

I'm not robot!





Read the complete 2015 AHA Guidelines at this link:  
<https://eccguidelines.heart.org/index.php/circulation/cpr-ecc-guidelines-2/>

1



## Vasopressin is OUT

In an effort to streamline and simplify cardiac arrest algorithms, vasopressin has been removed. Epinephrine & vasopressin have equivalent outcomes.

## Ultrasound for ETT confirmation

Ultrasound has been added as an additional method for confirming endotracheal tube placement.



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## If you can't shock, give epi ASAP

Non-shockable rhythms (e.g. PEA) may have distinct pathophysiologic origins. It is reasonable to administer epinephrine ASAP to these non-shockable rhythms.

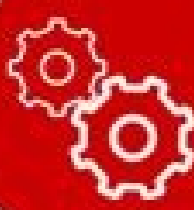
## Use maximum Oxygen during CPR

Use maximum FIO<sub>2</sub> during CPR. This recommendation was strengthened, but remember to titrate your oxygen after ROSC.



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## ECMO is a possible alternative

Venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) is a possible alternative to conventional CPR in patients with refractory cardiac arrest if the etiology is thought to be reversible.

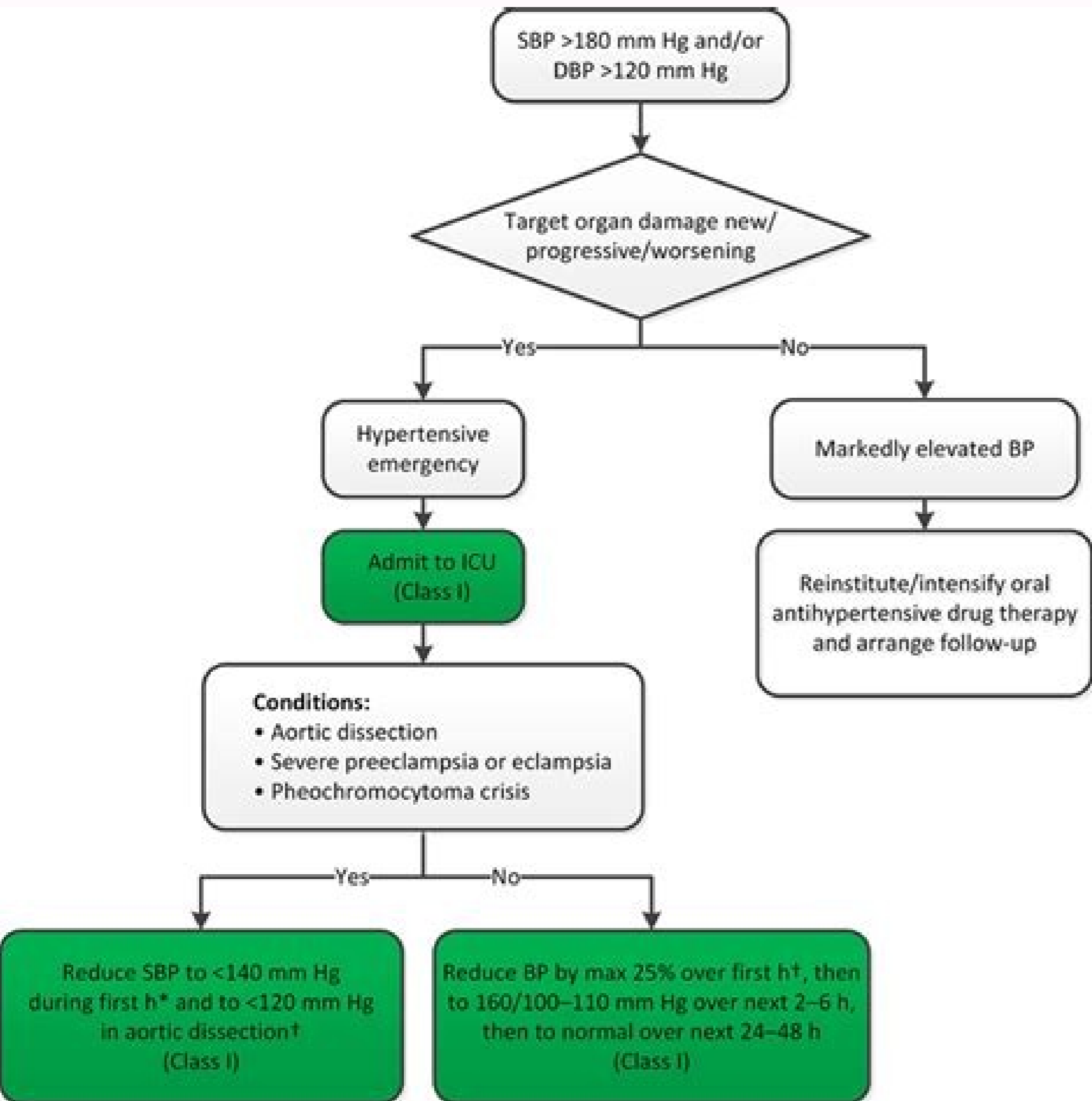
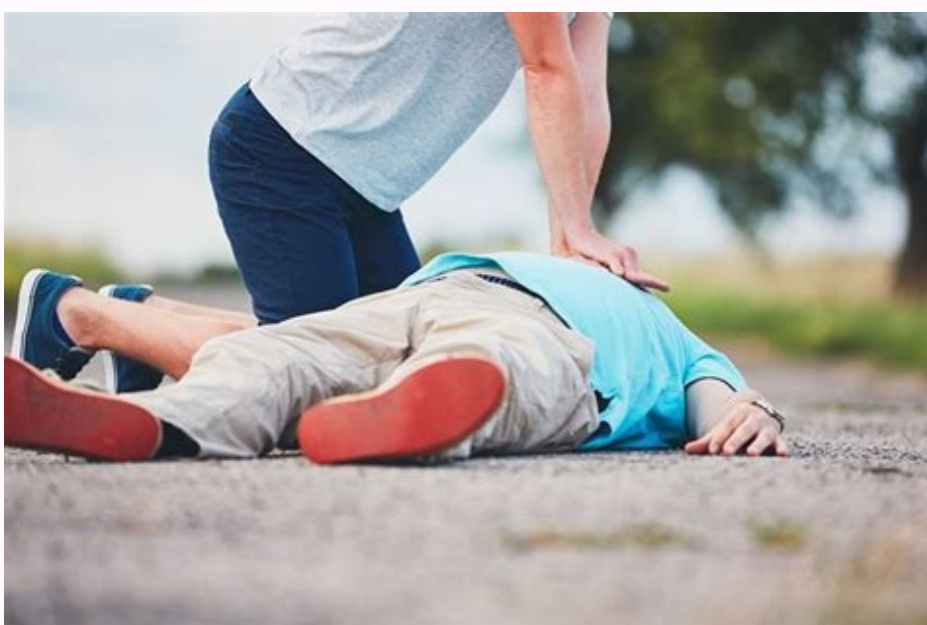
From: <https://eccguidelines.heart.org/index.php/circulation/cpr-ecc-guidelines-2/>  
\* For more Canadian content by the HSFC, check out <http://goo.gl/fHu8lc>

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Special thanks to Louie Morrison and the American Heart Association.



### Adenosine for PSVT

**Initial dose**  
6 mg: ACLS: 6 mg rapid IV bolus, may repeat 12 mg if needed  
3 mg: 1. If given via central lines  
2. For heart transplant patients  
3. For patients using carbamazepine or dipyrindole  
12 mg: 1. Recent use of caffeine  
2. Recent use of theophylline / aminophylline

• Use 2-syringe technique to achieve rapid IV bolus over 1-2 sec  
• Use with caution if patients receiving other AV blocking agents (e.g. digoxin, calcium-channel blockers, beta-blockers)  
• Adenosine and other AV blocking agents are contraindicated in the treatment of atrial fibrillations associated with WPW syndrome

# Stroke

## EDITORIALS

On the Basis of Sex  
Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Stroke Care  
Is ESUS Shrinking?

