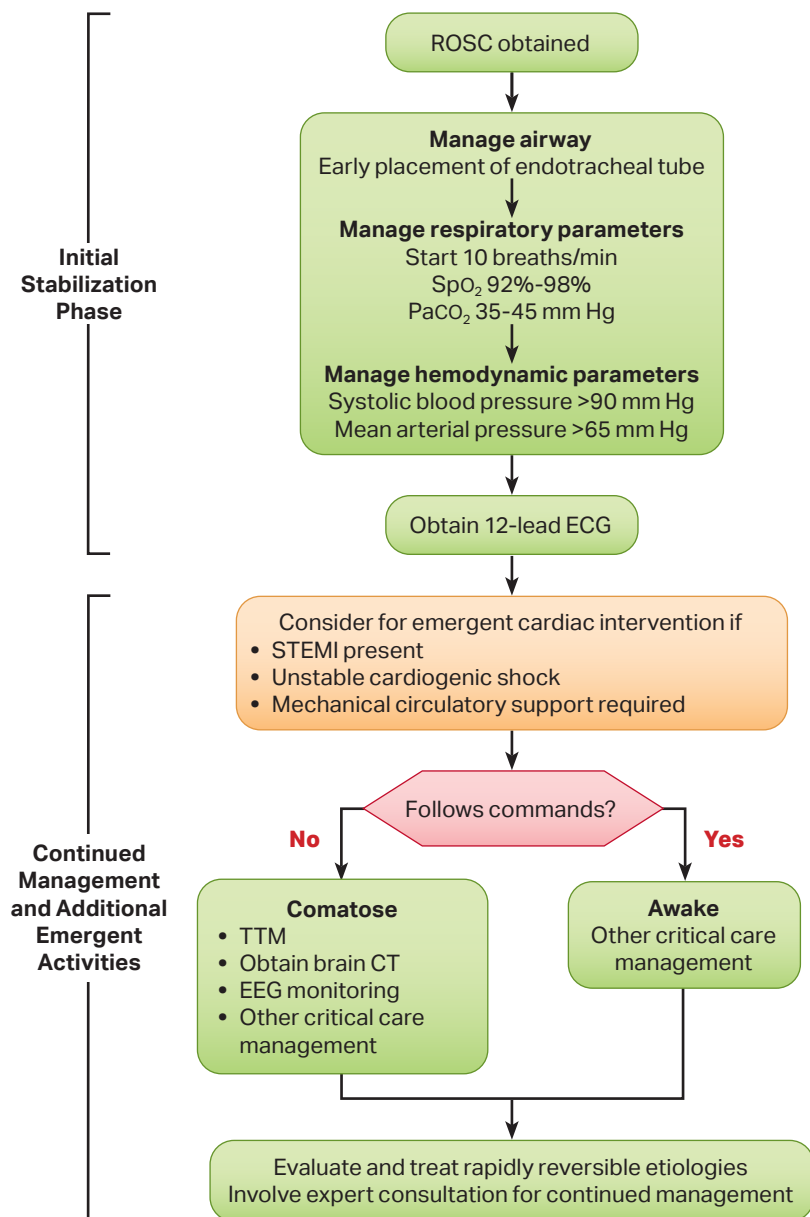


Adult Post-Cardiac Arrest Care Algorithm



Initial Stabilization Phase

Resuscitation is ongoing during the post-ROSC phase, and many of these activities can occur concurrently.

However, if prioritization is necessary, follow these steps:

- **Airway management:**
Waveform capnography or capnometry to confirm and monitor endotracheal tube placement
- **Manage respiratory parameters:**
Titrate FiO₂ for SpO₂ 92%-98%; start at 10 breaths/min; titrate to PaCO₂ of 35-45 mm Hg
- **Manage hemodynamic parameters:**
Administer crystalloid and/or vasopressor or inotrope for goal systolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg or mean arterial pressure >65 mm Hg

Continued Management and Additional Emergent Activities

These evaluations should be done concurrently so that decisions on targeted temperature management (TTM) receive high priority as cardiac interventions.

- **Emergent cardiac intervention:**
Early evaluation of 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG); consider hemodynamics for decision on cardiac intervention
- **TTM:** If patient is not following commands, start TTM as soon as possible; begin at 32-36°C for 24 hours by using a cooling device with feedback loop
- **Other critical care management**
 - Continuously monitor core temperature (esophageal, rectal, bladder)
 - Maintain normoxia, normocapnia, euglycemia
 - Provide continuous or intermittent electroencephalogram (EEG) monitoring
 - Provide lung-protective ventilation

H's and T's

Hypovolemia
Hypoxia
Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
Hypokalemia/hyperkalemia
Hypothermia
Tension pneumothorax
Tamponade, cardiac
Toxins
Thrombosis, pulmonary
Thrombosis, coronary