



During Evaluation

- Secure, verify airway and vascular access when possible
- Consider expert consultation
- Prepare for cardioversion

Treat possible contributing factors:

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
- Hypo-/hyperkalemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypothermia
- Toxins
- Tamponade, cardiac
- Tension pneumothorax
- Thrombosis (coronary or pulmonary)
- Trauma (hypovolemia)

American Heart Association 2015 Handbook of Emergency Cardiovascular Care for Healthcare Providers, November 2015, American Heart Association ISBN 978-1-61669-397-8, Pages 82
Pediatric Advanced Life Support Provider Manual, American Heart Association, October 2011, ISBN 978-1-61669-112-7, pages 135-139

Version control: This document is current with respect to 2015 American Heart Association Guidelines for CPR and ECC. These guidelines are current until they are replaced on October 2020. If you are reading this page after October 2020, please contact ACLS Training Center at support@acsls.net for an updated document. Version 2018.11.a