

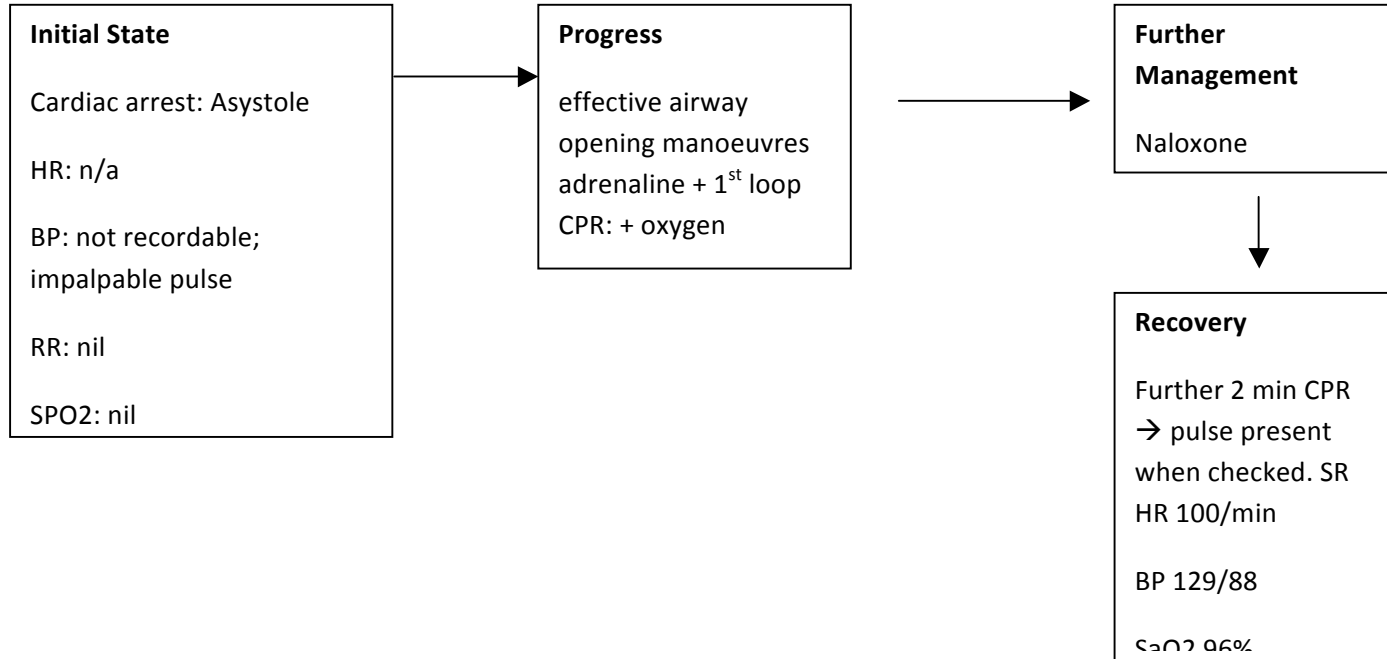
<p>Scenario: C4-Scenario 2 C4 BLS / ALS</p>	<p>Patient: 27yo man</p>	<p>Simulator Manikin (any)</p>
<p>Case Summary: Mike Tyson is a 27yo male brought to ED by friends, who say he'd become unresponsive shortly after taking some heroin. No PMHx recorded or offered by his friends. He is in cardiac arrest from hypoxia with</p>		<p>Participant Briefing: Mike Tyson 27 year old male, dropped off by friends not breathing. The friends have left rapidly. He need urgent assistance</p>
<p>Clinical Issues</p>		<p>Human factors / Non technical issues</p>
<p>Recognition of rhythm category (shockable vs non-shockable) BLS algorithm ALS algorithm</p>		<p>Communication in a team Role allocation Leadership</p>
<p>Learning Objectives: Recognise a patient with cardiac arrest Correctly apply current BLS & ALS guidelines Demonstrate a competent CPR technique</p>		
<p>Faculty Actors: Confederate ED nurse</p>		
<p>Patient Moulage: Street clothes, unkempt. Track marks to left cubital fossa</p>		

<p>Equipment & Props: Oxygen – piped or cylinder Oxygen masks – Nasal prongs, Hudson mask and Non re-breath masks should be available, Bag Valve Mask. Intubation equipment Stethoscope x 2 ECG machine and leads Stickers for 12 lead ECG Laminated ECG showing AF and VT Defibrillator and pads specific for mannequin NIBP cuff Saturation probe Gloves and appropriate PPE Monitor to display observations White board if needed IV cannulae – 16+18G Blood test tubes and ABG syringe Pretend or actual X-Ray plate Resuscitation drugs including adrenalin, amiodarone, atropine, naloxone Crystalloid (0.9% NaCl or Hartmann’s 1000ml) Giving sets Local chest pain protocols</p>		
<p>Monitor: ECG SPO2 NIBP</p>	<p>Investigations: Nil</p>	
Patient presentation	Expected response by participants	Faculty /Actors Notes

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<p>Initial Presentation Rhythm: Asystole HR: n/a BP: not recordable; impalpable pulse RR: nil SPO2: nil Temp: 37°C Conscious level: unconscious EtCO2: nil (20 if good CPR and capnograph attached; 10-15 if poor CPR)</p>	<p>Initial assessment: DRSABCD A: open & clear airway B: Provide assisted ventilation via self-inflating bag, use adjuncts C: commence CPR at 30:2 ratio Team allocations: assign one person to document</p>	<p>Confederate ED nurse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alerts participants to arrested patient - Brings the arrest and airway trolleys over - Assists with resuscitation as directed
<p>Progression Rhythm asystole</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think about reversible causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o hypoxia o naloxone - continue to give adrenaline every second loop - Effective BVM required 	<p>Confederate ED nurse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prompts re track marks if not noticed - Assist with drug administration / localisation of equipment - Prompt participants to think about proposed route of administration of naloxone (“IV or IM?”) - Prompt if BVM ineffective
<p>Recovery Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC)</p>	<p>Continue CPR for 2 minutes then re-check rhythm</p>	
<p>Debrief Guide</p>		
<p>Key clinical issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shockable vs non-shockable rhythms 2. Airway management in cardiac arrest 3. Naloxone IV vs IM: duration of action; may ‘wake up and run’ if given short acting IV that has shorter duration of action than opioid. Naloxone use in cardiac arrest. 4. Steps taken to confirm if really asystole on monitor (not fine VF) 5. Was due consideration given to all reversible causes (4Hs & 4Ts)? 	<p>Key non technical issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role allocation 2. Communication 3. Decision-making under stress (?availability and utilisation of written resources i.e. ALS algorithm) 	

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