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After 4 minutes of rescue breathing

In this section you will learn the emergency action measures to follow to evaluate and safely care for a victim or a patient. First, evaluate the scene for security. If the scene is not sure or at any time it becomes dangerous, you go out! There will be no use of that person or no one else if it also becomes a victim. If you can't care safely for the victim ... Attilographed 9-1-1. If the scene is sure, evaluate the patient. Quickly observe the victim. He / she / she lies again or moving. The skin color is normal or bluish or ash, especially around the lips. Knowledge from the patient and touch or squeeze, do not shake, the patient's shoulder and ask: "Are you okay?" In a child, you can touch the foot. If the patient answers but he is seriously injured, or seems to be very sick, call 9-1-1. If you are alone and the patient does not respond to your TAP and scream, you have to act quickly. If the patient is an adult, who is someone from the approximate store of puberta up, you must first call the 9-1-1, then check the breathing and the wrist and if it is not present, start the CPR. If the patient is a child, who is someone from the approximate one year old to puberty, or if the patient is a child, birth to a year and breathing and the impulse are absent, you must first give 5 CPR cycles (about two minutes), before making the call to 9-1-1. Children and children are much more likely to respond to the beginning of the CPR, so it is very important to follow these guidelines. When there are two or more rescuers, the procedures should occur simultaneously. One or more rescuers remain with the patient and start the passages of the CPR, while another is advised EMS, and if possible it receives an AED and / or oxygen. Home CPR The first step in the beginning of the CPR is to look for any normal breathing or breathing (as an insimante). For adults and children: if breathing is absent, palpate for a carotid impulse in the neck for no more than 10 seconds. If there is no sign of breathing or impulse, start the CPR that starts with compressions. For children: if breathing is absent, palpated for an impulse, using the brachial artery located in the upper appearance inside the baby's arm. If there is no sign of breathing or impulse, start the CPR that starts with compressions. If the patient certainly has a pulse but it does not breathe adequately, provide ventilations without compressions. This is also called "rescue breathing". Adults: give 1 breath every 5 to 6 seconds. Children / babies: give 1 breath every 3 to 5 seconds. Release your wrist every 2 minutes. External thoracic chest compression techniques (adults and children) Single rescuer to effective blood flow to the heart and brain, the patient must be facing up and lying on a stop surface. It is better to remove garments from the chest area. Place the heel of a hand in the center of the chest on the lower half of the sternum. Put the other hand over the first. The fingers must be interlaced and should be held out of the chest. Place your body so your shoulders are directly above your hands. Straighten your arms and lock your elbows. Use your upper body weight to help compress your chest. Push straight to the chest at least 2 inches deep for an adult of normal size. Use one or two hands to compress the baby's chest about 1/3 the diameter of the chest or about 2 inches in depth. Give 30 compressions at a speed of at least 100 per minute. After 30 compressions, open the patient's airways tilting the head and lifting the chin then give 2 rescue breaths. Use the thrust of the jaw for a suspicious lesion of the neck. Rapidly resume thoracic compressions. To help create the best Sanguine as possible, it is necessary to "push hard, push quickly" and minimize interruptions between compressions and rescue breathing. When adult compressions are given correctly, you may hear the sound and cracked sounds. This is caused by cartilage or cracked ribs and occurs frequently during the adult CPR. In newborns and children, CPR cannot cause such injuries. However, as unpleasant as this can seem, it's important Remember that a person in cardiac arrest died. You can not get worse. Chest Compression Technique (children) Compress the sternum with 2 fingertips positioned just below the nipple line. Press down on the sternum of approximately 1/3 the diameter of the baby's chest or about 1 ½ inch in depth. Give 30 compressions at a speed of at least 100 per minute. After 30 compressions, open the airway of the child and give two rescue breaths. Rapidly resume thoracic compressions. When more than one rescuer is present, use two-inch with the fingers surrounding the thorax and support the rear to the chest compression. CPR with two or more rescuers is available when more than one health worker or other professional rescuer to perform CPR, one provides compressions toracie while the other keeps the airway open and performs rescue breathing. The rescuer compresses the chest should stop briefly to allow two breaths to give the other rescuer. For adults à à ratio of compressions to breaths remain the same 30: 2, but the interruption of compressions and breaths is diminished because there are two rescuers. In infants and children, the ratio of compressions to breaths is 15: 2. The rescuers should change positions every couple of minutes to avoid fatigue and maintain effective chest compressions. Defibrillation before attaching an AED, ensure that the patient has been moved from independent water. Also, if the patient's chest is wet, sweaty or dirty, clean and dry before you attach the DAE.À If the patient has a hairy chest can interfere with the effectiveness of DAE.À If there's Razor available to shave the chest area, it can be applied to a set of pads, then tore rapidly to remove hair. Quickly apply a second set of pads and proceed with the fixing of the AED. Remove any medication patches and look pacemakers and implantable cardioverter defibrillators. Place the electrode pad at least 1 inch away from an implantable device. And remember that oxygen should not be used when the shocks are delivered with an AED. It's possible that the oxygen accendasse if it is too close to an AED that is used. Oxygen should be turned off and make available several meters from the patient. Three simple steps AED There are many different brands of AEDS, but the same basic steps apply to all of them. If the patient is unresponsive and not breathing properly, follow these steps. Turn on the AED. This activates the prompts vocali.Sadare the patient's chest. Follow the voice and visual instructions. Remove the electrodes keys disposable carton, make sure to choose the correct ones, (adult or child). Do not use child pads on an adult. Look at the image on the electrode which will show where to correctly position the pad. Remove the adhesive support and connect the electrodes to the patient's bare chest. Most of the AED automatically starts to analyze the patient's heart rhythm when the electrodes are positioned. Some ask you to press a button to analyze. Do not touch or move the patient while the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm. Shock / No If Shock.À is shown a shock, verify that no one is touching the patient. I say loudly À ¢ ~ À ¢ à,~À ClearÀ ¢ à ~. Do not take the shock button and immediately resume CPR. immediately resume chest compressions. Run 5 cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths and then reevaluates very briefly the rhythm. Continue as directed by the EDA. The AED can be used for children age 1 year and older who have no signs of life. Always look at the photos and places them on the bearings as shown. Some AED for children can request the rescuer to place a pad on the chest and one on the back. The rescuer can also be asked to insert a key or transform a switch to offer a quantity of lower and minimum electricrity of electricity. If an AED specific for child is not available, use a standard AED. AED. AED. after 4 minutes of rescue breathing no pulse is present during a pulse check. after 4 minutes of rescue breathing no pulse is present. after 4 minutes of rescue breathing quizlet. after 4 minutes of rescue breathing no pulse is present quizlet. after 4 minutes of rescue breathing no pulse quizlet. what to do after 4 minutes of rescue breathing. what to do if breathing but no pulse. do you check pulse during cpr

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