## CLINICAL SCIENCES

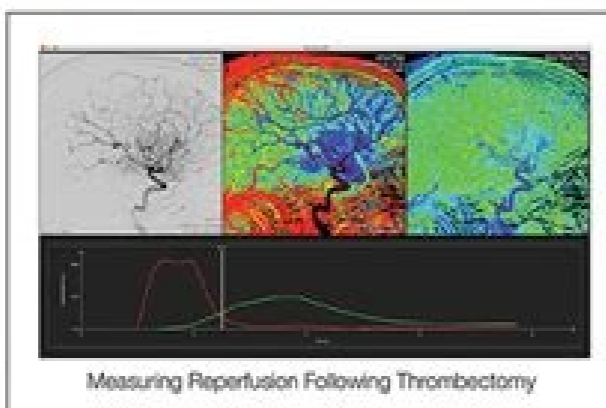
Vitamin D and Risk of Stroke: Rotterdam Study  
Sex Differences in Quality of Life After Stroke  
PADMAL and COLAAT  
Prediction Models for Aneurysm Stability  
Atrial Fibrillation and Stroke Risk in Offspring  
Posterior Stroke in Childhood  
ICH Long-Term Mortality After Intensive Care  
Unruptured Aneurysm Treatment Score  
Device for the Treatment of Cerebral Aneurysms  
Poststroke Risk of Generalized Anxiety  
Parenchymal Hematomas After Mechanical Thrombectomy  
Predicting Stroke Risk in Chinese  
Predicting Clinical Outcome of LVO Patients  
Exploiting Reperfusion Following Thrombectomy  
Cost-Effectiveness of CTA for Tiny LVAs  
NCCT ASPECTS Modifies IAT Effect in DAWN  
Interaction Between Sex and EVT in HERMES Data  
Sex Differences in Endovascular Therapy Outcome  
Disparities in Access to Thrombectomy for Stroke  
Benefit of Endovascular Thrombectomy and IV Lysis  
Endovascular Therapy Decision-Making in Stroke  
Blood Pressure and Thrombectomy  
Thrombectomy Volumes and Procedural Outcomes  
Changing Patterns of CEA in England  
Rivaroxaban 15 or 20 mg vs IKA in Atrial Fibrillation  
Carotid Atherosclerosis in the NAVIGATE-ESUS Trial  
Heart Rate Variability and Small Vessel Disease  
Very Intensive, Variable Ambulation Training  
German Stroke Registry-Endovascular Treatment  
Stroke Care and Thrombolysis in Ibero-America

## BASIC SCIENCES

ShmC and Stroke Outcome  
Preventing Poststroke Hypertension in Wistar Rats  
Internal Capsule Lesion Using Stimulation Guidance  
Weight Loss for Poststroke Memory and Survival  
ACSDKP on Ischemic Stroke Aged Rats

## BRIEF REPORTS

Transient Global Amnesia and Risk of Stroke  
PILLAR Trial Results  
CAA-CSAH Outcome



T2/FLAIR Hyperintensity in dAWF Patients  
Delayed-Contrast Filling Sign  
Stroke Risk in Fabry Disease  
Outcomes of Low-Dose Rivaroxaban  
Patient-Centered Outcomes in DEFUSE 3  
NOAC for Primary Prevention in HCM and AF  
Transradial Access in Neuroendovascular Surgery

## COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

Aspirin and Intracranial Aneurysms

## SPECIAL REPORT

Thrombolytic Therapy for Acute Ischemic Stroke

## PROGRESS REVIEW

Collaterals Recruitment and Stroke Prognosis

## TOPICAL REVIEWS

Personalized Medicine in Acute Stroke  
Cerebral Edema and LHI  
Neuroplasticity After Experimental Injury

## EMERGING THERAPY CRITIQUES

Lessons From the COMPASS and ASTER Trials  
EXTEND: More Inclusive But More Complex Lysis

## BASIC SCIENCE ADVANCES FOR CLINICIANS

Cannabis and Cannabinoid Biology in Stroke



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Aha 2018 stroke guidelines. Aha/asa stroke guidelines 2017. Aha stroke guidelines. Aha stroke 2019 guidelines.

