

Cardiac Arrest

Presented as unconscious, unresponsive, no breathing, no pulse

- CPR
- ABC
- Oxygen 100% 15 l/min by positive pressure ventilation
- Option to defibrillate if Automatic External Defibrillator present

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Syncope

Syncope is a loss of consciousness which may be preceded by warmth, cold sweat, feeling unwell, nausea, irregular breathing, twitching and pallor

Begin the treatment of every unconscious emergency as if it were syncope

Patient position — recline chair

- ABCs
- O₂ 6–10 liters/minute
- Consider oral glucose when conscious

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Diabetic Emergency

Symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia are similar, but hypoglycemia develops much more rapidly than hyperglycemia (hours vs. days).

The best way to diagnose which reaction is occurring is by the use of a glucometer. Normal readings are between 4 and 7 mmol.

Hypoglycemia

- Conscious
 - o oral source of glucose (may be juice or pop kept in office fridge)
- Unconscious
 - o ABCs, Oxygen, 911, transfer to hospital

Hyperglycemia

- Conscious
 - o insulin if available and dose is known
 - o if not transfer patient to hospital
- Unconscious
 - o ABCs, Oxygen, 911, transfer to hospital
 - o insulin if available and dose is known

Contents: Oral glucose source (may be juice or pop kept in office fridge)

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