

ORANGE COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

BASE HOSPITAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES

#: <u>BH-C-20</u> Page: <u>1 of 3</u>

Orig. Date: <u>12/2006</u> Revised: 7/30/2024

SYMPTOMATIC BRADYCARDIA – ADULT/ADOLESCENT

BASE GUIDELINES

- Determine ALS Standing Order treatments/procedures rendered prior to base hospital contact. Use ALS standing order as guidelines for treatments/procedures not initiated prior to base hospital contact.
- 2. Symptomatic bradycardia is defined as heart rate less than or equal to 60 bpm and at least one of the following:
 - Hypotension
 - Signs of poor perfusion (Poor skin signs)
 - Altered level of consciousness
 - Chest pain
 - Shortness of breath, signs of pulmonary edema
- 3. Check for Acute MI on 12 lead EKG:
 - If "Acute MI" indicated or suspected, or STEMI is suspected based on paramedic interpretation of 12 lead ECG, patient should be routed to the nearest open Cardiovascular Receiving Center (CVRC).
 - Monitors used in the field provide automated readings of ECGs; paramedics consider an acute MI for the following 12-lead monitor interpretations:
 - 1. *** ACUTE MI***
 - 2. ***STEMI***
 - 3. Acute ST Elevation Infarct
 - Probable Acute ST Elevation Infarct
 - 5. Acute Infarction
 - 6. Infarct, Probably Acute
 - 7. Infarct, Possible Acute
- 4. If unable to establish IV/IO access, or 1 mg IV/IO/IM atropine fails to improve heart rate, continue Atropine dosing and deploy cardiac pacing.
- 5. A symptomatic bradycardic patient requires Base Hospital Contact and CVRC designation.

ALS STANDING ORDER

- 1. Monitor cardiac rhythm and document with rhythm strip
- 2. Pulse oximetry; if room air oxygen saturation less than 95%
 - Administer High-flow oxygen by mask or nasal cannula at 6 L/min flow rate as tolerated.
- Establish IV access. Consider IO if attempts at IV access are unsuccessful or not feasible.
- 4. If patient without evidence of poor perfusion or other symptoms (see Guidelines below):
 - Obtain 12-lead ECG if "Acute MI" indicated or a STEMI is suspected based on paramedic interpretation of 12-lead ECG, make Base Hospital contact for CVRC destination with an open cardiac catheterization lab.
- 5. If symptomatic bradycardia (see Guidelines below):
 - ► Atropine: 1 mg IV/IO/IM approximately every 3-5 minutes as needed to correct bradycardia to a maximum dose of 3 mg.
- 6. If unable to attain IV/IO access or 1 mg Atropine fails to improve heart rate, continue Atropine dosing and:
 - Place transcutaneous pacemaker and initiate pacing (see Procedure Guideline # PR-110).
 - → If paced by pacemaker, stop atropine dosing and contact Base Hospital for potential CVRC destination.
 - → If paced by pacemaker, blood pressure less than 90 systolic and lungs clear to auscultation, contact Base Hospital for potential CVRC destination and:
 - ► Administer normal saline, 250 mL IV/IO, repeat up to maximum 1 liter to maintain adequate perfusion
 - → If transcutaneous pacing causes anxiety and extreme discomfort and blood pressure greater than 90 systolic:

Approved:

Carl Schults, M.

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BASE GUIDELINES

- 6. If patient has an implanted pacemaker and is bradycardia with heart rate less than 60 bpm, treat in same manner as described in ALS Standing Orders above.
- 7. Consider common toxicologic and metabolic causes of bradycardia (e.g. hyperkalemia, calcium-channel or beta-blockers, digoxin).
- 8. For bradycardia with hypotension unresponsive to atropine, pacemaker, and fluid challenge, consider push dose epinephrine:
 - ► If available, **Push Dose Epinephrine** (per Procedure #230) **Mixing instructions:**
 - Take the epinephrine preparation of 1mg in 10ml (0.1mg/ml cardiac epinephrine) and waste 9 mL of the epinephrine solution.
 - Into that syringe, withdraw 9 mL of normal saline from the patient's IV bag. Shake well.
 - Mixture now provides 10 mL of Epinephrine at a 10 mcg/mL concentration.

Push Dose:

 Epinephrine 1 mL (10 mcg) IV/IO, every 3 minutes titrate to a SBP>90.

ALS STANDING ORDER

- ▶ Administer *midazolam (Versed®) up to 5 mg IV slowly titrated* to attain sedation (Assist ventilation and maintain airway if respiratory depression develops)
 - → If IV access cannot be established and blood pressure greater than 90 systolic:
- Administer *midazolam* (*Versed*®) 5 mg IN divided between each nostril, may repeat once after approximately 3 minutes (Assist ventilation and maintain airway if respiratory depression develops)
- 7. For systolic blood pressure less than 90 (paced or if non-capture), no response to atropine, and lungs clear to auscultation:
 - ▶ Administer normal saline, 250 mL, may repeat 3 times (1 total liter) to maintain perfusion.
 - ► If BP < 90 after 1 liter of NS or if evidence of CHF, contact Base Hospital.
- 8. ALS escort with Base Hospital contact CVRC destination.

Approved:

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BASE GUIDELINES

ALS STANDING ORDER

TREATMENT GUIDELINES:

- Symptomatic bradycardia is defined as heart rate less than or equal to 60 bpm and at least one of the following:
 - Hypotension
 - Signs of poor perfusion (Poor skin signs)
 - Altered level of consciousness
 - Chest pain
 - Shortness of breath, signs of pulmonary edema
- If patient has an implanted pacemaker and is bradycardia with heart rate less than 60 bpm, treat in same manner as described in ALS Standing Orders above.
- Cardiac pacing, when immediately required to stabilize a patient, should be deployed without waiting if there is a delay in establishing IV/IO access.
- Consider common toxicologic and metabolic causes of bradycardia (e.g. hyperkalemia, calcium-channel or beta-blockers, digoxin).
 Contact Base Hospital for additional medical direction if these suspected.
- Consider an acute MI is present for the following 12-lead monitor interpretations:
 - 1. ***ACUTE MI***
 - 2. ***STEMI***
 - 3. Acute ST Elevation Infarct
 - 4. Probable Acute St Elevation Infarct
 - 5. Acute Infarction
 - 6. Infarct, Probably Acute
 - 7. Infarct, Possible Acute
- Base Hospital may order push-dose epinephrine for refractory hypotension, refer to ALS procedure #230 (*Push-Dose Epinephrine*).

Approved:

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