May 09, 2018 | Mollie McDermott, MD, MS Authors: Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, et al., on behalf of the American Heart Association Stroke Council. Citation: 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. Stroke 2018;49:e46-e110. Editor's Note: The American Heart Association and the American Stroke Association released several clarifications, updates, and/or modifications to the 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke on April 18, 2018. The following Key Points to Remember are not impacted by these changes. The following are key points to remember from the American Heart Association (AHA)/American Stroke Association (ASA) 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke: These 2018 guidelines are an update to the 2013 guidelines, which were published prior to the six positive "early window" mechanical thrombectomy trials (MR CLEAN, ESCAPE, EXTEND-IA, REVASCAT, SWIFT PRIME, THRACE) that emerged in 2015 and 2016. In addition, in the last 3 months, two trials (DAWN and DEFUSE 3) showed a clear benefit of "extended window" mechanical thrombectomy for certain patients with large vessel occlusion who could be treated out to 16-24 hours. The benefits of intravenous (IV) tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) are time-dependent, and treatment for eligible patients should be initiated as quickly as possible (even for patients who may also be candidates for mechanical thrombectomy). IV tPA should be administered to all eligible acute stroke patients within 3 hours of last known normal and to a more selective group of eligible acute stroke patients (based on ECASS III exclusion criteria) within 4.5 hours of last known normal. Centers should attempt to achieve door-to-needle times of Prior to initiation of IV tPA in most patients, a noncontrast head computed tomography (CT) and glucose are the only required tests. An international normalized ratio, partial thromboplastin time, and platelet count do not need to have resulted prior to IV tPA initiation if there is no suspicion for underlying coagulopathy. Centers should attempt to obtain a noncontrast head CT within 20 minutes of arrival in ≥50% of stroke patients who may be candidates for IV tPA or mechanical thrombectomy. For patients who may be candidates for mechanical thrombectomy, an urgent CT angiogram or magnetic resonance (MR) angiogram (to look for large vessel occlusion) is recommended, but this study should not delay treatment with IV tPA if indicated. Patients ≥18 years should undergo mechanical thrombectomy with a stent retriever if they have minimal prestroke disability, have a causative occlusion of the internal carotid artery or proximal middle cerebral artery, have a National Institutes of Health stroke scale score of ≥6, have a reassuring noncontrast head CT (ASPECT score of ≥6), and if they can be treated within 6 hours of last known normal. No perfusion imaging (CT-P or MR-P) is required in these patients. In selected acute stroke patients within 6-24 hours of last known normal who have evidence of a large vessel occlusion in the anterior circulation and would have been eligible for DAWN or DEFUSE 3, obtaining perfusion imaging (CT-P or MR-P) or an MRI with diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) sequence is recommended to help determine whether the patient is a candidate for mechanical thrombectomy. In selected acute stroke patients within 6-16 hours of last known normal who have a large vessel occlusion in the anterior circulation and meet other DAWN or DEFUSE 3 eligibility criteria, mechanical thrombectomy is recommended. In selected acute stroke patients within 6-24 hours of last known normal who have large vessel occlusion in the anterior circulation and meet other DAWN eligibility criteria, mechanical thrombectomy with a stent retriever is reasonable. As with IV tPA, treatment with mechanical thrombectomy should be initiated as quickly as possible. Administration of aspirin is recommended in acute stroke patients within 24-48 hours after stroke onset. For patients treated with IV tPA, aspirin administration is generally delayed for 24 hours. Urgent anticoagulation (e.g., heparin drip) for most stroke patients is not indicated. The use of stroke units that incorporate rehabilitation is recommended for all acute stroke patients. It remains unknown whether it would be beneficial for emergency medical services to bypass a closer IV tPA-capable hospital for a thrombectomy-capable hospital. While such an approach may delay IV tPA administration for patients who are and who are not mechanical thrombectomy candidates, this approach would expedite thrombectomy for those who are mechanical thrombectomy candidates. Clinical Topics: Anticoagulation Management, Cardiac Surgery, Dyslipidemia, Invasive Cardiovascular Angiography and Intervention, Noninvasive Imaging, Prevention, Cardiac Surgery and Arrhythmias, Lipid Metabolism, Interventions and Imaging, Angiography, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Nuclear Imaging Keywords: Angiography, Aspirin, Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Emergency Medical Services, Glucose Tolerance Test, Heparin, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Perfusion