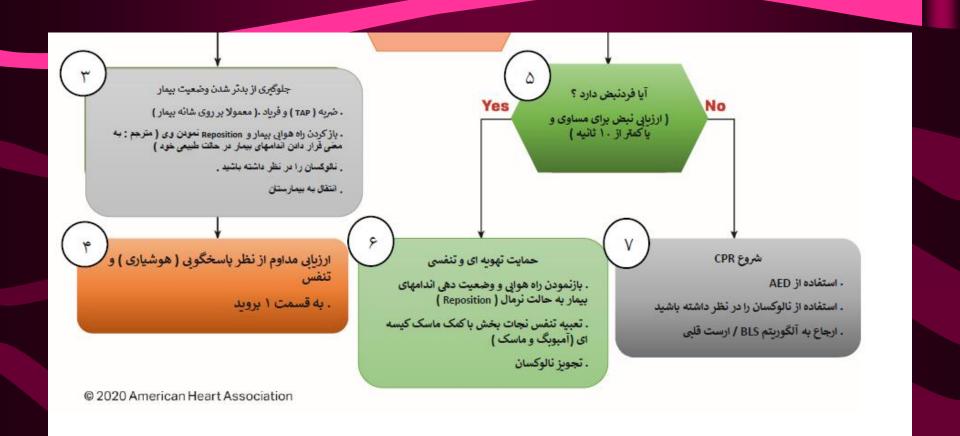
GUIDELINES FOR CPR AND ECC











آموزش مصرف اوردوز اوپیوئیدی برای نجاتگران غیر تخصصی

2020 (جدید): برای امدادگران غیر تخصصی منطقی بنظر می رسد که در مورد پاسخ به اوردوز اوپیوئیدی ، از جمله تجویز نالوکسان ، آموزش ببینند.

چرا: مرگ ناشی از مصرف بیش از حد مواد اوپیوئیدی در ایالات متحده در دهه گذشته بیش از دو برابر شده است. مطالعات متعدد نشان داده اند که آموزش هدفمند احیا برای مصرف کنندگان مواد اوپیوئیدی و خانواده ها و دوستان / با میزان بالاتری از تجویز نالوکسان در موارد اوردوز شاهدان عینی مواد اوپیوئیدی ارتباط دارد.

اوردوز اوبيوئيد

2020 (آپدیت شده): برای بیماران در حالت ارست تنفسی ، تنفس نجات دهنده یا تهویه با ماسک کیسه ای باید تا زمان بازگشت تنفس خود به خودی حفظ شده و در صورت عدم بازگشت تنفس خود به خودی ، درادامه بایستی اقدامات استاندارد PBLS یا PALS انجام شوند.

2020 (آپدیت شده): برای بیمار مشکوک به مصرف بیش از حد مواد اوپیوئیدی که نبض مشخصی دارد اما تنفس طبیعی ندارد و یا در فاز گاسپینگ (یعنی ایست تنفسی) می باشد ، علاوه بر ارائه PBLS یا PALS استاندارد ، منطقی آن است که ارائه دهندگان خدمات درمانی از نالوکسون داخل عضلانی و یا داخل بینی (نازال) استفاده کنند.