Imaging, Primary Prevention, Rehabilitation, Secondary Prevention, Stents, Stroke, Therapeutics, Thrombectomy, Tissue Plasminogen Activator, Vascular Diseases < Back to Listings Stroke is a serious childhood disorder, affecting several hundred children and young people in the UK each year. At least half of survivors have some long term impairment. The full impact of stroke on the developing brain may only emerge over time, with increasing demands on neurocognitive functions, and on educational and social roles, resulting in widespread and long-lasting impact on personal, family and societal consequences. The current guideline was published in 2017 and subsequently reviewed in 2017. It will next be reviewed in 2020. About the guideline In 2017 the RCPCH and a multi-professional Guideline Development Group, funded by the Stroke Association and in collaboration with key partners, updated the 2004 Royal College of Physicians (RCP) guideline, Stroke in childhood: clinical guidelines for diagnosis, management and rehabilitation. The guideline is intended for all involved in the regulation or practice of the care of children and young people who have had or are suspected of having a stroke. Watch the Stroke in Childhood: My Story, where a parent from the Stroke in Childhood Guideline Development Group talks of her experiences. Full clinical guideline This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date guidance on how stroke care should be provided, covering the whole pathway from identification, diagnosis and management of children and young people with arterial ischaemic stroke (AIS) and haemorrhagic stroke (HS) until their transition to adult care. This 2017 iteration delivers an update and scope extension, and provides guidance on the identification, diagnosis, management and rehabilitation of children and young people with AIS and HS. Amendment as of 1 June 2017 The third recommendation under Acute diagnosis (clinical presentation) on page 24 relating to urgent brain imaging was revised to: "Reduced level of consciousness (age-appropriate Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) less than 12 or AVPU ('Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive') less than V) at presentation". This clinical guideline is NICE accredited and has been developed in accordance with the 2016 RCPCH Guideline development process manual, RCPCH Setting standards for development of clinical guidelines in paediatrics and child health). Get permission to reuse published content quickly and easily Key recommendations and guideline summary Our short guide has 83 key recommendations, extracted from the full guideline. If followed, these will enhance the quality of stroke care in children and young people. We suggest that the concise key recommendations guide is not read in isolation. Health professionals should always consider the full clinical guideline. The guide promotes the following recommendations: Use the FAST ('Face, Arms, Speech Time') criteria to determine stroke in children and young people, but do not rule out stroke in the absence of FAST signs. Ensure that a cranial computerised tomography (CT) scan be performed within one hour of arrival at hospital in every child with a suspected stroke. Use the Paediatric National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (PedNIHSS) and age-appropriate Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) or AVPU ('Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive') to assess the child's neurological status and conscious level respectively. Identify a named key worker/key point of contact for families, who will remain a key point of contact through transfer from hospital to community or specialist rehabilitation services, and including starting/pre-entering school. To accompany the clinical guideline a summary of the clinical guideline has been produced through working with the Guidelines Team to provide a concise overview for GPs on the management of stroke in childhood. Diagnosis algorithm poster This print-friendly algorithm poster provides information on how to identify a potential stroke and activate the acute stroke pathway through to treatment for AIS. See Downloads below. Guideline for parents, carers and families of children and young people affected by stroke Our lay version is based on detailed clinical guidelines produced for healthcare professionals who are involved in the care of children and young people affected by stroke. It is designed to help the reader understand what a stroke is, why it occurs, and how children and young people affected by stroke should be treated and cared for. See Downloads below. Review An assessment on the need to update the guideline and which section(s) in particular started this year (2020). Unfortunately, due to COVID-19, delays are likely to occur. A revised estimated publication date will be published shortly. Raising awareness Want to raise awareness that stroke happens to children and young people? The Stroke Association has produced some posters. See Downloads below. Join the conversation on Twitter at #childhealthmatters, #stroke, #makemypurple to improve child health and stroke awareness.

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